

The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7.

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 garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co.,
136 DUNDAS STREET

ANONYMOUS LETTER-WRITERS VERSUS THE HIERARCHY.

Kingston Canadian Freeman, April 26.

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 Church, and our correspondents would, therefore, have acted more properly and more profitably by going to the Palace and respectfully soliciting an interview with his Lordship 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 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 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 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 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 to matters especially 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 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, to employ the press as the vehicle of their views 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 dragged through the arena of journalistic controversy and subjected to the gaze of a crowd whose thoughts may not be in sympathy with Catholic belief or practice. 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 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 responsibility to any other than God and their conscience and the well defined laws of the Church herself.

Having said so much on the subject in general, let us give particular notice to the anonymous letters that appeared in our last issue. Our correspondent "Temperance" 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 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 is quite certain His Lordship will not accept. 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 episcopal 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 sinners may be drunkards, is not to be wondered 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 say 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."

Our correspondent says "the Irish Bishops, in their Pastors, to their people, strictly condemned the character 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 enforce, 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 secretaries who undertook to "reform" her Apostolic doctrine on this subject. The Irish Bishops do indeed loudly and strongly condemn "drunkenness," but this differs as widely as the poles from condemnation of the temperate use of drink.

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 years ago, 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 cognate virtues that tend to give it stability, and without 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 aims 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 an 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 for the accomplishment of some great religious purpose by the united efforts of many, adding each other's insufficiency and mutually inspiring confidence. The general purposes of all Confraternities are—1st, 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 observance of its pious discipline with more persistency than we exhibit in regard of any other purely religious Association." "The definite work proposed by the 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 levelness 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 grace with God and men." (Luke 2:52)

ST. FINNAN'S CHURCH, ALEXANDRIA.

The *True Witness* in its last issue, presents its readers with a fine cut of St. Finnan's Church, Alexandria. Of this magnificent ecclesiastical edifice, whose proportions, architectural merit and solidity of structure reflect so much credit on Father Macdonnell and the good people of Alexandria, our contemporary says:

"The structure, which is now fast nearing completion, was dedicated on Sunday last, the 15th inst., by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston, the cornerstone having been set with the customary ceremonies by the Right Rev. Prelate, in the presence of many clergy of the diocese and numerous parishioners, on the 13th day of July, 1884. The respected and indefatigable parish priest, the Rev. Alexander Macdonnell, aided by the Building Committee—Messrs. D. A. McDonald, A. D. McPhee, A. Campbell, Angus McDonald, A. McKinnon, A. R. McTavish, W. R. McDonald, Angus Kennedy, C. R. McDonald, John A. Macdonnell, and L. W. McKinnon, have by their untiring energy and attention to the various details and management, brought this 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 recently erected ecclesiastical buildings in the 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. The style adopted, as stated by the architect, is an adaptation of the Tudor, Fifteenth Century, prevailing in Scotland from the year 1460. The ornamental work is chiefly displayed on the front gable, tower and spire, the latter in course of construction. The walls, buttresses, pillars, clear story, etc., are faced with chiselled out stone—rock faced cut stone—moulded and chamfered dressings to the doors and windows, niche work and imposing pinnacles, ornamented with finials and scrolls. There are large truffer openings to the belfry, and in the interior, the proportions are uniform and in keeping with the general design. Quatrefoil pillars of fine cut stone, ornamented with carved capitals, moulded base, Tudor arches turned over, divide the nave and aisles. The transept are commensurate, of partly octagonal form, and the sanctuary semi-circular to central grand altar, with the two side altars at transept angles. A view of these altars is obtained from all parts of the church. The communion railing and steps are continuous of O. G. formation, extending the entire width of the church, including transepts. The gallery from front with slightly curved form from side to side, and will contain the choir, organ, etc., etc., with also 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 22 feet. The exterior dimensions of the building are 150 feet in length by 90 feet breadth at transepts and 67 feet across nave and aisles. Height from floor to nave roof, 60 feet; tower, 80 feet high, to top of spire cross, about 80 feet, or 100 feet over all from surface. The seating capacity is expected to accommodate 1800 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 construction are of first quality and the workmanship in general will bear thorough inspection, most of the cut stone being obtained from Montreal and Ottawa, and mason stone from vicinity quarry, Lochiel and Alexandria. The contractors for the building, entire, are Messrs. John H. Chisholm & Son, of Lochiel; the above description testifies to the success and satisfaction of their work."

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 should come under the management and 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 Catholic action, we feel bound to confess that, when presenting his letter for 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 consecration, nor promise of Divine help.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION AT THE 'QUEEN'S.'

A large and representative gathering of the members of St. Patrick's Literary Association assembled in the spacious dining hall of the Queen's restaurant last night, when the inaugural banquet took place. The dining hall was artistically decorated, and the 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. Stars, with Mr. R. 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. Stars, Burns responded, "St. Patrick's Literary Association" was the next toast, and was proposed by Mr. M. Stars, and replied to by the president, Mr. McCabe, in a suitable address. Mr. J. D. Murray then proposed the health of the officers, several of the old officers, among whom were Mr. J. Casey, Mr. O'Leary, Mr. Stars, and others. "Canada our Home" was then proposed by Mr. R. Nagle in an appropriate address.

