Catholic Record.

VOL 7.

еув.

O THE

M. P.

YORK.

DELS

Mail

orks.

CO.

L

Books,

and

espect-

CT.

NESS iano e cov-s, at

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885.

NO. 343

CLERICAL.

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 STREET

ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS VERSUS THE HIERARCHY.

Kingston Canadian Freeman, April 29.
Two letters found their way into our columns last week which, had we fully adverted to their purpose, we should not have inserted. They both relate to matters that directly and immediately appertain to the episcopal office, according to the discipline of the Catholic Churen, and our correspondents would, therefore, have acted more properly and more profitably by going to the Palace and respectfully soliciting an interview with his Lordehip the Bishop of Kingston, for the exposition of their views. They would (we speak from experience) be received with faultless courtesy and favored with an attentive hearing, and perhaps their store of wiscourtesy and ravored with an attentive hearing, and perhaps their store of wisdom would be somewhat augmented by His Lordship's exposition of the other side of the question. They might also perhaps come to learn that their projects in reference to ecclesiastical matters may not be entirely in harmony with the mind of the Church, or not quite so feesible as not be entirely in harmony with the mind of the Church, or not quite so feasible as they fancied, or that the time for their execution may not be exactly the moment that seems fittest to them. The Bishops of the Church are charged with a great variety of affairs, some purely spiritual and others having a temporal side. Old institutions are to be preserved in fitness for their work, and may need to be amended; new institutions are to be founded and fostered throughout the Diocese. All the works that a Bishop may have in contemplation cannot be undertaken together, nor is any particular time equally opportune for all. Each must take its turn, and it is for the Bishop, not for us, nor our correspon-Bishop, not for us, nor our correspondents, to judge when and how he shall execute his plans of ecclesiastical development or amendment and by what methods he shall procure the requisite funds with as shall procure the requisite funds with as little pressure as possible upon the resources of his people. We have reason to know that our Most Rev. Bishop, although eager to engage the co-operation of his people and ensure their unity of mind and heart with him in every undertaking, has a very decided opinion respecting the morality of anonymous letter-writing; and in regard of matters specially reserved by the discipline of the Church to his judgment and care, the advice or criticism of men in disguise, whether it be conveyed through the Post Office or through the public journals, is sure to receive no the public journals, is sure to receive no consideration whatever. It may be very well for citizens who have themselves elected men to public representative offices for the administration of certain affairs in which each one has an interest, affairs in which each one has an interest, to employ the press, as the reflector of the public mind, for criticism upon the conduct of their chosen representatives, provided truth and justice and judgment be carefully observed in their statements. But it is otherwise with the Church. Her affairs are too sacred to be drawged through the exerce of journalistic dragged through the arena of journalistic controversy and subjected to the gaze of a controversy and subjected to the gaze of a crowd whose thoughts may not be in sympathy with Catholic belief or practise; her Hierarchy are not the delegates of the public, nor of the Catholic congregation, nor are they beholden to every one who may happen to have command of a printing press. The Bishops of the Catholic Church hold their commission directly ing press. The Bishops of the Catholic Church hold their commission directly from on high; their authority is that of Jesus Christ Himself: they are charged to feed, rule and govern the flocks committed to their care without responsibil-ity to any other than God and their con-science and the well defined laws of the

Church herself. general, let us give particular notice to the anonymous letters that appeared in our last issue. Our correspondent "Temporance" calls for the establishment of a Catholic temperance society, and, although he addresses us directly, it is obvious he intends his observations for the Lord intends his observations for the Lord Bishop of the Diocese of Kingston, who alone has the power to create such a society. Several statements, however, are recklessly made in the letter which it quite certain His Lordship will not

accept.

1st. Our correspondent says, "we all know that intemperance is the curse of our people," Such an assertion, made with pointed application to the Catholics of Kingston as a reason for creating a Catholic temperance society, must have suggested serious reflections to the epis-copal mind as to what sort of individual copal mind as to what sort of individual the writer may be. Most certainly the character here given of the Catholic congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral is in direct contradiction to the testimonies borne publicly by their Bishop to their exemplary and edifying observance of the virtues that adorn Christian life. Such testimonies he has frequently uttered, and that which he pronounced from the pulpit on last Easter Sunday morning is still ringing in the ears of his gladdened people. That there may be sinners in the Church as well as saints, and that a few of these sinuers may be drunkards, is not to be wonuers may be drunkards, is not to be won-dered at; it has been so from the beginning, and so it shall be to the end; for this is what the Divine Founder of the Church foretold and His Apostles have pro-

claimed to be an inevitable condition of Christian society. But it is quite a different thing to any that "intemperance is the curse of our people." We think we express the mind of all our fellow-citizens, Protestant as well as Catholic, by the counter assertion "temperance is one of the graces and blessings that distinguish the congregation of St. Mary's Cathedral."

2nd. Our correspondent says "the Irish Bishops, in their Pastoral to their people, strictly condemned the use of drink." We have read carefully the extract from the Pastoral of the Irish Hierarchy, from which our correspondent quotes, as it was published in our last issue, and we must declare that there is not from beginning to end a single word in it condemnatory of "the use of drink." And, indeed, how could there be, since the Catholic Church, whose rule of life they ansore, has never permitted any one in her communion to publicly teach that wine and other fermented drinks may not be lawfully used in just moderation as each one may require? Such teaching would be an open denial of the religious principles propounded by the Saviour of the world and confirmed by His example and that of His Apostles. Nor could the Irish Bishops be unaware that century after century from the earliest ages, Popes and Bishops have cut off from the Communion of the Church arrogant sectaries who undertook to "reform" her Apostolic doctrine on this subject. The Irish Bishops do indeed loudly and stroagly condemn "drunkenness;" but this differs as widely as the poles from condemnation of the temperate use of drink.

3rd. Our correspondent says "Kingston, with its large Cathedral congregation, has not a temperance society." We should have thought that no man, woman, or child in Kingston city was ignorant of the fact that His Lordship, the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, did, two yearslago, establish in St. Mary's Cathedral, and propagate through all the missions of his extensive diocese, the Confraternity of the Holy Family, for the cultivation not only of temperance, but of the cog

which it would avail little to man's salvation.

It has been found by experience that societies for the promotion of temperance singly and separately have too frequently failed of their purpose and come to an untimely end. For which reason the Bishops of Ireland and other countries have thought it more wise to associate temperance with its sister virtues and direct them jointly to the accomplishment of some special good work. In this spirit and for this end the Lord Bishop of Kingston founded the society just named, which in this city alone counts one thousand three hundred members and throughout the Diocese nearly ten thousand. In a Pastoral letter entitled "The Sanctification of the Christian Household and the Confraternity of the Holy Family," addressed by him to his clergy and people at its inauguration, he explains its character and purpose. We proceed to make the following quotations from the Pastoral letter:

"The word "Confraternity" signifies an

tion of this principle to the spiritual order for the accomplishment of some great religious purpose by the united efforts of many, aiding each other's insufficiency and mutually inspiring confidence. The general purposes of all Confraternities are—let, the honor and glory of God; 2nd, the sanctification and spiritual advancement of the individuals composing it; 3rd, the assistance rendered by the members to one another through life and at death and after death; 4th, good example and edification to their co-religionists and to society; in addition to which, there is a definite and special object proposed for each association, to the attainment of which its rules and discipline are directed." * *

"Under this 'Fiat' of God, spoken by His Vicar, the Holy Family developed into mighty proportions and speedily occupied cities and towns and rural parishes, not in Belgium only, but also in France, Italy, England, Ireland, Germany, Holland and America. Of our own knowledge we can say that its institution in Ireland has been productive of incalculable good. It seems to have a particular attraction for the children of St. Patrick, who enter its ranks with more alacrity and adhere to the observence of its nice discovery.

who enter its ranks with more alacrity and dhere to the observance of its pious discipline with more persistency than they exhibit in regard of any other purely re-

"The definite work proposed by the Holy Family is the sanctification of interior Catholic life and the preservation Holy Family is the sanctification of interior Catholic life and the preservation of Catholic society from the growing immorality and religious indifference too visibly manifest in the manners of our age. Society being rooted in the family, it seemed best to apply the remedy of its disorders directly to domestic life, whence it would gradually spread and permeate the social system. Abstract rules of moral discipline are liable to be forgotten or despised in the hour when their restraining influence is most needed. They require to be embodied in living forms, exhibiting the reality and loveliness of virtue, as actually practised, and appealing to the senses and imagination and the nobler impulses of the heart of man, as well as to his understanding, for his self-correction and the ready submission of his will. Mary and Joseph in their humble home, with the child Jesus growing under their tutelage 'in wisdom and age and grace with God and men.' (Luke 2.)

is the exalted model of family holiness set before the minds of the Catholic people who are invited to join this Corfraternity. The virtues exemplified in the carpenter's house in Nazareth are the perfection indeed of Christian goodness, not exacted in equal degree from all, nor practically attainable by though it has been recommended to alin its divine archetype by the Savious of mankind, who said, 'be ye perfect, as also your neavenly Father is perfect,' (Matt. 5c.) But the humility and obedience, the piety and prayer, the chastity and temperance, the peace and patience and resignation of spirit and prompt correspondence with Divine inspirations, the regularity of the tradesman at his industry and of the virgin mother in her household duty, their loving watchfulness over the child and his extire subjection to them, their continual sense of the Divine presence, and their ardent charity towards God, and towards each other and every neighbor in God—these are virtues demanded of all, and they should be practiced by all in limitation of Jesus, Mary and Joseph, according to the manner and measure suitable to each one's state."

In the Lenten Pastoral recently issued by our Most Reverend Bishop, he show forth the specially powerfur agency of the Confraternity of the Holy Family for the Confraternity of th

one's state."

In the Lenten Pastoral recently issued by our Most Reverend Bishop, he show forth the specially powerfut agency of the Confraternity of the Holy Family for the promotion of the virtue of temperance. After delivering an earnest exhortation to his people to practise sobriety, he adds:

ance. After delivering an earnest exhortation to his people to practise sobriety, he adds:

"We speak this word of earnest exhortation to our faithful people at this opportune time, because, notwithstanding the satisfactory accounts we have received from the pastors, in the course of our visitations, respecting the sobriety and orderly social demeanor and christian piety of the Catholics generally of the diocese of Kingston, we have good reason to believe that in some districts there are unhappily notorious exceptions to the ordinary virtuous rule of Catholic life. These men dishonor the Christian name and supply the enemies of the Catholic Church with a theme for scandal and obloquy. Let them not despise the warning of their Bishop, who speaks to them in the name and by the authority of God. We entreat them, in the language of iospiration, that they 'delay not to be converted to the Lord, and put it not off from day to day, lest his wrath should come on a sudden, and in the day of vengeance he should destroy them.' (Ecch. v). * * *

"We request all our Rev. Clergy to in-"We request all our Rev. Clergy to inculcate frequently the virtue of temperance in their instructions to the Confraternity of the Holy Family. It is one of the principal domestic virtues for the cultivation of which the Confraternity has been established by us in their several districts. What part could Jesus, Mary and Joseph have in the home where drunkenness and its concomitant vices prevail? How could such a family where drunkenness and its concomitant vices prevail? How could such a family pretend, in any way, to be modelled upon the Holy Family of Nazareth, or to insure for themselves a claim to its favor and protection? How could children be ter and purpose. We proceed to make the following quotations from the Pastoral letter:

"The word 'Confraternity' signifies an association of persons united by special bonds of charity and the practice of the same pious exercises for their personal sanctification and the promotion of some definite work of religion. The value of association is well known to the wise ones of the world. It is the order of the day in political, commercial and professional circles. Confraternities are the application of this principle to the spiritual order tion of this principle to the spiritual order tion of this principle to the spiritual order of the spiritual order of the spiritual order tion of this principle to the spiritual order tion of the day in such the gouldance of Mary and Boseph ? How, in fine, could the spirit of prayer, of reverence, of obedition from sude vestibules at entrances. Principle to the staircases to sides. The satircases to sides. The satircases to sides. The sides o

Our other correspondent of last week signing himself "Catholic" invites public attention to St. Mary's Cemetery and its need of improvement and then suggests "that a meeting of the male members of the congregation be held to take steps to raise funds, etc." Here again we have the authority of the Lord Bishop of Kingston wholly ignored in a matter which the laws of the Catholic Church which the laws of the Catholic Church reserve wholly and inalienably to his judgment and care and authority, equally as his Cathedral Church. Let our correspondent turn back and read carefully our observations in the first part of this article, and he will probably come to the conclusion that he has begun his work at the wrong end. And now, since his letter has occasioned complaints from the laity as well as the clergy, because of his disrespect to his Bishop and his disregard of Catholic discipline and the ordinary methods of cipline and the ordinary methods of Catholic action, we feel bound to con-fess that, when presenting his letter for publication in our journal, he was fully aware that the subject of improvement publication in our journal, he was fully aware that the subject of improvement of St. Mary's Cemetery has been for some time engaging the Bishop's mind, and that within the past month, notwithstanding the inclemency of the weather, His Lordship, accompanied by the Rev. Father Twohey, visited the cemetery and vault, and spent a considerable time in examining their actual condition and the best mode of improving them. The publication of "Catholic's" letter could therefore serve no good purpose, whilst it is calculated to give offence where offence should never be given, and might possibly have the effect of postponing the work of improvement already projected. For our part we express our sincere regret that our journal has been made a medium of interference with the rights of the sanctuary: and we now, once for all, declare that we will never lend ourselves to any correspondent, disguised or undisguised, who may have an itch for meddling in sacred things for which he has received from God neither right, nor authority, nor vocation, nor opnears of Divine right, nor authority, nor vocation, nor consecration, nor promise of Divine help.

his great work to a successful issue, as we see to day in the beautiful church presented to our view. This new church will take its place amongst the finest re-cently erected ecclesiastical buildings in the Province of Ontario, and will susthe Province of Ontario, and will sustain the prediction of His Lordship at the laying of the corner stone, that this magnificent church 'would be an ornament not only to the parish of St. Finnan, but also to the diocese of Kingston. nan, but also to the diocese of Kingston. The style adopted, as stated by the architect, is an adsptation of the Tudor, Fifteenth Century, prevailing in Scotland from the year 1460. The ornamental work is chiefly displayed on the front elevation, tower and spire, the latter in course of construction. The walls, buttresses, pillars, clear story, etc., are faced with chiselled cut stone—rock faced cut stone—moulded and champered dressings to the doors and winpered cut stone—moulded and champered dressings to the doors and windows, niche work and imposing pinnacles, ornamented with finals to tower. There are large truffer openings to the belfry, eight in number. The interior proportions are uniform and in keeping with the general design. Quatrefoli pillars of fine cut stone, ornamented with carred capitals ornamented with carved capitals, moulded base, tudor arches turned over, divide the nave and aisles. The transcpts are commedients, of partly octa-gonal form, and the sanctuary semicir-cular to central grand altar, with the two side altars at transept angles. A view of these sitars is obtained from all parts of the church. The communion railing and steps are continuous of O. G. ferma-tion, extending the entire width of the tion, extending the entire width of the church, including transepts. The gallery front runs with slightly curved form from side to side, and will contain the choir, organ, etc., etc., with also a considerable number of pews in front and at sides. The staircases to gallery are from side vestibules at entrances. Principal entrances at front through tower, which forms the main vestibule. There are also entrances to transepts and sacristies, two in number, in rear, each 34 x

capacity is expected to accommodate 1300 persons; with additional seats in nave and with standing room the church will contain within its walls 1700 persons. Its acoustic properties have already been favorably tested and found to be very satisfactory. The materials used in con-struction are of first quality and the workmanship in general will bear thor-ough inspection, most of the cut stone being obtained from Montreal and Ottawa, and mason stone from vicinity quarries, lochiel and Alexandria. The contractors for the building, entire, are Messrs. John R. Chisholm & Son, of Lochiel; the above description testifies

to the success and satisfaction of their FROM DUNVILLE.

After High Mass on Sunday last, the Rev. Father Maddigan, of Caledonia, in-formed the members of St. Michael's (R. C.) Church that he was about to be removed to another charge in Dandas. This moved to another charge in Dundas. This announcement was received by the congregation with universal expressions of profound regret, as the good priest was greatly esteemed by his people in this parish. On Monday an address, accompanied with a well-filled purse, was presented to Fr. Maddigan, indicative of the profound sorrow of the parishioners on learning the news of his departure. The following is the Address:—

DUNNVILLE, April 26 h, 1885
DEAR FATHER MADDIGAN:—We, the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, Dunnville, feel deeply grieved in learning of your unexpected and immediate removal from our midst.—We therefore assemble this morning to tender you our heartfelt accrows the wing to near with such an this morning to tender you our heartfelt sorrow at having to part with such an esteemed and much beloved pastor. During your brief but frequent visits to this parish, you have endeared yourself to all committed to your care by your good qualities of heart and by your cheerful and friendly demeanor, and more particularly by your self-sacrificing and punctual attendance at services, sick calls and burials in all seasons and weather. We cannot refrain from again expressing our deep regret at your departure, humbly ask you

to kindly accept the accompanying purse as a token of gratitude and respect we bear you, and we heartily wish you every success in your new field of labors.—Also sincerely pray that we may one day have a happy reunion in Heaven, where there is no separation, but eternal bliss and never-ending glory.

Signed, in behalf of the congregation, John Newman, John Kenny, William Billington, Jeremiah Barry, Michael Ryan, George Jewhurst.—Dunnville Gazette, April 30th.

FROM OTTAWA.

INAUGURAL BANQUET OF ST. PATRICK'S LITER-ARY ASSOCIATION AT THE "QUEEN,"

All arge and representative gathering of the members of St. Patrick Literary Association assembled in the spacious diming hall of the Queen's restaurant last night, when the inaugural banquet took place. The dining hall was artistically decorated, at the rear end of the board was the unfolded banner of the association. About nine o'clock they took their seats. Principal McCabe occupied the chair, and on his right sat Mr. Baskerville, M. P. P. The vice chair was occupied by Mr. M. Starrs, with Mr. B., Nagle on his left and J. G. Dowling on his right. Mr. McCabe, who rose to propose the first toast of the evening, which was "Ireland our Mother Land," was greeted with rounds of applause. Mr. Thos. Burns responded. "St. Patrick's Literary Association" was the next toast, and was proposed by Mr. M. Starrs, and replied to by the president, Mr. McCabe, in a suitable address. Mr. J. D. Murray then proposed the health of the officers, old and new, which was responded to by several of the old officers, among whom were Mr. J. Casey, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Starrs and others. "Canada Our Home" was then proposed by Mr. R. Nagle in an appropriate address.

"Then up, erect, with nine times nine, Hip, hip, hurrah!"

then proposed by Mr. R. Nagle in an appropriate address.

"Then up, erect, with nine times nine, HIp, hip, hurrah!"

Those exites far away."

Mr. Baskerville was loudly called for, and delivered a very appropriate address. He pointed out the resources and liberties of Canada, and said that Canadians had reason to feel proud of their home. He was followed by Mr. C. Murphy. "Our Educational Interests" was then proposed by Mr. P Baskerville, and responded to by Messrs F. R. Latchford, J. D. Grace and Prof. McCabe. Mr J. Burns proposed the "Learned Professions," which was responded to by Mr. McCabe. "The Civil Service" was then proposed by Mr. Frank Brennan, and was ably acknowledged by Messrs. Devine, McGrail and Murray. "Trade and Commerce" was then proposed, and was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. R. Starrs, J. Casey and F. Brentan. The toast of "The Press' was exhowledged by Messrs. Grace and Murray. The health of the ladies was then enthusiastically drank, and was followed by several complinentary addresses, intermingled with flattering quotations from celebrated poets, and among the respondents were Mcress. Mc. Grail, Baskerville and Higgins. Several patriotic and comic songs were rendered by Mr. Fitzmorris and others, which added Grail, Baskerville and Higgins. Several patrictic and comic songs were rendered by Mr. Fitzmorris and others, which added nuch to the evening's entertainment. The health of "our genial host" was well received, and thankfully acknowledged by Mr. Spencer. The singing of Auld Lang Syne, followed by "God Save Ireland," brought a memorable entertainment to a close.—Ottawa Free Press, May 1.

PRESENTATION AT METCALFE.

A large number of friends of Miss Jennie McDonell assembled at the resi-dence of Mr. Duncan McDonell, of Os-goode, near Metcalfe, and father of this young lady, to mark their appreciation of her talent and ability as organist, for some time back, in the R. C. church, Metcalfe. The assemblage was com-posed of the clite of Metcalfe and its surroundings, and also a few friends from Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Mr. Allan P. McDonell, Deputy Reeve of Osgoode, who made a few appropriate remarks suitable to the occasion, after which he called upon Mr. P. Timeins, of the firm of Timmins & Savor, to read the address, which he did as follows:

address, which he did as follows:

ADDRESS.
To Miss Jennie McDonell, Organist of the R. C. Church, Metcalfe.
The duties performed by you so many years past, as organist, have been fully appreciated by the congregation. They have long admired the zeal you have displayed and the punctuality and efficiency with which your part has been performed. Although feeling that you have been actuated by a motive far above the desire for human esteem or earthly reward, yet the congregation feel it would be a pleasure to them if you would accept some testimonial of their appreciation. In consequence of this wish we are requested, on behalf of the congregation, to beg your acceptance of this yold watch and chain as a testimonial of their regards, and to assure you of the high esteem in which your services are regarded.

On behalf of the congregation we have the honor to be your obedient servants.

P. TIMMINS,

A. P. MCDONELL,

PETER KEARNS.

Miss Maggie Brennan then stepped

Miss Maggie Brennan then stepped forward and on behalf of the committee handed over to Miss McDonell a beautiful gold watch, upon which the recipient made, as an acknowledgment of thanks, a few well chosen and appropriate re

At the conclusion the party was invi ted, and ushered into the dining rooms They then took their seats at the table, which was laid out with everything that the most fastidious could ask for. This being over the evening's proceedings were brought to a close by appropriate

LEO XIII. AND THE CHINA MIS-SIONS

His Holiness, distressed at the recent disasters which have befallen the Christian missions in China, has addressed a letter to the Emperor Kuangsu of China, a which we subjoin a translation. The letter, our Roman correspondent tells us, has been entrusted to the Rev. F and Giulanelli, who is on his way to local a new sulssion at Chen-si.

nelli, who is on his way to local a new mission at Chen-si.

To the Hillustrious and Most Mighty Emperar of the Two Tartaries and of China:

Most Mighty Emperor—The war which has recently broken out in certain portions of your empire moves Us to strive and wie, by Our earnest and kindly offices, the favor of your good-will and clemency, in order that the Catholic religion may not suffer disaster from the strife now being waged. In so doing We are, in the first place, fulfilling Our duty of protecting Catholicism in every part of religion may not suffer disaster from the strife now being waged. In so doing We are, in the first place, fulfilling Oar duty of protecting Catholicism in every part of the world to the best of Oar power; and we are following, moreover, the example of Our predecessors who have more than once besought the countenance of the mighty princes, your ancestors, in behalf of the European missionaries and the Christian population. The chief cause of Our great hopefulness is that, quite recently, you have given several tokens of your favorable disposition towards the Christians; for We have learned that at the very outbreak of hostilities it was decreed by your authority that the Christians were to be left unmolested and that no harm should be done to missionaries, even those of French nationality. The justice and humanity of your action is evident to every one. The more so that the European missionaries who reside in your prosperous empire for the purpose of spreading the Gospel are all sent by the Roman Pontiffs, from whom they derive their functions, their orders and their authority. Nor are they chosen from any one nation only; for among those who labor in ten provinces of your vast realm there are numbered many from Italy, Belgium, Holland, Spain and Germany; and, as to the priests of the Society of Jesus and those of the Congregation of the Missions who are engaged in the other provinces, they have been selected from among the most varied nationalities. This, indeed, is in perfect harmony with the nature of Christianity, which was brought into the world not for one, but for all peoples, and which knits all men without distinction of rank or race in a bond of brotherhood.

The labors of those who devote themselves to the work of the Gospel are, moreover, of great benefit to public authorities. Forbidden to mix in politics, their whole duty is to disseminate and watch over the principles of Jesus Carnst. Now, the principal precepts of Christian doctrine are to fear God and in everything to preserve justice in all its

pire for centuries past, so far from hav-ing at all hampered the public authority or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, been acknowledged universaily to have rendered them great assistance. This they did in the first place by the propagation of the Christian code of morals; and next by the diffusion of literature, and the other arts which constitute the significance of nations. and the other arts which constitute the civilization of nations. Since then, the same ideas, the same objects are held by those who are now instructing the Chinese in Christian principles, you cannot but be certain to find them, ever and with the same willingness and fidelity, submissive to your diguity and imperial authorities.

authority.
We thank you, and are most grateful, we thank you, and are most grateful, therefore, most nighty emperor, for the tokens of your favor towards them, and We beseech you, in the name of that clemency which marks you, to encompass them in the present distarbel state of the control of t affairs with your favor and to shelter them affairs with your favor and to she her them with your most powerful protection, so that they may not suffer any scattle, and that they may enjoy, thanks to your goodness, unmolested freedom in the exercise of their functions.

In the measiwhile We beseech God, the Lord of heaven and of earth, that He may half my war to be the work of their functions.

deign ever to bestow upon you, most illus-trious prince, the abundant gifts of His

goodness.

Given at St. Peter's in Clome, on the 1st day of February, 1885, in the sixth year of Our pontificate.

