NO. 235

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Written for the Record. From Zenobia.

PALMYRENE GAMES AT ZENOBIA'S RURAL PALACE—MURDER OF A SLAVE—DISCUSSION ON SLAVERY—HOW THE RENGWNED ODENATUS WAS SLAIN.

An unpublished Poem, by the Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson.

Wearied with journeying and many cares, To her suburban Palace now repairs Zenobia; nor to this sylvan scene Does she alone proceed; around the Queen Are noble Palmyrenes. 'Mong these appear The wise Longinus, Zabdas, Lucia, near The Royal Dame. By special bidding pressed,

pressed, Came good Heraclius and his Roman guest, His daughter Cortia and a noble train Of faithful friends, whilst o'er the flowery

plain.
Their Sovereign to attend, counsellors sage.
Though grave men all, in rural sports that please
The most when time allows the mind due

statesman's cares, as oft they seek with grace The merry throng, or follow in the chase.

A lovely spot that rural home, sweet scenes On every side. A shady bower here screens From Asia's fervid sun; there wide-spread lawns Flowers enamelled, meet the rapt view, as dawns
dawns
The morning light. For many a long mile
Towards the town, in rarest beauty, smile
Woodland and field; a tangled forest hides
The Syrian desert, here secure abides
The Lion, king of beasts, the Tiger shares
With Panthers wild, the jungle where their
lairs

lairs
Abourd the most, the Elephant finds place
Where loftiest trees engross the forest space.
And for the eager sportsman's chief delight.
The shaggy wild boar often greets the sight

In happier days, ere widowed was the Queen, This great forest many a cheering scene Had witnessed; boldest huntsmen in the chase Of noblest game engaged; Lions to face The sport of some; Tigers, untamed and fierce,

Sought others, with sharp javelins, to pierce; To many, wild boars were the chosen game, All burning for victorious huntsmen's fame, Twas thus, whilst hotly raged the Royal

Twas thus, while hold the place chase. The base Meenius, meanly, in the place of odenatus, struck the kingly game, And o'er his monarch boldly dared to claim The honor of the hunt, but met rebuke, Unworthy seemed another's prize that took. Spiteful as mean, revenge the traitor sought, one day, in hunting, unawares was brought the unheeding king within the villain's glance: glance; Mæonius, cruel, pierced him with his lance.

Twas now proposed that all their skill should

prove,
In throwing of the lance, at once they move
Towards the lawn, Portla to Piso said:
True to my word, our skill shall be displayed,
How Palmyrenes the javelin can wield
And strike with steadlest aim the target

our Roman friend with pleasure will behold. Though not in strength excelling, will make

field
The youthful Cesars, first, their skill to try."
Lo! Hermianus makes his javelin fly;
But, feebly thrown, short of the mark it falls,
Timotheus, next, for the sharp weapon calls.
A slave the lance presents; 'tis quickly
thrown.

But reaches not the shield; defeat must own The baffled Prince. Then Marcus throws a By the shield staff, well aimed, 'twas seen to

glance.
Are nobles seen of the Patrician train
Striving with matchless skill the shield to
gain,
Their weapons in its centre struck, His
place The powerful Zabdas left, and seized with

grace, From the attendant slave, a ready lance, The appointed centrae mark to strike his chance. enance, But yet, too strongly thrown, to pass the shield

The weapon failed,-fell shivered to the field. At the proud game will now Zenobia play. New pleasure 'twas to watch the graceful way Her lance she poised, then, with unerring

The target reached, yet could not rightful Complete success. Her lance, indeed, had struck
The central aperture, but hapless stuck
In passing through, force failing, downward

bent, In the green sod its impetus was spent,

Let noble Portia now the skill display of Syria's women,—art, as all men say, Unrivalled. Portia, graceful, wings the dart Straight and sure it speeds, faultiess gains the heart the heart
of the great shield, and passing even on,
At distance to the ground is level thrown;
A perfect feat, applause, cordial and loud,
Spontaneous bursts from the surroundir

crowd.
"I knew it," said the Queen, "there's not the

art
Portia excels not in. What e'er her part,
Superior she proves. Well in music skilled,
The harp her plaything, while her mind rich
filled

filled
With philosophic lore, she's fit to meet
Longfnus, or the wisest at the feet
of Mosses or of Plato wisdom drank;
Alone with her my own Lucia claims rank.
Now to the piay, my child, you cannot boast
The firm hand of Portia. Let not be lost,
Meanwhile, the power of art." Shakes in
her hand
The well poised lance; prompt at the Queen's
command
It speeds, the central opening haply gains.

command
It speeds, the central opening haply gains,
But, there, not strongly thrown, its head re
mains.

mains.
"My Princess," Zabdas, quickly rising, cried,
"A Roman chose that lance, as well I spied;
Let me select another, and once more
Your fortune try; a victory you'll score,
I deem, when trial fair your skill is given."
"Now that our hero bravely has arisen
My arm to nerve, glad to renew my fame
I'll strive; but first, let Zabdas play the
game:

game; The lesson he can set I sorely need, His art undoubted, triumph sure his meed.' Thus Lucia, the roused warrior sought the

feat,
Obedient to the call, nor feared defeat.
His energy awake, he threw the lance,
Through the shield's open mark 'twas seen
toglance,
'Yond Portia's sped, and level struck the
ground.

ground. Admired they all who there were gathered round,
With wakened courage Lucia now essays,
New strength with skill and firmness dis
plays,

plays,
Herlance, by Zabdas given, unerring thrown,
Hath Portia's reached, prompt through the
centre flown.

"Our fortunes, Portia, still the same abide, United still, my place is by your side."

"Would not our cousin in the sport engage? What says Antonius?" "The play war we'll

what says Antonius?" "The play war we'll From any the from the attendant slave prompt he receives A right good lance, and now fondly believes Unwonted victory he will achieve, By skill unusual his lost fame retrieve. The huge ungainly man his weapon throws So awkwardly, the grassy sod it strews With fragments, wide of the mark; there a slave

slave
servant, indication heedless gave
his contempt by laughing at the feat,
tended to be great, but proved defeat,
height of rage, Antonius seized a dart
id plunged it in the 'Ethiopian's heart.
the Queen's command the games we
ended.

ended.

"Were not such deeds by our laws defended, bearly should Antonius this outrage rue, To us insulting no less than to you Our chosen friends. Our wise Longinus says Though law forbids not, plainly are such ways

Our chosen records not, plainly are such though law forbids not, plainly are such ways.

Inhuman, gainst the eternal law that binds Our nature—law owned by the wisest minds. minds."
Thus spoke Zenobia, Piso would reply:
Wisely speaks the Queen, meanwhile to rely
On nature's voice were vain. The slave at
Rome

Rome A chattel is. Dominion in our home We claim. Obedience prompt our slave

A chattel is. Dominion in our nome
We claim. Obedience prompt our slaves
must pay;
Yet frequent they rebel a slave to slay
We, therefore, deem no crime. Hundreds
have bled
Their masters to avenge and free from dread
of new rebellion. But, while such our code.
'Twas crime to violate this Queen's abode.'
'O, sad,' said Lucia, 'that slaves should be
On this fair earth. Are not all men born
free?'

"I grant you this. But, war, while we must War captives makes, and captives must en-

In slavery. For them no better fate
Nor Gods above nor mortal men create."
So far, Heraelius "the need must own
That slaves should be; but this poor plea alone The system stays not. Big, with evil fraught, Like a dark cloud it lowers. If ever aught The system stays not. Big, with evil fraugh Like a dark cloud it lowers. If ever aught The fall of mighty Rome precipitate, And hurry on the awful doom of fate, 'Tis slavery. Eyen now in dastard fear Each master lives. The slave to spare He dreads; for doubtful safety cruel grows And 'mid Patrician power and grandet shave

shews
The lurking coward. Of a servile war
Has raged and with its horrors dimmed the
star
Of Roman destiny. O, that our state
The direful system promptly could abate!
From Rome's bright atmosphere for eve

blot Its greatest danger,—slavery's plague spot. "Will come the time," the Princess Lucis

"Will come the time," the Princess Lucia says,
When with improving manners better ways Enlightened men pursuing, its lost hold
The system will deplore. Ours to behold
The great day its end will see. The clear ray
Already darts its beams—will sweep away
The gathered mists that centuries have
thrown
O'er erring men. Then Liberty her throne
Will mount.—security and peace prevail,
Slavery outdone,—its power of no avail."
"From that mysterious force on wnich relies
our Lucia, if aught beneath the skies
A change can bring, will come the order
new.

new.
The glad world in a better light will view
The social plague and liberate the state,
Whilst nobly freeing from his cruei fate,
The crushed and bleeding slave. My Lucia say, Is not the Christian Faith this surer way Mankind will teach?" "'I'is thus I ever

Mankind will teach?" "Tis thus 1 ever deem lts destiny will be. Already seem Its destiny will be. Already seem Powerful to work its influences grand, In vain the persecutor's mighty hand Is raised in wrath; nought 'gainst it can avail, avail; Like Truth itself it's destined to prevail." Such power the noble Portia fails to see. "Irso in Christianity there be The latent strength you claim, what has it done?" done? What good has it achieved? what conquests

won?
Now that two centuries and a half and more,
We're often told of its mysterious lore."
"Judge you not," says Lucia "by what ap-"Judge you not," says Lucia "by what pears,
In men's opinions, 'tis the work of years

Successful revolution to achieve,
And, when achieved, we cannot yet believe
The change is wrought, because it is unseen.
Hence the cruelty that so long has been
In honor held and necessary deemed,
In secret thought condemned, although
esteemed
In outward act a safeguard of the state,
Lost in opinion, soon must meet its fate.
Christians, you'll own, abound in every
place,

place,
Their thoughts to share no longer is disgrace.
The voice of nature aiding, will prevail
Feelings more sound, sure destined to avail
'Gainst cruel deeds, and powerful sweep away
Their cause, in slavery that ever lives and reigns.

reigns.
The conquest won without apparent pains."
"So, Lucia, may it be! yet to believe
Is hard. Your panacea will achieve
A victory so great, J yet must deem
Incredible To most men it will seem
Alike impossible that in the mind
Ideas, lurking, unseen, ways will find
Grandly to renew our sad social state
And change what well are thought decrees of
Fate.

CATHOLIC PRESS

Catholic Review. THE little town of Lourdes, in France, is certainly the scene of one of the most extraordinary developments of this or any other age. It is very hard for skep-tics to account for them on any known ties to account for them on any known natural principle. The very fact that a constant and ever-widening and increasing stream of pilgrimage is kept up, and that, during the past year, from 150,000 to 200,000 persons visited the grotto from every nation of Europe, and, in fact, from all parts of the world would seem to fur. all parts of the world, would seem to furnish, at least, a strong probability that something more than mere natural causes must be at work to produce the extraordinary results that are constantly witnes ed there. There is no doubt that Rev Mr. Tyng, the late energetic and independent Episcopal clergyman of New York. who visited Lourdes, some two years ago, and afterwards published his experience to the world, was thoroughly convinced of the miraculous character of the cures the miraculous character of the cures effected there. Whether this publication had anything to do with his retrement from the ministry and engaging in secular employments, we have never heard. But we should not be at all surprised to be told that, after announcing his belief in Catholic miracles, he had found his theological and even his social position any-thing but agreeable, and had felt compelled to retire from a contest as fruitless as it was hopeless. Truth has sometimes a hard fight for success in the world, but we are taught by the old adage that truth is mighty and will eventually prevail.