"Then up, erect, with nine times nine, Drank Erin, slantha sal go bragh!" Those exits 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 Messrs. F. R. Litchford, 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, McGeill and Murray. "Trade and Commerce" was then proposed, and was appropriately acknowledged by Mr. R. Stars, J. Casey and J. G. Dowling. The toast of "The Press" was acknowledged by Messrs. Grace and Murray. The health of the ladies was then enthusiastically drunk, and was followed by several complimentary addresses, interspersed with flattering quotations from celebrated poets, and among the respondents were Messrs. Graff, Baskerville and Higgins. Several patriotic and comic songs were rendered by Mr. Fitzmorris and others, which added 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 McDonnell assembled at the residence of Mr. Duncan McDonnell, of Osgoode, 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 composed of the elite of Metcalfe and its surroundings, and also a few friends from Ottawa. The chair was occupied by Mr. Allan P. McDonnell, Deputy Reeve of Osgoode, who made a few appropriate remarks suitable to the occasion, after which he called upon Mr. P. Timmins, of the firm of Timmins & Savor, to read the address, which he did as follows:

To Miss Jennie McDonnell, Organist of the R. C. Church, Metcalfe. The talents which you so many years past, as organist, have been fully appreciated by the congregation. They have long been a pleasure to us, and we are proud of the punctuality and efficiency with which your part has been performed. Although feeling that you have been rewarded by a most hearty and warm reception, 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 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, F. IVESON, PETER KEARNS.

FROM DUNVILLE.

After High Mass on Sunday last, the Rev. Father Maddigan, of Caledonia, informed the members of St. Michael's (R. C.) Church that he was about to be removed 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 by 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:—

DUNVILLE, April 26, 1885. DEAR FATHER MADDIGAN:—We, the parishioners of St. Michael's Church, Dunville, feel deeply grieved in learning of your unexpected and immediate removal from our midst. We therefore assemble this morning to tender you our heartfelt sorrow at having to part with such an esteemed and most beloved pastor. During your brief but frequent visits to this parish, you have endeavored 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 labor. 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.—*Dunville Gazette*, April 30th.

FROM OTTAWA.

INAUGURAL BANQUET OF ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY ASSOCIATION AT THE 'QUEEN'S.'

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LEO XIII. AND THE CHINA MISSIONS.

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, of which we subjoin a translation. The latter, our Roman correspondent tells us, has been entrusted to the Rev. Francis Gualonelli, who is on his way to form a new mission at Chen-shi.

To the Illustrious and Most Mighty Emperor 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 win, 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 the world to the best of our 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 Pontiff, 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 wishes into the world not for one, but for all peoples, and which knits all men without distinction of rank or race in a band 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 Christ. Now, the principal precepts of Christian doctrine are to fear God and in everything to preserve justice in all its inalienable integrity; whence it follows that submission is due to magistrates, obedience to the laws and honor to the king, even those of inferring wars, but for conscience's sake. Nothing, accordingly, could conduce more to keep the people within their duty or better preserve public safety than these virtues.

In truth, the Catholic priests from Europe who have exercised their apostolic duties in the mighty Chinese empire for centuries past, so far from having at all hampered the public authority or civil affairs, have, on the contrary, been acknowledged universally 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 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 dignity and imperial authority.

We thank you, and are most grateful, therefore, most devoutly superior, 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 disturbed state of affairs with your favor and to shelter them with your most powerful protection, so that they may not suffer any setback, and that they may enjoy, thanks to your goodness, untroubled freedom in the exercise of their functions. In the meanwhile we beseech God, the Lord of heaven and of earth, that He may deign ever to bestow upon you, most illustrious prince, the abundant gifts of His goodness. Given at St. Peter's in Rome, on the 14 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 attendance 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 intoxicating drinks are allowed in the parish.—*Minneapolis Sentinel*.

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 Washburn 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. Northrup, Paper, 75c., cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. TH. S. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

Our Lady's Statue.

BY SIXTER MARY STANISLAUS. [These verses will be read with the greater interest when it is stated that the author is the young surviving daughter of the Irish poet, Denis Florence MacCarthy...]

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 their family affection..."

their back now," replied Dan, knowing well what was coming. "Yerra, what is it for right of thim? Wan male aich a day? It'd take more nor one male to keep him out of his coffin now, he's so far gone..."

LETTER FROM "VERITAS."

To the Editor of the Globe (St. John, N. B.) Sir,—Your correspondent "Catholic" (would that he may yet attain the right to this nom de plume as St. Paul became St. Paul) has written, in your issue of the 7th April, a communication in reply to mine published in your number of the 10th March...

ARCHBISHOP LYNCH ON THE SCOTT ACT.

Sir,—I wish to give an answer through your columns to the recent applications made to me in reference to the Scott Act. I am even reproached with favouring intemperance by not assisting the promoters of this Act. I shall give a general answer to all I have, as well as my priests, exercised all my influence to suppress intemperance, and thank God, we have no reason to be discouraged as to our efforts...

THE REV. BERNARD O'REILLY DESCRIBES THE RECEIPT OF THE PRINCE OF WALES.

Dublin, April 14.—Twenty-four within the last—What has Mallow and Cork, in connection with the journey southward of the Prince of Wales, is of course, a matter of public interest, and the Catholic Church has encouraged voluntary temperance by the means of associations, and the Pope has even granted indulgences for these temperance societies...

When the Martens Follow.