Leo PP. XIII.

The pastor of a Catholic congregation in Minnesota writes that his total absti-nence society numbers "230 members in good standing. My whole congregation, men, women and children, numbering over 500, are pledged total abstainers. We have voted down the issuing of liquor license in this township; no intox. icating drinks are allowed in the parish."

—Milvaukee Sentinel.

Mitroduce Sentinet.

How the Church is growing in the northern part of the state of New York may be inferred from statements made by an exchange. It says that in the diocese of Ogdensburg, which was established only 13 years ago, Bishop Wadhams has dedicated within eight years 47 new churches in places which previously had no churches, and 17 new churches to take the place of older and smaller ones.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves Paper, 75c., clote, \$1 25. By mail, free. TH.s. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD office, London, Ont.

When the Martens Follo

BY SISTER MARY STANISLAUS.

These verses will be read with the greater terest when it is stated that the author is e only surviving daughter of the Irish et. Denis Florence McCarty, she is a continuan nun in St. Catherine's Convent, on Hill, Blackrock, bublin.]

in Munich's famous city,
So many miles away,
A block of anow-white marble
First saw the light of day;
And from that block was fashioned,
With loving care and skill,
An image of Our Law,
For distant Sion Hill.

Far has our Mother travelled.
Through regions rich and fair,
Yet on to Ireland hastened;
Her chosen home was there;
Hill on her own sweat, hirthday
She rests, no more to roam.
Within her destined dwelling,
Her Irish convent home.

While stand the walls of Sion,
Through good and evil cheer,
Through darkness and through sunshi
Our Mother will be here;
Still with her rapt eyes gazing
Up through the asure aky,
From earthly toils upraising
Our hearts, our hopes on high.

What, though no giance of kindness
Be cast on us in prayer,
Else eyes meet those of Jesus,
She reads our longings there;
And oh! what sende pleading
Her loving eyes then fill,
And oh! how sweet His answer,
"My Mother, have thy will!"

When, one by one, departing
From earth's low, rugged ways,
We leave our Mother's innege,
Upon Herself to gaze;
With those who shall succeed us
She'll dwell in peace and love,
Till Ston's last child reaches
The Sion that's above.

THE DEPTH OF IRISH DISTRESS.

Miss A. G. Thomas, in the Catholic World, "There are two things which it is utterly impossible for any Englishman who has never lived in the west or south of Ireland to imagine—the depth of the wretchedness of the poor, and the depth of their family affection." It is illustrative of this state-

to imagine—the depth of the wretchedness of the poor, and the depth of their family affection." It is illustrative of this statement that these two chapters are written. Since they cannot be quoted in full, it is doing them an injury to make disjointed extracts. But we cannot refrain from giving the reader a specimen of their quality. Molly Morony has been given a hunch of "white" bread by the priest's with her playfellow and little brother, Mick. Mick is surly, and protests he will not eat a bit of it.

Mick's surliness proceeded neither from sullenness or self-sacrifice, but from a sense of honor. An implicit agreement, which had never once been expressed in words, had somehow of itself grown up between these two—that each should share with the other any windfall that came in the way. Now, it happened sometimes that one, coming in for, in the other's absence, an apple, turnip, or similar luxury, was unable to refrain from devouring forth with his or her moiety thereof; and in this case, the chance of the absence getting the balance was slight. Sleeping hunger once roused would, as it were, in spite of the trustee's resistance, spring upon the remaining moiety and eat it

made practical confession and reparation by the refusal of half the next godsend offered by the other.

Molly knew at once, therefore, that Mick had eaten her half of what had last fallen to him, and she was glad—very glad for a moment—Make's luck, whatever it was, couldn's nave been as splendid as hers of this dorning—this great hunch of white kead, the whole of which was now surly hers! But even while she desured it greedily with her hungry eyes the thought that just because Mick's luck couldn't have been as great as hers she

generous Molly, they snuggle together and share the bread. While they are en-loying the feast Molly suddenly says: "Ye niver tashte nothin', Mick, ye ate so fasht."

"Shure I can't help it, whin I'm so

"Shure I can't help it, whin I'm so hungry," querulously.

"An' I couldn't help it wansht," replied Molly, with the air of one who had come out of gross darkness. "But now I says a 'Hail Mary' betune aich bite whin it's white bread." . . . Mick meditated for a moment upon this new 10sary, then tried it and gave it up, and of course disparaged what he despaired of attaining. "Shure ye can't think of it that way at all"—meaning by "it" the morsel, not the prayer. "I says 'em in bed whin I can't sheep wid the hunger, and they sinds me

shieep wid the hunger, and they sinds me off almosht always."
Mick's meal so revives his high animal spirits that he must climb to the top of a haystack to get a view. The voice of Dan Douelly, owner of the haystack, startles him, and the poor little man misses his footing, tumbles off the haystack, strikes against a javyed wall and is visked any against a jagged wall, and is picked up covered with blood, to Molly's frantic grief. Dan Donelly, a tender-hearted fellow, carries him into the house, where his word wife restores him to the house, where

his good wife restores him.

As she was sponging away the blood, preparatory to bandaging his wounds, she said pitifully to Dan, "He's no shirt, the

Shure it's at the wash," cried Mick, "Shure it's at the wash," cried Mick, with an Irish zeal for the family credit.

"Have you only wan, Mick?" asked Mrs. Donelly, relieved exceedingly to find him take notice of a matter in which he would have certainly shown no interest if he had been in great pain.

"Arrah, Mrs. Donelly, would ye have a little roy have a tousand shirts?" cried Mick, in his eagerness (for the family's credit) to persuade her that he was sumptuouly furnished with that article of dress, when his age was considered. Mrs.

dress, when his age was considered. Mrs. Donelly, laughing and crying at once, kissed him for answer.

Mrs. Donelly, having spent some time 'quieting grief-stricken Molly, turns away for a private talk with her husband: "He's a fine little chap."

of the hunger."
"Sure they'll have the Land Lesgue at

their back now," replied Dan, knowing

well what was coming.
"Yerra, what is it for eight of thim?
Wan male aich a day? It "id take more nor one male to keep him out of his coffin now, he's so far gone." Dan glanced toward the bed, and his kind heart melted at his eyes. He could see only Mick's little wasted arm, which was wound round Molly? neck—for she, her bread and milk untasted, was kissing him in the motherly way that the children of the poor learn so early.
"Is it to keep him all out ye mane, Mary?"

"It is to keep him all out ye mane, Mary ?"

"Till he gets a footin' anyway, Dan."

"Ach, I know how it 'ill be. He's got his futtin' already, Mary"—meaning in her heart.

his futtin' already, Mary"—meaning in her heart.

"Shure the bit he'll ate is nothin', an' he'll be aisy kep' in ahirts anyhow"—smiling tearfully, but thankfully, at Dan, knowing that her point was gained, and that Mick was adopted.

In explanation of this impulsive adoption of the boy we must mention that Dan, notwithstanding his hayrick, was poor and struggling, and therefore generous; and that adoption of this kind is nearly as common in Ireland as infanticide in England.

While this conference between Dan and

nearly as common in Ireland as infanticide in England.

While this conference between Dan and his wife was proceeding, Mick's mind was a carious study—or would have been a curious study—or would have set of the pitifalness of his own state, as reflected in Molly's face as in a mirror; but besides and above these disquietudes he was distressed by his emaciation being, as he fancied, made a reproach to his father and mother and the family generally. Such, at least, was the impression the doctor's joccose remarks upon it to Mrs. Donelly Such, at least, was the impression the doctor's joccose remarks upon it to Mrs. Donelly for his mind. When, therefore, Mrs. Donelly and Dan, after their conference, approached the bed, he hurriedly hid his weszened little arm under his tattered jacket. Mrs. Donelly, not noticing this movement, raised his jacket to justify herself to Dan by showing him the child's emaciation. Poor Mick looked shamefacedly from one pitying face to the other, and then said earnestly: "Indeed, Mrs. Donelly, I was always a thin little chap. I'd niver be nothin' if I ate iver so much."

Whereupon Mrs. Donelly, with a quickness at once Irish and maternal weed his

sence, an apple, turnip, or similar luxury, was unable to refram from devouring forth with his or her moiety thereof; and in this case, the chance of the absentee getting the balance was slight. Sleeping hunger once roused would, as it were, in spite of the trustee's resistance, spring upon the remaining moiety and eat it with a guilty haste which left it half untasted. Now, their confession of this because the compact itself. The transgressor was shamefacedly silent about it in words, but made practical confession and reparation by the refusal of half the next godeend offered by the other.

Molly knew at once, therefore, that fallen to him, and she was glad—very glad for a moment—Molf's lack, whatever it was, couldn's nave been as splendid as hers of this advantage of him, and was the king an unfair advantage of him and was taking an unfair advantage of him gave her pause. Thrusting the bread impulsively behind her back, out of sight, the took to her heels [after Mick] to out run temptation.

Mick's seruples being overcome by the generous Molly, they sauggle together.

Mick's seruples being overcome by the generous Molly, they sauggle together of the transgress of the substitute of the money of the transgress of the special after Mick] to out run temptation.

Mick's seruples being overcome by the generous Molly, they sauggle together of the transgress of the special active to the case the broad. While seruples being overcome by the generous Molly, they sauggle together of the transgress of the special active to the case of the money of the transgress of the special active to the case of the special active to the case of t morning, and might to morrow strap and of their home—these things moved Father Mac, albeit not unused to them.

Mac, albeit not unused to them.

After she had told him her troubles in words, and her fears in that look she fastened upon the children, he turned away for a few moments in sileace to busy himself unpacking the basket he had brought. Plainly the first thing to be done was to rouse the children out of their stupor, that their mother might no longer read all she feared written already in their forlorn little faces.

"Well children," he said chearly, speak

longer read all she feared written already in their forlorn little faces.

"Well, children," he said cheerily, speaking in a strong brogue, as he always did when he wished to make humble people or little children feel quite at their case with him—"well, children, did ye say yere prayers this mornin'?"

"We did, yere rivirence," all cried together in a kind of school chorus.

"That's right. An' ye said: "Give us this day our daily bread,' I'll be bound, now?"—interrogatively, and as though venturing upon an acute and daring guess. Chorus: "We did, yere rivirence."

"See that, now!" he cried triumphantly; "I knew ye did. Ay," he added, solemnly pointing upward, "and Somebody else knew it too, and he has sent it. Think of that, children! He has sent it!"—looking impressively from one wondering little face to another. "Come here to me, Patesey. Patsey got off a said of turf and came toddling toward him, rubbing the back of his hand shyly across his eyes.

"There!" cried Father Mac, handing him a thick piece of thickly buttered bread. "What do ye say for it?"

"Thanks, yere rivirence," pulling his forelock. Father Mac affected to be shocked by shaking his head, and by making many times that sucking noise of the tongue against the palate.

"Oh, Patsey!" he exclaimed reprovingly; "ye must give it to Peggy, and see what she says for it."

Patsey, wofully disappointed to the brink of tears, handed the piece over to

Patsey, wofully disappointed to the brink of tears, handed the piece over to Peggy, who, uncertain of her own tenure, was discreet enough to aversage her tenure, onelly, laughing and crying at once, seed him for answer.

Mrs. Donelly, having spent some time iteting grief-stricken Molly, turns away or a private talk with her husband:

"He's a fine little chap."

"He is so."

"Dan, I can't bear to think of his dying the hunger."

ness, cried together: "God, yere rivirence." Then Father Mac banded Pateey another

in the middle of it sincerely, and even fervently:

"He has been good to me, yere rivirence. He has so. He's kep' us out of the workhouse."

Now, Father Mac, like every clergyman of experience, had found out long since that, as a rule, those were least grateful to God to whom He had given everything, and those were most grateful to Hong to Hong, and those were most grateful to He had taken everything; that, for example, if one could see the cloud of curses rising each moment to Heaven, he would find that, as a rule, they proceeded from the mouths of those from whom God had taken everything—the aged, the sick, the suffering, the poor, and him that hath no helper. Though this, we say, was true to triteness in Father Mac's experience, yet there was something in the present instance of it which silenced was true to triteness in Father Mac's experience, yet there was something in the present instance of it which silenced him. That this poor woman with her heart so full of foreboding for her children, should yet have room in it for fervent thankfulness that she and hers were still outside the workhouse, made the good Father feel somehow ashamed of his successful preaching."

From the hand which can give such pictures as these we have a right to expect much. It is to be hoped that the author of "The Wearing of the Green" will stick to Irish subjects, even if they are not fashionable. He can make them fashionable, if he goes on as he has begun. Tourguenieff was banished to the steppes for the "Diary of a Sportsman," and his "Fathers and Sons" offended both the fathers and sons and the Nihilists to whom he gave their nickname.

CONSUMPTION CURED.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy of the speedy and permanent cure of consumption, Bronchits, Catarth, Ashma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debiling and all Mervous Complaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in the control of the suffering fellows. Actated 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. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

If you have a cough or cold do not negative and a suffering it many without a trace of that hereditary disease have drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was CONSUMPTION CURED.

hereditary disease bave drifted into a consumptive's grave by neglecting what was conjy a slight cold. Had they used Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup before it was too late, their lives would have been spared. Mr. A. W. Levy, Mitchell, writes:

"I think Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup the best preparation on the market for coughs and severe colds. About six years ago I caught a severe cold which settled on my lungs, and for three months I had a cough. I had a physician attending me, but gradually grew worse until I was on the verge of Consumption, and had given up hopes of being cured, when I was induced to try Bickle's Syrup. Before I had taken one bottle I found myself greatly relieved, and by the time I had inished the second bottle I was completely cured. I always recommend it for severe colds and consumption."

A Golden Opinion.

Mrs. Wm. Allan, of Acton, declares that Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the best household remedy in the world for colds, croup, sore throat, burns, scalds and other painful complaints. Her opinion is well founded.

Easily Caught. It is very easy to catch cold, but not so easy to cure it unless you use Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best remedy for all throat, bronchial and lung troubles, coughs, colds and consumptive tendencies. Drive it Away.

Drive away all poisonous humor from the blood before it develops in scrofula or some chronic form of disease. Burdock Blood Bitters will do it.

cried, holding up one finger interrogatively.

NATIONAL PILLS are sugar-coated, mild but thorough, and are the best Stomach and Live Pill in use.

LETTER FROM "YERITAS."

ness, cried together: "God, yere rivirence."
Then Father Mac handed Patsey another piece.
"An' now what do ye eay, Patsey?"
"Bless us..." the beginning of the Catholic grace before meat, which not Patsey only, but the whole chorus finished off glibly. Upon this the bread and butter, with milk, poured into a bowl out of a wine-bottle, was distributed; Mick and Molly's shares being reserved for them till they returned home.

Then Father Mac handed Patsey another piece.
Then Father Mac handed Patsey another?

Then Father Mac handed Patsey another piece.
"An' now what do ye eay, Patsey?"
"Bless us..." the beginning of the Catholic grace before meat, which not Patsey only, but the whole chorus finished off the Globe (St. John, N. B.)

SIR...—Your correspondent "Catholic" (would that he may yet attain the right to this nom do plume as Saul became St. Paul!) has written, in your issue of the 7th April, a communication in reply to a mine published in your number of the 19th March. As mentioned in that, my former letter, I have no desire for controversy, nor was it otherwise than purely cardently that I read in your esteemed formal, of the 7th March, the letter of "Catholic," having neither seen nor learned, then, anything of the controversial correspondent "Catholic," having neither seen nor learned, then, anything of the controversial correspondent in that, my former letter, I have more seen him and "Cleophas" mor was it as an auxillary to "Cleophas" who, judging from his letters, which I have since read, needs no sid from me), but to place correctly before the public, yas simple and plain statement, the real course of correct and dutiful action, at additional course, as Bishop of St. John, and which course could not be truthfully and accurately inferred from the quotations of his specches, cited in the letter of "Ca

useript, copies of their speeches, and thus work up the matter of his letters for the German newspaper.

Now, all the speeches at the Council were written and delivered in Latin. The newspaper correspondentshould turn them into German. From German the correspondence of "Quirinus" is translated into English; and from this English volume "Catholic" quotes them. Doubtless the newspaper correspondents could obtain any printed conciliar documents, which would be so far, correct and authentic; but every one of experience and judgment must see that on such an occasion as the prolonged Vasican Council, when, besides the five or six hundred Bishops from every part of the universe, there were many others, ecclesiastics and prominent laymen of every rank and profession in Rome, much of the news gathered up and forwarded hastily by correspondents would be sensational, exaggerated, colored, or distorted, according to the on dit's of the day, and to the diverse minds, languages and pens of the narrators. So while the report of Archbishop Connolly's speeches at the Council may be partly true, such report cannot be relied on as certainly correct, especially when coasisting only of extracts separated from the context. and

distorted, according to the on dit's of the distorted, according to the on dit's of the day, and to the diverse minds, languages and pens of the narrators. So while the report of Archbishop Connolly's speeches at the Council may be partly true, such report cannot be relied on as certainly correct, especially when coasisting only of extracts separated from the context, and translated from one to another of different anslated from one to another of different anslated from one to another of different are reported to the fact, namely, that from a sermon preached by the Bishop of Chatham at Richibusto, contained only an argument in favor of the infallibility of the Church, is indeed reasoned out; but also for the recently defined dogma of Papal Infallibility, the decision of the church is indeed reasoned out; but also for the recently defined dogma of Papal Infallibility, the decision of the church is indeed reasoned out; but also for the recently defined dogma of Papal Infallibility, the decision of the church is dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reason for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reason for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reason for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reason for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reason for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, confirmed by the Pope, is given as the reson for believing and adhering to this dogma. Hence if that dogma be erroneous, the whole Church in Council, and the provided that the council of definitio

of one side, sometimes of the other, which correspondents at Rome sent to their respective journals, in all the surrounding countries, Italy, Germany, France, England, America, to which the Bishops, partly by the silence or secrecy which the regulations of the Council imposed, partly from want of leisure, found it impracticable or inconvenient to reply in order to rectify the matter complained of. A pressure of this kind, of outside public opinion, of lay influence, was unpleasantly experienced. But on the other hand these shadows were relieved by much cheerful intercourse between the Bishops, and clerical and lay friends, new and old, visiting Rome during the Council; by the agreeable excitement of the religious ceremonies; and by the occasional short excursions to the surrounding towns and places of interest, whenever a day or two of interval between the conciliary meetings permitted such absence. On these occasions the Archbishop of Halifax was the most genial and interesting of companions.

"Catholic" speaks of Archbishop Con-

"Catholic" speaks of Archbishop Connolly as knowing but little of Rome before he went to attend the Council; whereas it was in Rome that he made his clerical

were in the disposition to abide by the final decision gives us the supreme motive of credibility on which our faith is grounded, namely, the authority of the church."

After that decision we have a motive of credibility which did not exist before, in regard to the dogma defined, namely, the authority of the church. It was that aame authority, St. Augustin tells us, that moved him to believe the Scriptures.

Before the definition of the dogma many, very many, learned Catholics believed on the strength of the scriptural and theological reasons on which they based their judgment, the same doctrine, but not as a dogma or definition of faith, but as a theological opinion. Others, influenced by the objections of points of history (such as that of Honorius) in the past, and possible, or imaginable future contingencies or other reasons, did not receive or believe this doctrine. These latter did not thereby cease to be Catholic, because they did not contradict an article of defined faith; and especially so if they were in the disposition to believe all which the Catholic church would teach; for such is the meaning of the article of the creed, "I believe in the Holy Ottobic Church." But after the definition of the dogma no Catholic is free to deny or disbelieve it; if he does so, he incurs the penalty, excommunication!

Is there anything wrong or novel or unreasonable in this? Has not every law, whether Divine or human, its obligation, its sanction, its rewards and penalties? When God gave to the first man in Paradise a law or ordinance to not eat the formation of the desth?"

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE SCOTT ACT.

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE SCOTT ACT.

In when a civil law is enacted in a matter in which the legislature has competency.

When a civil law is enacted in a matter in which the legislature has competency.

When a civil law is enacted in a matter in which the legislature has competency.

which course could not be numbried; and successful prices from the latter of "Cathole and coursely inferred from the quiet questions," and the state of "Cathole and the prices of the prices of the course of the c Is there anything wrong or novel or unreasonable in this? Has not every law, whether Divine or human, its obligation, its anotion, its rewards and penalties? When God gave to the first man in Paraldies a law or ordinance to not eat the forbidden freit, did He not attach to His command a specifon? "In the day wherein thou shalf eat thereof thou shalf did the death!"

When a civil law is enacted in a matter in which the legislature has competency, does not such law bind in conscience? Is there not a penalty attached to its violation! If you deny this fundamental principle of natural ethics—not to speak of Revelation—then no social body, whether civil or religious, whether church or state, can exist; for no body—corporate, no society can be kept together without authority—that is, without law or officials to enforce these laws, and sanctions, that is rewards and penalties for their observances or violation.

Now such being the case, where is the justice or common esnas, or honor or manliness in "Catholie's' treating ascowards the Bishops of the minority (socialled) for not writing to assist at the last public session of the Vatican Council on the 18th July, in order to renew there the votes which they had given a few days before, in the general congregation? Cat bono? What would have been the result? Simply to have done as the two of their number who did assist and vot non placet, and then immediately, in the same public and solemn manner, expressed their number who did assist and vot and and armatic; and had such been exacted, and it was simply the fatigue and partial illness of many in the warm weather, which caused them to leave, after, as a matter of course, getting the necessary permission to go. Notwiths and partial illness of many in the warm weather, which caused them to leave, after, as a matter of course, getting the necessary permission to go. No with the penalties of the more of the population of the same partial illness of many in the warm weather, which caused them to seve a possible to the course of

Let the Government have conecientious inspectors of liquore, and also punish all adulterations most severely, and we should not have many cases of habitual drunkenness and delirium tremens. Let the Government also punish severely a repetition of public drunkenness by confinement in jail with hard labor, even by compelling the offender to clean the streets.

It has been asserted that the use of wine is prohibited in the Bible. This is not the case. Our Divine Redeemer instituted one of his greatest sacraments in bread and wine, and St. Paul advises his disciple Timothy to use a little wine for his stomach's sake, for there are persons of weak constitutions that require such nourish-

constitutions that require such nourishment. There is an old and a good saying, "always eat when you drink," and this double nourishment will prevent drunk-

we largely depend for wine for sacra-

emess.

We largely depend for wine for sacramental purposes upon vineyards in the south-western part of Ontario, bordering on Lake Erie, and we hope that such an industry will not be disturbed, as we can rely fully on the integrity of those gentlemen who keep these vineyards not to adulterate the wine.

I shall not enter into the financial difficulty that will attend the enforcement of the Scott Act. Tens of thousands will be distorted thrown out of employment in the hop fields, vineyards, cooperages, etc., etc. If there were a public necessity for the Scott Act all these inconveniences should be overlooked. I have not heard of a single county in Ontario where the people are so the out of the south of the side of the county in Ontario where the people are so the out of the side of the county in Ontario where the people are so the out of the side of the county in Ontario where the people are so the county in Ontario where the people are so the out of the side of the county in Ontario where the people are so the county i

Many ladies admire gray hair—on some other person. But few care to try its effect on their own charms. Nor need they, since Ayer's Hair Vigor prevents the hair from turning gray, and restores gray hair to its original color. It cleanses the scalp, prevents the formation of dandruff, and wonderfully stimulates the growth of the hair.

On the roof-iree sparrows chat And the gathering martens Autumn's gold the glades beep As a lover's arts I plied— As I plesded, "Oh, belov'd bosom fold thy wing" "Yea," she answered—look "when the martens follow So I watched the snowflakes fa With a gladness naught coul In the warmth of hope forestal Joys which patience must For, within, I whispered, low breast my love will cling When the blossoming hawth and the martens follows Soon the violet doffed her cov.
And the snowdrop rang her b
Catkins treased the hazels ove
And the gorse flamed on the
Then I kneit, and whisp'ring, i
belov'd, the thrushes sing
Faint she answered, "For me i
martens follow spring." Close I looked, and on her forch Marked the pencillings of pai Saw her limple eyes full stored Like fringed pools o'erfed wit And I cried aloud, sore strick lov'd one I stay thy wing For lite cometh, cometh surel martens follow spring." They are chattering, chattering. As their neats they mend wit. And I watch them, watch them With a dumbly blank despair. For they home returned from my love, on tired wing. Had just mounted up for even martens followed spring.

[The following poem is based dent which took place at the Convent, Citta Jacchie, Matia; the author, now proprietor of Ont., Daily Sun, was stationed as a member of H. M. S. 100th | Foot.1

-MARIAN PENDLEBURY, in Ca

Written for The Pilo The Convent Porte

He was an ancient, bearded ma Within the archway seated. Who through the summer, lone. The rosary repeated. He rang the bell for matin praye At accounted for the reapers, And, when the evening shadows He raug it for the keepers, And sometimes, too, he knolled For everlasting sleapers.

From day to day he said his bea Within the archway staying: The sun arising found him there And, setting, left him praying. On him would little hands air. And little footfails pattered; Around him, where the fig trees Were purple treasures scattere The whispering cypress was his For him theivy chattered.

But seldom at that convent gate
A traveller dismounted.
The outer world of toil and hate
Passed by it unsecounted,
Monotonous, and quaint, and ca
The prayerful seasons glided;
The vesper hymn and morning r
The days alone divided.
That by the dial, near the palm,
Were left all undecided.