A CHICAGO correspondent of the Boston Congregationalist supplies us with a little anecdote, which so admirably and unin-

tentionally illustrates the simple Christianity of a Catholic people, unspoiled by Protestant missions or even the typical New England schoolmarm, that we make no apology for transferring it to our columns: "An intelligent gentleman just from Mexico, was in our office to-day, He has been spending some time in Chilhuahua. (She-wa-wa. The phonetic speller who tries it on Spanish Mexican Chilhuahua. (She-wa-wa. The phonetic speller who tries it on Spanish-Mexican words is likely to 'get left.') This man has purchased a 'pasture' there. Not to put too fine a point on the size of his 'lot,' it is fifty by thirty—e. g, eight miles in extent, and nearly all good laud at that. As he was traveling across it one day he and his guide got short of water. Meeting a small company of the simple with ing a small company of the simple natives with their jugs of water, this gentleman asked for a bottlefull, which was most willingly given. The pay for it which was offered was pointedly refused. He then told his interpreter to turn and thank then told his interpreter to turn and thank them. This, too, they refused to accept remarking with the same emphatic tone as before, "Thank God for it!" Would Ango-Saxon Protestantism, either in old or New England, display similar courtesy to a stranger? What is it that educates the humblest Catholic peasant and makes him, when unspoiled by contact with Protestantism, one of nature's noblemen, a Catholic gentleman?

Catholic Columbian.

Wonder if O'Donovan Rossa or Pat Crowe could give any information in regard to the condition of Queen Victoria's knee? They had better suffer an interiew by some enterprising reporter.

JOHNNY BULL keeps kicking the Irish cow that gives him so much milk, but he will discover ere long, we think, that rub-ber boots are extremely dangerous to the feet during such a performance.

"ROMANISM," is good, but suppose we say Englandism, or King Henryism, Knoxism, Calvenism, Wesleyism. No man of education could properly use any of these words, but the literati that love to dabble in strains of the Cabellic Charles of in affairs of the Catholic Church, of which institution they are entirely ignorant, must necessarily use language that betrays their ignorance.

Is it not startling to see Protestants claiming the glory of infidelizing France, Germany and Italy. They will run with any herd, infidel, pagan, or Jew, that will but their heads and knock their brains out against the Catholic abusing the out against the Catholic church. Consist ent Protestantism is rank infidelity, nothing else. The Catholic Church has stood ing else. The Catholic Church has stood more furious assaults, and more bloody persecutions than those of modern times. She does not weep for herself, nor does "Leo XIII. wail" on account of the pros-pected destruction of the Church, but rather because the world does not com-prehend the light shining in the dark-ness.

Father Muller, in his work "God the Teacher of Mankind," says the Church "having triumphed over two great enemies
—heathenism and heresy, has yet to win
another triumph—that over secret socie
ties." It requires, of course, in view of
the extended and well organized bodies
solidly arrayed against her, a great deal of
faith to believe this. Yet our dear Lord
stilled the storm on the miniature Judean sea-which is emblematic of his power to still all future storms against His Holy Church, whether excited by princes or people, by persecutors or by secret socie-ties.

Ave Maria.

THE city of Argenteuil, France, possesses one of the most precious relics to be found in the whole world. In the ninth century Charlemagne deposited there the seamless Tunic worn by our Divine Saviour when Tunic worn by our Divine Saviour when He ascended Mount Calvary, and on which lots were cast by the soldiers charged with the Crucifixion. The Bishop of the diocese, Mgr. Goux, wishing to give a new impulse to the veneration always paid to this sacred relic, some time ago consulted the Congregation of Rites in regard to the Congregation of Rites in regard to instituting a new office for his diocese in honor of the holy Tunic. The answer of the Congregation has been favorable. Before applying to the Sacred Congregation, Mgr. Goux had the reliquary of Argenteuil opened in his presence. From the document which he drew up on that occasion the following extracts have been made public: "We, Pierre Antoine Paul Goux, Bishop of Versailles, having gone to Argenteuil on the 17th of July last, for to Argenteuil on the 17th of July last, for the purpose of renewing the seals placed on the reliquary by our venerable predecessor in 1844, in our previous visits we had ascertained that these seals were in danger of falling off, the cords holding the danger of faling on, the cords holding the reliquary, to which they were attached, having become decayed by age), we found the sacred reliquary placed, as we had ordered, in the reception-room of the Sisters of Mary Joseph, whither it had been borne in procession by M. l'Abbe Tessier, borne in procession by M. l'Abbe Tessier, his vicars, and other ecclesiastics. After having knelt and prayed before the holy relic, we broke the seals and opened the reliquary. We then piously took out the sacred vestment, which we spread on a table prepared for the purpose, in order to examine in what state it had been left by the mutilations of former times, especially of 1793. We have ascertained that the holy Tunic is no longer entire; consider-able portions of it remain, divided into four eces, one large and three smaller ones, the following being an approximate measure-ment of them: the largest piece, one metre and twenty-two centimetres in its greatest length and one metre in its great-est breadth, shows the form of the neck and the sloping of the sleeves at its upper part. On the surface of this piece are five holes of different sizes, and the piece ap-pears to be about half the Tunic. The pears to be about half the Tunic. The three other fragments measure respectively sixty-two centimetres by forty-three, thirty-six centimetres by twenty-two, and

forty-two centimetres by fourteen. Besides these, are some very small fragments, one of which—about ten centimetres in length—has the form of a round hem, and seems to have been detached from the neck or from a sleeve. The texture of the holy Tunic is formed of threads of the color and about the thickness of camel's hair. The woof is not close, and is silky to the touch. We noticed in the principal piece numerous large reddish stains, as of blood."

The publication of Mr. Keatinge's review of "Mozey's Reminiscences" recalls a remarkable vision of St. Teresa, No Cathremarkable vision of St. Teresa. No Catholic now doubts that the Oxford movement was the work of the Holy Ghost. The Saint thought herself standing on the shore of a vast sea, and on the water she beheld a great ship with all sail set, floating majestically along. While she was gazing at the beautiful object, it suddenly began to disappear heapent the gazing at the beautiful object, it suddenly began to disappear beneath the waters, with sails set and pennons flying. It sank deeper and deeper, till nothing but the tops of the masts could be seen above the water. While thus gazing on the spectacle, saddened and wondering, the ship, after a time, began to rise from the deep, first the masts and rigging, then the hull, until it appeared as at first, and then resumed its onward course. St. Teresa lifted up her heart to God, desiring to be enlightened in regard to the apparition. She was given to understand that the ship represented the English Church, that England would fall away from the Faith, but after three hundred years it would be restored. When the Oxford movement began the three hundred years were just accomplished. three hundred years were just accom-

Milwaukee Catholic Citizen

The anti-Christian and immoral forces everywhere at work in the society of the present day cannot be effectually met un-less Catholics give a united support: (1.) to religious education.

(2.) to the temperance cause. (3.) to Catholic literature.

(3.) to Catholic literature.

If children are brought up without any knowledge or belief in God, Heaven, Hell and the Creed, they are the creatures of avarice, lust and falsehood. They have no sense of future responsibility for pres-ent misdeeds. Duty and right have no ent misdeeds. Duty and right have no meaning or sanction in their regard. But pre-supposing that they have received instruction in their religion, if after leaving school and approaching the period of manhood they seek pleasure and conviviality in saloons and drinking resorts, thereby exposing themselves to the temptations in which these places abound, what in reality is gained? A drunkard can not enter the kingdom of heaven because he knows his catechism. Nor will cause he knows his catechism. Nor will pious teachings received in his youth shield or dissuade a man who has been so insensible as to become a habitue of a saloon. Once that he has begun the downward course it will take a miracle rather than a knowledge of miracles to save him. Again pre-supposing a good religious training and a temperate manner of living, woman give their minds up to irreligious, sensational and immoral reading, all is lost. Skepticism blights the crop sown in the Christian school:—drunkenness is neither the only nor the greatest sin. It may be said that the religious education received in the parochial school ought to forefend against the dangers of intemperance and immoral literature. In a degree it does do so, but neither so entirely nor so effectually that a constant temperance movement and a militant Catholic are not essential. The climatic, social and political condition of this country make intemperance an especially men-acing evil, and the deluge of bad and poisonous publications render it a matter of the deepest concern that good literature shall be universally diffused.

THE MARCH ONWARD. Never in the whole history of the Church was a grander spectacle presented to the world than the silent, steady, onward march of the Catholic Church in this Less than a century ago the enemies of God declared that the free atmos phere of America could never prove congenial to the Catholic Church. They boasted that Catholicity could never flourish in a land dedicated to liberty; they asserted that it was only through the influence of monarchy that it survived in the Old World, and they cherished the hope that when it had to fight its way through a free people it would be distan-ced in the race by the Protestant, sects, False prophets! Vain visionaries! Univisionaries! Univisionaries! They forgot that God was on the side of the Church, and while He is with us we care not who is against

Cheering indeed it is to every Catholic heart to note the grand victory which the Catholic faith has won in this free land wherein the cross planted by the holy hands of Columbus is destined to endure The trials of our martyred priests have been turned into the triumph of the faith they died for. The persecutions endured by our Catholic ancestors in the past but inflame anew our love for that ever-living faith of the present. Doubt, dismay or despair has no place in the Catholic soul, no matter how dark may seem the surrounding world. We always feel that the same God presides over the destinies of His Church whose promise we have that it should endure to the end o the world. And if we but reflect upon all the wrongs which the Church has overcome in this country during the past century we shall be all the more astonished at the mercy of God in bringing her out of the bondage of bigotry into the eternal freedom of the Land of Promise!

this country, but in order to achieve this | England, this country, but in order to achieve this glorious work Catholics must be true to their baptismal promises; they must steadfastly practice their faith; they must teach it by word and example "in season and out of season;" they must so comport themselves as citizens of this great republic so that those outside the pale of the Church will be edified by their example and be led thereby to "seek first the Kingdom of Cad" so that all things else may be dom of God" so that all things else may added thereto. This is the mission which is alloted to every Catholic in this land; and if we are faithful to our yows to God the day will yet come when America will be known as the great Catholic contin-of the Christian world! The enmity wh men bore towards Catholics in the past men bore towards Catholics in the past is rapidly dying out. The falsehoods which calumny circulated against the Church have been dispelled by the sunlight of truth as its rays have been shed by the Catholic press. Injustice, therefore, can no longer work iniquity against us, and to us is given the glorious apostolate of bringing into the true fold of Christ the wandering sheep who now, food we she wandering sheep who now feed upon the poisonous pastures of Protestantism. do this we have only to do our duty as Catholics and leave the rest to God, who will so mold the minds of men as to lead will so moid the minds of men as to lead them out of the darkness that causes them to doubt, into that effulgent light of divine faith where all is certainty; where hope in the mercy of God is wedded to that charity for our neighbor which makes us pray that all shall be enrolled in one true fold under one true shepherd.

That such a consumption of Christian

That such a consummation of Christian unity may be effected in this land looks, even to the human eye, within the bounds of reason; but when seen with the vision of Catholic faith its probability becomes certainty when we take a retrospective glance at the past and measure it with the glorious prospect which heaven has in store for the Church in the future.—Sin Francisco Monitor.