On the roof-tree sparrows chat, And the gathering martens eat, As autumn's golden glories fade, As a lover's art is paid— As I pleaded, John, below, of whom I told thy winged foe, "Yea," she answered—looking down, "I'll be true to thee, my love, as long as I shall live..."

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Approved by the Bishop of London, and recommended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton, Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymen throughout the Dominion.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS. We have the pleasure of this week laying before our readers two weighty testimonies 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.

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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.

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 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 principles, as much as possible, up through their grades of instruction.

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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 reparation for their sacrifices and their labors. This requirement 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, its greatness unrealized, its resources never profitably developed, unless the youth of the country be nourished by the bread of a Christian 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 begets of fidelity to principle, never can be ours without Catholic education.

It is our privilege to have in this land a 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 hands of the Christian Brothers, by giving their work that extension and permanency we could, by united effort, achieve. 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 members of the British House of Commons in putting questions to ministers. At times there are members disposed to abuse this privilege, but in general the imperial legislators keep within bounds. The practice has this excellent feature in connection 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 morning journals of the 5th 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):

"I could not read with patience all the fuss which was being made about the visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland. They would never have parley with these English rulers until they had driven them and 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 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 announce its decision as to the renewal of the Crimes Act, in the present session.

Mr. Campbell-Bannerman, with the habitual caution of his countrymen and the prudence of a farseeing official, replied: "I have seen the speech referred to 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 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 remarking: "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 if the Government did not drive 'the hordes 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, 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 veritable 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-Western Chronicle. In the issue of that journal for the 2nd of April we read an able article of more than two columns devoted 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 Minneapolis. "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 his 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'Neill, accompanied by O'Donoghue, marched from St. Paul with some thirty followers towards the British line. They expected that a large contingent would at the same 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 contemporary continues:

"The story of the invasion is known. The order to march was given during the night, and day-break found them camped at Figeon 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 force. Why O'Neill 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, and why he tested, 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 Garry and 100 m. he proceeded to Fort Garry and offered his force to Gov. Archibald to aid in resisting the Fenian invasion. There was no Fenian invasion any longer to assist, or to resist, and Riel set the best part he could for himself and his followers. The Fenians have blamed him; they should have blamed themselves for their miserable attempt at an invasion of British territory."

Le Canadien, a French journal of large circulation 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 he 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 to acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolsley 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 half-breeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced that instead of seeking to obtain justice by legal and constitutional means, he drove the Metis to insurrection. Those who know him best declare loudly that he is an adventurer, who, to gratify his

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 disappointment, because the eminent Archbishop disapproved his conduct. Riel is, in respect of fortune, very disinterested, and this is one of the reasons why he exercises such great influence over the half-breeds and Indians." Such is the view of Riel taken by a French Canadian paper. How different is it 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 experience was the national leader and defender 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 connected with Archbishop Tache's return from Rome and mission to the North-West, and goes on to say: "Riel, who had been from his infancy the protegee 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 awaiting 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. Every one knows that this poor Riel was made the puppet of an amnesty, 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 limits of promises 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 Sottit 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 amazing life, that he has never thought of amassing wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause with a magnanimity truly admirable. And in return what did he receive? He was despised, deceived, hunted out like a wild beast, like a political outcast 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 knew 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 he 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 to acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolsley 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 half-breeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced that instead of seeking to obtain justice by legal and constitutional means, he drove the Metis to insurrection. Those who know him best declare loudly that he is an adventurer, who, to gratify his

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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 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, and spoke French and English 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 worst description of amassing wealth, that he has never thought of amassing wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause with a magnanimity truly admirable. And in return what did he receive? He was despised, deceived, hunted out like a wild beast, like a political outcast 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 knew 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 he 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 to acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolsley 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 half-breeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced that instead of seeking to obtain justice by legal and constitutional means, he drove the Metis to insurrection. Those who know him best declare loudly that he is an adventurer, who, to gratify his

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"Riel, who, by his education and experience was the national leader and defender 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 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 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, and spoke French and English 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 worst description of amassing wealth, that he has never thought of amassing wealth, that he has many times exposed his life for his friends and their cause with a magnanimity truly admirable. And in return what did he receive? He was despised, deceived, hunted out like a wild beast, like a political outcast 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 knew 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 he 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 to acknowledge the authority of Canada and formed a provisional government. Negotiations then took place. Col. Wolsley 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 half-breeds to demand their rights from the government. We are firmly convinced that instead of seeking to obtain justice by legal and constitutional means, he drove the Metis to insurrection. Those who know him best declare loudly that he is an adventurer, who, to gratify his

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 disappointment, because the eminent Archbishop disapproved his conduct. Riel is, in respect of fortune, very disinterested, and this is one of the reasons why he exercises such great influence over the half-breeds and Indians." Such is the view of Riel taken by a French Canadian paper. How different is it 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:

THE REBELLION.

A correspondent of La Verite, writing from St. Boniface, under date April 10, addresses in a journal a letter which deserves 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 condition 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 faults committed by the government and its officials in the lands officers, not to omit the officers and soldiers of the Mounted Police. Even to those ignorant 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 everywhere 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 deprived 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 men 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 half-breeds of the North-West demand the privileges enjoyed by their brethren in Manitoba, but to these demands the government has turned a deaf ear. To-day it understands that in this it has committed a grave mistake that it cannot repair without expending fifty times more than the half-breeds

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 the loss of Crozier's force was, as the loss of Crozier's force was...