So years went by, until one day
The night-cloud, westward roll;
Came round the rirar's dim retre
Without the vesper tolling.
The birds still sang on ivy spray
The children still were playio.
The Porter, as in former day.
S-emed rosaries still saying
But-Death had found his quiet
And took the old man praying -Ottawa, Can., April 14, 1885.

THE REV. BERNARD O'RE SCRIBES THE RECEPT THE PRINCE OF WAI Dublin, April 14.-What has

Dublin, April 14.—What has within the last twenty-four Mallow and Cork, in connectic journey southward of the Wales, is of such gravity that pelled to devote this letter to tion of the welcome given in the royal visitors, accounting a time for the sudden change in tof the Irish people toward then I was very anxious to see and myself whether or not the Iri in the Dublin population, as dis in the Dublin population, as dis from the English colony in Irela be induced to join in the n demonstration which the latter paring to make on Wednesday inst., and all through the wes sequently obtained a place at on College Green, overlooking Parliament House and the fan of William of Orange. This place, on the route from the ration to the Castle, at which the be the largest concourse, and proximity of Trinity College m that here the loyalists would greatest force. I took up n observation at 11.45—fully before the arrival of the expect The streets leading to and ad college and Parliament building college and Parliament building with flags, in which the Englin Danish colors largely predominhere and there, from some timit shopkeeper's window, the gre Ireland waving. Before my the broad avenues, the side filled with a quiet, well dressed the middle same stretched. the middle space stretched a d of redcoats and policemen. band was stationed near one v Parliament buildings, and be musicians, at the opening of by-streets, was massed a lar force. Indeed, this was a pre-peated near all the avenues wh on Dame street, especially as approaches to Cork Hill and Well, to a New Yorker the sp well, to a New Yorker the sight these numbers of soldiery would not have been suggestight, of precautions against viotousness. Our citizen sold out a far greater number in I

come this same Prince of Wales, the national dissentiments and sion of political passions gave play of force the air of a menad As the crowds increased rapid me I was careful to examine ments they were made up. I by the frequency on every s Orange emblems. Men and we Orange emblems. Men and we them conspicuously displayed. no mistaking the fact that it and anti-frish forces had muster lin on that day. Rare indeed wearers of the green, so rare thish gentleman by my side attractention to a lady who bore plume of green feathers in he william III. from yonder pechave looked up and down Dame an hour before the passage of and Princess, he must have bet by the sight of his colors among crowds below and around, on window and balcony.

But at 12 45 there is a motor that the state of the sight of the sight of his colors among crowds below and around, on window and balcony. and which decrees of thers," said y argument, and entire whatever

9, 1885.

arch of sented here the Bishops myoked and Pastor, the e church; if ons of this Holy Ghost, urist sent to see and there of the truth, uthority for this world! of the He asked if Simon Peter all we go? al life.' So, ath be not dit? To

VERITAS. HE SCOTT

ver through spplications Scott Act. woring inavoring ine promoters
eral answer
riests, exerriests, exerross intemave no reaour efforts,
ting sin of
le have less
note than in
the latitude,
racter such racter such gow, Edin. that would intemper-

whether this s, would do ters of the difficulty of y great, it around the cough them and vendors vill sell for on delirium and other respectable ll be a host r character, ous liquor, have suppopulation cieties will and quietly happened s, we may moderate but their

unwilling a the right ed they do the Catholic ry temper-ns, and the gences for intemper-and pov-oring man we a com-ag of meat ead, often be little nence less in our re strong good bowl uch there drink. ere is verv t the north

e climate,

em to vote

ecientious punish all we should drunken-Governetition of ent in jail elling the e of wine is not the in bread of weak nourish-d saying, and this at drunkor sacrals in the

such an we can e gentlecial diffi. the hop etc. If he Scott a single le are so The few can be and by all by a liquors. oronto.

e to try s. Nor sor pre-ay, and olor. It forma-

When the Martens Follow Spring.

on the roof-tree sparrows chattered,
And the gathering martens cried;
Autumn's gold the glades bespattered,
As a lover's arts I piled—
As a lover's arts I piled—
bosom fold thy wing "
"Yea," she answered—looking upward—
"when the martens follow spring."

So I watched the snowflakes falling
With a gladness naught could chill,
In the warmth of hope forestalling
Joys which patience must fulfil.
For, within, I whispered, lowly: "To this
breast my love will cling
When the blossoming hawthorn reddens,
and the martens follow spring."

Soon the violet defied her cover.
And the enowdrop rang her bell;
Catkins tressed the hazels over,
And the gorse flamed on the fell.
Then I knett, and whisp'ring, pleaded, "Lo,
belov'd, the thrushes sing !"
Faint she answered, "For me never will the
martens follow spring."

Clove I looked, and on her ferehead
Marked the pencillings of pain;
Saw her limple eyes full stored.
Like fringed pools o'erfed with rain.
And forde aloud, sore stricken, "Oh, belov'd one ! stay thy wing!
For lite cometh, cometh surely, when the
martens follow spring."

They are chattering, chattering gally.
As their nexts they mend with care;
And I watch them, watch them daily,
With a dumbly blank despair;
For they home returned from roaming, but
my love, on tired wing,
Had just mounted up for ever, when the
martens followed spring. -MARIAN PENDLEBURY, in Cassell's Maga-zine for May.

Written for The Pilot. The Convent Porter.

[The following poem is based on an incident which took place at the Dominican Convent, Citta Jacohia, Maita, in 1863, where the author, now proprietor of the Citawa, Ont., Daily Sun, was stationed at the time as a member of H. M. S. 100th Regiment of Foot. I.

He was an ancient, bearded man,
Within the archway seated.
Who through the summer, lone and long,
The roary repeated.
He tang the bell for matis prayers,
At no-nitide for the reapers,
And, when the evening shadows fell,
He rang it for the keepers,
And sometimes, too, he knolled a knell
For everlasting sleepers.

From day to day he said his beads,
Within the arch way staying;
The sun arising found him there
And, setting, left him praying.
On him would little hands attend,
And little footfalls pattered;
Around him, where the fig trees bond,
Were purple treasures scattered.
The whispering cypress was his friend,
For him the try chattered,

But seldom at that convent gate
A traveller dismounted;
The outer world of toil and hate
Passed by it unaccounted,
Monotonous, and quaint, and calm,
The prayerful seasons glided;
The vesper hymn and morning psalm
The days alone divided.
That by the dial, near the palm,
Were left all undecided.

So years went by, until one day
The night-cloud, westward rolling.
Came round the friar's dim retreat
Without the vesper toiling.
The birds still sang on ivy sprays.
The children still were playing.
The porter, as in former day.
Seemed rosaries still saying
But-Peath had found his quiet ways,
And took the old man praying.

tion of the welcome given in Dublin to the rost visited seame time for the sudden change in the temper of the Irish people toward them.

I was very anxious to see and judge for myself whether or not the Irish element in the Dublin population, as distinguished from the Eaglish colony in Ireland, would be induced to join in the magnificent demonstration which the latter were preparing to make on Wednesday, the stimet, and all through the week. I consequently obtained a place at a window on College Green, overlooking the former Parliament House and the Iannous statue of William of Orange. This was the place, on the route from the rallways tast tion to the Castle, at which there was to be the largest concourse, and meeting the temperature of the Irish people had easily and the place on the route from the rallways tast tion to the Castle, at which there was to be the largest concourse, and meeting the former that here the logalists would muster in greatest force. I took up my post of observation at 11.45—fully a hour before the arrival of the expected cortege. The streets leading to and adjoining the colon to the Castle, at which the English and the Danish colons largely predominated, with there and there, from some timide to politic shopkeeper's window, the green flag of Ireland waving. Before my window, in cork, and given the Prince of Servation at 11.45—fully a hour before the arrival of the expected cortege. The streets leading to and adjoining the college and Parliament buildings were gay with flags, in which the English and the Danish colons largely predominated, with there and there, from some timide to politic shopkeeper's window, the green flag of Ireland waving. Before my window, in Cork, and given the Prince of Servation at 11.45—fully a hour before the arrival of the expected corteges. The streets leading to and adjoining the construction of the Castle, at which the proposed in the part of the proposed in the tilled with a quiet, well dressed crowd. In the middle space stretched a double line of redcoats and policemen. A military band was stationed near one wing of the Patliament buildings, and beyond the musicians, at the opening of one of the by-streets, was massed a large military force. Indeed, this was a precaution repeated near all the avenues which opened on Dame street, especially around the approaches to Cork Hill and the Castle. Well, to a New Yorker the spectacle of

As the crowds increased rapidly beneath me I was careful to examine of what elements they were made up. I was struck by the frequency on every side of the Orange emblems. Men and women wore them conspicuously displayed. There was no mistaking the fact that the "loyal" and anti-Iriah forces had mustered in Dublin on that day. Rare indeed were the wearers of the green, so rare that an English gentleman by my side attracted my attention to a lady who bore a waving plume of green feathers in her hat. If William III. from yonder pedestal could have looked up and down Dame street half an hour before the passage of the Prince

crowd, the lines of soldiers shoulder arms.

crowd, the lines of soldiers shoulder arms, every eye is turned in the direction of Trinity College, mounted police and hussars gallop by, and the come between lines of cavalry the carriage containing Earl Spencer, his Countess, and their suite. There is a waving of handkerchiefs and a noise of cheering, especially from the steps leading to the Parliament House, where loyalty is assembled in great force. There is considerable hissing, too, as the Lord Lieutenant and the Countess pass, bowing continually to the right and left. It was done in a moment. Evidently the Viceroy has far more friends than enemies in yonder multitude.

The excitement now becomes intense, as we know that the Prince is only a few minutes behind. Nearly twenty minutes elapse, however, before the agitation in the axpectant throng shows us that the Prince and Princess are approaching. The noise of cheering from the packed and select crowd at Trinity College reaches us. People rise up; a squadron of lancers gallop shead, their horses bounding, their pennons dancing gayly in the breeze. And the carriage bearing the future King and Queen of Great Britain. From the great majority of the multisude, evidently Protestants and loyalists, the greeting is hearty, and the Prince and Princess warmly acknowledge it. From the people, properly so called—and I was careful then to observe their attitude—there was nothing but passiveness; they looked on quietly, the men not even raising their hats, and the women waving no sign of welcome.

As I wrote to you and expected, all Ire-

welcome.

As I wrote to you and expected, all Ireland had sent to Dublin for the occasion numerous contingents of the landlord, aristocratic, and Orange classes. They call themselves the Irish people, the true Irish nation; they are the land-owners, the lords of the soil, the lawmakers, and the administrators of the law. They own the country and govern it; why should they not welcome enthusiastically their future King? And they did—it cannot be gainsaid.

But on that memorable Wednesday, as on every day of the ensuing week, there was one noticeable feature of every gath-ering in honor of the royal visitors—the absence of the members of the Catholic hierarchy. One Bishop alone, the coadjutor of Sligo, who sought and obtained a place on the Senate of the Royal University, was present at the conferring of degrees on the Prince and Princess of Wales.

By this abstention of their clergy, more than by their passive attitude, have the Irish people emphasized with unmistak-able significance their sense of Lord Spencer's political manœuvre in bringing the Prince over here at this critical juncture in British and Irish affairs.

One other incident will tell your readers to what straits Lord Spencer was reduced in order to make his guests balieve that the Catholics of Ireland were not all averse The Portier, as in former day.

Seemed rosaries still saying.

CARROLL RYAN.

Ottawa, Can., April 14, 1885.

THE REV. BERNARD OREILLY DESCRIBES THE RECEPTION OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Dublin, April 14.—What has happened within the last twenty-four hours at Mallow and Cork, in connection with the journey southward of the Prince of Wales, is of such gravity that I feel impelled to devote this letter to a description of the welcome given in Dublin to the royal visitors, accounting at the same time for the sudden change in the temper of the Irish people toward them.

I was very anxious to see and judge for

well, to a New Yorker the spectacle of these numbers of soldiery and police would not have been suggestive, at first sight, of precautions against violence or riotousness. Our citizen soldiery turned out a far greater number in 1860 to welcome this same Prince of Wales. But here the national dissentiments and the tension of political passions gave to this display of force the air of a menace.

military and constabulary.

I am sorry to say, and say it with a sail foreboding, that this atrocious strategy now threatens to be successful. Should the Cork Nationalists carry out to morrow the purpose foreshadowed in the riotous proceedings of last night, there will be a catastrophe. And should this be so, nothing but a war with Russia, complicated by the recent French difficulty in Egypt, can save this unhappy country from a renewal out a far greater number in 1860 to were come this same Prince of Wales. But here the national dissentiments and the tension of political passions gave to this display of force the air of a menace.

As the crowds increased rapidly beneath of the Crimes Act. God save Ireland!

BERNARD O'REILLY.

A SOCIAL QUESTION.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The law has been invoked against the skating rinks. Senator Murphy's bill for regulating them has been eagerly discussed at Albany, and a great many hard things said of them.

Skating rinks are as bad as the summer morning in the way.

moonlight picnics—if anything in the way of amusement could be as bad as those

moonlight picnics—if anything in the way of amusement could be as bad as those institutions. They give occasion for a freedom and familiarity of behavior as great as that in a loosely-conducted dancing assembly. When the participants in the roller-skating diversion indulge in masquerades—which additional attraction is frequently offered by the enterprising "rink" managers—the dangers are increased. Various Senators at Albany gave appalling illustrations of the evil done by these promiscuous assemblages.

In reading of the horrors of the skating rink, it must not be forgotten that children cannot be tempted by the license of these places, if their parents keep proper watch over them.

The evils pointed out as the result of roller-skating are due to the carelessness of tahers and mothers. The carelessness of the average American parent is almost beyond belief. The skating rink might be a comparatively innocent place of amusement, if American parents were not so entirely convinced that their children at an early age acquire the right and the capability of taking care of themselves. When children in other countries are still obedient and submissive, American children are obnoxiously independent and pert. They have a certain affection for their parents, it is true; but it is a tolerant affection. They do not look up, they look down.

The spectacle of a father or mother

The social liberty given to young girls here is astounding. French marriages of convenience and reason are looked on with horror by people who cannot understand why their children should make unstand why their children should make unreasonable or inconvenient marriages. The
young girl here is permitted to dwell constantly on the subjects of love and marriage from the novelist's point of view. She
learns that 'love' is the first duty of life,
without learning, however, to distinguish
between the whims of an excited imagination and that Christian affection which is
the best foundation for a happy marriage.
Mothers are very reticent about the importance of marriage. The careless and
over-delicate mother is more common in
American life than the mangenyring American life than the manœuvring mother. The fashionable annalists on the other side of the Atlantic tell us that the other side of the Atlantic tell us that the higher circles of English society are not particularly moral. In fact, that they are very pagan, and that the greatest virtue they can claim—when they claim any—is good nature. But, at least, young girls are carefully guarded. Their mother keeps them under her wing. There is always a chaperon at hand to look after them, and the duties of this chaperon are very well defined. An aunt, a married sister, or some careful dowager, can be relied on to look after the young brood when they are away from the home nest. This is an English fashion which might be, with advantage, introduced here. The with advantage, introduced here. The monstrous evils that arise from dancing parties, fairs, and the promiscuous picnic, might be avoided, if it were not a received American custom that the old should

doubtless well defined, but until it is acknowledged by society in general it cannot be considered by the observer who takes society in the mass. People are really "nice" just so far as their Christian nobility obliges them to practice gentleness, modesty, and courtesy. If we must borrow from England, let us import good things, not vicious and vulgar ones. "Awfully jolly," and the other popular Cockney perversions of speech, are vulgar, even if a Duchess utters them. The custom of mothers frequenting places of amusement with their daughters is one amusement with their daughters is one that could be borrowed from the English with profit.

with profit.

At present parents calmly surrender their daughters to young men who enter the parental residence when they please and go when they please. The daughter alone receives her "young man"—we know that this appellation is not "nice," but it is apt. She "entertains" him until he chooses to say good night. He takes her to the theatre and then to a restaurant, where they have supper. It is the custom. Honi soit qui mal y pense again. "Nice" people permit it; but is it a "nice" custom?

It will not do to say that this custom leads to wrong-doing among "nice" people. When a bold preacher in the pulpit says so, there are many who think him too rigid, too inexperienced, in fact. And an hour before the passage of the Prince and Princess, he must have been gratified by the sight of his colors among the moving crowds below and around, on sidewalk, window and balcony.

But at 12 45 there is a motion in the Continuous of the Princess, he must have been gratified by the sight of his colors among the moving crowds below and around, on sidewalk, window and balcony.

But at 12 45 there is a motion in the Continuous continuo

to temptation, and possess the passions fo temptation, and possess the passions which only need opportunity to become as raging tigers? The social liberty allowed young people is responsible for a great number of thoughtless marriages, and a great number of unhappy lives. The skating rink, we say again, would lose all its attraction for the vicious, if fathers and mothers would go thither with their children. If they will not do that, they thrust them into temptation.

The skating rinks, however, are abominations, and should be peremptorily forbidden.

A Prize in the Lottery

A Prize in the Lottery
of life which is usually unappreciated
until it is lost, perhaps never to return,
is health. What a priceless boon it is,
and how we ought to cherish it, that life
may not be a worthless blank to us.
Many of the diseases that flesh is heir to,
and which make life burdensome, such
as consumption (scrofula of the lungs)
and other scrofulous and blood diseases,
find a complete cure in Dr. R. V. Pierce's
"Golden Medical Discovery" when all
other remedies have failed. Dr. Pierce's
pamphlet on consumption mailed for
two stamps. Address, World's Dispensary
Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.
Corns cause intolerable pain. Hollo-

Corns cause intolerable pain. Holloway's Corn Cure removes the trouble, Try it and see what an amount of pain is

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites,—For Rickets, Marasmus and all wasting disorders of children, is very remarkable in its results,—The rapidity with which children gain flesh and strength upon it is very wanderful. wonderful.

affection. They do not look up, they look down.

The spectacle of a father or mother complaining of a skating "rink," or a dance-house, is absurd. The antidote to the temptations of places of anusement is in the hands of the parent. God gives him an authority over his child which the law cannot possess. If he cannot use it, it is because he is too weak to wield his God given power. The father is his child's keeper. There is no getting over that.

One of the sights of the City of Hamilton is the factory in which the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is made. Some people may suppose that putting up plugs of tobacco must be a very simple matter, but a walk among the ponderous and complicated machinery of this establishment would speedly undeceive them. Here are hydraulic presses, screw presses, iron frames, all of enormous strength, besides a steam engine and many other pieces of machinery.

A Sad Neglect. One of the sights of the City of Hamilton is the factory in which the celebrated "Myrtle Navy" tobacco is made. Some A Sad Neglect.

Neglecting a constipated condition of the bowels is sure to bring ill health and great suffering. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate the bowels in a natural manner, purifying the blood and promoting a healthy action of the stomach, liver, kid-neys and Bowels.

No other preparation so concentrates and combines blood-purifying, vitaliz-ing, enriching and invigorating qualities as Ayer's Sarsaparilla. Quality should be considered when making compari-

FEVER colic, unnatural appetite, fretfulness, weakness, and convulsions, are some of the effects of Worms in Children; destroy the worms with Dr. Low's Worm Syrup.

Use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap for Prickly Heat, Nettle Rash, Scaley Eruption, Itch, and all diseased conditions of the skin.

THE HECTIC FLUSE, pale, hollow cheeks and precarious appetite, indicate worms. Freeman's Worm Powders will quickly and effectually remove them. A Throat Cure.

A care for Croup. There is no better remedy for Croup than Hagyard's Yellow Oil taken internally and applied according to special directions. This is the great household panacea for rheumatism, stiff joints, pain, inflammation, &c.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin i Scalding sensations Scalding sensations i Swelling of the ankles Vague teelings of unrest i Frothy or brick-dust fluids i Acid stomach? Aching loins? Cramps, growing nervousness strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart? Albumen and tube casts in the water Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at

night?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one-it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglectit. WARNEYS SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE



MAIL CONTRACT.

SEALED TENDER-, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 15th of MAY, 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, six times per week each way, respectively between Byron and London, and Delaware and London, from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byren, Delaware and London.

R. W. BARKER, P. O. Insp.

341-3w

An Old Soldier's GAS ENGINES

EXPERIENCE.

"Calvert, Texas,
May 3, 1882.
"I wish to express my appreciation of the

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated 'n a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aven's CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases. J. W. WHITLEY." Thousands of testimonials certify to the

prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very paratable, the youngest children take it readily. PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggiste.

---AN---EVANS BROS.

Orchestral Scale PIANO

Appeals to the highest musical taste. Its tone equals that of a grand, possesses power without harshness, and purity without metallic effect. The treble is wonderfully brilliant, and the terd delicate. Will keep in tune four times the ordinary period. Finest workmanship and mechanicism. Each instrument guaranteed.

Deal with the manufacturer. Lowest prices. Send for catalogue.

LONDON PIANO FACTORY 73 Dundas St. West.

Boyal Canadian Insurance FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT, AGENT, Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street. MONEY TO LOAN AT 61 PER CENT.



FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT& CO.

are among the leading GROCERS

IN ONTARIO.

An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Whole-sale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED. FITZGERALD,

4th Door East Richmond

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Unfocks all the clogged avenues of the Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the same time Correcting secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimness of Vision Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Dability: all these and many other simiall these and many other simi-nts yield to the happy influence Debility; all th

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto



FREEMANS WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. In a said, sure, and effectual Costroper of worms in Children or Adults. EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.
The last and best with a spiral spring, were saided from position, even the sisteeuth of an inch. Curse every child, and eight out of every ten of adults. Gazzanteed to do the worst form of hernia, during hot the worst form of hernia, during hot the worst form of hernia, during hot worst form of hernia, during hot worst form of hernia, during hot worst extensive, and questions to be part of Gazzanteed to be part of Charles and Charles



No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra Insurance.

No Boiler. No Steam

No Danger. Started instantly with a match. Gives out its full power at

once.
2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power.
10,000 of them in use.
Send for Circular.

JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y, Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts, TORONTO, ONT.





s a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER IS A PORE FACIT ACID FOWDER, It contains neither alum, line, nor ammonia; and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious initiations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

cook's FRIEND Trade Mark on Every Package,

STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches,

ONTARIO

Public and Private Buildings
FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE
and at prices low enough to bring it
within the reach of all.

STAINED GLASS WORKS 484 RICHMOND ST.

R. LEWIS. BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED.
CAPITAL PAID UP (1 Sept., '84). 199,000
RESERVE FUND. 50,000 TZGERALD,
SCANDRETT & CO.

169 DUNDAS STREET.
DOOR East Richmond St.

HE KEY TO HEALTH.

DIRECTORS:
Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q.C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; Thomas Faweett, Bauker; Benj. Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent. President Company; Thos. Long. of Long & Bro.. Merchants and Millers Collingwood; J. Mortson, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

A. M. SMART, Manager, BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
Agent is Canada—The Molsons Bank,
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank,
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points,
and a general banking business transacted.
SAVINOS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits
received and interest allowed thereon.

THE PROPERTY OF THE PROPERTY O W. HINTON (From London England UNDERTAKER, The only house in the city having Children's Mourning Carriage. FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.

CHURCH PEWS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE,

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Caureh and School Furnishers. The Catholic Ciergy of Canada are respectfully invited to expect fully invited to the Canada are respectfully invited to the Canada for Catholic Canada (or have lately put in a complete set of Fews. In the Brantierd Catholic Canada (or have lately put in a complete set of Fews. In the Brantierd Catholic Catholic Canada (or have lately particularly the Canada (or have lately particularly statistical or having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of excution. Fuch has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary womes time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Furnishing ampany, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont. Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warerooms in Western Canada. Call or write before buying elsewhere.

Telephone connection day and night.

CH. F. COLWELL,

General Agents:

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.

Ottown Agency:
P. J. COPPEY, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.
RATES PER AFFUL.—One Copy, \$2.00;
hree Coples, \$5.50; Five Ceples, \$7.50; Ten
opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in Advertising rates made known on appli-Approved by the Bishop of London, and commended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-bite Clergymen throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Pub-lisher will receive prompt attention. Arreare must be paid in full before the Saper can be stopped. Arrears must be paid in full before the apper can be stopped. Fersons writing for a change of address bould lawarjably send us the name of their ormer post cinco.

St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have appointed Mr. P. J. Cassidy, 308 Water street, St. Johns, Newfound-land, our sole agent for the Island, with whom parties desirous of becoming subscribers will please make arrangements.

Catholic Record

CONDON, SATURDAY, MAY 9, 1885

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

We have the pleasure of this week laying before our readers two weighty ies from non Catholic sources to the zeal, success and merit of the Christian Brothers in the great work of education with which they are identified. Catholics do not, in many cases at least, place sufficient value on the labors of the disciples of the Venerable De La Salle; nor do they sufficiently appreciate the blessings of having them as teachers and guides for their children. The Catholic clergy find in the Christian Brothers valued and trusted auxiliaries in the battle against ignorance and vice. The city, district, or parish favored by their presence and blessed by their labors, blossoms out into a veritable garden of virtue that blooms and flourishes, a joy to men, a delight to heaven.