ENGLAND'S REPRESENTATIONS AND AMERICA'S SENSE.

Rumors, with a strong color of truth, ave been going the rounds of the press of late concerning certain representations made by the British Government to this Government as to the agitation being carried on in this country in favor of the distressed people of Ireland. If such representations have been made, the American people have a right to have for the first property of the country of the cou presentations have been made, the American people have a right to know of them.

They have a right to be apprised of the criticism passed upon their freedom of speech and action by foreign governments; for that criticism if it has been passed, necessarily urges coercion upon the part of our government over the citizens of the Republic. That is to say, Great Britain, through lic. That is to say, Great Britain, through its government, urges here repression of freedom of American speech and action within certain lines.

We sincerely hope this may be so. It

would do more than most things towards opening the eyes of our people to the native arrogance and presumptious impudence of the British Government. Great Britain would fain muzzle every people and power in the world. It dictates to all natio nations, either through its foreign office or its press. It instructs all governments how to govern—on the English plan. It always hated this country, much as it hates Ireland. It refuses freedom to Ireland, lest Ireland should prove a political and commercial rival to England. It was for this reason that it resisted to the death the independence of the American Colonies. It was for this reason that when these States became a great power, Great Brit ain, all through the terrible civil struggle, attempted to stab us in the back. "Thrift, thritt!" That is England's motto. And so it takes advantage of every other And so it takes advantage of every other nation's weakness. As far back as the reign of Elizabeth there was not a sore spot in all the body politic of Europe but England had a finger there. Elizabeth's government employed an army of spies, and the continent of Europe swarmed with them. There was hardly a revolt hatched from that day to this, a revolt of which England expected to reap some reward, that it was not encouraged and fostered by England. England's capital and England's soil were made the hatchand England's soil were made the hatch ing and breeding ground of all the dark coning andbreeding ground of all the dark con-spiracies that have convulsed Europe; from those against the Pope to those against the Sultan; from Sicily to Morocco, from Paris to Vienna, English hands and English gold were felt. Indeed England may be described as the univer sal conspirator against the peace of nations, and it is this power to day that ldresses its remonstrances to Washington, because people in this country choose to and express their free judgment on England's vicious and oppressive gov-ernment of Ireland—a country that it has

moral right to govern at all. It is not that England dreads the fitting at from here of armies or navies to wreck er fleets and assail her power. England nows, as all the world knows, that such thing is altogether beyond the range of olitics. Nor does it dread much th paration and despatch from here of in-fernal machines for the purpose of work-ing destruction to English property and capital. It knows very well that such armaments of war find a more congenial storing place and arsenal on its own soil. It is the moral dynamite of the forces of public opinion in this, the greatest and wealthiest of English speaking nations, that it fears. The true story of England's wrong and Ireland's sufficient is wrong and Ireland's suffering is wrong and treland's suffering is being told here every morning in the daily press, is being dilated on from every platform and pulpit in the land, and its influence is felt in the halls of our legislature, and

stand, there stands hope and cheer for the Irish people at home. It would destroy this hurtful influence by threat, if it dared; by bribery, if it could; by lying, which is its favorite weapon; by suborning the press, which it cannot do to any extent, for the coterie of Anglo-American journalists are known, and derican journalists are known and de-American journalists at a large the strength of the first cause here and deepen strengthen the Irish cause here and deepen the righteous hostility to its methods and its Government.—Catholic Review.

Intemperance and Crime.

In a lecture on intemperance, delivered last week at Day View, Wisconsin, by Right Rev. Bishop Ryan, he said: "Statistics show that over three-fourths

of the crimes reported in our courts are lue, directly or indirectly, to intemperance. Consequently three-fourths of the expense entailed by police forces, jails, reforma-tories and such institutions are attributable to alcohol. A year ago the statistics of the Bareau of Labor in Boston undertook to find out exactly the full part which al-cohol bears in producing crime. All the crimes in Suffolk county were "TRACED TO THEIR ORIGIN

and it was found in twelve months 84 per cent. were due to alcohol influences. The great misfortune is that we are so accustomed to it that we are not alarmed. Pauperism tells the same tale. The people who belong to this class are the victims of alcohol or their natural protectors are such. We live in a most beauteous land. Oppor-tunities for all are golden. No indepen-dent class monopolize the avenue to wealth dent class monopolize the avenue to wealth and prosperity. There should be no pov-erty in America, and if there is poverty it is to our shame. If there is poverty it is be-cause a despot more insatiate than tyrants of old reign supreme among us. The institutions of our country are tottering on their pedestals. God has given us a country of unparalleled liberty where every man is a ruler. Yet America ranks among man is a ruler. Yet America ranks among the intemperate nations of the world. In monarchies it matters not how the people fare for the fare, for the hand at the helm may yet guide aright the ship of state, but in this country what is to become of us if we are intemperate and deposit our ballots amid the fumes of whiskey. Alcohol is our political king, when we have elected him we obey him, and our slates are made up amid beer glasses and whiskey bottles. The home is a fount of hope and the guardian of innocence, and every father should give to his family a home, a hearth which he can hold in spite of emperor and king. And if our people, I am talking this evening especially to fare, for the hand at the helm may

evening especially to
"THE IRISH PEOPLE,
own no homes in America it is because of own no homes in America it is because of alcohol, were it not for which they would be among the most wealthy classes of the country. They are a hard-working, industrious race. Why are they not wealthy? The saloon, again, is the response. To advance in businessa man must be reliable, and a man who takes whiskey is not to be depended upon. God has blessed the Irish people with warm hearts, with a temperament so mercurial that they can pass through life with more of its joys and less of its shadows. But they are an excitable people, and one glass will do more to unseat their reason than four in the case of other people. I know that 95 per cent, of their vices are attributable to intemperance, so good are they when sober, or bad when intoxicated. Why do we not bend our energies to annihilate our enemy?
Ireland is not simply across the ocean, Ireland is wherever her people are, and whatever they do in any country reflects to her glary or discusses? glory or disgrace."

At the close of the lecture 200 persons

took the pledge.

What the Church has Done.

An extract from the sermons of Rev. Clarence Woodman, O. S. P., preached last Sunday in St. Patrick's Cathedral, New

"Ancient paganism was the personifica "Ancient paganism was the personifica-tion of cruelty; Jesus Christ was the friend of the suffering and the sick. The former degraded women; our Lord raised them up and showed that they were intended as the helpers, not the slaves, of men. Paganism either ignored children or destroyed them at times by wholesale; our Lord Jesus Christ made them the type of loving humility. The heather type of loving humility. The heathen world, in a word, was afflicted with the twofold curse of barbarity and pride; the Redeemer taught the lesson of gentleness humility. Contrast the cruelties of bloody paganism with the tender mercies of Jesus Christ. The Church removed of Jesus Christ. The Church removed from labor the unmerited stigma which was upon it. Our Holy Church has benefited the world intellectually and politically. In her ten thousand monas-teries she kept alive the torch of learning when it would otherwise have died out. Recall the world; in particular, the control of the Recall the works in painting, architecture, sculpture, music, and literature which she fostered. Compare Paine's "Age of Reason" with St. Augustine's "City of God" and note the difference. The Catholic Church is not opposed to true science, but only to that unstable sort which to-day contradicts a theory of yesterday, only to contradict has no the contradict the new theorem. contradicts a theory of yesterday, only to contradict the new theory on the morrow. To say that the Church is hostile to civilization is false, unless by word "civilization" progress is meant, I can only say that the Church kept civilization alive through centuries. If we would only live up to the teachings of our Church there is no reason why the whole world should not be converted to Catholicity." not be converted to Catholicity.

Have the courage to cut the most agreeable acquaintance you have when you are convinced he lacks principle—a friend should bear with a friend's infirmi-

Beautiful Home

What-can you tell me-makes a home beautiful? Is it rich carvings, antique design. Composite columns, Gothic, Corinthian, Built of white marble, granite, or pine?

Can architect, mason, painter, or carpenter Give life to the structure when it is done? Can finest of paintings from peers of great Raphael Give grace that the flowers derive from the sun?

Then what-will you tell me-makes a home When artisans all have finished and gone, When paintings and sculpture, silver and furniture

Are all in their place, and florescent the lawn?

I went to a palace, where lived a rich mil-And asked him the question, he said, with a sigh,
"I have spared not my money to make my
home beautiful;
But something is lacking that gold will not
buy.

And gazed in the doorway with joy and sur-For lo! I had found it, found the home beau-My question was answered, and I was made wise.

Then what-do you ask me-answered the "My wife and dear children are all that I need,
For love, and for love only, can make a home beautiful;
With them I am rich and am happy indeed."

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XX. Continued.

The guard at Ludgate, perhaps thinking them too formidable to be resisted with safety, let them pass; and now they proceeded towards St. Paul's-cross, Lord Essex seeded towards St. Paul's-cross, Lord Essex shouting. "For the queeen, my mistress!"
But the streets were as deserted as when Cuthbert had passed along them at early morn. The voice of Essex resounded through them, but no friendly voice reschoed the cry. The Earl of Bedford and Lord Cromwell, with about two hundred others, indeed joined the party; but not one of the citizens came to swall their one of the citizens came to swell their ranks, and without their support success seemed but doubtful. Essex was evidently deeply mortified to see that the popularity on which he had so much counted in the city had failed to bring to his aid even a handful of fresh adherents. Still they continued to advance towards St. Paul's but on reaching it they found, to their dismay, that there was no meet-

ing. Consternation was visible in every consternation was visible in every countenance; those who were nearest their leader looked at him as if to inquire what was to be done. "Let us proceed to the residence of Smith, he is my friend, and maybe can aid us," said Essex sadly.

Smith was one of the sheriffs, and to his house the Earl and his party now directed their course. They cannot ach with their course. They cannot ach with their course. They cannot ach with their course.

their course. They gained admittance, but the sheriff had prudently withdrawn, and his servant feigned to be ignorant as

and his servant teigned to be ignorant as to his movements.

"Have all my plans failed, then?" exclaimed Essex, throwing himself exhausted into a chair. His friends pressed round him, seeking to rouse his hopes; but before he could resolve what to do he felt the need of quiet and reflection, and for that number retired to one of the for that purpose retired to one of the apartments. Many of his followers, now seeing the hopelessness of the undertaking, returned to their homes; Sir Cuthbert was determined to remain to the

During these occurrences Adelina passed her time in a state of painful uncertainly. About two in the afternoon she heard that Lord Burghley and others had entered the city by different quarters and proclaimed Essex a traitor, offering a large reward for his arrest, still she was anwilling to believe that the plot had completely failed; hope lingered in her heart.

heart.
The hours seemed interminable, but evening came at last, and at dusk she saw the party returning who had left the house in the morning. But there was no form in the morning. But there was no figure among them that resembled Cuthbert; she thought, or rather hoped, that it was ewing to the gathering darkness that she could not discern him. The men entered, and one of them proceeded up-stairs to acquaint his mistress with what had hap-

pened.

After relating the events already described, he added that the diminished followers of Lord Essex had returned by water to that unfortunate nobleman's house, where, after a slight resistance, the chiefs of the insurrection had yielded themselves prisoners.
"And my lord Cuthbert where is he?"

nquired Adelina, who had listened with painful interest to the account.