Speaking of the prospects of the struggle, the correspondent of La Verite says: "It is certain that 500 Metis on the plains of the West, which they know so well, could for a long time harass an army of even 7,000 or 8,000 men."

We direct the attention of the government, as it is our duty to do so, to this scandalous 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..."

"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 north..."

We cannot better conclude than by a hearty endorsement of the sentiment of our contemporary La Verite: "Let the government apply the broom vigorously in the offices as well as 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 detriment of Indians and half-breeds..."

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 Quays 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. Patiens quis aternus.

ACADES AMBO.

Our esteemed city contemporary, the London Free Press, said in its issue of the 4th inst.:

"The Ottawa Free Press goes for the CATHOLIC RECORD of this city with its trip-hammer, and after quoting a portion of a recent editorial from the columns of our local weekly, adds:—'A more disgraceful libel upon the British nation never appeared in the most rabid anti-British sheet published in the United States.'"

We direct the attention of the London Free Press to our reply in this issue to its Ottawa namesake. We place just as much value on the good opinion of our city contemporary 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 graves 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 the 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 be 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 their grounds and streets, and public places of recreation—the farmer would combine 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 effectively 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 soil will be bountifully repaid." Apart from its merit as an educational

power, tree planting is, especially for children, 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 Severita Sara Milano, a famous Mexican beauty, daughter of Don Patricio Milano, a millionaire 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 acquaintance of his intended wife last winter 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 Milano, 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 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 many years.

Daniel Milano, 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-HUNGARY.

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 concerning the spoliation of the Savoyard. There was, on the 24th ult., tendered him in the city of Richmond, of which he was for years the presiding officer, a banquet which proved one of the most brilliant historic and renowned metropolises. There were in attendance the leading state and city officials, including Governor Cameron and Mayor Carington, many prominent citizens and leading journalists. 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:

"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 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 his authority constitute a violation 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 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-Hungary did us the honor to favor us with a communication so kindly in tone and

Catholic in sentiment, that we cannot 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 said 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 railing 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, 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, we said:

"After all we have heard of England's determination to fight, of British pugacity and prowess, of Russian inability and unwillingness to do battle, it now appears certain that this boasted determination has disappeared, this prowess and pugacity evaporated, 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 boasts and meaningless threats. 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 libelled a nation or an individual. But in the discharge of our journalistic duty to the public we have 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 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. "We do not believe that our contemporary either represents the sentiments of its constituency or of the church 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 vapors 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 extension.

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 not make the statement for the third time and its readers 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 vapors 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

high regard for honor and rare respect for 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 party.

— 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 sorrowfully 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 of support—brought the rebellion to an end."

— Mr. Lemieux, member for Levis, in the House of Assembly, Quebec, has introduced a bill providing that a crucifix must be put in a conspicuous place in every court of justice in the Province, and directing judges and others charged with the administration of oaths to require 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. Maer, Bishop of Covington, was recently made the recipient of a splendid testimonial of esteem and affection from his old confreres of the diocese of Detroit. The gift is a magnificently wrought crozier 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 unmixt happiness.

— We have received from Messrs. Benziger 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 Ingersoll," to undertake the work. In its preparation he will use Dr. Jacob Schmitt's Explanation of the Catechism, and other similar standard works. We await with eagerness the appearance of Father Lambert's work. That it will meet the want to be filled we are, needless to say, fully convinced.

— On Friday, May 1st, 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 21: "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 everlasting." 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 University, 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 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 *contaminatus* 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 Creed.

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

CATHOLIC PRESS.

London Universe. Her Majesty has been guilty of a grave act of indiscretion. She absolutely visited the Catholic abbey of Haultecombe 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—convert her. What will the loyal Orangemen say! The British constitution is in peril as great as when the Prince of Wales called on the Pope at the Vatican. His Royal Highness and his spouse have likewise been committing grave breaches of propriety. Much about the same time the Queen was in one Popish institution they were in another, the Industrial Schools, conducted by the Christian Brothers at Ardrace, near Dublin. They were pleased at what they saw, the more so that they were not bored with the perpetual adoration. 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 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 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 Christian world, and their posterity to the last generation should share in their glory.

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." Far better Catholic parents: Such people are well rebuked in the following paragraph from an Eastern contemporary: "Councils, Encyclicals, Pastoral and pulpit reminders have repeatedly urged Catholics to send their children to Catholic schools, and yet many of us supposed practical Catholics are unmindful of such advice. We send our 'Maids,' our 'Daisies,' and our 'Deils' to godless schools, and we soon have the result. No restraint governs their aspirations. Religion becomes irksome, a piano proferred on the monthly instalment principle is worshipped; 'Mother kiss me in my dreams' is enrolled in the parlor, when poor, old, unsuspected mother is playing a far different tune over a wash-tub in the hot back kitchen. It serves mother right, but God help Delia's hapless future consort. Her brilliant aspirations are unrealized. Poor John must suffer."

National Anthem.

God save our native land,
May His strong, sustaining hand
Be for aye her sure protection and her stay;

NEWS 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 of the Nationalist. 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.

On April 3d, Robert Jones, son of Abraham Jones, a respectable farmer living at Holdenstown, near Ballynaggs, 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 fall charge in his right lung, killing him instantly.