The first of the testimonies we have to adduce is from the Rev. Dr. Rigg, Principal of Westminster Training College, who, in a recent inaugural address, pays the following just tribute to the Christian Brothers:

"The remarkable history and really wonderful achievements of that great Roman Catholic Educating Order, the Christian Brothers, who have done almost all for France that has been done in the spiration, serves impressively to teach us that it is to moral influence, and therefore to spiritual convictions and

The second of our testimonies is taken from the columns of the New Orleans Picayune, penned by a Protestant gentleman, evidently a writer of force and ob-

He declares that "one of the

MOST NOTABLE EXHIBITS in the Educational Department of the World's Fair is that of the Christian Brothers, an order of the Roman Catholic Church devoted to addition. It comprises every and make necessary to the most properly speed of education, the most permission of education, from the most permission of education, from the most permission of education, from the most permission of the ground of the most permission of the ground of the progress made by the pupils of the Brothers in various parts of the United States, of all ages, from the youngest to the oldest, and of all the various school grades and of all the various school grades and classes of such grades. It is a complete exhibit, and is therefore instructive as to the schools, the scholars, the teachers and their designs. It answers every question that can occur to the inquirer who takes an interest in education, and will be found especially interesting to practical educators

"The Brothers are, above all things SYSTEMATIC, CLEAR AND PLAIN.

They desire not to cram, but to expand the mind, make it thoroughly repand the mind, make it thoroughly re-ceptive and put the pupil in possession of the fundamentals, so that in after years he can "hoe his own row" with-out fear or anxiety as to opposition or competition. If the boy is to become a civil engineer he is taken step by step along the difficult road and is held firmly under direction and control until he feels and knows himself to be equal to any task within the limits of his line. And so it is with the boy who desires to be an architect, a lawyer, a physician, a bookkeeper or a business man. The groundwork for all of these professions is laid broad and deep and according to methods of instruction that are being more and more simplified every year.
To the Brothers, whose sole occupation
and care is the education of the young, every day's lessons brings its special ex-perience. These experiences they note and out of them develop new and simp-ler plans of impressing and strengthen-ing of youthful mind.

BEST PART OF THE EXHIBITS
made by the Brothers comprises their
plans, their maps, books, specimens,
and scientific apparatus of their own invention, construction, design and make. A close inspection of these reveals the fact that these are all remarkable for their simplicity, clearness and concise

ness.

"The most abstruse studies and problems are by their easier methods made so plain that learning is no longer a task, but a pleasure. It is this adaptation, this readmess to overcome difficulties, this ability to make smooth roads to this readiness to overcome difficulties, this ability to make smooth roads to educational progress that has enabled the Christian Brothers to make such wonderful progress themselves, not only in Europe, but in this country where they entered upon their mission in 1844. In the face of well established and popular public school systems, of the free parochial schools of the Catholic and other churches, they began their work in that year and to day are able to point to more than one hundred industrial representatives, schools, academies, colleges, normal schools, all of them flourishing institutions.

mies, colleges, normal schools, all of them flourishing institutions.

THE BROTHERS ARE ENTHUSIASTIC in their work, and are heartily identified with their pupils in all their studies. Education is the business of their lives, and monopolizes all their every waking hours. They are always on kindly and intimate terms with the pupils, and are constantly devising measures and means for advancement. Object lessons they make a specialty of, and they carry the principle, as mach as is possible, up through all their grades of instruction. This is especially evident in their architectural and geometrical charts and plans and in their hypometric charts of the earth's surface. They have no pussles, and they seek to simplify every problem, their special aim being to give technical strength without destroying the spirit of the pupil or impairing his powers of observation for application.

"In this way

THEY TEACH EVERYTHING in mathematics from simple numbers to differential and integral calculus and cubic sections. Blocks in zinc and wood in all possible mathematical forms, so constructed as to be readily taken to pieces; the same designs cut out in paper for readier appreciation, and the same again drawn with such particularity as to give all the cubes and angles, the lines of measurement and proportion—all these are to be found among

the lines of measurement and propor-tion—all these are to be found among the more conspicuous objects in an exhibit than the best and most practical educators in the country pronounce the best of all those that at the World's Fair challenge the admiration and commend-ation of educators. The BROTHERS EXHIBIT THEIR OWN SERIES

BROTHERS EXHIBIT THEIR OWN SERIES of readers, arithmetics, geographies, drawing copies and penmanship, their own free-hand ornamental and figure drawing, studies from nature, linear drawing, projections, shades and shadows, oblique and perspective drawings, constructions of carpentry and masonry, constructions of architecture and machinery. In these series they are especially happy in their reach after simplicity, and let us say again are conspicuously so in geography. The methods of teaching book-keeping, commercial law and banking, physiology, and the science of living, their methods of shorthand, of analytical geometry and moral philosophy will compel the approval of all educators, as they have of such well-known professors as Dr. W. I. Harris, Dr. Bicknell, Mr. Hancock and Dr. Searing. Dr. Harris, well-known as the President of the Concord School of Philosophy and former Superintendent of the public schools of St. Luis said the osophy and former Superintendent of the public schools of St. Louis, said that the Congress of Educators expressed the Congress of Educators expressed their great gratification at seeing the good exhibit presented by the Brothers, and Dr. Bicknell expressed himself as anxious for an article on the Christian Brothers' exhibit for his Journal of Education. Dr. Searing, of Minnesota, said that the exhibit is complete and a lmirable, and Mr. Hancock, of Ohio, said there never had been so complete and exhaustive an exhibit in America as that of the Christian Brothers.

of the Christian Brothers. THE ADMIRATION OF THESE EDUCATORS thus summed up, is to be engrossed in a report on the completeness and excellence of the exhibit, to be made to the next meeting of the Educational Convention, which is to convene at Saratoga in July next. What higher testimony than this can be offered in favor of so admirable a system of education? But this does not exhaust the half that has been said about it. The pupils of the Medical College of the Tulane University were sent by the demonstrator of anatomy of that institution to study the anatomical models that are so prominent among the exhibits of the Brothers, because of their excellence, and Col. J. T. Murfree, President of Howard College, suggested the publication of an album setting forth the development of solids, saying that he had never in his life spent so little property learned. volume, and a large one, to contain any thing like a full review of.

"In the arrangement of the exhibit

THE ORDER AND SYSTEM which the Brothers are conspicuous in all that they do is more apparent. It takes the visitor through all the grades of instruction and with samples of the work of many pupils, and make a marked and very delightful impression. This arrangement is due to Brothers Maurelian and Famian, who are in charge of arrangement is due to Brothers Maure-lian and Famian, who are in charge of the exhibit and who are themselves con-spicuous among the most experienced and enthusiastic educators of the coun-try. With such means as were at their disposal they have made one of the practical exhibits in the Government Build-

ing.
"It owes nothing to meretricious sur-"It owes nothing to meretricious surroundings or aesthetic adornment. It is just what it pretends to be—a graded grouping of the aids and means for educating the young that a hundred years or more have developed through the Christian Brothers. It arrests the attention of visitors by its own merits, and these are so self-evident that the plainest people may be found spending hears. est people may be found spending hours reviewing the excellent work that comprises it. It challenges the sympathy of the people because it is for them and of them, and tells the story of the upward development of their children in all classes of society. It is the story of a Heaven inspired purpose to make good and useful men and enrich the world by the added industry of their hands and brains. Taken in any light and in any brains. Taken in any fight an ex-sense it is one of the most engaging ex-hibits in the Department of Education and one that will leave an enduring im-

It is with pleasure we repeat that we are enabled to lay these testimonies to true worth and solid success before our readers. In this country we have had experience of the zeal, devotedness and merit of the Christian Brothers. In many of our large cities they have done and are doing a work that it were so difficult as to be almost impossible of

planted in the hearts of thousands of our citizens the seeds of truth and honesty and self-reliance. How many of our successful men of business, how many of our brilliant professional men, owe their success and their distinction to their early training by the Brothers of the Christian schools? Their name is legion. This country can never adequately repay the debt under which it lies to the followers of De La Salle. But if it cannot do so, it is bound in gratitude, honor and justice, to do its best to make some requitement for their sacrifices and their lators. This requitement we should make by seeking in every way to facilitate their mission and extend the field of labor of these faithful religious. We have here a new country—we have here a great and promising land—but its promise will be blasted, in greatness unrealized, its resources never profitably developed, unless the youth of the country be nourished by the bread of a Caristian education. Canada might acquire wealth and enjoy for a brief time the greatness wealth begets without such a system, but the true, the real, the solid and lasting national greatness begotten of fidelity to principle, never can be ours without Catholic education. It is our privilege to have in this land system of religious education provided for by law. The provisions of that law have not, however, been as fully carried out as they should have been—nor the benefit of the services of such bodies as the Christian Brothers secured in all sections of the country. There are, indeed, many places where their services could not and cannot be availed of, but the question is whether we, as a body, have done all we could to strengthen the ands of the Christian Brothers, by givng their work that extension and pernanency we could, by united effort. chieve. When Protestants are so ready to testify to their merit and success, shall we fail to do our duty by them?

QUESTIONS BY MEMBERS.

Very great latitude is allowed mem ers of the British House of Commons in putting questions to ministers. At times here are members disposed to abuse this privilege, but in general the imperial egislators keep within bounds. The practice has this excellent feature in onnection with it, that it enables members in a very brief but clear way to lay before ministers matters of great public interest that parliamentary procedure could not otherwise, without difficulty and delay, permit to be dealt with Mr. Lewis, member for Londonderry, a very pronounced anti-Irish Irishman, is one of those gentlemen in the habit of putting useless and offensive questions to the government. On Tuesday the 13th, the hon, gentleman asked the Chief Secretary whether his attention has been called to a speech reported in the morn ing journals of the 8th inst. to have been made in Dublin on the 7th, by Mr. W. O'Brien, M. P., in which he is reported to have said (inter alia):

"He could not read with patience all They would never have parley with these English rulers until they had driven them and beaten them out of the counsolids, saying that he had never in his life spent so little money, learned so much, and was so highly entertained in so short a time as that he spent in viewing the exhibits, which it would take a solution and the countries of the mand beaten them out of the country; and whether it is the intention of her Majesty's Government to take any notice of this appeal to physical force against the spent in view to physical force against the solution and undended the service. The Fenians have blamed him; they should have blamed themselves for their miserable attempt the was despised, deceived, hunted down like a wild beast, like a political outcast of the worst description. He wandered about the United States the solution and undended the countries of the solution and undended the solution and un English Government on the part of a recognized leader of the so-called Nationalist party in Ireland and a member of this house; and whether, in view of similar appeals being made to the Irish people, the Government will forthwith nnounce its decision as to the renewal of the Crimes Act, in the present ses-

> Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, with the abitual caution of his countrymen and the prudence of a farseeing official,

"I have seen the speech referred to and other similar speeches on the same subject. The Government would very and other similar speeches on the same subject. The Government would very promptly deal with anything like a serious appeal to physical force, but the particular passage quoted by the hon, gentleman reads to me more like an expression of impatience or disappointment than a call to arms. I do appear and that there is any convertion. not see that there is any connection between the subject of the Royal visit and the question of renewing the Crimes Act, as to which I have nothing to add to the answers already given."

When the right hon, gentleman had taken his seat, Mr. Healy literally swept the ground from under the feet of the pugnacious Londonderry man by remark-

"As to this appeal to physical force, I would ask the right hon, gentleman whether his attention has been called to a speech made by the noble lord (Claude Hamilton) the member for Liverpool, in which he said that it the Government did not drive the horde of ruffjans. which he said that if the Government did not drive 'the horde of ruffians, members of the house' south of the Boyne he would take the law into his own hands and do so?'

This sally provoked general merriment, in which the whole house joined, except Mr. Lewis himself. Like the noble lord from Liverpool, the hon, member for Derry would like to see the members south of the Boyne driven from the legislature. They will not, however, achievement without them. They have leave till the good time comes when their services will be required by the Irish nation in the Parliament of Ireland.

LOUIS RIEL

Since the beginning of hostilities in the North-West we have read very many statements concerning Riel, the leader of the insurrectionary movement. By some journalists he is painted as a verit able hero, by others denounced as an adventurer and traitor. A St. Paul paper accuses him of having betrayed the Fenians in 1871, but if this be a fact it could not surely have escaped the observation and memory of the North-West ern Chronicle. In the issue of that journal for the 2nd of April we read an able article of more than two columns de-voted to the half-breed chieftain. Our esteemed contemporary says that Riel is a native of Manitoba, having in his veins a considerable flow of Indian blood. His talents during his early school days attracted the attention of Archbishop Tache who sent him to Montreal to follow a classical course and prepare himself, if such were his vocation, for the priesthood. He succeeded in his studies but did not embrace the ecclesiastical state. After leaving college he passed several years in various employments at Fort Garry, St. Paul and Min-neapolis. "He is," says the Chronicle, remembered by us during these years as an intelligent young man, honorable and well behaved, rather timid and retiring in his disposition, a loyal and practical Catholic." Dealing with re-appearance on the scene when the Fenians threatened Manitoba with invasion, our St. Paul contemporary remarks that O'Donoghue, Riel's trusted lieutenant in the troubles of 1869.70. having at their close formed an alliance with the Fenians, great promises were made him, but were not kept. One spring morning in 1871 Gen. O'Neil. companied by O'Donoghue, marched from St. Paul with some thirty followers towards the British line. They expected that a large contingent would at the ame time move eastward from Duluth and join them in the neighborhood of Pembina. In this expectation they were, however, doomed to disappointment. O'Neill had at Pembina only the men he had brought from St. Paul. Our

ontemporary continues: "The story of the invasion is known. The order to march was given during the night, and day-break found them camped at Pigeon Fort. This was disputed territory: the international line had not yet been marked out to a certainty. Captain Wheaton from Fort Pembina with a company of U. S. troops overtook them and captured the entire ferce. Why O'Neil camped on this disputed ground, why as the U. S. troops were seen over the prairie he did not advance a few hundred feet and place himself beyond their reach, is a mystery, and will ever be one. O'Donoghue protested, but to no avail. Our theory is that he was discouraged at the small number of his troops, and was glad to be arrested by U. S. soldiers. All this occurred at 6 a. m. Riel had during the night 500 Half-Breeds under arms: at 10 a. m. he proceeded to Fort Garry and offered his force to Gov. Archibald to aid in resisting the Fennan invasion. There was no Fenian invasion any longer to assist, or to resist, and Riel acted the best part he could for himself and his followers. The Fenians have blamed him: they should have blamed "The story of the invasion is known and his followers. The Fenians have blamed him: they should have blamed themselves for their miserable attempt at an invasion of British territory."

culation and undoubted influence in its Province, does not give a very flattering picture of the half-breed chieftain. It says of him: "We give to-day the portrait of Louis Riel. Our readers know the antecedents of the rebel chief of the North-West. He made his studies at Montreal College, where his conduct was always most singular. For a week or a month at a time he was pious to an abnormal degree-spending whole hours in the chapel etc. - the following week or month be was one of the most difficult of management in the community. On leaving college he procured admission as a member of the Masonic order, at least so we have been informed by persons who know him intimately. Later on, he returned to Manitoba, where in 1870 he refused acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolseley was sent to restore order and Riel obliged to fly. After many vicissitudes he was partially amnestied. During these days of trial Riel lost his head, and had to be interned in the Longue Point and Beauport Asylums, His lunacy was of a furious and even vicious character. When he had recovered, a subscription was raised to enable him to proceed to the United States, whither he was conducted by Mr. J. A. Langlais, bookseller of St. Roch. He afterwards married and settled down in Montana. Last autumn he crossed the line to reside in the Saskatchewan country, whether he had been, at least ostensibly, invited to proceed by the halfbreeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced hat instead of seeking to obtain justice

pride, and to seek publicity, is capable of the gravest excesses. We have the liveliest sympathy for the half-breeds. We believe that many of them have had to suffer vexatious delays and injustices. Riel profited by their discontent to throw them into rebellion, the consequences of which will be fatal to themselves. The clergy have done all they could to prevent the Metis from taking this disastrous step. In the midst of an interview with Mgr. Tache. Riel left the room in anger and disap pointment, because the eminent Arch-bishop disapproved his conduct. Riel is, in respect of fortune, very disinter-ested, and this is one of the reasons why he exercises such great influence over the half-breeds and Indians." Such is from that expressed by an ex-member of the House of Commons in a remarkable letter in L'Etendard of the 30th ult.

This writer says : "Riel, who, by his education and ex-erience was the national leader and de-ender of his brethren, the Metis, wished fender of his brethren, the Metis, wished to assume personal responsibility. He placed himself at the head of the insurrection and took Fort Garry. To justify this action and his subsequent establishment of a provisional government, he made use of the argument that the Hudson's Bay Company having abdicated its administrative authority many weeks before the epoch fixed by the contract of cession and even by the statute, the North-West found itself without a government, and that in virtue of natural right and the law of nations, this state of things justified its people in organizing a government, all the more so as they needed one to defend themselves against the aggressiveness and injustice of men who without authority persecuted them."

The writer then recalls the events onnected with Archbishop Tache's return from Rome and mission to the North-West, and goes on to say :

North-West, and goes on to say:

"Riel, who had been from his infancy the protege of Mgr. Tache, of him whom he so loved and venerated, did not wish to disobey his benefactor and laid down his arms; but continued to uphold his provisional government swaiting the execution of promises made him, such as the proclamation of an amnesty, promises that were not kept, amnesty that did not come. To show that he was during this time governed by motives of peace and honor Riel raised the British flag, quieted the Metis, liberated his prisoners and counselled tranquillity.

Everyhonor Riel raised the British flag, quieted the Metis, liberated his prisoners and counselled tranquillity. . . . Everyone knows that this poor Riel was made the puppet of the government and the unhappy victim of his devotedness to the unquenchable love he bore his brethren in the North-West. Yes, he paid dearly indeed for his part in that unfortunate rebellion. In a moment of anger he forgot himself, he went beyond the military powers he had assumed, in consenting to the condemnation to death of an adversary whom he regarded as a dangerous and implacable foe. We must remember that Scott was condemned by a council of war and in consequence executed. This execution was to Riel very painful, but, as he after had occasion to say, he acted not for himself, he was not carried away by revenge or by any purpose of gain or fortune. No, his life has been always marked by acts of self denial, embittered by multiplied reverses. In ordering the death of an enemy, he thought he acted in the interest of those he wished and purposed to protect. A proof of his abnegation is that he has never thought of amassing wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause of the worst description. He wandered about the United States, then through the Province of Quebec, under various disguises, but at last, exhausted and crushed by painful journeyings, by sufferings mental and moral beyond description, he lost his reason and for a time was interned in the asylum of Longue Pointe, and afterwards in that of Beauport. Yes, at Beauport. Oh! what an asylum, what a refuge. And now that he has been again forced to take uparms what will they do with him? Nothing but the gibbet will satisfy his implacable enemies." able enemies."

The views of the latter writer would seem to accord with those of Bishop Brondel, of Helena, Montana, who, speaking in Washington on the 26th ult., said . "I knew Louis Riel, the leader of the half-breed revolt. In 1883, when I went to Montana, Louis Riel was in the employ of our church teaching the Indians. I found him at the St. Peter Mission teaching in the little school there. He

of our church teaching the Indians. I found him at the St. Peter Mission teaching in the little school there. He had a half-breed wife, a quiet woman, who shared his adventures, and who is now with him in their hostile camp. He has two or three small children, but the little family lived quite happily at the Mission. Riel was a good teacher, educated at Montreal under Archbishop Tache, and speaks French correctly and fluently—something that I enjoyed. He is a handsome man, tall, well built, with a full, florid face, a keen pair of eyes, and when I saw him last, some time in August of last summer, he wore a long silky black beard. The troubles in Manitoba are to-day what they were in 1870, and Louis Riel is not the author of the revolt. He was drawn into it by the repeated calls of his people, the half-breeds. I know that he was loth to go to war, and that he was overborne by the demands and entreaties of these people. They look to him as their leader, the man who has the education and courage and skill to act as their commander in the little war they have brought on. Riel has no property of any kind."

We submit these various opinions of the rebel chief to our readers. That he

the rebel chief to our readers. That he by legal and constitutional means, he has his faults no one who has read his drove the Metis to insurrection. Those sad and interesting story can doubt, but who know him best declare loudly that that he has many noble qualities there is no room for question. THE REBELLION.

A correspondent of La Verile, writing from St. Boniface, under date April 10, ad. dressesthatjournal a letter whichdeserves widespread and studious attention. He says : "All the telegrams and letters that reach you respecting the troubles in the North-West, being more or less truthful according to circumstances, and not a little confused, it is hardly possible for you to form an exact idea of the actual dition of this country. I therefore think it well to offer you the following notes which you may use according to your good judgment. I may first say that, as to the origin of the troubles, it must not be sought elsewhere than in the many the balf-breeds and Indians." Such is faults committed by the government and the view of Riel taken by a French its officials in the lands offices, not to omit the officers and soldiers of the Mounted Police. Even to those ignor. ant of every detail of the many grievances complained of by the Metis of the North. West, the course of events in Manitoba during the past fifteen years were amply sufficient to throw light on the discontent and indignation prevailing amongst them. There are yet on the Red River almost entire parishes, which, after every expense and negotiation possible, await the patents of their lands. Petition upon petition has been sent to Ottawa, the titles have been acknowledged, and it is in justice admitted that these settlers have a right to their patents, and yet they are refused them. It is every. where said that the lands offices are in the hands of speculators and that, if an enquiry were made, grievous scandals would be discovered. The fact is, any. way, that it is very difficult for the poor settler to obtain justice.

"For five years one Lang is charged at Ottawa with the delivery of patents to those who show title. Well, this gentleman, it is said-and it would appear that the statement is true-speculates on the issue of the patents. He exacts a percentage by no means inconsiderable on each patent he issues, over and above the amount allowed him by the government. We can find in Manitoba a great number of persons who have borne with these exactions of Mr. Lang, and who have paid as much as \$400 rather than be de prived indefinitely of their patents. There is, for instance, mentioned the name, of one Marion, who paid this sum to Lang. Lang's father-in-law, whose name, I forget, spoke plainly enough last year in Winnipeg of this transaction. Lang himself, who has held his place for five years, has already realized an independent fortune. In the Winnipeg Lands Office the head officials are not more ready to do justice than those at Ottawa. Quite lately, by flagrant injustice on the part of the employees of that office, a poor settler was ejected from a piece of land he had for years occupied. and this despite a promise from Ottawa to adjust his grievance. It is not, therefore, difficult to understand that when in Manitoba the settlers have had, and still have, so much trouble to secure justice, the poor half breeds of the North. West have been treated with greater disregard. The Mounted Police, sent in the beginning, have conducted themselves in a way to exasperate both Indians and half-breeds. The government itself has been shocked when made acquainted with the conduct of these n in the forts for the past few years, These officers of the law, to the knowledge of and in the sight of all, have not blushed to carry on an infamous and hideous traffic in Indian women, whom they have bought like beasts of burden. They have also frequently treated the half-breeds with disdain and severity, laughing at their grievances and ridiculing their protests. One Captain Erkman, last year, did not hesitate to break down fences to cross over cultivated fields on the pretext that the half-breeds should submit to the same style of surveying as the other settlers. For two years the halfbreeds of the North-West demand the privileges enjoyed by their brethren in Manitoba, but to these demands the government has turned a deaf ear. Today it understands that in this it has committed a grave mistake that it cannot repair without expending fifty times more than the half-breeds asked. We cannot, indeed, approve of the rebellion, neither can we be surprised that it has broken out.

These are the remote causes of the rising of the Metis. The immediate cause was the imprudent action of Captain Crozier. This officer was at Fort Carlton with fifty men of the Mounted Police. Riel and his men proceeded to Duck Lake, eight miles from Carlton. A detachment of volunteers having come from Prince Albert to reinforce Crozier, the latter at once resolved to proceed to dislodge Riel, Col, Irvine, Crozier's superior, was on the way with assistance for the Mounted Police, but with orders to avoid an engagement and fight only in self-defence. Crozier knew that Col. Irvine was on the way with assistance to him, but he wished to make a vain display, believing that he had but to show himself to force the Metis to take to their heels. He was unfortunately deceived." The writer then cites Le Manitoba of April 9th to show that Croz ier

he ontinues, "the police the prudest to retue to Prince Alb miles accidentally." It readers will remember, state great flourish of trumpets that was burned as a russ de guerre. Speaking of the prospects struggle, the correspondent of "It is certain that 500 Meti plains of the West, which they well, could for a long time ha army of even 7,000 or 8,000 mer prairies especially in spring ti little encouragement to a regul The coulees, the rivers, the la The coulees, the rivers, the last swamps present at every moment and obstacles to their advance. ful of Metis and Indians hidden is ket may greatly annoy the regul without themselves auffering The Metis will not go forward their enemy on an open field well know that they could not goods in point of numbers. The simply maintain a guerilla warfar We direct the attention of the

MAY 9, 1865.

fired first at the battle of Du

The engagement was severe, to losing five killed and one wound

the loss of Crozier's force

readers are aware, fourte

i nine wounded, "After this

We direct the attention of the ment, as it is our duty to do so, candalous state of affairs made by the writer in La Verite. His vi borne out by the letter of a ve

borne out by the letter of a ve Oblate missionary to the Mail, whe "Let it be thoroughly underst Eastern Canada that the Indian he is doomed, and is not inclined without a struggle. In the United the Indian question has been a p for years. Canada hitherto has m troubled by it, simply because t dian has had plenty of room on the rie and plenty to eat. But you a driving him into nooks and corne compelling him to accept your able dole of rations, or perish; a manhood, the instinct of self-prition, urges him to resist. What universal plaint of these poor r "I was happy," says Poundma Crowfoot, "until the white man He has deprived me of my means sistence, debauched my women, my braves drunken, left us to d dogs. Why should I die that he dogs. Why should I die that h possess my land?" We should co patriotism in the Swiss and Irish, English, but in the Indian's case

English, but in the Indian's case pagan stupidity.