"My lady, he too was made prisoner; I was close to him, and he bid me tell you to destroy all papers concerning this affair, as the house might be searched." Lady Adelina passed a sleepless night. She ardently desired to do whatever might contribute to the safety of her husband, whose position she was well aware was a precarious one; but she found herself powerless. To whom ought she ap-ply? Whom could she interest in the isoner's favor? Whose support could she procure? These questions recurred every instant to her mind; she long sought

in vain a solution to them.

At length she thought of two persons who might have it in their power to assist her. One was an intimate friend of Sir Cuthbert; to him she wrote acquainting him with what had happened, and asking his help and advice. The other was that his help and advice. The other was t same cousin through whose husband's fluence the estates and title of Sir Reginald had been bestowed on his brothe Since that period a great contained since that period a great contained since that period a great contained since political differences estranged the gentlemen, and jealosy, on the part of Lady Somers, sowed division between the cousins; but at that moment Adelina thought of nothing except how to save the speaker, as she addressed these words to Adelina, something haughty and ironical, which made the latter feel

If you experience bad taste in mouth. if you experience bad taste in mouth, sollowness or yellow color of skin, feel stupid and drowsy, appetite unsteady, frequent headache or dizziness, you are "biflious," and nothing will arouse your liver to action and strengthen up your system equal to Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

"Enjoy your Life" is good philosophy, but to do so you must have health. If bilious and constipated, or blood is out of order, use Dr. Pierce's "Pleasant Purgative Pellets," which are mild, yet certain in their operation. Of all druggists.

port. Feeling, nevertheless, uncertain as to the result of this visit, and not wishing that the friends of Sir Cuthbert should be aware that she sought for him protection from the court party, she determined not to acquaint her household with her inten-, and to go on foot, accompanied by a waiting-woman on whom she

could rely.

Early the following morning a barge
might have been seen gliding rapidly up
the Thames. The sunlight flashed on the
oars at each stroke of the vigorous rowers; the smooth waters rippled round the keel, and a broad wake marked the passage of the boat, in which were two females simply attired. One of these appeared sorrowful and anxious; the other, who was evidently the maid, seemed little interested in whatever errand it might be that had brought her and her mistress out

at so unusually early an hour.

The party had proceeded about half a mile up the river when they reached a landing-place, where the men pushed in the boat and all went on shore. The lady looked around her as though uncertain which way to turn; on which the old at-tendant who had steered them up the current said, in an earnest but respectful

tone:
"My lady, I pray you allow me and all others of your servants to accompany you. The streets are not safe; even armed men are oftentimes attacked in broad daylight. You, my lady, have never been alone or on foot though them, and know not the danger."
"I have my maid," replied Lady Ade-

lina; "and we are so simply dressed that we shall pass unobserved."

The old man shook his head doubtfully: but, seeing that his mistress was determined, he insisted no longer. As he rowed away with his companions, he remarked, "I marvel much what my lady's notives are, if she has any, for perchance is only a fancy."

Adelina and her companion, leaving

river-side, entered the narrow streets ne former walking at so rapid a pace that er maid found it difficult to keep by her

"What do you lack, madam?" cried the apprentices, as she passed their shops.
One offered boots and shoes, another praised the excellence of his master's groceries, a third called attention to his watches, clocks, and mirrors. The noise confused Lady Adelina, and the quickness with which she had walked had fatigued her; so she stopped near a clothier's shop. At that moment a party of horsemen were seen advancing down the narrow street; one of the horses were restive, and his rider had lost all control over him. The lady and her attendant grew alarmed, and were uncertain which way to turn, when the low door which guarded the when the low door which guarded the en-trance to the clothier's shop opened and a young girl politely prayed them to come within and wait until the horses had passed, of which offer they were happy to avail themselves. Adelina did not remark

avail themselves. Adelina did not remark the look of surprise expressed in the maiden's countenance when first she saw the face of her whom she had invited in. Dame Cicely was in the parlor at the end of the shop, a dark little den from which she and her husband would com-mand a view of the goods and of those who passed in or out. who passed in or out. In this place she begged Lady Adelina to enter, and, seeing begged Lady Adelina to enter, and, seeing that she was very tired, asked her to re-main and rest herself a while, to which

she willingly agreed.
"Who were these horsemen?" she inquired; more for the sake of saying some-thing than for any real desire to know. "Some of the queen's officers parading the city, methinks, to see that all is quiet after yesterday's disturbance," replied the

occupations," observed the visitor, after a few minutes' talk on different topics. "I shall go now."
But Dame Cicely prayed her to remain

until she felt quite rested, adding that Catherine would stay with her, while she wandered over the garden, now in its full herself went to the kitchen, where l

Presence at that moment was required.

The young girl, who since the entrance of Lady Adelina had been at the other end of the room, now approached the party and the lady, who had before scarcely ob "What a happy face!" she thought.
"Are you never dull in this old shop?

"No, madam; we are all too busy," re-plied Catherine, smiling. "The days pass quickly with us."

"Ah, you have no sorrows," rejoined the other. "Time goes slowly for those who have."

who have."

"I have had sorrows," replied the girl; and for a moment her bright face became serious. "I have watched by the deathbed of those that were dearest to me; but," she added, with the happy look of one who felt the truth of what she said,—"we have a Heavenly Father to whom we can always have ways have recourse; and the thought that it is His will that we should suffer brings

onsolation."

Lady Adelina made no reply; and after lapse of a few minutes, during which the lapse of a few minutes, during which she seemed absorbed in thought, she rose, and thanking Catherine left the shop, and with her maid proceeded on their way. They now entered the more fashionable part of the city, and after a short walk they stopped before a large mansion.

Adelina did not give her name to the servant who opened the door, but bade her tell Lady Somers that she came on urgent business and must see her at once

urgent business and must see her at once. She was conducted into a handsome apart

cousins; but at that moment Adelina thought of nothing except how to save her husband, and as Lady Somers belonged to the court party, and possessed considerable influence in the Council, she resolved to go in person and solicit his wife's suptained by the solution of the speaker, as she addressed these words to Adelina, something haughty and ironical, which made the latter feel uncomfortable, as she replied rather hesitatingly:

"I should not have disturbed you at

had taken in the late rebellion.

Her cousin listened with attention; but Adelina vainly sought from her a look of sympathy, for the handsome but cold features of the listener expressed none. When Sir Cuthbert's wife had finished speaking, and had told of his danger and their own distress, appealing to the kindness and generosity of her friend, and entreating her to obtain for the prisoner the protection of Lord Somers; when, in fine, she had exhausted all her energy in behalf of the cause she had so much at heart, her cousin replied in a few words, pronounced in a tone too decided to admit of any doubt as to their meaning. Sir Cuthbert, she said, had nothing to hope from them; she and her husband, belonging to the court party, could not favor rebels. He had joined Lord Essex, let him look for help to his friends. Without returning any answer, Adelina rose and proceeded towards the door; and in a few minutes later she and her waith residence and her selections. any answer, Adenia rose and proceeded towards the door; and in a few minutes later she and her maid were on their way home. On reaching the band of the river

hem rapidly to their dwelling.

As Lady Adelina entered the house As Lady Adelina entered the house a letter was placed in her hands. "Who brought it?" she inquired, eag-

The servant of Mr. Elverton," was the

"That's good," said the lady, as she "Inat's good," said the lady, as she hurried upstairs.

No sooner was she alone in her chamber than she hastened to open the letter; as she read the paper dropped from her hand, while a look of deep sorrow passed over her face. With a sigh she seated herself in the deep embrasure of the window.

The note which had so excited her feelings and produced this despair came from the friend of Sir Cuthbert to whom she the friend of Sir Cumbert to wash, had written on the previous evening; his words, more polite perhaps than Lady words, more no less destructive of hope, Somers, were no less destructive of hope, He and gave no promise at all of help. declared that it would be dangerous for him even to express sympathy for any of those concerned in the late conspiracy The queen and her ministers were alarmed, he said, and at such a moment they would not hesitate to arrest any person suspec-ted of belonging to the party of Lord Essex; and consequently he felt himself obliged, though with deep regret, to beg Lady Adelina not to address herself any more to him, adding that he would, not withstanding, continue to watch with in-terest the course of events in which the dictates of prudence forbade him to inter-

"No help from that side either!" Such was the sad exclamation in which Lady Adelina added her testimony to that of so many afflicted, and declared with the many afflicted, and declared with them that human friendships are vain in the hour of need. She had sought comfort from one united to her by the ties of kin-dred; in her she had found a cold indif-The mention of yesterday brought sad applied to an intimate friend of him in whose favor she pleaded; but he feared for his own safety, and felt no inclination to risk it in behalf of his former companion. Yet Adelina well remembered hearing him since the commencement of the conspiracy frequently assure Sir Cuthbert that he would always stand by him, happen what

might.
The sun had set, but Adelina still re-Summer beauty, and rested on the river, where many a gaily-painted barge glided along; but the cheerful voices and merry laughter which proceeded from the parties who were thus enjoying the cool evening air seemed only sad music to the poor lady. For the soul invests with its own sentiments the sounds and objects which impress it; and so what to one speaks of joy, to another will frequently bring sor-

One face constantly appeared before Adelina's troubled vision, and its recollection seemed to soothe her; one voice sounded in her ear, and its tones were oft and sweet as those which fancy love to impart to heavenly spirits. The words it repeated were grave yet consoling. have a Heavenly Father," it said, "to whom we can always have recourse, and the thought that it is His will that we should suffer brings consolation."

Yes, the calm happy look, the simple

words of Catherine brought more comfort to Lady Adelina than all the gay and owerful friends who, a few weeks ago pressed round her, but now prudently

To seek consolation in God was an idea uite new to that poor afficted soul. In ays of prosperity she had seldom thought of Him; never as of a Father full of compassion for His erring children. The distance between the Almighty Creator of the universe and a weak creature seemed the universe and a weak creature seemed to her so great that she dared not implore His assistance. Could her sorrow touch His heart? Would He deign to listen to her prayers? She doubted it; but still the words of Catherine returned again and gain to her mind. "Surely," thought he, "that Heavenly Father of whom the roung girl spoke with such confidence will to be deaf to my cries."

In a moment of filial love inspired by

The Greatest Curative Success of the

No medicine introduced to the public as ever met with the success accorded to Hop Bitters. It stands to-day the be known curative article in the world. I marvellous renown is not due to the admarvellous renown is not due to the advertising it has received. It is famous by reason of its inherent virtues. It does all that is claimed for it. It is the most powerful, speedy and effective agent known for the building up of debilitated systems and general family medicine.

The Emigrant Ship or the Workhouse Despite the dreadful weather prevailing

on S inday evening, a very large audience crow led the schools attached to the Cathcrow led the schools attached to the Catholic church at Battersea Park. The Chairman was the parish priest, the Rev. Father Connolly, and several other priests were also present. In a few felicitous sentences the Chairman stated the object of the meeting was to hear their distinguished frie id, Mr. A. M. Suilivan, and to make a collection on behalf of the poor people in the distressed districts of Ireland.