After ten years sojourn in South Africa, Rev. Nicholas Fauning and Rev. Dr. Allan have returned on a visit to their 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 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 together, despite the pitiless persistency with which the heavy rain came down. Contingents attended with bands and banners from all the contiguous districts of the counties of Kildare, Carlow, and Kilkenny. Rev. Finton Phelan, P. P., Arles, occupied the chair.

Carlow.
On April 6th, a National League meeting which was held at Borris, and the enthusiasm which animated the immense throng that gathered, with bands and banners, around the platform was proof of the earnest and widespread national spirit that prevails throughout the county Carlow. The gathering took place on the outskirts of the demesne of Mr. Kavanaugh, the founder of the Land Corporation, and, while the proceedings were in progress, not a little excitement was caused by the appearance of that personage, on horseback, looking down on the meeting, from an adjacent hill on his property. One of the banners displayed—that belonging to the local branch of the League—bore the motto, "Down with Land-grabbing," and several of the speakers referred, in emphatic terms, to a case of grabbing in the locality. The music was supplied by the brass bands of Carlow and Borris. Messrs. Arthur O'Connor and William Redmond, M. P., who received a very enthusiastic welcome on entering the tower, 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 Royal vult, 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 Barrowville 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 in its true light as a structure resting solely on perjury.

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

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.

Merry.
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 Stratton, proceeded to Bante, which is situated about sixteen miles from Listowel and seven from Ballyhunion, 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 150 acres of land, at the yearly rent of £170 6s. 6d. The Poor Law valuation of which is £160. 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 called by the bailiffs, and Mr. Patrick Kennally, who holds under Messrs. Curling, Evans and Hurst, was evicted for non-payment of two years' rent, as well as five sub-tenants, who held a house and garden under them. Kennally's rent was £18 yearly, and the Poor Law valuation, £9. 6s.

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 to 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 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. 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 Catholics within living memory followed some political move in the country, and 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.
On April 2, the anniversary of the death of Mr. Patrick McMahon, a large concourse of relatives and friends of the deceased assembled in Kildare graveyard, to visit the handsome marble monument, and ralling, 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 extended, presumably by rats.

Now is the time for a few spicy outrages, just when the question of renewing the Crimes' Act has to be considered. On Sunday, April 5, near Tulla, a Mr. Perry, told the police he had been twice fired at, as he was driving from church by a lad called Thomas Conbeady, son of John Conbeady, P. L. G. He was, of course, uninjured, and standing up on the steps of the car, called out to his assailant, whom he says he recognized, "I know you." Conbeady, therefore, is instantly arrested, and being the son of one of Perry's evicted tenants, the police imagery, and asserted, was surely based. "You could, however, get no trace of the double-barrelled gun, said by Perry to have been used by Conbeady, and on further inquiry, it turned out that the lad had that morning (Easter Sunday) approached Holy Communion, and had been reading in his own house when the shots were supposed to have been fired. Still it will take a considerable time before they unravel Mr. Perry's hallucination, as, of 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 deed. Doubtless, when Conbeady 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.

Tipperary.
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 profound sorrow throughout the district embraced by his spiritual office.

Waterford.
The landlord clique in the Lismore Union has been looking upon the chairmanship of the Board as its own special property, and for a number of years Mr. F. F. Curry, the agent of the Duke of Devonshire, stepped into the position as if he had a prescriptive right to the office. The days of ascendency, however, of Irish landlords, no matter how colossal may be the number of their acres, or the figures of their incomes, have passed away, and neither they nor their agents can now defy the people as they used to do. They have been taught this lesson in Lismore, where Mr. Curry was pushed aside from the

chair to make room for Mr. O'Keefe, 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 inevitably be declared not guilty, and they had already warning of what would happen by the disagreement at the Winter Assizes. Notwithstanding this they go through the wrangle and farce of changing the venue from Downpatrick to Belfast, as if there were not more of the brethren on an Assize 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 verdict, snubbing the Government and inciting their comrades in the dock to further breaches of the peace. No single Orangeman has ever been indicted by the present Government for murder, maiming, or riot, save Doberty and Editor Matthews, that they have not abetted his escape.

Tyrone.
The death of Rev. Charles O'Donnell, P. P., which took place at Ardara, on April 24, is deeply regretted by the clergy and people of the North who had known the pious, devoted and able pastor. On Sunday he was suddenly prostrated in the church. He was vice-president. He was carried to his home, only a few miles from the church, but never rallied.

As a prelude to the royal visit, there have been further evictions in Tyrone. Encouraged by the recent "grabbing" case at Cranlum, the bailiffs of Sir W. E. Verelst have made quite extensive "raids" 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 hill-sides, and thus they may go to "hell or the porchouse" for aught their Lord and master cares.

Donegal.
The Greenacres National League has just had a piece of legitimate revenge. A Protestant named Nickle came forward last year as Nationalist candidate for Crookanbohy. He was vice-president of the local National League. The Catholics generously placed him at the top of the poll. He rattled, however, soon after; and this year the Nationalists kicked him out, and returned Mr. Clarke as their future guardian.

Derry.
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 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 be a cause exceeding amazement that another abortive magisterial investigation has been held concerning the six or seven persons who were previously charged with assaulting nuns 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 nuns; but Mayor McKivker 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."