"Two courses lie open to the Gment. It must feed the Indian chim, and if Eastern Canada sets am upon the North-west, feeding with the better and, in the long rucheaper plan. There are 40,000 Indians here, and probably 12,00 treaty Indians, including those of north. As the American Indians diately south of the line must taken into incount, for they contains the staken into incount, for they can be staken into incount, for they can be staken into incount, for they can be staken into incounts.

distely south of the line must as taken interaccount, for they congo at will, into within the mark that the den as nion has 50,000 It on her hading hobbis region.

"I do Inperpendent Louis Riel with ceed in inciting a general Indian intion just now, but I know, as we know of my own existence, that this race perishes from systematize. this race perishes from systematize vation it will make a last effort to valion it will make a last effort to and there shall be woe and weeping that day. Let Parliament choose be feed or fight. At the present jury when all the tribes are wildly ex-peace can only be secured by a mor-erous treatment of them. Prudence to speak of the Christian virtue of cl demands that the policy of hunger aside, and the Indian fed at least a as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow I take it that the Father who cares for one poor sparrow, must lov human being whom we are now m ing, and that He will in His own we in His own time punish our awful ject, but it must wait until another

We cannot better conclude than hearty endorsation of the sentime our contemporary La Verite:

"Let the government apply the lyigorously in the offices as well at C as at Winnipeg and in the North Let unfaithful officials be dismissed an end put to the speculations and practices that are carried on to the ment of Indians and half-breeds. I Mounted Police be reorganized and p of uncleanness and crime."

These are words of good citizensh true patriotism, words that no go ment in this country can afford to

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES

On the 29th of March, 1880, French journal, the ministry of M. Ferry issued against the religious co gations of France the odious decre expulsion. On the following day r ters sent their circular letters an structions for the enforcement of decrees. Five years then passed On the 29th of March, 1885, in o quence of the sad news received Tonquin, the members of the Cham Deputies meet and decide on the sion from office of the ministry a chief,-M. Jules Ferry, Minister of eign Affairs and President of the cil of Ministers. On the following March 30th, by a crushing vote of against 161, the representative the nation pronounce dismissal Ferry, whom the indignant pop pursue with clamors and insults, e the palace of the Quay of d'Orsay. months ago, and M. Jules Ferr looked upon as the coming man fo presidency of the republic. Now iterally effaced, and none so poor do him reverence. What a fall! V warning! God, indeed, is all-pow Patiens quia aeternus.

Writing

1 10, ad.

leserves

on. He

ers that

s in the

truthful

d not a

e for you

g notes

to your

that, as

ust not

e many

ent and

not to

e ignor.

evances

North.

amply

discon-

mongst

d River

er every

Petition

Ottawa,

ed, and

these

nts, and

every.

ces are

at, if an

candals

he poor

on the

ercen-

on each

ve the

nment.

be de-

ais sum

action.

n inde-

nnipeg

are not

ose at

injus-

of that

from a

Ottawa

there .

vhen in

North.

greater

ducted

of these

lushed

ideous

y have

y have

ing at

ir pro-

t year

aces to

e pre-

submit

as the

e half-

nd the

ren in

s the

. To-

it has

it can-

times

. We

ellion,

it ha

of the

diate

Cap-

Fort

unted

ded to

on. A

come

rozier.

eed to

ozier's

tance

orders

nly in

Col.

tance

vain

ut to

take

ately

Man-

fired first at the battle of Duck Lake. The engagement was severe, the Metis losing five killed and one wounded, while the loss of Crozier's force was, as ur readers are aware, fourteen killed 4th inst.: ur readers are aware, fourteen killed the readers are aware, fourteen killed the name of the continues, "the police thought it prudest to retue to Prince Albert, forty miles." The fort was accidentally." It was, our readers will remember, stated with a great flourish of trumpets that this fort States."

4th inst.:

"The Ottawa Free Press goes for the CATHOLIC RECORD of this city with its typ-hammer, and after quoting a portion of a recent editorial from the columns of our local weekly, adds:—'A more dispersion of the British nation in the British sheet published in the United States.'" was burned as a ruse de guerre.

Speaking of the prospects of the struggle, the correspondent of La Verite

"It is certain that 600 Metis on the plains of the West, which they know so well, could for a long time harrass an army of even 7,000 or 8,000 men. The prairies especially in spring time offer little encouragement to a regular army. The coulees, the rivers, the lakes and swamps present at every moment a thoss and obstacles to their advance. A handful of Metis and Indians hidden in a thicket may greatly annoy the regular force without themselves suffering much. The Metis will not go forward to meet their enemy on an open field. They well know that they could not face the odds in point of numbers. They will simply maintain a guerilla warfare."

We direct the attention of the govern-

We direct the attention of the government, as it is our duty to do so, to this lous state of affairs made public by the writer in La Verite. His views are borne out by the letter of a venerable Oblate missionary to the Mail, who says :

"Let it be thoroughly understood in Eastern Canada that the Indian knows he is doomed, and is not inclined to go without a struggle. In the United States the Indian question has been a problem for years. Canada hitherto has not been troubled by it, simply because the In-dian has had plenty of room on the praidian has had plenty of room on the prairie and plenty to eat. But you are now driving him into nooks and corners, and compelling him to accept your miserable dole of rations, or perish; and his manhood, the instinct of self-preservation, urges him to resist. What is the universal plaint of these poor people? "I was happy," says Poundmaker or Crowfoot, "until the white man came, He has deprived me of my means of subsistence, debauched my women, made my braves drunken, left us to die like dogs. Why should I die that he may dogs. Why should I die that he may possess my land i" We should call this patriotism in the Swiss and Irish, or the English, but in the Indian's case it is page to the state of the same that it is particular.

patrotism in the Swiss and Irish, or the English, but in the Indian's case it is pagan stupidity.

"Two courses lie open to the Government. It must feed the Indian or fight him, and if Eastern Canada sets any value upon the North-west, feeding will be the better and, in the long run, the cheaper plan. There are 40,000 treaty Indians here, and probably 12,000 non-treaty Indians, including those of the far inorth. As the American Indians immediately south of the line must also be taken interaccount, for they come and go at will, ian within the mark to say that the are as nion has 50,000 Indians on her having hotels region.

"I do Theway and Louis Riel will succeed in incting a general Indian insurrection just now, but I know, as well as I know of my own existence, that before this race perishes from systematized startist and there shall be woe and weeping on that day. Let Payliament-become her had the shall be woe and weeping on that day.

vation it will make a last effort to live; and there shall be woe and weeping on that day. Let Parliament choose between feed or fight. At the present juncture, when all the tribes are wildly excited, peace can only be secured by a more generous treatment of them. Prudence, not to speak of the Christian virtue of charity, demands that the policy of hunger be set aside, and the Indian fed at least as well as we feed our dogs. He is a fellow-man. I take it that the Father who cares even for one poor sparrow, must love this human being whom we are now murdering, and that He will in His own way and in His own time punish our awful crime. I have much more to say upon this sub I have much more to say upon this sub ject, but it must wait until another day."

We cannot better conclude than by hearty endorsation of the sentiment of our contemporary La Verite:

"Let the government apply the broom vigorously in the offices as well at Ottawa as at Winnipeg and in the North West. Let unfaithful officials be dismissed and an end put to the speculations and sharp practices that are carried on to the detri-ment of Indians and half-breeds. Let the Mounted Police be reorganized and purged of undeanness and crime. of uncleanness and crime."

These are words of good citizenship and true patriotism, words that no government in this country can afford to disre-

SINGULAR COINCIDENCES.

On the 29th of March, 1880, says a French journal, the ministry of M. Jules Ferry issued against the religious congregations of France the odious decrees of expulsion. On the following day ministers sent their circular letters and instructions for the enforcement of these decrees. Five years then passed away. On the 29th of March, 1885, in consequence of the sad news received from Tonquin, the members of the Chamber of Deputies meet and decide on the expulsion from office of the ministry and its chief,-M. Jules Ferry, Minister of Foreign Affairs and President of the Council of Ministers. On the following day, March 30th, by a crushing vote of 303 against 161, the representatives of the nation pronounce dismissal on M. Ferry, whom the indignant populace pursue with clamors and insults, even to the palace of the Quay of d'Orsay. A few months ago, and M. Jules Ferry was looked upon as the coming man for the presidency of the republic. Now he is literally effaced, and none so poor as to do him reverence. What a fall! What a warning! God, indeed, is all-powerful. soil will be bountifully repaid." Patiens quia aeternus.

ACCADES AMBO.

On esteemed city contemporary, the I andon Free Press, said in its issue of the

We direct the attention of the London Free Press to our reply in this issue to its Ottawa namesake. We place just as much alue on the good opinion of our city ontemporary as we do on that of the editor of the Free Press whose tragic connection with Canadian journalism was recently ventilated in an Ottawa court room. We will not, like the Ottawa Sun, enumerate the journalistic tombstones that this little man has caused to be raised. The silence of the grayes and the feelings of the survivor are entitled to respect.

THE EXHIBITION GROUNDS.

We are glad to notice the lively interest taken by our fellow-citizens in the removal of the Exhibition Grounds. Many of the best citizens of London have consistently opposed the sale of the present grounds, but that sale being demanded by the great majority of our people, much speculation is indulged in regarding the best site for the erection of suitable buildings for Exhibition purposes. The merits and demerits of one or two places have been very carefully discussed, but there are certain points which seem to escape the attention of many, but which should be fully considered in order to enable public to arrive at a just conclusion in the premises. It does seem to us, the question of park accommodation, on which we have very fixed opinions, not coming into consideration—that the place which should be chosen is one that offers the best location for Fair Grounds, a Military School, Camp Grounds and Driving Park all combined. It does also seem to us that the site should not be far removed from the city and accessible only by railway, and that the buildings should not in case of fire be left without adequate protection. As the whole subject will no doubt be submitted to a popular vote, we will in due time lay fully before the public our views on the matter.

ARBOR DAY IN ONTARIO.

The Minister of Education having proclaimed Friday, the 8th inst., an Arbor Day for all the schools of the Province, we take occasion to say that this step is one in the right direction. The Government of Ontario has not, however, gone far enough in this direction. It should, at the last session of the Legislature, have secured the passage of a measure fixing a certain day, at the beginning of this month in each year, for an Arbor Day for all classes of our population. No holiday would, we think, be more enjoyable to the people. The citizens of our towns and cities would, on that day, vie with each other in adorning nbine with his neighbor to beautify the public highway, now parched by the torrid rays of Old Sol, and unite with his family in decorating his and their homes by the planting of trees. While, however, the Government has not gone far enough, it has taken a step in the right direction, and even this beginning of good we gladly approve. In the Educational Weekly for April 9th, we read an interesting article from the pen of the Hon. H. G. Joly, Quebec, on "Tree Planting in School Grounds." The hon. gentleman has taken more interest than perhaps any man living in this country in forest preservation and in arboriculture. Mr. Joly says it has struck him that the growing of trees would be a valuable help towards the education of children. "We try," he says, "to teach them to observe, to think, to persevere, and we have done a great deal when we can make them see clearly for themselves that success is the direct result of labor, and when they have learned to associate the two in their minds. Among all the mental exercises resorted to in our schools, I can scarcely see one that will secure the same results more easily and more effect-

ively than the culture of trees. "There are not so many schools-there ought to be none-with so little ground as not to allow room for at least a seed-bed and a nursery for young trees. Get the children, first of all, to work the ground until it is well drained and sufficiently deepened and mellowed for the purpose There you combine physical and mental work, and an important lesson for the future; for it is a matter of vital importance that the attention of the growing generation should be turned seriously in the direction of agricultural pursuits; we cannot begin too soon to impress the youthful mind with the idea that conscientious care in the preparation of the

Apart from its merit as an educational

power, tree planting is, specially for child- Catholic in sentiment, that we cannot high regard for honor and rare respect for ren, a most healthful recreation, and besides, as Mr. Joly puts it, will call into play every quality of the mind indispensable for success in life. More than that, adds the hon. gentleman, "the best feelings of the human heart will be nurtured and grow along with those young trees; the love of nature, deep reverence for the power of God, in watching the growth of the tree from its seed, in noticing the development of its life. The child's heart will be enlarged as the range of his sympathies widens; he will see life everywhere-all around him. He will take pleasure in beautifying his school grounds, and by and by, his father's homestead; he will get attached to it, and, as he grows older, every tree planted by his hands will become a friend to him; and when the thought enters his mind that he may not live to reap any benefit from his work in growing those trees, he will, at least, learn the greatest of all lessons, that we have not been created by God to work only for ourselves."

A NOTABLE IRISH AMERICAN WEDDING.

On Thursday the 30th ult. took place at Monterey, Mexico, the marriage of Eugene Kelly, Jr., son of the well known Irish banker of New York, to Sevorita Sara Milmo, a famous Mexican beauty, daughter of Don Patricio Milmo, a millionaire Irish American citizen of Monterey.

aire Irish American citizen of Monterey.

Eugene Kelly, jr., is the second son of Eugene Kelly, the banker, and is 22 years old. He was graduated last year at Columbia College Law School, and has an office in Temple Court, his father's building. Mr. Kelly made the acquaint. ance of his intended wife last winter while she was on a visit to New York. His father said to-day that his marriage is while she was on a visit to New York. His father said to-day that his marriage is to take place on Thursday next, instead of Wednesday, as stated in the dispatch. Mr. Kelly's oldest brother, John H. Kelly, will be his best man. Don Patricio Milmo, the proposition father in large of Mr. will be his best man. Don Patricio Mumo, the prospective father-in-law of Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., is one of the wealthiest men in Northern Mexico. He is a native of the south of Ireland. His wife hative of the solution reland. His wife belongs to one of the oldest and richest families in Mexico. He is the owner of large estates, and has a banking-house at Monterey. Mr. Eugene Kelly, Sr. has had business relations with him for

has had business relations with him for many years.

Daniel Milmo, a brother of Patricio, has a banking house at Laredo, in which his brother and Mr. Eugene Kelly are interested. Mr. Eugene Kelly, Jr., after his marriage, will make a tour of Europe, and will then settle down to the practice of his profession in New York.

THE NEW MINISTER TO AUSTRO-

We are pleased to learn that Mr. A. M. Keiley who had been appointed Minister of the American republic to Rome, but for reasons of public policy declined the nomination, has been since appointed to represent the United States at the Court of Vienna. Mr. Bayard has done himself and the country honor by this promotion of his friend and fellow-citizen in the face of the unpatriotic clamor raised concerning Mr. Keiley's views as to the temporal power of the Pope. The attack made upon that worthy son of Virginia did not frighten him from the reiteration of his honest convictions contheir grounds and streets, and public There was, on the 24th ult., tendered him found, we desire to be understood as cerning the spoliation of the Savoyard. places of recreation—the farmer would in the city of Richmond, of which he was for years the presiding officer, a banquet which proved one of the most brilliant affairs ever witnessed in that ancient, historic and renowned metropolis. There were in attendance the leading state and city officials, including Governor Cameron and Mayor Carington, many prominent citizens and leading journalsts. The Governor of the Old Dominion, the Mayor of Richmond, and others responded to toasts, while Mr. Keiley acknowledged with that grace, eloquence and feeling peculiar to him, the high compliment paid him by the beautiful metropolis of the "Mother of Presidents." He said :

dents." He said:

"To have been chosen to represent the most powerful Republic on the earth at the Court of a friendly nation would itself be an honor filling to a level fulness an ambition far more exacting than my own. I shall be pardoned if I spend a single moment, since allusion has been made to it, in reference to a matter which otherwise I should deem it due to the proprieties of my position to pass by here, as I have done elsewhere, totally unnoticed. I refer, of course, to the clamor which the champions of free speech and a free press, forsooth, have raised over the position I assumed and avowed some fourteen or fifteen years ago on the public question of the exclusion of the Pope from the civil government of Rome, of which he was sovereign. That position was simply a fundamental axiom of public law—that the invasion of the territory of a peaceful neighbor and the subversion of the rights of that sovereign and a blow at the freedom and equality of the State which, by the common law of nations, are the essential, fundamental and universal attributes of all governments, irrespective of age or size or power. In regard to that nosiall governments, irrespective of age or size or power. In regard to that position I have no qualification to make. No honor could compensate me for its abandonment; it is true and right, now and always,

On the eve of his departure for his new mission, the Minister to Austro-Hunforbear laying it before our readers:

forbear laying it before our readers:

Everett House,

New York, May 2, 1885.

Rev. Jno. F. Coffey, Editor Catholic Record.

My Dear Sir,—Although much pressed for time, as I sail Thursday, I snatch a moment to thank you most sincerely for your kindly notice in to-day's Record. The ridiculous pretence of regard for the feelings of the King of Italy, as set forth by the papers that have denounced my appointment, fails to disguise the Know-nothingism at the bottom. I am mortified, as an American citizen, that in the minds of so many so-called leaders of opinion, cowardly veiling of one's true sentiments should be regarded as the best qualification for public office. You well ask, in view of this Know-nothing howl," is America really the land of the free."

Again thanking you for your justice and kindness to a stranger of the stranger when the sent cand in the stranger of the stranger

Again thanking you for your justice and kindness to a stranger, whose opinions about the moral character of the Sardinian invasion have not altered the ninth part of a hair in fifteen years.

I am, yours faithfully,

A. M. KEILEY.

SHOCKED AT THE TRUTH.

The Ottawa Free Press is on the hunt for treason. In its issue of the 30th ult. it does us the favor of citing the words used in the Record for April 25th, when, in respect of the Anglo-Russian difficulty,

"After all we have heard of England's determination to fight, of British pugnac-ity and prowess, of Russian inability and unwillingness to do battle, it now appears certain that this boasted determination has desappeared, this provess and pugnacity evap-orated, and that the unwillingness and inability to fight are not at all on the side of the Russians."

The italics are of Free Press manufacture. Of our statement, with or without italics, we have not one word to withdraw. The course of events since its appearance goes very far to prove its correctness. While Britain is loth to go to war, and its government is straining every effort to prevent or delay hostilities, the English press holds speech of empty boast and meaningless threat. There is no one so unacquainted with Britain's position as not to be aware that a war with Russia means for her a life and death struggle. Hence her hesitation that has degenerated into weakness in the face of the danger and difficulty.

The Free Press says of the utterance cited from our former issue, that "a more disgraceful libel upon the British nation never appeared in the most rabid anti-British sheet published in the United States." What will it say to our present statements? We have never yet ibelled a nation or an individual. But in the discharge of our journalistic duty to the public we have had indeed to say unwholesome things. We believe we have the courage of our convictions, and with that courage state what we think to be true regardless of the favor or displeasure of so potent a journal as even the Free Press! That journal makes reference to Russian despotism. Russian despotism is, indeed, a sad fact, and employing it. A little more Free Press

"We do not believe that our contemporary either represents the senti-ments of its constituency or of the church of which it professes to be the enuren of which it professes to be the exponent in making any such contemptible misrepresentations of the British nation, which includes millions of Irishmen who, notwithstanding the vaporings of the O'Donovan Rossa, clique and their organs, are loyal to the interests of the empire."

We have never sought to present our views as those of the Church to which we belong, but we believe we express the opinions, on matters connected with Ireland, of thousands and hundreds of thousands in this Dominion of every class and creed. The Free Press is very solicitous for our constituency and for the church. While chief of staff on the Hamilton Tribune the editor of the Free Press proved his regard for the Church and our constituency by bitter assaults on the Separate School system of this Province, and wicked opposition to its exten-

Another statement of the Free Press and we have done:

"Irishmen may have grievances against the present system of government." What statesman-like caution! What wonderful condescension! "Irishmen may have grievances." And yet the editor of the Free Press claims to have read history! We cannot part from our contemporary without expressing gratitude for the information it conveys that this journal is published in London. On one occasion before it conveyed similar information, and it need but make the statement for the third time and its readers will be fully convinced of the fact. Longary did us the honor to favor us with a with our article of the 25th ult, is a fair communication so kindly in tone and specimen of the keen sense of delicacy, the less to say, fully convinced.

truth animating our contemporary.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- His Lordship the Bishop of Montreal was last week in Kingston, the guest of the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary.

-- Dr. McQuade, Bishop of Rochester, N. Y., has issued an order that hereafter none but Catholics and actual communicants shall sing in the churches of his diocese.

- We will next week begin the publication of the able paper from the pen of the Bishop of London in the current number of the American Catholic Quarterly.

- On Thursday the 30th ult., the Rev. Father Walsh officiated at the marriage of Mr. Edwin Doty, Ingersoll, to Miss Mary Henderson, London, daughter of Mr. Andrew Henderson, Ingersoll. We extend our best wishes to the bridal

- The Baltimore Mirror comes to us this week in new dress and enlarged form. We congratulate our contemporary on this evidence of enterprise and prosperity. The Mirror has our very best wishes for success.

- Messrs. Benziger Bros., New York, announce that the sale of that admirable little work "Catholic Belief," has now reached its twentieth thousand, although it has been but a very short time before the public. It can be obtained from this office. Price, forty cents.

- The Rev. Father Connolly, the zealous pastor of Biddulph, has just commenced the erection of a Catholic school in close proximity to his Parish Church. The new school will be one of the ornaments of that township and parish, and a source of just pride to Father Connolly and his parishioners.

- It is with deepest regret we have this week to announce the death on Sunday last, of Annie, daughter of Martin O'Meara, Esq., P. O. Department, this city, at the age of 14 years and 9 months. The deceased was a child of fine talents and good promise. We heartily sympathize with her parents in their affliction.

- Mr. Cornelius Donovan, of Hamilton, Inspector of Separate Schools for Ontario, visited this city last week on a tour of inspection. He was accompanied in his visit to St. Peter's School by Fathers Coffey, Walsh, and Kennedy. He expresses himself satisfied with the progress made in all the classes since his last visit. Mr. Donovan's visits are looked forward to with pleasure by teachers and pupils, not alone in this city but all through Western Ontario.

- Every true Canadian will sorrow. fully admit the truth of the words of the North-Western Chronicle: "Not a blacker page exists in Canadian annals than that which tells the truthful story of the bad faith of Canada to Archbishop Tache and the Red River Half-Breeds in 1870. Riel's respect for ecclesiastical authority-not fear of British arms, nor lack of prowess,

quire witnesses when taking oaths to hold up their right hands towards the crucifix and place the left on the book of gospels.

-- We are happy to chronicle the fact that the Right Rev. Camillus P. Maes, Bishop of Covington, was recently made the recipient of a splendid testimonial of esteem and affection from his old confratres of the diocese of Detroit. The gift is a magnificently wrought crosier of solid silver, seven feet in length, heavily plated with gold and beautifully engraved; the head is adorned with a carved image of the Blessed Virgin trampling on the serpent, and set with topaz, ruby, garnet, amethyst and other jewels.

- We learn from the St. Thomas Times of April 30th, that that rising young city witnessed on the 29th ult., a most pleasing event in the marriage of Mr. Joseph Pocock, London, to Miss Annie Dier, daughter of Mr. J. B. Dier, St. Thomas. The nuptial knot was tied by Rev. Father Flannery, assisted by Rev. Father Molphy, Ingersoll. Mr. Robert Munro, London, was best man and Miss Fannie Upper acted as bridesmaid. The presents were costly and numerous. We wish the happy young couple long years of unmixed happiness. - We have received from Messrs. Ben-

ziger Brothers a circular conveying information that a learned priest, having suggested the need of an explanation of the Catechism of Christian doctrine ordered by the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, they have succeeded in getting Rev. L. A. Lambert, author of "Notes on will be fully convinced of the fact. London, we may state, for the information of the Free Press, is situated on the Thames, and the Thames flows into Lake St. Clair. The allusion to the vaporings of the O'Donovan Rossa clique in connection with our article of the 25th ult, is a fair specimen of the keen sense of delicacy, the

- On Friday, Mayilst, the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere presided in the chapel of the Academy of the Sacred Heart in this city at the taking of the veil by Miss Louisa Lohemeyer, of Pittsburg, Va. After mass Mgr. Bruyere preached a beautiful and edifying discourse on the excellence of the religious life, taking for his text the words from St. Matthew, xix 29: "And every one that hath left house, or brethren, or sisters, or children, or lands for My name's sake, shall receive a hundred fold, and shall possess life eyerlasting." In the afternoon of the same day Mgr. Bruyere also presided at the meeting of the Children of Mary, and again preached, pointing out on this occasion the merit and usefulness of devotion to the Blessed Virgin Mary. This devotion, he said, should have for essential characteristic an earnest desire and purpose to imitate the virtues of God's Holy Mother.

- We have before us the Catechism of Christian Doctrine, prepared and enjoined by order of the Third Plenary Council of Baltimore, published by Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati and St. Louis. It is a valuable compendium of Catholic teaching, doctrine and practice. Its chief merit is its admirable arrangement of the subject matter, its exact sub division into chapters, the clearness of language employed in the questions as well as the fulness and succinctness of most of the answers given.