Mr. A. M. Sullivan, on rising, was greeted with much cheering. The learned

greeted with much cheering. The learned gentlemen said that was the first meeting in connection with the existing distress in parts of Ireland that he had attended. He parts of Ireland that he had attended. He objected to appealing to the English people, not but that they were a generous people, and had before behaved nobly and generously, but because the time was past forever when Ireland would submit to be a beggar upon the charity of the world. The Irish people at home and alroad, whether on the soil of the old country or exiles in England or America, had resolved that no longer should the name of their country be associated with mendicancy and starvation, but that they would themselves put their hand to the plough, and through meetings such as that he was addressing do what was necessary for the poor ones at home. Believing that they were not only able, but willing to do it, Mr. Sulli-van confessed that he was pained and outraged when he found that anyone could have submitted Ireland and the Irish to the indignity of soliciting

THE CHARITY OF THE LORD MAYOR OF LON-His answer (said Mr. Sullivan) was only the answer that might have been expected of him as the head of the London City companies, but not an answer that pro-perly reflects the generosity and the kindliness that I know to prevail among the people of this country (hear). However, the times are gone, thank God, when animosity can be made to prevail between the shopmates of England and their brothers from Ireland (cheers). There are other reasons why we should not appeal to the English people as a whole. It is painfully inopportune at the present time, because passion and prejudice, ill-feeling and hatred, are being excited against Ireland by a portion of the press of this country—mainly the press of London—in connection with some abominable and detestable crimes that have taken place. A vile attempt is now being made to light anew the flames that some of us can remember as alight at the time known as the Papal aggression. It is not the press of London we have to thank for it that Irish homes and Irish hearths have not been fired once more. They have done their evil best, What we have to thank for the failure of

perish on the hillside or in the glens of our country. Though I was born in a far dis-tant part of Ireland, I am concerned most for Donegal. For twenty-five or thirty years I have been associated with the efforts of the priests and people of that noble county. I have seen them in many of their sorrows and their trials. Never in my life have I seen a people more typi cal of the primitive virtues, more warm hearted, kindly and hospitable than the peasantry of the hillsides of Donegal. I hear about congested districts, where the howl of the wolf is heard at the door and I find the authorities are offering, to save I had the authorities are onering, to save the people from the grave, what demorali-zes more, the emigrant ship or the work-house. In 1847 I was a young man little better than a boy. Then I saw what came of the famous workhouse test, and I de-clare my blood curdles cold when I hear the present Chief Secretary offer this test people. I am old enough to know what the test means, and he is not. I tell you that to night I pay the homage of my admiration to that starving people who have flung back with soorn in his teeth his famous workhouse test. I have seen the grass-grown mounds by the ditch-side

FAMILIES LAID DOWN AND DIED RATHER than take the workhouse test. The feelings in the breast of a people in refusing that test show forth the real, genuine, that test show forth the real, genuine, human material of which any country ought to be proud. If they were idle, lazy, indolent creatures, with no idea be-yond their stomach and the satisfaction of their appetites, they would accept the bite and the sup within the workhouse. But and the entering the workhouse means an end to the little home—farewell to humble in-dustry for ever more in life. The moment he enters the workhouse, the is wiped out, for he never again can think f having a roof to call his own, and the firelight of his own hearth is forgotten. I wish my words could reach the Chief Secretary, and I would point out to him the duty of interrogating the workhouse authorities, the clergy, Catholic and Protestant, upon the fact I am now going to state, viz., that the peasant homes of Ireland are full of the horrible traditions

Twenty-four beautiful colors of the Diamond Dyes, for Silk, Wool, Cotton, &c., 0 cts. each. A child can use with per-

this hour had not urgent necessity obliged me to do so. I am in much affliction; surely, my cousin, you will not at such a moment consider the differences which have lately existed between us. Sir Cuthbert—"

"Oh, I understand; Sir Cuthbert wants a place, or a title, or a grant from the queen, and it is to this I owe the honor of a visit," interrupted the other.

The color rose in Adelina's cheek, and a tear stood in her eye; she felt that neither help nor consolation was to be expected from the unkind speaker; and she would gladly have departed at once without even disclosing the motive of her visit, had not the faint hope of interesting Lady Somers and her husband in Sir Cuthbert's favor retained her; so summoning all her courage she related the part De Courcy at the cousin listened with attention; but Adelina vainly sought from her a look of the course of the mine own urgent need of consolation and help, Adelina and her knees, and she thread the wherself on her knees, and she threw herself on her knees, and she threw herself on her knees, and she threw herself on her knees, and she untered in the whorehouses—how lirish purity and virtue fell under that despotic system. I could assure you on my oath that Irish girls walking the streets of Liverpool and Bristol were brought to ruin by the workhouses—thow lirish purity and virtue fell under that despotic system. I could assure you on my oath that Irish girls walking the streets of Liverpool and Bristol were brought to ruin by the workhouses—thow well managed; but what happens when a man enters? I have seen it. I give the story of experience. No sooner do they decide to enter the big house, than the family will go to give some little article of furniture into the keeping of a neighbour, somewhat better off than themselves, in the hope that some day they may come out a were born within its walls.

AT THE DOOR OF THE BIG HOUSE the wife of his bosom was torn from his

the wife of his bosom was torn from his side, to see him no more, as though she were a stranger to him from the other end of the earth. His ltttle children are taken from him, and the baby-boy, torn from his arms, to be placed among 400 others to take its chance of receiving the care it needs from the attention of paid nurses. Do you wonder that they prefer to starve, as did tens of thousands before to starve, as did tens of thousands before them in '47, rather than accept this famous workhouse test. Having spoken of the present Chief Secretary as a man of the very best intentions, and with the expression of his regard and respect, Mr. Sullivan said: I am sure he went to Ire-land with the best of dispositions, but in this lamoutable havings thanks. this lamentable business he has shown himself to be another instance of the way in which the best men fail under the slimy trail of Dublin Castle, and are dragged to its own level. A more upright, kindly man I never met in the House of Commons that Mr. Treyelyan, and I pray God to protect him even in the middle of the most disastrous mistakes he is making now with this workhouse test. If in Lancashire there was local distress, as in the cotton famine, the Government would give relief to the people in their homes. Why not in Ireland? Mr. Trevelyan knows there is distress, for he has seen it. He knows that, only for the Catholic priests and their noble prelate, Dr. Logue, THERE WOLLD BE. TO DAY MENDERS OF THERE WOULD BE TO DAY HUNDREDS OF

THERE WOULD BE TO DAY HUNDREDS OF GREEN GRAVES
in Glencolumbkille and Gweedore. I speak not of Mr. Trevelyan himself, but his policy I declare to be heartless and detestable. I have visited some of those wretched homes where hunger is written on the faces of the little children that go to school with only two garments on them to school with only two garments on them to school with only two garments on them in this weather (shame). The present Government policy meant to force those people out into the emigrant ship or the workhouse, so that when they are gone the landlord may come and raze the little cabin to the earth. The object was to weat the people from the earth. sweep the people from the earth, to ex-terminate them, to drive them to the workhouse bastile, or away to the plains of Minnesota or Manitoba. I will not believe that this is as clear before the mind of the Chief Secretary, but still there is the object of his present policy. But he shall fail, for the Bishops and the priests of that country, aided by men and women like you, will save those people in spite of him (cheers) THEY SHALL NOT DIE, AND THEY WILL NOT

(cheers). Depopulation has stripped Ireland sorely enough already, but there will come a time when it shall be discovered that brave stalwart men and virtuous I shall continue to recommend them—sometime of the priceless gems of any countries of the priceless gems of any countries. women are the priceless gems of any country or State. The pounds, shillings and pence system, as to whether bullocks will more. They have done their evil best. What we have to thank for the failure of their malevolent attempts is the spread of knowledge, the generous feeling among the people of this country and the better understanding of our difficulty, which has made its way

MAINLY AMONG THE WORKING-CLASSES of Englishmen. The distress in Ireland is sore and severe, but local—confined to two or three counties, mainly Donegal—and I should blush for the name of Irish if, seeing it is not a general famine, but local to preserve the very virtues of the Christian of the interest of the country, we cannot afford to banish or stamp into the earth a people who seem in the properties of the Christian of the country was a solution of the sum of the properties of the country was an accountry.

we allow those poor people to in the hillside or in the glens of our Though I was born in a fardis in his parish where—on his responsibility as a priest he made the statement—

A MORTAL SIN WAS NOT COMMITTED FOR SIX MONTHS

at a time. These are the people who now see the infant child drop off, then the little girl of two, then the small boy of five or six; and right well the father and mother know each morning that their ailment is not sickness, but due to their feeding on the only thing they have—seaweed. Strangers have been amongst them unaynestedly so that they are had been amongst them weed. Strangers have been amongst them unexpectedly, so that there can be no imposture. Truthful Englishmen (God bless them!) have told us of their wants, and recounted how they had found these people boiling seaweed for their dinner. I would go to South Africa to night, God knows, if I could save the people, I am no more in public life, but I break my silence to-night to come and join with you in this work. From the heart of great London you will send this message of Christia love to these poor, starving Christian love to these poor, starving people. Don't mind the amount you give. The penny of the poor man is as welcome and blessed of God as the ten-pound note of the rich man. What I value is this token of your sympathy with these people. A foundation has been laid during the last two years for A BRIGHT AND A BETTER STATE

of things in Ireland, and I prophecy that, though there may again be felt the pinch of distress in one corner or another of our land, never again will you hear of the land, never again will you hear of the Irish people dying by famine, because they have a grip of the soil, and they mean to keep a fast hold on it—(great cheers)—that grip they will not go back from, but make firmer every day, until from Donegal in the north, to Kerry in the south there will reside. the south, there will vanish from Ireland those squalid huts that have been a reproach, but which were the misfortune and not the fault of our people (hear). and not the fault of our people (hear). In their place shall rise pleasant and comfortable cottage-homes, inhabited by a sober, virtuous and religious people. And in that hour, at homes on the soil of that Ireland we love, there will be held in grateful memory and holy benediction the grateful memory and holy benediction the recollection of what her exiled children in London, in England and America were ever ready to do for the mother-land in the hour of her need (loud and continued

SOMETHING FOR EVERYBODY.

Read, Mark and Inwardly Digest

Ashburnham, Mass, Jan. 14, 1880. Ashburnham, Mass, Jan. 14, 1880. I have been very sick over two years, and was given up as past cure. I tried the most skilful physicians, but they did not reach the worst part. My lungs and heart would fill up every night and distress me very bad. I told my children I never should die in peace until I tried Hop bitters. I took two bottles. They helped me very much indeed. I took two more; and am well. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they qued more; and am wen. There was a lot of sick folks here who saw how they cured me, and they used them and are cured, and feel as thankful as I do.

Mrs. Julia G. Cushing.

Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 31, 1880.

I have used seven bottles of Hop Bitters, which have cured me of a severe chronic difficulty of the kidneys, called Bright's disease by the doctors.

RODNEY PÉARSON.

Walhend, Kansas, Dec. 8, 1881. I write to inform you what great relief I got from taking your Hop Bitters. I was suffering with neuralgia, dyspepsia, nervous debility, and woman's troubles. A few bottles have entirely cured me, and I am truly thankful for so good a medi-cine. Mrs. Mattie Cooper.

cine. Mrs. Mattie Cooper.

Cedar Bayou, Texas, Oct. 28, 1882.

I have been bitterly opposed to any medicine not proscribed by a physician of my choice. My wife, fifty-six years old, had come by degrees of disease to a slow sundown, and doctors failed to benefit her. I got a bottle of Hop Bitters for her, which soon relieved her in many ways. My kidneys were badly affected, and I took twenty doses, and found much relief. I sent to Galveston for more, but word came back, none in the market, so word came back, none in the market, so great is the demand; but I got some elsewhere. It has restored both of us to good health, and we are duly grateful.