Galway.
About three years ago a man named William Walsh, the great-grandfather, was evicted from his holding by Gerald O'Connor, agent to Mr. Redington Roche, of Athery. Much indignation was aroused in the locality in consequence of a man named Sullivan, who died some months ago, continued impenitent to the last, the 14th of his opinion, and persevered in holding the ground before the bench of his son, William Sullivan, came before the local Branch and declared that he had surrendered the farm, asked to be admitted as a member, and promised to be faithful to the rules of the League for the time to come. This request was at once complied with, and the event has caused immense satisfaction in the locality.

Mayo.
His Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. McEvilly, has appointed the Rev. Patrick Lyons, C. C., Administrator of the united parishes of Castlebar, Ballyheane, and Breffy, pending the appointment of a successor to the late Rev. Canon Magee.

Lettrim.
A complete victory was won at Carrick-on-Shannon Board of Guardians, in the appointment of the chairman as always laid in the hands of the Tories. This was the second time that the Tory party, his son, William Sullivan, came before the local Branch and declared that he had surrendered the farm, asked to be admitted as a member, and promised to be faithful to the rules of the League for the time to come. This request was at once complied with, and the event has caused immense satisfaction in the locality.

GENERAL GRANT'S CASE.
"SOBORNED HAS BLUNDERED!"—CAN IT BE POSSIBLE?
The New York Herald says: "If General Grant should recover from a disaster 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 comfortable."

This seems to have been the sole purpose of General Grant's attending physicians. They were making dying comfortable, but they were not curing their patient. He amazes them by getting better!

The utter failure rightly to diagnose and properly to treat General Grant's disorder has so often been said, the professional treatment, being purely experimental, is just as likely to be wrong as right. Had the general an ulcer on his arm the physicians would have treated it scientifically, very scientifically. He might have recovered or they might

have cut his arm off. Some dear old soul of a grandmother, however, might have treated the sore by some "old woman's remedy," and healed it, but there would have been no "professional science" in such a proceeding, as her remedy would not be one recognized by the code. The general's physicians excuse themselves, we are told, because the condition of the throat was hidden from sight. There are thousands of cases where disease is hidden from sight, where the symptoms are very obscure and conflicting. The physicians will treat everyday's symptoms but they do not cure, and finally the patient dies. Then they discover they have made a mistake! A horrible mistake! The other day a prominent merchant in a neighboring city was found dead in bed. A post mortem examination revealed the fact that one of his other vital organs was entirely decayed, and yet his physicians had been treating him for heart disease!

Some one has blundered. For weeks the American public have been waiting the unwelcome tidings of 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. [I]f they live because outside the medical profession and medical pretense there are effective remedial agencies in nature which, though "unrecognized" by the code, have supreme power over disease, and in thousands of cases triumph over the so-called scientific treatment utterly fails.

A prominent ex-cabinet officer is to-day on the very edge of the grave, suffering from an extreme disorder of the liver. His doctors know they cannot cure him. They simply are making dying comfortable.

The agony of death in many cases is read by surrounding friends in screams of pain, in convulsions of nerve, in spasms of torture—the fixed eye, the chilly breath, the dreadful coughing, the bloody sweat—the supreme indications of pitiless disease upon a helpless body,— indicate the limitations of professional science!

Sore-throats 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, and the other thing to make dying comfortable, but they will not permit the use of remedies "unauthorized" by their code, whether they are allopathic or homoeopathic. 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.

The failure of the physicians in General Grant's case ought to have an eye-opening effect upon the public. It ought to see the futility of trusting entirely to 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 statement that it has wrought greater benefit 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 safe cure. Nevertheless, spite of their small-minded bigotry, it multiplies instances of its benefit, it satisfies with the record of its 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, and that he will live and in living he will emphasize the fact that physicians do not have a monopoly over disease; that "scientific medicine," so called, is not infallible; that all remedial agencies were not born with doctors and will not die with them.

Downright Cruelty.
To permit yourself and family to "suffer!"
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily.
With Hop Bitters!!!
Having experienced a great deal of "trouble" from indigestion, so much so that I could never lose my "Life!"
My trouble always came after eating any food—
However light and digestible.
For two or three days at a time I had to go through the most excruciating pains,
And the only way I ever got "Relief!"
Was by throwing up all my stomach contents.
No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until "At last!"
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and could eat nothing!"
My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal of "Hop Bitters," and determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of
One!
Next day I was out of bed, and have not been sick since.
Hour, from the same cause since.
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such "Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Allston, Boston, Mass.

Advocate, Texas, April 21, 1883.
Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for my complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. TALENS.

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

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 hands and feet become cold and 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 does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a gidiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated, the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; 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 attended 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 it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended 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 chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Hartmill, 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 several parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal.—I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not proved successful, and I have sold many dozens.

Robt. G. Gaud, 97, 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 sell more of your medicines than any other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop.—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Drug and Chemical Wholesale Branch office, 67 St. James St., Montreal, P. Q.

WESTERN HOTEL.
PHARMERS WILL CONSULT
Their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best stability 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.

TENDERS FOR COAL
For the Public Institutions of Ontario for 1885.

The Secretary of the Province 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 8 P. M.