We desire, however, to add that some emendations and additions might be made to this Catechism without detracting from its value, and in this respect endorse the position of Dr. Mahar in the Cleveland Universe, who says :

"There are a few things it would be well to renew attention to in subsequent editions. In lesson third we read:

Q. Can we fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God?

A We can pat fully

A. We can not fully understand how the three Divine Persons are one and the same God, because this is a mystery.

Q. What is a mystery?
A. A mystery is a truth which we can not fully understand.
The explanation of original sin does not bring out with clearness that in uno

omnes peccaverunt.

The word contains in the definition of the Holy Eucharist is not quite clear.

The explanation of the Communion of Saints is apt to convey too restricted an interpretation of that article of the

Also, it is objected, and it seems to us with reason, that the answers are in many instances too lengthy.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

Her Majesty has been guilty of a grave act of indiscretion. She absolutely visited the Catholic abbey of Hautecombe on Saturday evening last, and was conducted through the chapel and cloisters. This is awful. The father superior and the monks conducted her over the place and did not attempt to eat her or—what would be worse—converther. What will the loyal Orangemen say? The British constitution is in peril as great as when neither with it nor with Russian schemes or policy have we any sympathy. But if Russian despotism be a fact, so also is British despotism. The record of British rule in Ireland, with its blood thirstiness, savagery and villainy, has no parallel in Russian or human history. If any stronger or plainer language can be found, we desire to be understood as employing it. A little more Free Press. petual address. The time is surely out of joint, as Shakespeare says.

Western Watchman.

Cardinal Manning has postponed his intended visit to Rome until after the close of the conferences now holding between the Propaganda and the Irish bishops. In this he is actuated by a sense of delicacy. The Catholics of Ireland have little confi-The Catholics of Ireland have little confidence in Englishmen, even in English Catholics. But the feeling is purely political. They know that the Catholics of England are intensely loyal to the English crown, as they undoubtedly are. Otherwise they have the profoundest respect for the old English families who have kept the faith. The Church has no braver or truer children in her long history than the Englishment of the Church has no braver or truer children in her long history than the Englishment. faith. The Church has no braver or truer children in her long history than the English Catholics. When Henry abolished the commandment against adultery, a great many Englishmen joined his church of nine commandments. When Elizabeth abolished the commandment against stealing, another large section joined her church of eight commandments. The Catholics who adhered to the Church of the Ten Commandments are worthy of the Ten Commandments are worthy of the Christian world, and their posterity to the last generation should share in their

San Francisco Monitor San Francisco Monitor.

There are in every community, some Catholic parents who imagine their children are "too good" to be sent to schools conducted by Sisters, and where their "Pearls" and "Daisies" will come in contact with the "Marys" and "Bridgets" of far better Catholic parents: Such people are well rebuked in the following paragraph from an Eastern confollowing paragraph from an Eastern con-temporary: "Councils, Encyclicals, Pastorals and pulpit reminders have repeatedly urged Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools, and yet many of us supposed practical Cath. olics are unmindful of such advice. We olics are unmindful of such advice. We send our 'Mauds,' our 'Daisies,' and our 'Delias' to godless schools, and we soon have the result. No restraint governs their aspirations. Religion becomes

National Anthem.

From evil-hearted foes than those, m schemings of the slavish and the vile, from the blighting civil strife from the blighting civil strife for the slavish and the vile, from the blighting civil strife for dee protect our own beloved isle.

a grace from God above her people's hearts with lo

Lay the years, as on they roll, ever touch her heart or soul a siall to dim her old and isme; is mey Ireland dear be still a light upon a hill, pure and holy splendor of her fo

"God save Ireland," pray we loudly,
"May heaven's choicest blessings on her fall,
and from every herm and woe
That can lay a nation low
May God save Ireland," say we all.

MEWS FROM IRELAND.

On April 7, at a private meeting of the Nationalist members of the Dublin Corporation, held in the City Hall, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, it was unanimously decided, after some discussion, that there was no occasion to call a meeting of the citizens in reference to the recent expulsion of Irishmen from France.

The completed returns of the constitution of the Poor-Law Boards will show a very remarkable advance in the strength

tion of the Poor-Law Boards will show a very remarkable advance in the strength of the Nationalists. The change will be apparent in the men who have been placed in the chair, and, perhaps, there could be no more gratifying proof of the growth of the independence as well as of the power of the representative guardians than the triumphant raid they have made in so many places on the ex-officio monopoly of the chair.

Wicklaw.

Wicklew.

On April 3d, Robert Jones, son of Abraham Jones, a respectable farmer living at Holdenstown, near Baltinglass, was ploughing on his father's land, and carried a gun on the right hand arm of the plough, and when taking it up to shoot some crows which were lighting on sown ground, the trigger caught on a hook on the plough, and lodged the full charge in his right lung, killing him instantly.

Wexford

After ten years sojourn in South Africa, Rev. Nicholas Fanning and Rev. Dr. Allan have returned on a visit to their native town of Wexford.

native town of Wexford.

Queen's County.

On April 5th, a meeting in furtherance of the principles of the National League was held at Ballickmoyler, a small town in the Queen's County, about six miles from Carlow, and was addressed by Mr. Arthur O'Connor, one of the members of the county, and Mr. William Redmond, M. P. Notwithstanding the cold and wet weather which prevailed—weather that would be more appropriate to a day in bleak December than an Easter Sunday in April—there was a very large attendance, and during the two hours the meeting lasted the people remained togather, despite the pitiless persistency with which the heavy raincame down. Contingents attended with bands and banners from all the contiguous districts of the counties of

on entering the town, were the principal speakers. A Government reporter was present. The Rev. P. Carey, P. P., Borris, was moved to the chair. The subjects dealt with by the speakers were the Koyal visit, hunting, land grabbing, and the representation of the county. A large number of resolutions were adopted.

Westmeath. Father John Curry, Adm, Collinstown, has published a masterly exposure of the iniquity of the Barbavilla trials. All who closely followed the evidence given in those trials—except, perhaps, the jurors who convicted, and the judges who expressed satisfaction with the verdicts,—must have had the gravest doubts as to the guilt of the Collinstown prisoners, and after a careful study of Father Curry's pamphlet, all must be convinced that he has made an irrefutable claim for not merely a rehearing—which Earl Spencer refused—but for the immediate restoration of those prisoners to liberty. The reverend gentleman has simply pulverised the case for the Crown. In a calm, unimpassioned manner, befitting a teacher of truth, he examines that case, and reveals it in its true light as a structure resting solely Father John Curry, Adm, Collinstown

to withdraw from the County Agricultural Society on the ground that the money received by it was utilized in the interests of the landlord party. It may be taken as a fact beyond dispute that the Irish landlords as a class never promoted any movement of any kind without a direct view to their own advantage.

Nerry.

On April 6th, the Sub-sheriff, Mr. William Harnett, accompanied by three bailiffs and a posse of constabulary from Listowel under the command of Sergeant Strattan, proceeded to Beale, which is situate about sixteen miles from Listowel and seven from Ballybunion, for the purpose of evicting Mr. Thomas Woulfe, P. L. G., for non-payment of rent. Mr. Woulfe, who was tenant to Lord Listowel, held something over 156 acres of land, at the yearly rent of £176 9a. 6d., the Poor Law valuation of which is £161. The eviction was executed on an order from the Court of Common Pleas Division, the amount sued for being £528. Vast numbers gathered on the scene of the eviction, but no disturbance took place. Woulfe has nine in family. His effects were thrown in a heap upon the roadside. Moybella was next visited by the bailiffs, and Mr. Patrick Kennelly, who holds under Messrs. Curling, Evans, and Hurst, was evicted for non-payment of two years' rent, as well as five sub-tenanta, who held a house and garden under them, Kennelly's rent was £18 yearly, and the Poor Law valuation, £9. 5s.

Limerick.

An immense meeting of the people of Limerick was held on April 6, to protest against the character of the address which some Limerick gentlemen proposed to present the Prince of Wales with. The Mayor in opening the proceedings said that he had called the meeting to protest against the usurpation of authority to speak for the people of Limerick by Mr. James Spaight, who had been seven times refused the suffrages of the people of Limerick. He held that this was not the time to present addresses to the Prince of Imerick. He held that this was not the time to present addresses to the Prince of Wales when his object in coming to the country was to whitewash Earl Spencer; but he counselled his hearers not to raise a voice against the Prince. Rev. Mr. A voice against the Prince. Rev. Mr. Lee, C. C., then proposed a resolution expressing the determination of the meeting to follow the advice of Mr. Parnell and the Irish Party—one of respectful reserve, and repudiating the authority of the Chamber of Commerce to speak in the name of the citizens. Mr. John Dundon, solicitor, supported the resolution, and was followed by Mr. John O'Connor, M. P., who warmly protested against the address speaking in the name of Tipperary. He pointed out that all Royal visits within living memory followed some political move in the country, and asserted that the Prince of Wales had come to gather up the disintegrating political elements in this country owing to Mr. Parnell's signal success. The resolution was passed amid great acclamation.

Clare.

Clare.

On April 2, the anniversary of the death of Mr. Patrick McMahon, a large concourse of relatives and friends of the deceased assembled in Kildysart graveyard, to visit the handsome marble monument and railing, just erected to perpetuate the recollection of a staunch Nationalist, and one who was besides gifted with mental attributes which endeared him to those who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. A horrible discovery was made on April 7, at Shanaway, about two miles from Ennis. It appears that an old woman, named Kate Cullinan, resided alone, being in the receipt of out-door relief, and having been in the habit of coming to town for her weekly stipend, her absence aroused the suspicions of the relieving officer, who proceeded to her residence, there to find the unfortunate creature lying dead, with her arms and legs eaten away, presumably by rats.

centon Phelan, P. P., Altess occupied the counties of lines, who proceeded to her residence, there is discovered to the counties of lines, who proceeded to her residence, there is discovered to the counties of lines, who proceeded to her residence, there is discovered to the residence, the country carlow. The discovered to the residence, the locality is consequence of the locality in consequence of the the locality is consequence of the locality in the locality in consequence of the locality is consequence of the locality in the locality is son, william Sullivan, came before the was discovered and the lamb, the policies and the locality in the residence, and the locality in the fave art. Terry's natural actions as, or course, when an agent says he has been fired at, he must have been fired at; and when he declares the shot was aimed by an evicted tenant's son, then the son of this evicted tenant must have committed the evicted tenant must have committed the deed. Doubtless, when Conheady has paid the penalty of Mr. Perry's lively imagination, by a few months' imprisonment, the authorities will begin to consider he has been sufficiently punished for the crime of having incurred an agent's suspicion, and he will be discharged without trial, like the eleven Castleisland boys, whom ex Constable Devlin accused of his own crime. own crime.

The Very Rev. J. Canon Maher, D.D., died on April 8, at the Parochial House, Templemore. Canon Maher, who was in his seventieth year, was parish priest of Templemore and Vicar-Forane of the diocese, and his death has caused the pro-foundest sorrow throughout the district embraced by his spiritual office.

of those prisoners to liberty. The reverend gentleman has simply pulverised the case for the Crown. In a calm, unimpassioned manner, bentiting a teacher of truth, he examines that case, and reveals it in its true light as a structure resting solely on per jury.

Cork.

The Cork famers are beginning to open their cyes as to the real meaning of the agricultural societies which the landlords row so hard to set up all over the ceuntry, as capital institutions for enabling landlords to discover favorable quarters for the process of rent-raising. A meeting of County Cork farmers lately decided

Waterford.

The landlord clique in the Lismore with the Lismore Union has been looking upon the chair mansbip of the Board as its own special property, and for a number of years Mr. F. Currey, the agent of the Duke of Devonshire, stepped into the position as if hed a prescriptive right to the office. The days of ascendancy, however, of Irish landlords, no matter how colossal may be strove so hard to set up all over the country, as capital institutions for enabling landlords to discover favorable quarters for the process of rent-raising. A meeting of County Cork farmers lately decided

The landlord clique in the Lismore with the landlord clique in the Lismore Union has been looking upon the chair. The was sent to have been the sole pursue. This seems to have been the sole pursue. The same cause since. I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such "Scik!"

Hour, from the same cause since. I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such was a serious blunder, emphasizing what has so often been said, that professional treatment, being purely experimental, is the professional treatment, being purely experimental, is the incomes, have passed away, and neither they nor their acres, or the figure of their incomes, have passed away, and neither they nor their acres, or the figure of their incomes, have passed away, and neither they nor their acres, or the figure of their incomes, have passed away, and neit

chair to make room for Mr. O'Keeffe, the nominee of the popular guardians.

Down.

The beauty of trial by jury in Ireland has been still further exemplified by the triumphant acquittal of the Newry Orangemen by their Belfast brethren. The Government were warned that if these men were tried in Belfast they would invitably be declared not guilty, and they had already warning of what would happen by the disagreement at the Winter Amizes.

Notwithstanding this they go through the wretched farce of changing the venue from Downpatrick to Belfast, as if there were not more of the brethren on an Antrim panel than on a Down one. The result, therefore, is that not only are the Orangemen discharged, but the jury append an impertinent rider to their vendict, anubbing the Government and inciting their comredes in the dock to further transcess of the peace. No single Orangeman has ever been indicted by the present Government for murder, maining, or riot, save Doherty and Editor Mathews, that they have not abetted his escape.

Tyrene.

The death of Rev. Charles O'Donnell, P. P., which took place at Ardara, on April 2d is deanly recreated by the agent.

Protestant named Nickle came forward last year as Nationalist candidate for Crockanboy. He was vice-president of the local National League. The Catholics generously placed him at the top of the poll. He ratted, however, soon after; and this year the Nationalists kicked him out, and returned Mr. Clarke as their future

Nobody will be surprised to hear that the charge of obstructing two nuns in Derry broke down before the bench of that city. The Protestant lad Smith, who, it was deposed, had put out his foot, and compelled the ladies to walk off the path on to the road, generously received from the magistrates the benefit of the doubt as to whether or not he had seen the nuns when his foot went out. Nor will it cause exceeding amazement that another abortive angisterial investigation has been held concerning the six or seven persons who were previously charged with assailheld concerning the six or seven persons who were previously charged with assailing nums in Derry. On April 2d they were put forward on a charge of unlawful assembly and riot at Pump street, on the 14th of last February. The bench was equally divided, so there was no ruling on the accusation. The same parties were also charged with obstructing the nums; but Mayor McVicker announced that the cases should be adjourned. "Mr. Harvey objects to go on with them alone," said the Mayor, with sweet simplicity; "and I cannot stay any longer."

ways fain in the hands of the Cortes. This year the ascendancy party did not even dare to nominate a candidate, and amidat great rejoicing Mr. Owen McCann, a staunch Nationalist, was unanimously

GENERAL GRANT'S CASE.

"SOMEONE HAS BLUNDERED !"-CAN IT BE POSSIBLE.

The New York Herald says: General Grant should recover from a disease which should prove not to have been what it has been described, then his medical attendants * * will be expected to explain the reasons for one of the most remarkable instances of discrepancy ever recounted in the history of medical practice.

The other day an eminent young physician in the last stages of consumption, unable longer to talk, called for pen and paper and indistinctly wrote this advice to his physicians: "Make dying comfort-able."

Tyrene.

The death of Rev. Charles O'Donnell, P. P., which took place at Ardara, on April 2d, is deeply regretted by the clergy and people of the North who had known the pious, devoted and able pastor. On Palm Sunday he was suddenly prostrated in the church by an attack of paralysis. He was carried to his home, only a short distance from the church, but never rallied.

As a prelude to the royal visit, there have been further evictions in Tyrone. Eucouraged by the recent "grabbing" case at Cranlum, the bailiffs of Sir W. E. Verner have made quite a "clearance" in that district. No less than seven families—moral, industrious mountaineers—have been flung destitute from their homes. They have been unable to pay rackrents for barren hillsides; and thus they may go to "hell or the poorhouse" for aught their lord and master care.

Donegal.

The Greencastle National League has just had a piece of legitimate revenge. A Protestant named Nickle came forward last year as Nationalist candidate for Crockanboy. He was vice-president of the least National League. The Cathalics.

The death of Rev. Charles O'Donnell, General Grant's death. To-day, the general is up and around and riding out.

People get well often in spite of what their doctors say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live because outside the medical pretense there will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live because will often in spite of what their doctors say and do. Why? By will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live because outside the medical pretense there will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live hecause outside the medical pretense there will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live hecause outside the medical pretense there will power? No. By faith? No.

If They live hecause outside the medical precess in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme power over disease, and in thousands of cases wire trumphs where the so-called scientific treatment utterly fails.

A prominent ex-cabinet officer is to-day on the very edg

Soven-tenths of the deaths of this country every year are from hepatic and renal disorders, over which physicians have so little power. They will give this, that and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they know they cannot cure and yet they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whether they are allopathic or homeopathic. If the system, as is common at this time of the year, has no tone, and one has tired and depressed feelings, the doctor will tell you that the blood needs purifying, but he will not tell you, what he knows to be true, that the blood is impure because the liver and kidneys are not performing their blood-purifying functions.

kidneys are not performing their bloodpurifying functions.

The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eyeopening effect upon the public. It ought
to see the futility of trusting entirely
in a profession whose practice is so
largely experimental. The test of merit
is success and when any agency has won
a record proved by the testimony of prominent men and women in all ranks of
society, it stands to reason that such a
preparation is worthy of universal confidence. Who has not heard of it? Who
has not used it? Who can gainsay the has not used it? Who can gainsay the statement that it has wrought greater benefit for mankind than anything ever discovered inside the ranks of the medical profession? And yet many physicians who are bound hand and foot to their code will not allow nor will they prescribe the use of Warner's sate cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its singular merit by thousands every day, rests satisfied with the record it has won, and challenges comparison with the record of the most reputable physician. It is a terrible thing to lose our friends, especially if we find out afterwards that they might have been saved.

We are glad General Grant is getting well. He deserves to live and in living he will emphasize the fact that

he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly over dis-ease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible; that all remedial agencies were not born with doc tors and will not die with them.

Downright Cruelty. To permit yourself and family to With sickness when it can be pre-

With Hop Bitters!!!

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

My trouble always came after eating any food—

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

Was by throwing up all my stomach contained. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until "At last?"

I was taken! "So that for three weeks lay in bed and Could eat nothing! My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their

Could stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them,"
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of

What is this Disease that is coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad 'taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky alime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the bands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep loes not seem to afford any rest. After a true he becomes nervous irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodisgs. There is a gid diness, a sort of whirling emastion in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the akin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagmant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently strended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from

John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield:—
I can confidently recommend it to all who
may be suffering from liver or stomach
complaints, having the testimony of my
customers, who have derived great benefit
from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is
increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:
—I have sold a large quantity, and the
parties have testified to its being what
you represent it.

you represent it.
J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:—

J. S. Metcaire, 55, Higogate, Kenuai:—
I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never kn wn a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many

grosses.
Robt, G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use.

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:—I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Derrell Clark Salaria Allek kernellers.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop :-All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug-gists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

WESTERN HOTEL.

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

RETIRING from BUSINESS— Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, oilcloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

FOR COAL For the Public Institutions of Ontario for 1885.

The Secretary of the Prevince of Ontario will receive Tenders (to be addressed to him at his office at the Parliament Buildings, Toronto, and marked "Tenders for Coal,") up to NOON of

TUESDAY, 19th MAY, 1885. For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the institutions below named, on or before the 15th July, 1885:—
ASYLUM FORTHE INSANE, TORONTO—Hard Coal—900 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size. Self Coal—400 tons.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO—Hard Coal—20 tons chestnut size. Solf Coal—500 tons. ons.
REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TOCONTO-Hard Coal-130 tons egg size. Soft

RONTO-Hard Coal—130 tonsegg size. Soft Coal—500 tons.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON — Hard Coal—200 tons large egg size, 61 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,650 tons for steam and 150 tons for grates.

ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KING-STON—Hard Coal—1,700 tons large egg size and 100 tons of Lehigh large egg size for gasmaking. Soft Coal—100 tons stove size and 100 tons of Lehigh large egg size for gasmaking. Soft Coal—100 tons, ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, HAMILTON—Hard Coal—200 tons egg size, 85 tons stove size, 46 tons large chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,075 tons. N. B.—275 tons of the Soft Coal—1075 tons. When the Pumping House in the city. coat to be delivered at the Tumping House in the city. ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, ORILLIA-Hard

ASYLUM FOR IDIOTS, URILLIA-HARD COAL-90 tons stove size.
INSTRUTION FOR THE DEAF AND DUMB, BELLEVILLE-HARD COAL-60 tons small egg size, 3) tons stove size. Soft Coal-550 tons.
INSTRUTION FOR THE BLIND, BRANTFORD-HARD COAL-450 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft Coal-15 tons for grates.

BRANTFORD—Hard Coal—150 tons egg size, 150 tons stove size. Soft Coal—15 tons for grates.

The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenderers are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal and to designate the quality of the same, and if required to produce satisfactory evidence that the coal delivered is true to name. Delivery is to be effected in a manner satisfactory to the authorities of the respective institutions.

Tenders will be received for the whole quantity specified or for the quantities required in each institution.

An accepted cheque for \$500 payable to the order of the Secretary of the Province of Outario must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bonafides, and two sufficient sureties will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.

Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bursars of the above-named institutions. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

Secretary of the Province of Outarto. Parliament Buildings, Toronto, April 24, 785.

RETIRING from BUSINERS

Parlament buttangs, Toronto, April 24, '85.

RETIRING from BUSINESS

—Damask lace curtains, piano
covers, embroidered table covers, etcost—R. S. MURRAY& (4).

MAY 9, 1385 Health and Happiness. HOTELN 2 DO AS OTHERS MAYE DONE. Are your Kidneys disordered
"Kidney Wort brought me from my grave,
which is the best doctored by the second of the second beauty, folia, a were, after had been given up by a best decirer in Detroit." M. W. Deveraux, Eschanic, Ionia, Rich Mr. V. Deveraux, Eschanic, Ionia, Rich Mr. V. Weller, Weller Weller, Weller Weller, Wildney, Wort cured me from nervous weakness de, after i was not espected to live."—Hr. M. E. B. Goedwin, Ed. Christien Montior, Cleveland, O. Have you Bright's Disease, "Kidney, Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

"Kidney, Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

"Kidney, Wort cured me when my water was just like chalk and then like blood."

"Kidney, Wort is the most successful remedy I have were used. Gives almost immediate relief."

"Kidney, Wort is the most successful remedy I have were used. Gives almost immediate relief."

"Kidney, Wort are one in so of shrunk Liver Diseases and I shrunk to distributed ourseln me when I was to lame I had to roll out of bed."

"Kidney, west, the bettelle cured me when I was to lame I had to roll out of bed."

"Kidney, west, the bettelle cured me when I was to lame I had to roll out of bed."

"Kidney, west, the bettelle cured me when I was to lame I had to roll out of bed."

"Kidney, west, the Kidney Diseases."

Have you Kidney Disease "Kidney your bade me sound in liver and kidney after your bade me sound in liver and kidney you book "San't Hodges, Williamstown." We would be book "San't Hodges, Williamstown." Are you Constipated? causes easy evacuations and use of other medicines."
Nelson Fairchild, St. All Have you Malaria?

"Kidney-Wort has done better than an remody I have ever used in my practice."

Dr. R. K. Clark, South P "Kidney-Wort has done me more good than a other remedy I have condition."

Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oreg Are you tormented with Piles?

"Kidney-Wort permanently cured me of bleeding piles. Dr. W. C. Kline recommended it to me."

Geo. H. Horst, Cashier M. Bank, Myerstown, Pa. Are you Rheumatism racked?

Ladies, are you suffering?

"Kidney-Wort cured no of peculiar troubles several years standing. Many friends use and prants."

Mrs. II. Lamoreaux, 1sle La Motte, 1 If you would Banish Disease

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

YOUNG LADIES'

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART, LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for bealthiness agent and continuous afford even if delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive ground afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. Bystem of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly, Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Bofrees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatures and seconomy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to salithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese. III

CONVENT OF OUR ARE DY OF

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

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, a miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building the beauty that modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenlile, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fution per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Morner Superior. A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICE, ONT.—The Studies embrace the
Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms
(including all ordinary expenses), Canada
money, \$150 per annum For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.—

Professional.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE
329 Dundss street, London, Ontario, for
the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Discases. J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and
Hygicalic Physician. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO.

Dr. R. WOODRUFF, OFFICE-Orto-Carling's Block, London.

DR. WOODRUFF, OFFICE-Ortoffice, a few doors cest of Ss.ly B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Erc., 781 Dundas Street west Monay to learn • 781 Dundas Street west. Money to loan

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

CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC DUNDAN HOMEOPATHIO
DUNDAN Street, LONGON, OR, Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, Onl., has a stock of
reitable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, o. eccipt of price. Physicians
supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence
solicited.

Meetings. RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthly meeting of the Irish enevolent Society will be held on Friday ening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonio maple, at 7.30. All members are requested be present. C. A. Sippi, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of Londor Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and thirst Thursday of every month, at the hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

CONSUMPTION.

FIVE MINUTE SER FOR EARLY MASS

By the Paulist Fath Apostle, Fifty ninth Street Avenue, New York. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER E.

Apostie, Fifty-ninh Street Avenue, New York.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER E.