Yours, J. P. Majet. New Bloomfield, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880. New Bloomfield, Miss., Jan. 2, 1880.
Gents—I have been suffering for the last five years with a severe itching all over. I have used up four bottles of your Hop Bitters and it has done me more good than all the doctors and medicines that they could use on or with me. I am old and poor but feel to bless you for such a relief from your medicine and torments of the doctors. I have had fifteen doctors at me. One gave me seven ourses. doctors at me. One gave me seven ounces of solution of arsenic; another took four quarts of blood from me. All they could tell was that it was skin sickness. Now, after these four bottles of your medicine, I am well, and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KROCHE.

I am weil, and my skin is well, clean and smooth as ever. HENRY KROCHE.

Milton, Del., Feb. 10, 1880.

Being induced by a neighbor to try Hop Bitters, I am well pleased as a tonic med bitters, I am wen pleased as a tonic med-icine, it having so much improved my feelings, and benefitted my system, which was very much out of tone, causing great feebleness for years.

Mrs. James Betts.

MRS. JAMES BETTS.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I
I know Hop Bitters will bear recommendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums, and give them credit for making cures—all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the first and maintained it and any other patent medicine.
J. J. Babcock, M. D., & Druggist.

Kahoka, Mo., Feb. 9, 1880. I purchased five bottles of your Hop Bitters of Bishop & Co., last fall, for my daughter who had been sick for eight daughter who had been sick for eight years, and am well pleased with the Bitters. They did her more good than all the dectors or medicine she has taken, and have made her perfectly well and strong.

WM. T. McClure.

Greenwich, Feb. 11, 1880. Hop Bitter Co. : Sirs-I was given up by the doctors to die of scrofula comsumption. Two bottles of your Bitters cured They saved my life, and I am grate LEROY BREWER. Greenwich, N. Y., Feb. 12, 1881.

Hop Bitters are the most valuable Hop Bitters are the most variance mea-icine I ever new. I should not have any mother now but for them. HENRY KNAPP.

Lone Jack, Mo., Sept. 14, 1879.

I have been using Hop Bitters, and have received great benefit from them for liver and kidney complaints and malarial fever. They are superior to all other medicines.

P. M. Banyer medicines. P. M. BARNES.

Cleveland, O., Oct. 28, 1879.

My better-half is firmly impressed with
the idea that your Hop Bitters is the
essential thing to make life happy.

Secretary Plain Deaier Co.
Springfield, Ill., Sept. 3. 1880.
Gents—I have been taking your Hop
Bitters and received great help from them. I will give you my name as one of the cured sufferers. Mrs. Mary F. Starr, Grenada, Miss., Nov. 3, 1879.

My daughter, now a young mother, is asing your Hop Bitters, and is greatly pleased with the beneficial effects on herelf and child. D. D. Moore, Proprietor New South. Sanderton, Pa., Nov. 6, 1879.
Dear Sir—I have used four bottles of

your Hop Bitters, and they have cured me. I had diarrhea, dyspepsia, and chronic inflammation of the bowels, and was giddy in the head and nervous. FRED. THUNSBERGER. Paudlington, Ohio, Feb. 2, 1880. Gents—I have used two bottles of Hop Bitters in my family, and think them the

est medicine ever made. GEO. W. POTTER, Banker. Battle Creek, Mich., Jan. 31, 1879. Gentlemen—Having been afflicted for a number of years with indigestion and general debility, by the advice of my doctor I used Hop Bitters, and they afforded me almost instant relief. I am glad to be able to testify in their behalf. THOS. G. KNOX.

The worst Scrofulous Sores, the most indolent Tumor, and the most foul Ulcer known, may be cured by the combined use of Burdock Bitters and Burdock Healing Ointment. Ask your Druggists for these infallible remedies.

THE CONDITION OF IRELAN LETTER ON THE IRISH DISTRESS AN

ACTION OF THE CHURCH IN IRELAN Rev. dear Father and dear Children in

APRIL 13, 1883.

I appeal to you to day, according promise, in behalf of the distress hunger which is being felt in the W

part of Ireland.

part of Ireland.

THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

I begin by quoting extracts from letters which I have received withilast few days.

The Archbishop of Tuam writes:

"I have made particular enquir. Mayo. The clergy told me that, there are particular cases of distractions." there are particular cases of distress at the present moment there is no go distress there. But they anticipate great general distress about the begi of April, as then the people will n have food, nor means, nor credit, will be badly off for seed too. efforts to scrape together whatever means they had, or to borrow, to be position, by the payment of a year's to avail themselves of the Arrears have severed to every the total themselves. have served to swamp them. In neighborhood of Claremorris over families evicted from a property, told, are in a very destitute state."

The Bishop Elphin (Sligo) writes:

"The distress in my diocese is not, grateful to say, general: still it is felt by thousands of families, and is ome more severe and extensive week to week during the next months, especially along the sea coas on wasted patches of mountain and where the crops of last year totally f "In the other dioceses of this pro the destitution is far greater and general, as it also is in Donegal and h "Two months ago the prelates o province presented to the Lord Lieut

province presented to the Lord Lieut the present and approaching destitution their flocks, and pressed strongly system of loans, which would supply poor landholders with a means of sulence, whilst enabling them to implie their holdings, and guard against f distress. The reply of the Govern has not yet reached us. The later ances of the Chief Secretary make uthat it will not be favorable to our morial. And, if so, the prospect is morial. And, if so, the prospect is us will be simply appalling. The but the people will not leave their home the workhouse, and only comparate few can or will accept the proffered a emigration. The result, therefore, w that destitution and death will overs wide areas of our province, probably of subsistence. . . . Under an cumstances, even the most favorable can expect, private alms on the la attainable s ale will be required to su ment the action of the Government Poor Law Board."

The Bishop of Raphoe writes, a date of Ma ch 12th:

"I could not better give your Lor an idea of the condition of the people by stating that in ten out of 26 par which courses this discess large new by stating that in ten out of 26 pai which compose this diocese, large nur of people would be in absolute destir were they not aided by charity. A they undergo great want and suffe Several of the other parishes are ho out for the present, with the excepti-isolated cases of distress, but, as the si-wears on, they too must likewise be victims to want.

victims to want. "The parish priest of one distresed ish maintains that he has 3,500 p dependent on charity. I checked hi culation by the aid of the census re and my knowledge of the parish, a would be inclined. would be inclined to reduce the nu by 500. In a neighboring parish

cannot be less than 2,000 in want, a on for the others.
"There are two large parishes inclu between them 2,602 families. These among the very worst in 1880. I wa prised that there was yet very little cry from these places. On enquiri found that the people of these par seeing the potatoes were gone, conv whatever grain they had into meal. store is just now on the point of being hausted, and when this mass of people come destitute it will add very muc

our difficulties. "There is one want, which is not fined to the very small farmers, no what are called congested districts-want of seed. How this can be met

nly knows. These three letters may suffice for quiton; others write to say that thousare living upon nothing but a small r ure of Indian meal a day, and many seaweed, and that the need of alms is

oming more urgent each week.
It appears, therefore, certain that a the barren seaboard of the western cities, and in the wild mountain of Don thousands of poor peasants are on the verge of actual starvation, hundred them living upon seaweed or a si bowl of Indian meal a day, and that destitution is rapidly and certainly inc

ing, both in severity and extent.

These poor people have no rich cer like our great English towns, into w they can congregate-no warm and fortable cotten factories, affording reg employment and good wages; no colli no potteries, no iron works, no glass f dries—no resources of labor by day by patches of wet soil, with miserable and cabins to huddle into by night often exposed to wind and rain, and violence of the Atlantic storm.

In referring to the hunger and the mate in the West of Ireland one ca help regretting that the immense limitless wealth of the ocean which wa that western coast is still practically cl to the people who live on its shores.
spresent there are, I understand, 70 ishing harbours officially recommende the Treasnry, requiring an outlay £250,000 to place them in a condition enable the population to fish with safe but that outlay has not yet been made

A fishing trade is exceedingly profit it may find occupation for thousands food for millions. During the centur appears that Scotland has received £1. more than Ireland in encourage of fisheries, and that £16,000 a year pald to the Scotch Fisheries Board, mmense benefit to the people, where sum of between £6,000 and £7,000 is contributed for fishing harbours in land, and of this, I believe, nearly one is absorbed in salaries. One would ima

THE CONDITION OF IRELAND.

LETTER ON THE IRISH DISTRESS AND THE ACTION OF THE CHURCH IN IRELAND.

Rev. dear Father and dear Children in Jesus

I appeal to you to-day, according to promise, in behalf of the distress from hunger which is being felt in the Western part of Ireland.

THE STATEMENT OF THE CASE.

I begin by quoting extracts from three letters which I have received within the

letters which I have the last few days.

The Archbishop of Tuam writes:—

"I have made particular enquiries in Mayo. The clergy told me that, while there are particular cases of distress, still at the present moment there is no general distress there. But they anticipate very great general distress about the beginning of April, as then the people will neither of April, as then the people will neither have food, nor means, nor credit. They will be badly off for seed too. Their efforts to scrape together whatever little means they had, or to borrow, to be in a position, by the payment of a year's rent, to avail themselves of the Arrears Act, have served to swamp them. In the neighborhood of Claremorris over fifty families evicted from a property, I am told, are in a very destitute state."

The Bishop Elphin (Sligo) writes:

"The distress in my diocese is not, I am grateful to say, general: still it is sorely felt by thousands of families, and is sure come more severe and extensive from week to week during the next four months, especially along the sea coast and n wasted patches of mountain and bog, where the crops of last year totally failed.

"In the other dioceses of this province the destitution is far greater and more general, as it also is in Donegal and Kerry.

"Two months ago the prelates of this province presented to the Lord Lieutenant."

the present and approaching destitution of their flocks, and pressed strongly for a system of loans, which would supply the poor landholders with a means of subsist-ence, whilst enabling them to improve their holdings, and guard against future distress. The reply of the Government has not yet reached us. The late utterances of the Chief Secretary make us fear that it will not be favorable to our methe workhouse, and only comparatively number few can or will accept the proffered aids to emigration. The result, therefore, will be 26,836. that destitution and death will overspread wide areas of our province, probably over one-fifth of its total population, unless public charity supplies us with the means of subsistence. . . . Under any cir-cumstances, even the most favorable we can expect, private alms on the largest attainable s ale will be required to supplement the action of the Government and Poor Law Board."

The Bishop of Raphoe writes, under date of Ma ch 12th:
"I could not better give your Lordship an idea of the condition of the people than by stating that in ten out of 26 parishes which compose this diocese, large numbers of people would be in absolute destitution or people would be in absolute destitution were they not aided by charity. As it is they undergo great want and suffering. Several of the other parishes are holding out for the present, with the exception of solated cases of distress, but, as the season wears on, they too must likewise become victims to want.

"The parish priest of one distresed parish maintains that he has 3,500 people dependent on charity. I checked his calculation by the aid of the census return and my knowledge of the parish, and I would be inclined to reduce the number by 500. In a neighboring parish there cannot be less than 2,000 in want, and so

on for the others.
"There are two large parishes including between them 2,602 families. These were among the very worst in 1880. I was surprised that there was yet very little out cry from these places. On enquiring I found that the people of these parishes, seeing the potatoes were gone, converted whatever grain they had into meal. This store is just now on the point of being exhausted, and when this mass of people be come destitute it will add very much to our difficulties.