TUESDAY, 19th MAY, 1885.
For the delivery of the following quantity of Coal in the sheds of the institutions below named before the 15th July, 1885.—
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, TORONTO.—Hard Coal—50 tons large egg size, 175 tons stove size, 100 tons stove size.
CENTRAL PRISON, TORONTO.—Hard Coal—20 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—500 tons.
REFORMATORY FOR FEMALES, TORONTO.—Hard Coal—100 tons egg size, 100 tons stove size.
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, LONDON.—Hard Coal—20 tons large egg size, 60 tons chestnut size. Soft Coal—1,650 tons for steam and 150 tons for grates.
ASYLUM FOR THE INSANE, KINGSTON.—Hard Coal—170 tons large egg size, 100 tons of chestnut size, 20 tons stove size and 100 tons of soft coal size for gas-making. Soft Coal—10 tons.
INSTITUTION FOR THE BLIND, BEANFORTH.—Hard Coal—40 tons egg size, 100 tons stove size. Soft Coal—15 tons for grates.
The hard coal to be Pittston, Scranton, or Lehigh. Tenders are to name the mine or mines from which it is proposed to take the soft coal and to designate the quality of the coal, 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.
The lowest tender will be accepted, provided in the order of the Secretary of the Province of Ontario must accompany each tender as a guarantee of its bona fides, and a deposit of \$500 will be required for the due fulfilment of each contract.
Specifications and forms and conditions of tender are to be obtained from the Bureau of Public Works and Institutions. The lowest of any tender not necessarily accepted.

RETIKING FROM BUSINESS.—
Danish lace curtains, piano covers, embroidered table covers, velvet table covers, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

GAIN Health and Happiness.

How? DO AS OTHERS HAVE DONE.
Are your Kidneys disordered?
Are your nerves weak?
Have you Bright's Disease?
Suffering from Diabetes?
Have you Liver Complaint?
Is your Back lame and aching?
Have you Kidney Disease?
Are you Constipated?
Have you Malaria?
Are you Bilious?
Are you tormented with Piles?
Are you Rheumatism racked?
Ladies, are you suffering?
If you would Banish Disease and gain Health, Take

KIDNEY-WORT THE BLOOD CLEANSER.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness, being peculiarly adapted to pupils even of delicate constitution. Air bracing, pure and good wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of athletic exercises. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unrivalled.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and advanced works. Literary reunions are held monthly, and instrumental music forms a prominent feature. Musical instruction is given weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring order. Strict attention is paid to pronunciation, strict attention to the development of habits of neatness and economy, with especial reference to the dress, without impairing the select character of the institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any of the Sisters of the Sacred Heart, or to Mr. J. T. Galloway, R.R. 1st, Orangethorpe, N. Y.

CONVENT OF OUR ADOLESCENTS.
Lakes Huron, Saranac, Ont., Canada.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness, being peculiarly adapted to pupils even of delicate constitution. Air bracing, pure and good wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of athletic exercises. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unrivalled.

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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONT.
Sole proprietors of the best quality of French and English language, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for the study of the French and English languages, with thoroughness in the rudiments. Terms payable on the higher English branches. Board and tuition in English, French and instrumental music. Standard of instruction, thorough and practical. Educational advantages unrivalled.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATELAIN, QUEBEC.
This institution is a day school, situated on the Great Western Railway, 1/2 mile from the city. It is a commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been adopted with success. The grounds are extensive, including the gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of instruction embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language, plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Tuition in French, English and instrumental music, in advance. \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, extra charges. For further particulars apply to MRS. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.
The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms of admission, application, and other particulars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE.
327 Dundas Street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous, Chronic Diseases. J. G. WILSON, Electro-Pathic and Hygienic Physician.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO.
Office—Carling's Block, London.
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Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.
P. O. McGUINN, SOLICITOR, ETC.
78 Dundas Street west, Money to loan on real estate.

MCDONALD & DAVIS, SURGEONS
Dentists, Office—Dundas Street, 83 doors east of Richmond Street, London, Ont.

CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC DISPENSARY.
J. Cron, chemist of Dundas Street, London, Ont., has prepared a Mother Tincture Potencies Tinctures. Goods sent any part of Canada, prepaid, on receipt of price. Physicians supplied at lowest prices. Correspondence solicited.

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY
The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 18th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. O. A. SIRRI, President.

CATHOLIC MONTHLY BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of the Catholic Monthly Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, 111, Albany Street, London, Ontario. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres.; J. A. CORCORAN, Sec.

CONSUMPTION.
I have a positive remedy for the above disease, by the consumption of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I have a remedy for the cure of the disease, by the consumption of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I have a remedy for the cure of the disease, by the consumption of cases of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured.

FIVE MINUTE SER.

By the Parliat Faith Preached in their Church of S. Apolline, Fifty-third Street Avenue, New York.

Last Sunday I said something which you must remember, about the great sin of which having anything to do with the whole thing is taken, both of the whole's part and your own, a joke, to make you laugh at and be forgotten afterwards. The name of this warning is really anything by it, you must do instantly—if you have any care; for nothing can be found except by the help of your soul; the devil and if you associate with him, you will be lost.

But you will say, "Oh, I only want to have fun." I do not believe that is so; but still the fool does not do it by way of fun; but he does it because he may not believe in it although, when it is done in that way, he is likely to be converted. You will get answers that will puzzle you, and make you think there is something in it after all, and in the terrible earnest of earnest; in the terrible earnest of earnest; in the terrible earnest of earnest.