Last Sunday I said somethic will perhaps remember, about tellers, and the great ain which having anything to do with the whole thing is taken, both tune-teller's part and your own a joke, to make you laugh at and be forgotten afterwards. The you imagine that there is anything by it, you must droinstantly—if you have any care tempted to try to really anything by it, you must droinstantly—if you have any care soul; for nothing can be found except by the help of your soul the devil; and if you associate we this world you must also in the But you will say, "Oh, I only way of fun. I do not believe Perhaps that is so; but still the fler does not do it by way of fun business; and though perhaps may not believe in it altogether when it is done in that way, the likely to be concerned and intere You will get answers that somet puzzle you, and make you there is something in it after all ning, it may be, in fun, it will earnest; in the terrible earnest op punishment for you if you perspite of this warning. Remember if things come out all wrong and purposee, fortune-telling may be cent amusement; but if they cright, beware, and stop it at once So much, then, for fortune as it is usually understood. I know that this was not all that demned in the words of Holy S read last Sunday. "Observing dre omes"; that was another thing comes under the same probibition Now first, about dreams. If ther thing surprising to one who has we will excuse me for calling by the name of a level head, it is the interest.

thing surprising to one who has we will excuse me for calling by the name of a level head, it is the rid name of a level head, it is the rid way in which some people make: the dreams they have had. They seem to understand that a drear rule, is only a foolish wandering imagination uncontrolled by the w the silly and absurd notions that conthe silly and absurd notions that ce in dreams occurred in our waking we should instinctively put then and turn the mind into some more a channel. But we cannot do that asleep; so one idea after another co-then in spite of us. That, then, there is in a dream generally; son laughable and absurd penha; s, which be told for its absurdity; or, it something sinful, to be forgotten a as possible. One thing, however, nadmitted, that is, that a person ma-pen to guess right when asleep some event in which he is interested that is so, no doubt. Why not guess some event in which he is interested that is so, no doubt. Why not guess as well when asleep as when awake why pay more attention to a good made when asleep than if it was m your waking hours? If our dreamer give an answer to that question, it were wery interesting to people of consanse.

sense.

But you will say, I think of this dreams that I never would when a and they come out right. Well, it be sometimes that the devil does get trol of your mind in sleep that he not otherwise have; though it is hoped that if you try to lead a good this will not often happen. If it to be so, it is a matter rather to be of than to study into; and not at matter to tell to others, but rath pray to God about, that the annoumly cause. Above all, never act acting to any ideas which you get dreams. You could not lawfully unless it were God that was instruyou, as He did St. Joseph, by them to think this would be great presum on your part.

on your part.

Now, one word about omens; a things being lucky and unlucky; an that sort of trash. One word of pracadvice. If you ever hear any one say something is unlucky, make a point it if it comes in your way; and if say that it is lucky, do rather some else. Do this, I say, in order to crush stamp down any inclination you have to faith in such nonsense. Not this business of signs and omens, of your part this business of signs and omens, of and bad luck, is one that the devi much to do with, except by we encouraging people to believe in it; it is a most stupid superstition, which reasonable people should have patience.

A BRAVE PRIEST.

A London paper, after describing a of the "Homeric episodes" of the fight the Soudan, when the English forces surprised by Osman Digna's spearreays: "But, after all, the palm of here that day must be given to one who not asoldier at all, but a simple Cath priest. Before the marines, who late the day did such splendid service, or get into the square, the Arabe von them, and a series of hand-to-hights took place before the men coform. Conspicuous," says the correst dent, "and in front of the eyes of stood, fighting back to back, Major Ale and Father Collins, the latter wielding weapon as if to the manner born. though Father Collins was thus able render yeoman's service at a terrible anxious moment, winning aiminute the men to form, it was reserved for hi little later to display a grander and a struer courage. the men to form, it was reserved for him little later to display a grander and a struer courage. There was some wild ing from the Seventeenth Loyal Potential (Seventeenth Loyal Potential) ing from the Seventeenth Loyal Potential (Seventeenth Loyal Potential) in the seventeenth Loyal Potential (Seventeenth Loyal Potential) in the seventeenth of the seven

FIVE MINUTE SERMONS

FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Preached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York. THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Aposite. Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

THIRD SUNDAY AFTER EASTER.

Last Sunday I said something, as you will perhaps remember, about fortune-tellers, and the great sin which there is in having anything to do with them, unless the whole thing is taken, both on the fortune-teller's part and your own, merely as a joke, to make you laugh at the time, and be forgotten afterwards. The moment you imagine that there is anything in it, or are tempted to try to really find out anything by it, you must drop it—yea, instantly—if you have any care for your soul; for nothing can be found out by it except by the help of your soul's enemy, the devil; and if you associate with him in this world you must also in the next.

But you will say, "Oh, I only do it by way of fun. I do not believe in it." Perhaps that is so; but still the fortune teller does not do it by way of fun, but as a business; and though perhaps he or she may not believe in it altogether, yet still when it is done in that way, the devil is likely to be concerned and interested in it. You will get answers that sometimes will puzzle you, and make you think that there is something in it after all. Beginning, it may be, in fun, it will end in earnest; in the terrible earnest of eternal punishment for you if you persevere in spite of this warning. Remember, then: if things come out all wrong and at crosspurposes, fortune-telling may be an innocent amusement; but if they come out right, beware, and stop it at once.

So much, then, for fortune-telling as it is usually understood. But you know that this was not all that was condemned in the words of Holy Scripture read last Sunday. "Observing dreams and omens"; that was another thing which comes under the same probibition.

Now first, about dreams. If there is anything surprising to one who has what you will excuse me for calling by the familiar name of a level head, it is the ridiculous way in which some people make note of the dreams they have had. They do not seem to understand that a dream, as a ru

imagination uncontrolled by the will. If
the silly and absurd notions that come up
in dreams occurred in our waking hours,
we should instinctively put them away,
and turn the mind into some more sensible
channel. But we cannot do that when
asleep; so one idea after another comes up
then in spite of us. That, then, is all
there is in a dream generally; something
laughable and absurd perha; s, which may
be told for its absurdity; or, it may be,
something sinful, to be forgotten as soon
as possible. One thing, however, must be
admitted, that is, that a person may happen to guess right when asleep about
some event in which he is interested; yee,
that is so, no doubt. Why not guess right,
as well when asleep as when awake? But
why pay more attention to a good guess
made when asleep than if it was made in
your waking hours? If our dreamers will
give an answer to that question, it will be
very interesting to people of commonsense.

But you will say. I think of things in

sense.

But you will say, I think of things in dreams that I never would when awake, and they come out right. Well, it may be sometimes that the devil does get a control of your mind in sleep that he would not otherwise have; though it is to be hoped that if you try to lead a good life, this will not often happen. If it seems to be so, it is a matter rather to be afraid of than to study into; and not at all a matter to tell to others, but rather to pray to God about, that the annoyance may cease. Above all, never act according to any ideas which you get from dreams. You could not lawfully do so unless it were God that was instructing you, as He did St. Joseph, by them; but to think this would be great presumption on your part.

Now, one word about oness: about

to think this would be great presumption on your part.

Now, one word about omens; about things being lucky and unlucky; and all that sort of trash. One word of practical advice. If you ever hear any one say that something is unlucky, make a point to do it if it comes in your way; and if they say that it is lucky, do rather something else. Do this, I say, in order to crush and stamp down any inclination you may have to faith in such nonsense. Not that this business of signs and omens, of good and bad luck, is one that the devil has much to do with, except by way of encouraging people to believe in it; but it is a most stupid superstition, with which reasonable people should have no patience.

A BRAVE PRIEST.

A London paper, after describing some of the "Homeric episodes" of the fight in the Soudan, when the English forces were surprised by Osman Digna's spearmen, says: "But, after all, the palm of heroism that day must be given to one who was not a soldier at all, but a simple Catholic priest. Before the marines, who later in the day did such splendid service, could get into the square, the Arabs were on them, and a series of hand-to-hand fights took place before the men could form. Conspicuous," says the correspondent, "and in front of the eyes of all, stood, fighting back to back, Major Alston and Father Collins, the latter wielding his weapon as if to the manner born. But though Father Collins was thus able to render yeoman's service at a terrible and anxious moment, winning a minute for the men to form, it was reserved for him a little later to display a grander and a still truer courage. There was some wild fire the ment of form, it was reserved for him a little later to display a grander and a still truer courage. There was some wild firing from the Seventeenth Loyal Poorbeahs (a regiment from India); the bugles were repeatedly sounded for them to cease firing, but they did not heed the command, and continued firing at perilous random, especially to the little square under Alston. As the bugles were ineffective, the Rev. Mr. Collins volunteered to cross the bullet-swept ground intervening, and convey the orders to cease firing. Stepping forth, calm and collected in demeanor, the chaplain walked, his life in his hands, across to the Indians, to whom he gave the necessary order, and then returned as calmly to the little square which he had just left. His reception must have been some compensation for the

risks he had run. The men, struck with his heroism, raised cheer after cheer, and sticking their helmets on their bayonets, frantically waved them in their enthusiasm. The annals of the war can show no finer instance of genuine heroism than this of the Catholic chaplain."—Catholic Review.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

OPINIONS OF EMINENT DIVINES.
Hamilton, Ont, 26th March, 1885.
Rev. George R. Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.:

Dar Rev. Father,—I thank you very much for your polite attention in sending me a copy of your valuable book, * * * I find that it treats the subject in all its details, and cannot fail to prove very useful to the student. I sincerely congratulate you on this evidence of your love of study and research, and wish the book a wide-apread circulation. I am, Rev. Dear Father, yours faithfully, †JAMES J. CARBERY.

Bishop of Hamilton.

Peterborough, 20th March, 1885.
Rev. G. R. Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.:

My Dear Father Northgraves, Parkhill, Ont.:

Bishop of Peterborough.

OPINIONS OF THE PRESS:

"We wish we had two or three hundred distributions among father to spare. We would use them its details, and cannot fail to prove very useful to the student. I sincerely congratulate to spare. We would use them its details, and cannot fail to prove very useful to the student. I sincerely congratulate to spare. We would use them its details and cannot fail to prove very useful to the student. I sincerely congratulate to spare. We would use them its distribution among father in New York, called Catholic University and yet scholastic accuracy...."—The Aurora.

".... Catholic principles in a few words, with winning simplicity and yet scholastic accuracy......."—The Pilot.

".... An excellent work for distribution among inquiring Protestants......."—The Ave mover seen so complete and congratively will instructed Catholic Universe.

".... We have never seen so complete and congratively will instructed Catholic Universe......"—The Catholic Uni

Bishop of Peterborough.

Toronto, 9th April, 1885.

My Dear Father Northgraves,—I have read with care and attention your "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." I have found it all I expected it to be from your well-known ability as a writer and careful investigator. I hope your book will meet with a prompt and large sale. In our age of skepticism it ought to be in the hands of every man who has a spark of religion left in him. No one but a systematic unbeliever can gainsay your arguments or fail to be convinced by them.

Yours faithfully, C. Vincent, V. G.

President of St. Michael's College.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price.

Sent free by mail on receipt of price. Cloth, \$1.25; paper 75c., by Thomas Coffey, Catholic Record Office, London,



The reputation of the author of this volume, the late editor of the Dublin Nation, and the distinguished advocate and volitician, would be enough to guarantee its excellence. Mr. Sullivas adopts a peculiar and easy tyle in relating the story of Ireland from its historical annals, as is suited to his readers, and makes frequent use of the historical ballads and songs of its poets as a narrative as well as an illustration. His tone is naturally nationalistic, but without bitterness or extravagance, and his facts regarding the English conquest and rule are admitted by their own historians. It gives both a succinct and spirited account of Irish history.

12mo, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 75c.

A PROTESTANT CONVERTED TO CATHOLICITY by Her Bible and Prayer Book; and the Struggles of a Soul in Search of Truth. 12mo, paper cover, 50c.; cloth, \$1.

Any of the above sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Agents Wanted for Above Works.

* * * * Delicate diseases of either sex, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Consultation free. Book three (3ct) stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y.

10,000 SOLD-IN 10 WEEKS! CATHOLIC BELIEF

"...There is no book as cheap and useful to Catholics, in America...."—The Monitor.
"...Imparting instruction, by the easiest and plainest methods..."—The Connecticut Catholic.

Catholic.

"...A summary of Catholic belief, in Chronicle.

Chronicle.

simple and concise style...."—The Catholic Chronicle.

CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY and MODERN UNBELIEF. By the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D. D. Bishop of Retimo and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Vicariate of the Cape Colony. Emo. cioth, net, \$1.00. Postage 1 celony. Emo. cioth, net, \$1.00. The object of this work is to state the difficulties urged by Unbelief against Catholic Christianity planity and even forcibly. The answers are directed chiefly to common sonse, and are supported by plain matter-offact demonstrations, carefully selected on account of their simplicity, from hosts of others more suited to the schools. The whole plan of the work is conceived on the same principles. If at times the author is led into the path of controversy, he leave the well-beaten track as soon as pessible, satisfying himself with noting in characters that cannot be mistaken by ordinary intelligence the essential marks of true Catholic teaching.

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
Publishers and Booksellers,
Publishers and Booksellers,
Importers and Manufacturers of Church Ornaments, Vestments, Statues, etc.
New York: 36 43 Barclay street; Cinctnast: 143 Main street; St. Louis: 206 S, Fourth
street.



FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE INSURRECTION OF 1867.

BY THE LATE

ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, M. P. and finished to the present time by JAMES LUBY, OF NEW YORK.

12mo.cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.

The reputation of the author of this volume, the late editor of the Bublin Nation, and the distinguished advocate and politician, would be enough to guarantee its excellence. Mr. Sullivas adopts a peculiar and early style in relating the story of Ireland from its historical annals, as is sulted to his readers, and makes frequent used to his readers, and makes frequent used to his readers, and makes frequent the historical annals, as is poets as a marrative as well as an illustration. His tone is naturally automalistic, but without biture ness or extravagance, and his facts regarding the English conquest and rule are admitted by their own historians. It gives both as uncolnet and spirited account of Irish history.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS, comprising evidences of christianity, and a complete answer to Col. Ingersoll, by Rev. G. R. Northgraves.

12mo, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 750.

L. VANKOUGHNET, I. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Afters.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885.
340-6w

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Oilcloths, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

CARRIAGES.
W. J. THOMPSON,
King Street, Opposite Revere Heuse,
Has now on sale one of the most magnincent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.

Bon't forget to call and see them before you

Furchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage, and receive free, a costly help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Fust travel short distance in the section in which he resides. Apply with references, to REZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barolay St., New York.

S39-8w

London Ont.

Feather beds, pillows and feather stock of house furnishings in the city.—R. S. MUR-

"EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." Juable cultural directions, containing three colored planes and rare in Sceds and Planes, will be mailed ostage (6 cents). To customers of last season sent free DETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK.

To Dyspeptics.

The most common signs of Dyspepsia, or Indigestion, are an oppression at the tomach, nausea, flatulency, water-brash, heart-burn, vomiting, loss of appetite, and constipation. Dyspeptic patients suffer untold miseries, bodily and mental. They should stimulate the digestion, and secure regular daily action of the bowels, by the use of moderate doses of

Ayer's Pills.

After the bowels are regulated, one of these Pills, taken each day after dinner, is usually all that is required to complete the cure.

AYER'S PILLS are sugar-coated and purely vegetable - a pleasant, entirely safe, and reliable medicine for the cure of all disorders of the stomach and bowels. They are the best of all purgatives for family use. PREPARED BY

Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists.

RETIRING from BUSINESS Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

THE CHICAGO AND

NORTH-WESTERN

Railway. The best route and SHORT .: LINE

-BETWEEN-CHICAGO,

COUNCIL BLUFFS. AND OMAHA.

The only line to take from Chicago or Milwankee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Molnes, Stouth Studies, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

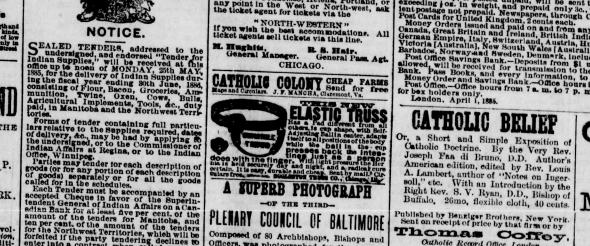
Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best ronte to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North-west.

west.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh. Fond du
Lac, Green Bay, Ish peming, Marquette, and
the mining regions of Lake Superior. It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS I AND CHICAGO AND WINONA.

If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the



Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows:— 12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. 24 4.00, 28 4.5.00.

24 4.00, 28 5.00.

Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York;

This agency supplies goods of any descrip-tion required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY

LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to pay back a portion of the principal with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Opposite City Hall, Richmond St.

London Ont.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

THE PILIS

Parity the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the

aged they are priceless.

THE DOINTMENT

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.

It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS. COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAVS Establishment.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at is. 1½d., 2s., 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.						
MAILS AS UNDER	1	CLOS		DUE		
Great Western Pailman Com	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	AW	P.M.	TIA,E
Great Western Railway Going East-Mass Lane. Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States						P.M.
and Eastern States. New York, etc. (Thro Race)				5 000		
	5 00	1 00		8 00		
		1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30	1110
G. T. R. East of Tonnell	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 80	6 30
Unchec Rollman D o Trovinces.	1777		-	000	1 90	6 30
Montreal Kingston Ott		8 50	10 80	8 00	1 80	
For Toronto.		8 50	10 80	8 00	1 80	****
For Hamilton. G. W. R. Going West—Main Line. Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoc Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of Lendon. Eric and Huros	5, 1	8 50 5	£ 10 80	8 00	1 80	6 80
Thro De Going West-Main Line.	5. 1	1 3 50	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
Railway Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00			ILISTES.		
Ericand H. O. Mails for all places West of London	0.00	1 15	****	8 00		
Eric and Huron Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States Thro Bag—Winnipeg	****	1 15	****	****	12m	****
Thro Reg-Winnier Western States	5 00	12 45	****	2122	2 45	****
Thro Rag Chatham	5 00	5 00	5 00	8 00	2 45	
Blenheim	5 00	12 45	5 00	2 00	12m	
Mt. Brydges	5 00	****		8 00	12m	5 03
Newhores	5 00	1 15	****	8 09	12m	
Windsor	5 00	1 15			6 30	****
Windsor. Sarnia Branch-G. W. R. Thro Bag-Sarnia.	5 00	12 45	5 00	8 10	12m	
Thro Bags—Barnia. Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming Railway P. O. Malis for all places West			0 00	0, 12	00 50	0
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyomin-	5,00	1 15		8 00	2 45	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	7 00	1 15		80)	2 45	****
Strathroy. Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails. Glanworth.	2122	1 15			2 15	
Clare B. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails	7 00	1 15		8412(0	4 45	••••
	6 00				1	****
Wilton Grove.	6 00			****	2 45	
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell.	6 00	****	-	****	2 45	****
Bruce and Omnit East of St. Thomas, and Pt	• 00	****	****	****	2 45	
Bruce and Orwell. Aylmer. C.S.B. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg.	6 00				NO. STATE	
	6 00	1 15		:***	2 45	
town and Amhersthurs, Essex Centre, Ridge-		A 10		810	2 45	
Bt. Clair Branch Ballman D C	6 00	1 15	5 00			
to St. Thomas, &c., Malls—Courtwright			- 00	• • • • •	2 45	
		1 15			2 45	
Port Stanley	6 00	1 15		8 00	245	6 30
ort Dover & L. H. Malls	6 00	1 15			2 45	6 30
ondon, Huron & Bruce-Ali places along line	5 00			8 00	•	
St. Homas. Fort Stanley. Fort Dover & L. H. Malls. Jondon, Huron & Bruce—All places along line, and Seaforth, Kincardine and Lucknow.				-		
Ondon Harris Comment	7 00				6 30	
Alsa Crais, Kincardine and Lucknow	100		*****		6 30	
ham Lucken, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wing			- 100			
		4.00	No.			
	5 00	100	****	11 10		
L. H. West of Stratford	5 00		400	8 00	1 30	6 30
T. R. West of Stratford	6 %		- 00	****	1 80	6 30
T. R. between Stratford and Toronta	635			****		6 30
v. J. & B. South Extension 1. H. West of Stratford 2. T. R. West of Stratford 3. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto 4. House of the strategy of the strat	1111	12 40			****	6 30
Mary's and Stratford	6 80				100	6 30
Relton Michell	6 80	12 40	4 40 8	B&11 30	100	630
Player Mills (daily) St Ives, Cherry Chart	6 30		4 40		100	6 80
peorgian Bay and Lake Erie Division. M. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St. Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday). Thro Bags—The Grove and Seaforth.		10.40		501415	- 00	- 00
hro Bag-Parkettl	••••	12 40	1111			6 80
Thro Bag—Parkhill	6 80		4 40		1 00	
The Mails for Austrails, New Zooland N	0.00				1 00	

Or, a Short and Simple Exposition of Catholic Doctrine. By the Very Rev. Joseph Faa di Bruno, D.D. Author's American edition, edited by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Ingersoll," etc. With an Intreduction by the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of Buffalo, 26mo, flexible cloth, 40 cents.

Myrtle Navy

Published by Benziger Erothers, New York. Sent on receipt of price by that firm or by Thomas Offey. Cutholic Record Office, London.

In regard to this timely and valuable little work, we have received the following recommendation from His Lordship Bishop Walsh:—

Walsh:—

"We find the little work entitled 'Catholio Belief' to be most perfect in its kind. No better manual could be put into the hands of inquiring Protestants or Catholios who need instruction in the tenets and practices of their faith. We earnestly recommend it to the patronage of the faithful of the diocese. 'John Walsh, "Bishop of London."

Baltimore Church Bells Since 1844 celebrated for Superiority over others are tide only of Purest Bell Metal. (Copper and Tip. Metal.), (Copper an





MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals

393 RICHMOND ST. NEW IRISH TWEEDS,

NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS,

Mahony's Celebrated Serges! Manony's Celebiated Seiges!

Athlone Serges: and Tweeds,
INSPECTION INVITED.

PETHICK & McDONALD.

Tetter. Sait Rheum, Ringworm, Sores, Pimples, and all thehing Skin Emptions, are surely cured and prevented by the exclusive use of BEESON'S AROUND ALUM SULPHUR SAID AND AROUND COMPLETED AND ALUM SULPHUR SAID COMPLETED AND ALUM SULPHUR SAID COMPLETED AND ALUM SULPHUR STORY AND ALUM SULPHUR STORY AND ALUM STREET, Philadelphia, Pa.

Breydoppel's Disinfecting Powder, 15 cents a large bez.

CAUTION!

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful applies of the control of the control of the control of the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided the properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided the control of the contr

CORPULATORY TROOPS AND A CONTROL OF THE STATE OF THE STAT

WHETHER CHOLERA Is coming or not every householder should know that cleaniness and disinfection are the greatest preventives. The principal and surest factor for this

DREYDOPPEL'S DORAN SOAP, a perfect cleansing, bleaching and purifying scaps, making clothes beautifully white and sweet. It should be excusively used in all departments of a household. DREYDOYPELL'S SOAP is soid in full pound bars only all wholesale grocers and first-class retailers.

SKIN DISEASES,

iness. OTHERS DONE. eak? ous weakness Mrs. M. M. B. Mand, O. Disease? vater was just ceabody, Mass. etes? remedy I have relief."

nplaint? Liver Diseases Guard, N. Z. Sching? when I was so Disease ted?

s? k Flat, Oreg th Piles? to me." Myerstown, P racked?

ar troubles of use and prais to La Motte, Vi Diseas ORT SER. CADEMY IES OF THE DN, ONT. thiness offerpils even of racing, water nsive grounds oyment of inof education tional advan-

fering?

arge, not only rerestion.

and standard

and standard

and standard

and standard

and standard

control a pro
strict atten
sal and intel
neatness and

tanner.

of the times,

saracter of the are OY OF hose is insti-t in and re-attention is music. Stud-

, WINDSOR is pleasant.y.
c, opposite Deem of educaing the French
the rudimen.
ish branchesadvance) in
nd tuition in
nm, \$100; Geruse of Piano,
Bed and bedate room, \$20.
se:—MOTHER
43.17

MY, CHATe of the Ursuis pleasantly
n Railway, 90
ous and complied with all
the hot water
troduced with
kxtensive, intrace, etc., etc.,
braces every
ornastion, inplain sewing,
and chenilie,
ree of charge,
the plain sewing
gea. For intrace Suppenda
EGE NAND-EGE, SANDembrace the trses. Terms uses), Canada full particu-onnos, Presi-46-ly

Chronic Dis-opathic and STER, SO-OFFICEdoors east of TOR, Erc., soney to loan S, SURGEON das Street, 3 London, Ont. OPATHIC

STITUTE

n, chemist, 256 nas a stock of nees Tritura-t of Canada, Physicians rrespondence SOCIETY ng of the Irish ld on Friday oms, Masonic are requested esident. BENEFIT ar meetings of tholic Mutual don the first nonth, at the Castle Hall, Members are y. M. HART-

ION.

C. M. B. A.

Brantford, April 21st, 1885.

Samuel R. Brown, Esq., Grand Recorder:

Dear Sir And Bro,—I beg to enclose you for publication in the official organ a copy of a resolution passed by this branch last night:

Moved by treasure.

last night:

Moved by treasurer A. Harrington, and seconded by John C. Sullivan, that, whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to visit the home of Bro. Jos. Carson, and remove therefrom, by the hand of death, his beloved daughter; be it resolved

That the members of this Branch, whilst howing in humble submission to the Divine Decree, beg to testify their esteem of Bro. Carson and to extend to him their sincere sympathy in his deep affiliction:

ffliction;
That a copy of this resolution be torvarded to Bro. Carson, and a copy sent
to the Grand Secretary for publication in
the CATROLIC RECORD. Yours fraternally,
J. A. ZINGER, Sec. Br. 5.