"There is one want, which is not confined to the very small farmers, nor to what are called congested districts—the want of seed. How this can be met God

only knows."
These three letters may suffice for quotation; others write to say that thousands are living upon nothing but a small measure of Indian meal a day, and many upon seaweed, and that the need of alms is be

oming more urgent each week.
It appears, therefore, certain that along the barren seaboard of the western coun ties, and in the wild mountain of Donega thousands of poor peasants are on the very verge of actual starvation, hundreds of them living upon seaweed or a single bowl of Indian meal a day, and that the lestitution is rapidly and certainly increas

ing, both in severity and extent.

These poor people have no rich centres, like our great English towns, into which they can congregate-no warm and comfortable cotten factories, affording regular employment and good wages; no co no potteries, no iron works, no glass foundries—no resources of labor by day but on patches of wet soil, with miserable huts and cabins to huddle into by night, too often exposed to wind and rain, and the

violence of the Atlantic storm.

In referring to the hunger and the climate in the West of Ireland one cannot help regretting that the immense and wealth of the ocean which washe that western coast is still practically closed to the people who live on its shores. At spresent there are, I understand, 70 Irish At tishing harbours officially recommended to Treasnry, requiring an outlay of £250,000 to place them in a condition to enable the population to fish with safety but that outlay has not yet been made.

A fishing trade is exceedingly profitable it may find occupation for thousands and food for millions. During the century it appears that Scotland has received £1,000-000 more than Ireland in encouragement of fisheries, and that £16,000 a year are pald to the Scotch Fisheries Board, with immense benefit to the people, whereas a sum of between £6,000 and £7,000 only is contributed for fishing harbours in Ireland, and of this, I believe, nearly one-half is absorbed in salaries. One would imagine

that the abundant resources of the sea ought to be made to supply the deficien-cies of food on the land. But this by the way. We are now concerned with the actual starvation of our brethren while we are in the enjoyment of plenty. We are asking ourselves whether charity is catholic, and whether we are ready to offer another alternative to that of the workhouse and to that of emigration, which may just carry thousands of the poor out of a Catholic county to perish body and and soul in the purlieus and slums of great

towns on the American sea board.

At present, the only public alternative offered for the choice of those who are starving appears to be either the work-

arving appears
ouse or emigration.

As to the workhouse, a tenant going
As to the workhouse, with him his into it for relief must take with him his entire family, leave his farm to waste, his cottage or cabin to destruction, and, if he seek his home again later in the year, it will be to find his land gone to the land-lord for unpaid rent, which untilled fie'ds can never produce, and himself and family and the seek of the ily without a roof to call their own. The English poor have a horror of the "house," but their feeling is nothing compared with that which has been created in Ireland by memories that have survived "the great famine," and by the moral dagradation and permanent respectively. and permanent pauperism always con-nected with the workhouse in Ireland.

As to emigration, no doubt emigration has been the law of nature from the be ginning, the human race has always been travelling, like the sun, from the east to the west. But if people are unwilling to the west. But if people are unwilling to leave their own country, you cannot tran-sport them for the crime of being poor. The aged and infirm of both sexes, little children and the helpless—and those who are needed to take charge of them—cannot be counselled by any one to emigrate. To force them would be sheer cruelty, perhaps death.

To profit by emigration there must be To profit by emigration there must be youth, vigour and intelligence, with a capability of engaging in sustained physical labor, or else capital and the resources of friends to fall back upon. In any event we must dismiss the idea of emigration as a present equivalent food to

hungry.

In summing up the causes that have led to the present distress, account must also be taken of the increased number of morial. And, if so, the prospect before us will be simply appalling. The bulk of the people will not leave their homes for the workhouse, and only comparatively few can or will accept the proffered aids to enjoyation. The result therefore will be also be taken of the increased number of evictions which occurred last year. From the Government Return, which is before me, it appears that, while in 1881 the number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 17,341, in 1882 they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 18,000 they rose the was 18,000 they rose they rose they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 18,000 they rose they rose to the awful number of persons evicted was 18,000 they rose they r

There, are, therefore, abundant reasons why we should assist our suffering breth-ren in Ireland as far as we can.

I will add a final reason why this appeal

should be responded to with special and exceptional generosity. A strong feeling has been naturally excited by the secret societies and the crimes committed in Ireland, which has tended to indispose people to subscribe again just now with their

to subscribe again just now with their wonted generosity.

But, let me ask, is it just to let the guilt of crimes committed by a section—a violent and turbulent section of the population, no doubt, but still only a section—upon the whole nation? Before answering this question let me sketch out a picture that stands before the world. Ireland has been going through a frightful crisis during the last few years—a crists such as we, with our various sources of industry and immense wealth, have had no experience of for centuries. I need examine neither into the remote causes and griev-ances nor into the guilt of some most deeply concerned in it.

ACTION OF THE HOLY FATHER.
But I behold in the midst of the tempest that has blown over Ireland, and the frantic conduct of a few, a calm and ma-jestic scene which will be contemplated impartially when present events shall have become matters of history.

A vision arose before the Irish peo-

ple in the midst of the storm, of the venerable figure of the Holy Father, clothed in white, the cross on his breast, admired the theory of th Peace be to you. It is I." The space, calming the troubled of the Fisherman has stood before Catholic Ireland, and before the world—first of all, an example in his own august person of patience, justice, and charity. Look carefully into these latter years. You will see the Vicar of "the Man of Sorrows" outrageously stripped of all his possessions, derided, and virtually confined to a prison He has suffered the truculent robbery of province after province, solemn promises to respect his rights having been made again and again, again and again to be broken. He has endured an armed invasion of the remnant of his States without even a declaration of war, the breach of Porta Pia, the mockery of the plebiscite, the deception of the guarantees, the assault on the corpse of his predecessor, the claim now put forward by the invader to legal right over the Vatican and its furniture—to say nothing of constant insults and tyrannical interference. He has become as poor and as dependent upon alms for the discharge of his office and the sup-port of his life as the poorest member of

his immense flock.

And during all these years of suffering and persecution what assistance has he received from the kingdoms of the earth what aid have they brought him, not in arms, but in the moral influence of diplo macv

He has received nothing but neglect, while his despoilers have received the has received nothing but neglect, support and applause of England and of

Such is the example, such the picture of the Head of their Church, that has stood before the Irish peeple in the midst of their trials. He has been in himself a sublime lesson of patience.

And what further lesson has he taught?

He has taught them that no provocation has been able to provoke him to violence he has been inaccessible to the temptation to stir up sedition, as he might easily have done from one end of Italy to the other—not one of his followers has resorted to the agency of Secret Societies, which would have sprung up, with the dagger, all over the Peninsula, at a word. On the contrary, everywhere he has preached patience, obedience to law, respect for authority. While himself the victim of injustice and persecution with-out parallel, he has again and again used his august authority in behalf of peace, in Letters Apostolic addressed to every turbed country of Europe—to the Catholics of Italy, France, Belgium, Germany Spain, Poland, Russia, and Ireland. Even

in the territories of Governments which have been giving missions the people are in the territories of Governments which have been the fiercest persecutors of the Church, he has interposed—returning, as he always has done, good for evil—to command his children to use none but lawful means, to bear injuries with patience, to shun Secret Societies and deeds of violence as they would shun a servent.

serpent.
Such is the venerable figure which has spoken to the people of Ireland, as the Prophet of God, words of truth and charity. Is he not the Vicar of the Prince of

tude and utility is one and the same; that the national cause should be kept distinct from the aims, purposes, and deeds of secret societies; that while it is lawful and just for those suffering oppression to seek their rights by lawful means, it is not allowable to make use of the assistance which crime affords; and that Divine Providence gives to the virtuous the enjoy-ment of the fruits of patience and welldoing, but subjects the evil disposed, after their fruitless labors, to heavy punishments from God and man."

AND OF THE IRISH BISHOPS.

And to complete this side of the picture, what has been the conduct of the prelates

of the Irish hierarchy?
Under the pressure of national anxiety and difficulties quite unexampled in any country in Europe, they have repeated, published, and spread over the land the injunctions of the Pontiff: they have enacted laws to restrain the hot-blooded enacted laws to restrain the hot blooded impetuosity of some of the younger and least experienced of their clergy; they have called upon the whole people in public addresses, signed by the whole hierarchy, to bear their sufferings with patience, to pay their just debts, to be satisfied with the employment of moral force and legal agitation. They have travelled quietly up and down their dioceses, bidding the people, by word, or simply by their presence and example, to be calm and walk in the paths of justice and peace.

the paths of justice and peace.
On the other hand, no doubt, there is a oriminal element in every population that is inaccessible to any influence but the arm of the law. Its turbulence will depend upon its opportunities and the cir-cumstances of the hour. To this has been added the action of a handful of desperadoes and their tools, and the engine of

terrorism and Secret Societies.

And having mentioned Secret Societies, a moment digress that the Bishop of this diocese may here unite his voice with the voice of the Bishops of Ire-land and of the Vicar of Christ, in proland and of the vicar of Christ, in pro-nouncing condemnation without com-promise on all Secret Societies, by what-ever name they may be called. Unhappily, branches of Secret Societies have been planted in some parts of this diocese, and, although we believe the number of Catholies tempted to join them has been ex-ceedingly small, still their salvation is most dear to the heart of their Pastor. Therefore is it that he now lifts up his voice again to warn all whom it may concern not to be deceived by professions of patriotism and mere appearances of virtue. The canvassers of these societies protest that their objects are purely philanthropic, patriotic, and even Christian; and assuredly their rules are frequently so drafted as to deceive the unwary, for they appear on the surface to be faultless, if not even edifying and devout. But be not deceived. The delthing of the Search Secretary The clothing of these Secret Societies, in outward profession, may be that of the lamb; inwardly they are ravening wolves. It is in Secret Socieities that deeds of violence, sedition, treason, and murder are hatched, while no single man seems responsible.

INFLUENCE OF THE IRISH CLERGY. But to return to the consideration of ore us and to conclude:—While lament. ing that excesses have been committed by some, and that neinous crimes have been perpetrated by others, let me ask what would have happened but for the influence of the Pope and the Catholic religion? of the Pope and the Catholic religion?
The English people have heard of nothing
but of the influences of evil and exaggerations of evil. Of the constant, quiet action
exercised by over 20 Bishops and 4,000
priests in their dioceses, and by the bands of missionary fathers, continually travelling over the length and breadth of the island, giving missions, hearing confessions, and preaching penence and love to God and man in every group of the population -of all this no note has been tal Press. Now it is certain that the great majority of the people have been docile to the teaching of the Church and peaceable. Coercion laws and physical force cannot compare the control of the control o calm a whole nation, without the influence of religion. That Englishman must be blind to facts and human nature, or steeped in a bigotry unworthy of considersteeped in a bigotry unworthy of consider-ation, who does not recognize upon the faithful Irish people the powerful influ-ences of the Catholic religion. Had these influences been withdrawn, Ireland by this time might have been floating in a sea

Had the historical circumstances of the two peoples, as exhibited in the cold and impartial pages of Mr. Lecky's *History of England*, been reversed, I know not what power would have sufficed to restrain us.

PRESENT CONDITION OF IRELAND.

Meanwhile, as to the present condition of Ireland, let me end by quoting extracts from two letters I have received from

Missionary Fathers in Ireland.