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C. M. B. A.

Official Organ. C. M. B. A. Bramford, April 21st, 1885. Received from the Rev. Canon...

Dr. Buckley, of Prescott, assisted by Mr. John Gibson, organized a very fine C. M. B. A. Branch at Cornwall, on April 27th.

THE REBELLION. Humboldt, N. W. T., May 4.—The line has been down for two days. A courier just arrived from the General's camp...

Winnipeg, May 4.—A Calgary despatch says—Rev. Mr. McDougall's Stodies arrived from Edmonton on Tuesday morning.

Edmonton papers say that Riel sent a messenger to the Saddle Lake Indians April 2nd with a letter telling the story of the Duck Lake fight...

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND. There is a slight relaxation in the tension of the relations between 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...

In the House of Lords this morning, Earl Granville said both Governments would facilitate the inquiry into the Perjish affair as much as possible.

The Perjish district will remain neutral territory during the progress of negotiations. The Russian Government has stated their readiness to consider the question of withdrawing their troops...

A NOTABLE CONVERSION. YET NOT MORE REMARKABLE THAN SOME THAT ARE HAPPENING EVERY DAY. From the San Francisco Monitor.

IN AN ISLAND IN THE INDIAN OCEAN there lived some years ago a Protestant family blessed with a number of children.

HOW THE JESUITS ARE MISREPRESENTED. PROTESTANT PREJUDICE IN DISCUSSING THEIR MISSIONARY WORK. To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

THE statements quoted above are of the character usual with superficial, prejudiced Protestants who are hasty in their conclusions.

THE "recorder instances" of permanent Jesuit missions are given above. Their vicitudes indeed have been numerous; but in this respect they only give evidence of the trials which the bearers of the truth must always expect.

STRUCK WITH A DREADFUL ILLNESS 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."

THE king held up his wasted hand, and with haggard eyes looked into his son's face. The prince answered: "But, father!"

THE strongest efforts have been put forth to make it abortive. The attempt is on a par with the sneer against the Irish, that they are ignorant, indulged in by the English who forbade them to be taught.

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KING VICTOR EMMANUELS WILL. From the Louisville Catholic Advocate. Before King Victor Emmanuel gave up the ghost, and before he could get absolution, and in order that prayers for the repose of his soul should be valid and of effect, the unfortunate king had to become most penitent.

A RECENT IRISH NOVEL. Ottawa, April 18th, 1885. To the Editor of the Catholic Record. DEAR SIR:—Permit me to make, through the columns of your excellent journal, a few remarks on an article with the above title, which appeared in the month of May number of the "Catholic World."

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VOL 7. CLERICAL. We make a of Clerical Su turn out better and better finis ments than a tern House. N. Wilson 136 DUNDAS

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH. By Rev. John Walsh. The Encyclical Letter, "Hum of Our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII. on the State of the American Catholic Church in his great and instructive Letter, Humanum genus, on which is the denial of the evils that afflict our world, the wretched warfare against Christ and the Christian Church, has created and fostered a false and irrepressible in its deductions and state that any words of ours would to its power or to the salutary impressions its personal candid and unbiased mind.

FUNDAMENTAL DOCTRINE OF THE HOLY FATHER, which is the special and sacred Catholic Church full of wisdom, truth and divine teaching, the authority of its office defend the same with perfect against the Church that the direct and positive of the flesh, the existence of the mortality of the soul, which unaided reason points out fundamental truths, are questionable and uncertain the source of supreme civil authority, and each one at liberty to follow, when any, whatever he may prefer things the Freemasons fully not only assess, but have long to make their own.

LOCAL NOTICES. A SPECIALIST—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.

OBITUARY. VENERABLE ARCHDEACON O'CONNELL. The Cork Examiner of the 15th ult. has the following: Yesterday the remains of the late Venerable Archdeacon O'Connell, P. P., V. E. Castleland, were interred in the chapel in a vault specially prepared for its reception. At ten o'clock, a. m. the Office for the Dead commenced. Rev. D. Leary, P. P., Ballymacelligott, and Father M'Gillycuddy, Castleland, were chanters. The following clergymen made up the choir:—Very Rev. Dean Coffey, P. P., V. G. Tralee; Very Rev. Canon O'Sullivan, P. P., Kenmare; Very Rev. Canon Griffin, P. P., Y. Millstreet; Rev. M. Moriarty, P. P., Bann; Rev. O'Connor, P. P., Miltown; Rev. Cunniff, P. P., Boherbee; Rev. M. Dillon, A. M., Killarney; Rev. M. A. Dillon, Rev. D. M'Gillycuddy, C. C., Castleland; Rev. C. Cronin, C. C., Doonagh; Rev. M. Moriarty, P. P., Boherbee; Rev. M. Moriarty, P. P., Boherbee; Rev. M. Moriarty, P. P., Boherbee.

INFORMATION WANTED. OF TIMOTHY RYAN, NATIVE OF Templemore, Co. Tipp., Ireland. When last heard from he was in Kingston, Ontario, where his father and mother now reside, by whom any information of his present whereabouts will be thankfully received.

AGENTS WANTED. (Good men only.) Big Pay. Salary or Commission. Don't let this chance pass. Send stamp for confidential Terms. 4 Market Lane, London.