Dr. Buckley, of Prescott, assisted by Mr. John Gibson, organized a very fine C. M. B. A. Branch at Corawall, on April 27th. This Branch is No. 38, of Canada, and starts with 21 charter members.

Niagara Falls, April 20th, 1885.

Received from William Burke, Recording Secretary Branch No. 18, C. M. B. A., the sum of two thousand dollars, being the full amount of beneficiary due me, on the death of my son, James McAndrew, from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association.

MARGARET McANDREW.

Witness—John Fry.

THE REBELLION.

Humbolt, N. W. T., May 4.—The line has been down for two days. A courier just arrived from the General's camp, reports all quiet up there. The men anxious to move. The General is waiting for the Gatling on board the boat, which is aground eighty miles up the river from samp. He has sent men to bring it overand, and it is expected in seven or sight days. The wounded have arrived at Sact stoon. The body guards are all

well.

Winnipeg, May 4.—A Calgarry despatch says:—Rev. Mr. McDougall's Stonies arrived from Edmonton on Tuesday morning. General Strange, with the 65th, was only two days and a half march from Edmonton when the Stonies passed. The left wing, under Perry, was one day behind Strange. Immediately on his arrival the infantry will garrison Fort Saskatchewan and Edmonton, while a large number of mounted men will make forced marches to eastward, along both banks of the Saskatchewan. Several half-breed refug-es, men, women and children from the north, have arrived here. Mr. Dewdney telegraphed the Mounted Police to render them assistance, as they are loyal. Father Lacombe reports the half-breeds at St. Albert and in the Edmonton district generally, obedient to Rishon Grandin's advice. They

Beaver Lake settlement has been cleaned out, not murdered, but pillaged, and news comes that St. Anne's, the Hudson Bay post, had also been pillaged by Stonies, the best fighting Indians in the North-West. At Saddle Lake the Government stores have been seized; also at Peace Hills, and trains of carts were stopped and looted on the main trail between Edmonton and Calgary.

A telegram from Medicine Hat announces the Saskatchewan River is rising rapidly. Flat boats have about been completed at Swift Current crossing, and will be sent down the river at once with supplies.

plies.

Archbishop Tache has received a telegram confirming report of killing Rev.
Father Tourmand at Batoche, He was killed by Indians for refusing to grant absolution for rebelling against the Gov-

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

There is a slight relaxation in the tension of the relations between Russia and England. Russia appears disposed to entertain England's proposal to sub-mit to arbitration of one of the crowned heads of Europe, the question whether the convention of March 17 was broken by Russia. It is believed the King of mark will be selected as arbitrato mediation is accepted.

The temper of English ministerial

neutral territory during the progress of negotiations. The Russian Government had stated their readiness to consider the question of withdrawing their troops should the decision of the Boundary Commission prove against them. Any difference that might arise regarding the interpretation of passages in the despatches of the two Governments, would be dealt with in a manner consistent with the honor of both countries.

A NOTABLE CONVERSION.

YET NOT MORE REMARKABLE THAN SOME

THEY MORE REMARKABLE THAN SOME THAT ARE HAPPENING EVERY DAY.

From the Ban Francisco Monitor.

Already in these columns we have repeatedly printed instances of remarkable conversions to the Catholic faith, showing by what singular means non-Catholics have been led to embrace the Catholic faith even at a time when they thought such an important religious change an utter impossibility.

A correspondent of the Monitor in Sydney, Australia, recently listened to a sermon preached in that city by Father Tuckwell, O. S. B., in St. Patrick's Church, in the course of which the missionary related many cases of singular conversions, but the following struck our correspondent so forcibly that upon returning home he at once wrote it down and forwarded it to the Monitor for publication and preservation. The writer says that he quotes as near as possible the words of the Rev.

"IN AN ISLAND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN there lived some years ago a Protestant family blessed with a number of children. The youngest, only six years old, had heard the 'Hail Mary' recited, but on speaking of it at home had been told that it was a superstitious practice of the Catholics, who turned the Blessed Virgin into a Divinity, while after all she was only a woman as any other. The child had soon forgotten all about the prayer, until a few days later, whilst waiting for his parents in the carriage that was to take them to the Protestant church, amusing himself the while with the Bibles on the seat, he happened to open one at the Gospel of St. Luke, when the words of the Angel's greeting suddenly caught his eye. Astonished, but at the same time rejoiced at his discovery, he told his mother of it as soon as she joined him; but the book was roughly snatched from him, and he severely enjoined never again to refer to the matter. Neverthelees the child kept repeating the words that had so struck him—'Hail Mary, full of grace; the Lord is with thee, blessed art thou amongst women.' with thee, women.

women.'

HE KNEW NO MORE.

The child grew up and fondly loved the Holy Mother of God, who to him was not a woman as all others, since God had heaped on her the plenitude of His graces, and her praises were contained in the Bible, which, according even to Protestants, embraced the Word of God. Later on he read the "Magnificat," wherein occur the words of the Blessed Virgin herself: "For behold from henceforth all generations shall call me blessed." It happened one day that during a discussion at home it was being contended that the Blessed Virgin was not superior to any human creature, in fact that any worthy mother of a family was her equal; when the boy, burning with a holy indignation, exclaimed: "No! the Blessed Virgin is not at all like the other defiled children of Adam. It was God inspired the Archangel Gabriel with the words when he saluted her full of grace. She is the Mother of Jesus Christ, and therefore the Mother of God.

YOU PROTESTANTS HE KNEW NO MORE.

room the effect could not have been more startling, and in a moment of supreme anguish and despair a voice cried out: "Great God, that child will be a Catholic some day!" But what could a boy do at fourteen? Assert his convictions, pray and lament. The years rolled by, and as time removed all obstacles, the boy, now grown to manhood, became an ardent champion of Truth, which he had at last been able to embrace openly. One day, in conversation with his young sister, he told her how grieved he was to see her and all his relatives cut off from truth, but she indignantly replied: "Rather than embrace Popery or see my children (they were playing at her feet) members of the perverse Church of Rome, I would myself plunge a knife into their hearts." However the hour of grace was drawing nigh. One of the children of that young woman was to be the instrument God would use to bring her within the bosom of the Church. would use to bring her within the boson

STRUCK WITH A DREADFUL ILLNESS STRUCK WITH A DREADFUL ILINESS
the child was already in the throes of
death; all human hope of cure had gone,
when her brother suggested that she
should recite the 'Hail Mary,' and promise
to God that, if by the intercession of the
Blessed Virgin she obtained the cure of her
child, she would seriously examine into
the doctrines of the Cetholic Church, and Denmark will be selected as arbitrator if mediation is accepted. The temper of English ministerial Blessed Virgin she obtained the core of her period accepted. The temper of English ministerial Blessed Virgin she obtained the curse of her period and the core of no matter when the first of the Cetholic Church, and in the event of being convinced of the first has informed Sir Edward Thornton that Russia intended to said the cost of no matter whith a note that Russia who are to be seen and the hope her brother's words had led her to anticipate a threat of a mutual inquiry into the elleged break ing of the convention of March 17th, with a note that Russia would not absolutely reject arbitration. A Tippul despatch says the Afghan are energed against the British, and accepted. The member of the Frontier Commission, in a protest, says it was shame in the road of the state of the control of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother were numbered among the track ability of the carried of the 15th Ll. has the coars of no matter was "some length that the coars of no matter was "some carried to the cust from the first position, asking England to consent to a mutual inquiry into the elleged break ing of the covernment of March 17th, with a note that Russia would not absolutely reject arbitration.

A Tippul despatch says the Afghan are energed against the British, and account of the Affilicate. Three months of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and overflowing with gratitude, the mother of the martyrs' is its seed. Both saids and over

PROTESTANT PREJUDICE IN DISCUSSING THEIR MISSIONARY WORK.

to the Editor of the Catholic Review "There is one thought, however, which has constantly occurred to us in the preparation of these letters and which we cannot but suggest. Look over the world and read the history of the Jesuit Missions. cannot but suggest. Look over the world and read the history of the Jesuit Missions. After one or two generations they have always come to naught. There is not a recorded instance of their permanency or their spreading each generation wider and deeper, like our missions in India. Thus it has been in China, Japan, South America, and our own land. For centuries the Jesuit foreign missionaries have been like those beating the air,' and yet greater devotion to the cause than theirs has never been seen since the Apostles' days. Why then was this result? If 'the blood of the martyrs be the seed of the Church,' why is this the only instance in which it has not proved so? Must there not have been something wrong in the whole systum—some grievous errors mingled with their teaching, which thus denied them a measure of success proportioned to their offorts?"—The Early Jesuit Missions in North America, by Rev. WILLIAM Incraham Kir, M. A.

The statements quoted above are of the character usual with superficial, prejudiced Protestants who are as hasty in their conclusions on Catholic questions as they sare eager to show them in their worst.

missions of which the germs remained; in China 1,000,000 Catholics attest the continuance of Jesuit labors there; while in the Indo-Chinese peninsula, penetrated by the Jesuit Fathers in the course of the sixteenth century, Catholicity flourishes in spite of persecutions renewed again and

II. "There is not a recorded instance of

II. "There is not a recorded instance of their permanency, or their spreading each generation wider and deeper, like our missions in India."

The "recorded instances" of permanent Jesuit missions are given above. Their vicissitudes indeed have been numerous; but in this respect they only give evidence of the trials which the bearers of the truth must always expect, according dence of the trials which the bearers of the truth must always expect, according to the Infallible Word. That Protestant missions in India are permanent, and that they are "spreading each generation wider and deeper," may be termed either a rash or a misleading statement. Is there a Protestant mission in that country estab-lished for one hundred years? Does the number of Protestants in India on to number of Protestants in India go to show that the missions are "spreading each generation wider and deeper"? The only statistics we have of Christians in British India are of those in the Madras Presidency, where 416,000 out of 534,000 are returned as Roman Catholics. In the native States, the Christians number about 700,000, and of these the great majority are believed to be Catholics.

of error. He entered the Grand Seminaire of Aire, in France, some two years since, and was in due course ordained priest at the hands of a worthy and holy prelate, Mgr. Delannoy. That priest, my dear brethren; is he who has the honor new of addressing you."

Our correspondent adds that Rev. Father Inckwell was for a long time Custom House officer at the Mauritina, and was afterwards engaged in the Victorian Crown Lands Office, which position he resigned in 1870 to go to France. He was ordained on the 16th of July, 1894, and has since had the happiness of seeing his younger brother become a convert to the Catholic Cengress at Lille, on the 14th of November last, on the subject of the Missions in Australia and the English Colonies generally. Father Tuckwell had an opportunity of meeting old friends at Prot Louis, where he is affectionately remembered for his charity and hospitality; as President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul his was a familiar figure in the hospitals and prisons of Mauritina, and every priest pessing through Port Louis partock of the hospitality of the genial Catholic dousnier, who welcomed every remembered for his charity and hospitality; as President of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul his was a familiar figure in the hospitals was a familiar figure in the hospitals was a familiar figure in the hospitals was been and sought out any ecclesiastics she might have aboard.

And thus it is that daily and almost hourly the grace of God and the washing away the darkness of sin from men's soul, removing the eales of darkness from their eyes and preparing them to enter that sanctuary of salvation where all is peace, happiness and esternal security. Oh, ye non-Catholice; Ye know not what real joy is untill your souls can feel the hispinese and eternal security. Oh, ye non-Catholice; Ye know not what real joy is untill your souls can feel the hispinese and ceremal security. Oh, ye non-Catholice; Ye know not what real in peace, happiness and eternal security of the genial cannot be read to the con

nim, it would not have been thicker, and those around grew awe-stricken, whilst like fog from a morass the impalpable steam rose from his perspiring brow.

"And what, your Majesty," said the attendant, wiping off the dew damp from his hair. A tremulous motion crossed the suffering body of the king. It seemed as if he was about to be stricken with a spaam. The attendants started back, terrified.

"Send for Prince Harnhot."

"Now I can speak. Give me some restorative," said the king. They gave him a glass of water, saturated with

him a glass of water, saturated with oxygen.

"Humbert! Here I solemnly conjure you give back all I have stolen and plundered, and won by force, or fraud, to their owners. Give back this Quirinal Palace to Pope Pius IX. the moment I die. Give back to the religious who possessed them, the convents I have turned them out of to the bare world. Give back the churches I have descrated, and turned out of to the bare world. Give back the churches I have descrated, and turned into stables, and into barracks, and into stores, for these were not mine, even by the laws of conquest. Give back this city of Rome to the Pope, and the Marshes and the Umbria, for these were guaranteed to him by treaty, and the city of Rome was guaranteed by treaties; and on my deathbed I am a perjurer if they are not restored to him again. My private purse is rich, give all that is in it, in the banks, in my name, or securities either here or is rich, give all that is in it, in the banks, in my name, or secuvities either here or elsewhere, in land that I possess, in paintings which are my property, in horses, in carriages, in credit, give all to make restitution to the Sisters who hungered in the streets, to poor Monastics who in their old age or in their youth were hunted from the homes of their predecessors for ages, in order that the parasites and harlots in my train should be enriched. Give it all, as I cannot rise to give it, for the words that ring in my ears are, 'You are bound to make restitution, even to the uttermost farthing.' You know, Humbert, the alternative for me is—restitution, public restitution for all my robberies, or else-eternal dampation! And, oh God, this very house seems to crush me, for it is the first of my robberies, and the witness of my lusts. Promise me, Humbert, promise me, in the name of all that is dear to you."

friends; take me to the balcony, that I may scream my repentance to the people before I die, and I perish in my sins, with the most awful curse upon me that has ever tortured the persecutors."

Humbert was terrified into replying:
"Father," he said, with a pallid face,
"I promise." The king laid himself back as if exhausted. At this moment one of the officers came forward and whispered, "The Pope's Eavoy, your Majesty!"

"Show him here. Leave us," said the king.

"Show him here. Leave ua," said the king.

Now this was Victor Emmanuel's will, but in two days after Prince Humbert said in public that his father, "the king, had died, professing all the sentiments of his previous life."

The public may rest assured that when the king obtained absolution, he repeated, not in the same words, perhaps, but in the same spirit, this verbal will which we have set down as his statement to Prince Humbert. He was frightfully terrified at the approach of death, and he knew that it would be a farce, a mockery of God, upon his part to ask absolution, or to request the rites of the Church, without the spirit which we have related, and that absolution would have been refused to him, and no priest would offer Mass for his soul after death, unless this condition of restitution, and the full purpose of it, were fulfilled.

We have all this on the very highest authority, and publish it now, to show how Victor Emmanuel died—when he died repentant.

A RECENT IRISH NOVEL.

Ottawa, April 18th, 1885. To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Ottawa, April 18th, 1885.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record.

Dear Sir:—Permit me to make, through the columns of your excellent paper, a few remarks anent an article with the above title, which appeared in the month of May number of the Catholic World. It is a review of the novel "The Wearing of the Green," by "Basil," which lately appeared in London. The reviewer is jubilant over the work. That it has considerable merit no one who has read it, will for a moment doubt; but that it deserves all the praise bestowed by Mr. A. G. Thomas, very few will be so prompt to admit. It is certainly superior in tone to the caricatures of "Harry Lorrequer," or "Chas. O'Malley." The plot is slight. An English tourist, Reid Summers, finds himself benighted in Ireland and is hospitably entertained at the house of an Irish gentleman, Miles Wyndham. The visitor falls in love with Miss Norah Wyndham; she saves his life; she and father are invited to England on a visit to the Summers family. Norah, however, has her Irish lover, Maurice Stoddart, who is a land leaguer, a great patriot and eventually an M. P. Such is the bare outline of the plot. As the reviewer confined himself to the merits of the author, I ahall try to point out some of those defects in the work which, in its perusal, appeared to me the most striking. In the very heroine, Norah, there is something that does not work as smoothly as the reader would wish. She seems to be struggling continually under the difficulty which her Protestantism brings upon her, for the fact of her being a non-Catholic places her in situations which are not easily reconciled. The visits of the priest, for instance, to such a place as her father's, and his intense interest in the welfare of the Wyndhams, are not natural by any means in a country like Ireland. In connection with Fr. Mac. our novelist goes against the common notion of the patriotism of the modern Soggarth Arcoon, by representing him as regretting his Irish birth. The Irish generosity which is the ground-work of his story, as of the Sakatachewan, Several hered-refugee, men, woman and others, since God had dren from his hort, have written and the formation in hort, have written and the formation of the control of the cont Irish ingratitude that the author of this new novel surpasses himself. Speaking of Maurice, Norah's idol, who was arraigned for complicity in some outrages, and who on his release addressed a large and enthusiastic audience at a League meeting in the Dublin Rotunda, he puts the following words in the mouth of the London Times: "From one end of it (Maurice's speech) to the other there was not one single word of gratitude to the Linglish Government which released him from Kilmainham a little more than a fortnight ago, or to the law of England which gave him that morning so fair a trial and so frank and so full an acquittal. But gratitude, it grieves us to admit, is so But gratitude, it grieves us to admit, is so far from being an Irish virtue, that every fresh act, or instance, measure or overture of conciliation, seem but to stir up the rancour of this perverse and implacable race." Such are the principal defects that occurred to me in the perusal of an otherwise excellent production. Vic. T. T.

OBITUARY.

VENERABLE ARCHDEACON O'CONNELL.

friends; take me to the balcony, that I may scream my repentance to the people before I die, and I perish in my sins, with the most awful curse upon me that has ever tortured the persecutors."

Humbert was terrified into replying:

"Father," he said, with a palid face, "I promise."

The king laid himself deceased's immediate friends, taken out to the chapel gate, and placed on a bier, coinn was borne on the shoulders of the deceased's immediate friends, taken out to the chapel gate, and placed on a bier, drawn by four horses; the procession was then formed, consisting of the clergy, the children of the convent schools, and a vast number of the general public. All the shops in the town were closed until 12.30 p. m., and every, one seemed grieved after a good and worthy pastor. Revs. D. Moriarty, and H. Heffernan, Protestant rector, also marched in the procession; and also twelve police marched under the command of Head-constable Huggins. During Archdescen O'Connell's term in this parish, which was about fourteen years, he gained the esteem and regard of both rich and poor. He built two new chapels in his parish, and a great many schools, and kept a good staff of teachers, who speak highly of him, and by whom he is much regretted.—Cork Examiner, April 15th.

Although having been almost forgotten by the present generation, there still remains enough people in Kingston to tell some of the good deeds of the above named gentleman, who passed away on Thursday last. During the past few years he had met with many reverses in life, and had almost been deserted by all, except by that which is most dearest to all in time of trouble—the St. Vincent de Paul Society. He had almost reached the advanced age of 100 years, and before his sickness could tell many interesting stories in connection with his contract in building the foundation of St. Mary's Cathedral, But time changes, and it changed quickly for poor Mr. O'Gara, dying lonely and sad, and tut few friends to give him consolation in his dying days of sorrow and sad, and tut lew friends to give him consolation in his dying days of sorrow and misery in this world. May the Almighty God have mercy on his soul, and place him where the toils and troubles of this world are unknown.—Canadian Free-

BOOK NOTICES.

THE LITTLE MONTH OF MAY,—translated from the French of the author of Golden Mands, by Miss Ella McMahon. New York, Cincinnati and St, Louis; Bearliger Brothers, Printers to the Holy Apostolic Sec. 1855.

The purview of this neat little work will best be gathered from the preface, in which is related a conversation of our Blessed Lord with one of his faithful servants. "All graces," replied Jesus, "come through Me, but they all pass through the hands of My Blessed Mother." "These words," says the accomplished translator, "indicate the spirit of this little work. Simple thought, joyfully written under the patronage of joyfully written under the patronage of Mary, they would say to the pious soul each day of this month of May: Love Mary, hope in Mary, imitate Mary, and through Jesus gently rise to Mary."

TRIBUTES OF PROTESTANT WRITERS TO THE TRUTH AND BEAUTY OF CATROLICITY.-by James J. Treacy, editor of "Catholic Flowers from Protestant Gardens" Fr., Pustet & Co., New York and Cincinnati. \$1.90.

This valuable collection of testimones. to the truth from many non-Catholic writers is dedicated to Most Rev. Dr. writers is dedicated to Most Rev. Dr. Kirby, Bishop of Lita and Rector of the Irish College, Rome. Among the writers cited are Lord Brougham, Edmund Burke, Thomas Carlyle, W. E. H. Lecky, James A. Froude, Archbishop Trench, Leibnitz and Sir James MacIntosh. The compiler, in his preface, says that it has not unfrequently happened that men who went forth to labor against GJd have been compelled to act as the unwilling and almost unconscious in struments of His holy designs. Thus we see, when Julian the apostate undertook struments of His holy designs. Thus we see, when Julian the apostate undertook the task of falsifying the prophecies, he but helped to fulfill the prophecies to the very letter. "This idea is forced," he says, "on those who have taken pains to examine carefully the enormous number of books, of every size and descripber of books, of every size and descrip-tion, which have been poured out upon the world with no other purpose than that of misrepresenting the Church of God, when they find some magnificent tributes to the truth and beauty of Catholicity in a vast mass of the most violent vitu-peration and shameless falsehood. Mr. very wide circulation.

Last year the Unita Catholica of Turin sent the Holy Father as Peter's Pence 40,000 francs. Since opening its subscription this journal has sent about twelve million france; and this immense sum of money has been contributed by Italians alone.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Specialty —J. R. Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homeopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

Just opened out at J. J. Gibbons a new stock of House Furnishing Goods, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Table Covers, Sheetings, Towellings, Napkins, Quilts. All first-class value.

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-

for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city 's to EDV Bros., 280 Dundas street. 'A. and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a proceed to

specialty.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling of his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place-Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

INFORMATION WANTED

OF TIMOTHY RYAN, NATIVE OF last heard from he was in Kingston, Ont. About six years ago he left St. Thoreate, where his father and mother now result location will be thankfully received.

AGENTS WANTED Good men only. Big Pay. Salary or Commission. Don't jet this Don't jet this Terms.

4 Market Lane, London.

VOL 7.

CLERIC We make a of Clerical Si turn out bette and better finis ments than a

N. Wilson 136 DUNDAS THE CATHOLIC CHUE ILIZATION

tern House.

By Rt. Rev. John Walsi London.
The Encyclical Letter, "Hu of Our Holy Father Pothe Sect of the Freemason The American Catholic Quantum Lin his great and investigation."

In his great and instru Letter, Humanum genus, on Leo XIII. traces out with the evils that afflict mode poses its wounds and sores the destructive forces that wicked warfare against Christ and the Christian circle has a greated and footes Christ and the Christian cishe has created and foster inficent document is so lus or irresistible in argumen in its deductions and stat that any words of ours wo to its power or to the salu impressions its perusal mandid and unbiassed mind which is the denial of the and, therefore, of all revethe curse of the age and that is gnawing at the verety. Its doctrines are most public and private virtue, overthrow of the whole of the fundamental poctrine of

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE OF

says the Holy Father, "inature and human reason things to be mistress and git this down, they care little God, or pervert them by vague opinions. For they thing has been taught by 6 no dogma of religion or transt be understood by the gence, nor any teacher we believed by reason of his at since it is the special and of the Catholic Church ful in words, truths divinely of the Catholic Church ful in words, truths divinely teach, besides other divine tion, the authority of its of fend the same with perfect against the Church that it tack of the enemies an directed. According to the flesh, the existence of God mortality of the soul, which unaided reason points out fundamental truths, are to questiorable and uncertain quently the foundation of of all justice and morality, andermined. God, the Crydent Ruler of the world from His own creation. from Fis own creation. Le of all divine sanctions. The is supreme and independensibility to a higher law. A is the source of supreme citherefore can appoint or dismagistrate according to his. The education of youth my The education of youth me and marriage, the bond of and the basis of society, mu to the genus of commen Says the Holy Father: W domestic life in the teaching alists is almost all contained ing declarations: That mait to the genus of commerce to the genus of commerce. ing declarations: Inst mar to the genus of commerc which can rightly be revoked of those who made them, civil rulers of the State hav

the matrimonial bond; that, tion of youth, nothing is to the matter of religion as clized opinion; and each one at liberty to follow, when age, whatever he may prethings the Freemasons full not only assent, but have lon to make them into a law an For in many countries. For in many countries, nominally Catholic, it is ena NO MARRIAGE SHALL BE CONS

except those contracted by in other places the law per and in others every effort is u it lawful as soon as may be time is quickly coming who will be turned into another that it into changeable. will be turned into another tract—that is, into changeabl tain unions which fancy r gether, and which the same, w may disunite. With the greity the sect of the Freema deavors to take to itself the youth. They think that the mould to their opinions the pliant age and bend it whither and that nothing can be than this to enable ther up the youth of the State affilian. Therefore, in the ed up the youth of the State af plan. Therefore, in the ecinstruction of children, the share, either of teaching or to the ministers of the Chumany places they have procured ucation of youth shall be in the hands of laymen, and which treats of the important holy duties of men to God sh duced into the instruction on Then come their doctrines which the Naturalists lay down ALL MEN HAVE THE SAME

ALL MEN HAVE THE SAME and are, in every respect, of the condition; that each one free; that no one has the r