The first is from an English Redemptorist, of great experience in both countries, a man of high education, whose judgments I have always known to be singularly calm

and unbiased. He says:

"After ten years' absence from Ireland, have found the people morally much improved; less ignorant, more pious, more propos sober. Limerick, the city I know best, has a bad name in England. It certainly does not deserve it, Every paltry disturbance of rough lads is magnified by newspaper correspondents into riots and outrage. I think every group of streets in the sub-urbs of London would supply far more, if all eyes were turned thither and penny. a-liners were intent on supplying daily records of evil. Whatever may be the records of evil. Whatever may case as regards agrarian crimes, Ireland is

singularly free from all others. Another experienced Missionary Father, upon whose judgments I can thoroughly rely, writing from another part of Ireland,

says:
"In all the parts of Ireland, in which we

really very quiet, and anxious to attend peaceably to their farms and domestic duties. Here in Dublin, where we have given three Missions lately, we have been delighted to find among the working classes even in the working and corners of his mouth exhibited uneclasses, even in what were supposed to be the worst parts of the city, a cordial and unanimous repudiation of the society, doctrine, and works of the so-called *Invincibles*. Nationalists, old and young, equally and energetically disown and abhor them.

Here is a single sentence from his last Apostolic Letter, dated January 1st, and published by the Bishops in Ireland:

"The faithful people of Ireland should be firmly persuaded, as we have already reminded them, that the standard of rectitude and utility is one and the same: that the national cause described in the same is that the standard of the same is that the national cause described in the same is that the same is that the same is the same is no doubt sincere and deep sympathy with the advocates of Irish Nationality, and great unwillingness to bear down too hard on those who even unwisely and guiltily seemed to dare, act, and suffer apparently in the interests of the people, but no bad sympathy with crime, and especially cold-blooded.

Lastly, we have now the testimony of the Irish Judges as to the diminution of crime everywhere. "The Spring Assizes," writes the Irish correspondent of the Tablet, "attest a marked improvement. The falling off in the number of offences of an aggravated character is very striking, eing much less than at the corresponding period during the last three years. At Longford there was only one indictment. The Leitrim Assizes were finished in a few hours. At Clare the cases were neither numerous nor serious. Lord Justice Fitzgibbon, in his charge to the Grand Jury, commented with great satisfaction on the diminution of crime"—and so on from all

parts of Ireland.
I am, your faithful and devoted servant, + HERBERT, Bishop of Salford. Bishop's House, Salford, March 14th, 1883.

THOMAS PAINE.

Last Hours of the Great Infidel.

CENE AT HIS DEATH BED-AS RELATED BY BISHOP FENWICK OF BOSTON.

Philadelphia Press A short time before Paine died I was

sent for by him. He was prompted to this by a poor Roman Catholic woman, who went to see him in his sickness, and who told him, among other things, that in his wretched condition if anybody could do him good it would be a Roman Catholic priest. This would was an American convert (formerly a shaking Quakeress) whom I had received into the Church but a few weeks before. She was the bearer of this message to me from Paine. I stated the circumstances to F. Kohlman at breakfast, and requested him to accompany me. After some solicita-tion on my part he agreed to do so, at which I was greatly rejoiced, because I was at the time young and inexperienced in the ministry and glad to have his assist-ance, as I knew from the great reputation of Paine that I should have to do with one of the most improus as well as famous of men. We shortly after set out for the house where Paine lodged, and on the way agreed on mode of proceeding with him We arrived at the house decent looking elderly woman (probably his house-heeper) came to the door and asked whether we were the Roman Catholic priests. "For," said she, "Mr. Paine has been so much bothered of late by the other denominations calling upon him that he has left express orders with me to admit no one to-day except the clergy-men of the Roman Catholic Church," Upon assuring she opened the door and showed us into the parlor. She then left showed us into the partor. She then left the room, and shortly after returned to inform us that Paine was asleep, and at the same time expressed a wish that we would not disturb him. "For," said she, "he is always in a bad humor when roused out of his sleep; 'tis better to wait a little till he be awake." We accordingly sat down and resolved to wait a more able moment. "Gentlemer," said the lady, after having taken her seat, also, by his physicians that he cannot live and must die shortly. He sent for you to-day

because he was told that if any one could do him good you might. Possibly he may think you know of some remedy which his physicians are ignorant of. He is truly to be pitied. His cries when he is left alone are heartrending. 'Oh, Lord, help me!' he will exclaim in his paroxysms of distress; 'God help me! Jesus Christ help me!' repeating the same ex-pression without the least variation in a tone of voice that would alarm the "Sometimes he cries, 'Oh, God! what have I done to suffer so much?" Then shortly after. 'But there is no God?' And again, a little after, 'Yet if there should be, what will become of me hereafter?" Thus he will scream, as if in terror and agony, and call out for me by name. On one of these occasions, which are very frequent. I went to him and inquired what he wanted. 'Stay with me,' he replied, 'for God's sake, for I cannot bear to be left alone.' I then observed that I could not always be with him, as I had much to attend to in the house. had much to attend to in the notes. Then,' said he, 'send over a child to stay 'Then,' said he, 'send over a child to stay 'I hell to be alone.'

> happy, a more forsaken man; it seems he cannot reconcile himself to die." Such was the conversation of the woman who had received us, and who probably had been employed to nurse and take care of him during his illness. She was a Protestant, yet seemed very desirous that we should afford him some relief in his state of abandonment, bordering on complete despair. Having remained thus some time in the parlor, we at length heard a noise in the adjoining passage way, which induced us to believe that Mr. Paine, who was sick in that room, had awoke. We accordingly ed to proceed thither, which was assented to by the woman, and she opened the door for us. On entering we found him just getting out of his slumber. A more wretched being in appearance I never before beheld. He was lying in a bed sufficiently decent of itself, but at present besmeared with dirt; his look was that of a man greatly tortured in mind; his eye

never saw," she concluded, "a more un

tinual scene of debauch. His only nour-A Bonanza Mine

haggard, his countenance that of one con

of health is to be found in Dr. R. V. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription," to the merits of which as a remedy for female weakness and kindred affections thousands

ishment at this time, we were informed, quivocal signs of it, as well as of blood which had also followed in the track and left its mark on the pillow. His face, to a certain extent, had also been besmeared with it. The head of his bed was against the side of the room through which the door entered. F. Kohlman, having entered first, took a seat on the side on the foot of the bed. I took my seat on the same side nearer the head. Thus in the posture of which Paine lay, his eyes could easily bear on F. Kohlman, but not on me, without

As soon as we had seated ourselves. F. Kohlman, in a very mild tone of voice spoke concerning our invitation to see him. Paine made no reply. see him. Paine made no reply.
After a short pause F. Kohlman proceeded,
addressing himself to Paine in the French
language, thinking that as Paine had been
to France he was probably acquainted with
the language (which was not the fact,) and better understand what h he had at that time a greater facility and could express himself better in it than in

Paine interrupted him abruptly, and in a sharp tone of voice, ordering him to speak English, thus: "Speak English, man; speak English." F. Kohlman, without showing the least embarrassment, resumed his discourse and expressed himself heartily as follows, after his interruption, in English: "I have reed your head in English: "I have read your book entitled, The Age of Reason, as well as your other writings against the Christian religion, and am at a loss to imagine how a man of your good sense could have em man of your good sense could have employed his good sense in attempting to undermine that, to say nothing of its divine establishment, the wisdom of ages has deemed most conductive to the happiness of man. The Christian religion, sir—" "That's enough, sir, that's enough," said Paine, again interrupting him. "I see what you would be about; I wish to hear what you would be about; I wish to hear no more from you, sir. My mind is made up on that subject. I look upon the whole of the Christian scheme to be a tissue of absurdities and lies, and Jesus

Christ to be nothing more than a cunning knave and impostor."

I felt a degree of horror at thinking that in a very short time he would by cited to appear before the tribunal of his God, whom he so shockingly blasphemed, with all his sins upon him. Seeing that F. Kohlman had completely failed in making any impression upon him, and that Paine would listen to nothing that came from him, nor would even suffer him to speak I finally concluded to try what effect might have. I accordingly commenced with obsersing: "Mr. Pame, you will certainly allow there exists a God, and that this God cannot be indifferent to the conduct and action of His creatures.
will allow nothing, sir," he hastily replied. sir, if you will listen calmly for one mo-ment," said I, "I will prove to you that there is such a Being, and I will demonstrate from His very nature that He cannot

be an idle spectator of our conduct,"
"Sir, I wish to hear nothing you have to say. I see your object, gentlemen, is to trouble me. I wish you to leave the room." This he spoke in an exceedingly angry tone, so much that he foamed at the mouth. "Mr. Paine," I continued. "I assure you our object in coming hither was purely to do you good. We had no other motive. We have been given to understand that you wished to see us, and we are come accordingly, because it is a principle with us never to refuse our services to a dying man asking for them. But for this we should not have come, for we never obtrude upon any individual."
Paine, on hearing this, seemed to relax

little. In a milder tone than he had hitherto used he replied: "You can do good now: it is too late. I have Paine, for he is laboring under great distried different physicians, and their remettress of mind ever since he was informed dies have all failed. I have nothing now to expect" (this he spoke with a sigh) "but a speedy dissolution. My physicians have, indeed, told me as much." "You have misunderstood me," said I immedi-ately to him. "We are not come to pres-cribe any remedies for your bodily complaints: we only come to make you an offer of our ministry for the good of your soul, which is in great danger of being forever cast off by the Almighty on account of your sins, and especially for the crime of having villified and rejected His word and uttered blasphemies against His Son. Paine, on hearing this, was roused into a fury; he gritted his teeth, turned and twisted himself several times in his bed, uttering all the while the bitterest impre cations. cations. I firmly believe such was the rage in which he was at the time that if he had a pistol he would have shot one of us; for he conducted himself more like madman than a rational creature. "Be-gone!" said he, "and trouble me no more I was in peace, until you came." "We know better than that," replied F. Kohlman: "we know that you cannot be in peace—there can be no peace for the wicked; God hath said it." "Away with you, and your God, too; all that you have uttered are lies, filthy lies, and if I had a little more time I would prove i as I did about your impostor, Jesus Christ. Monster!" exclaimed F. Kohlman, in burst of zeal, "you will have no more time your hour has arrived. Think rather of the awful account you have already toffer, and implore pardon of God. Pro your head." Paine here again ordered your head." Paine here again ordered us to retire, in the highest pitch of his voice, and seemed a very maniac with his rage and madness.
"Let us go," said I to F. Kohlman; "we

have nothing more to do here. He seems to be entirely abandoned by God. Further words are lost upon him.'

Upon this we both withdrew from the coom and left the unfortunate man to his thoughts. I never before or since heard such a callous man. This, you may rely upon it, is a faithful and correct account of the transaction. I remain your affecionate brother,

BENEDICT, Bishop of Boston.

Don't be Alarmed

at Bright's Disease, or any disease of the Ridneys, liver or urinary organs, as Hop Bitters will certainly and lastingly cure you, and it is the only thing that will. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared cut by "Rough on Rats." 15c. Queen Mary and the "Reformation."

She had no doubt also seen that the most strenuous supporters of the new religion were guity of sacrilege, blashemy, lying, time-serving, treason, and immorality; she had witnessed the wholesale destruction of had witnessed the wholesale destruction of holy places and things, under the guise of religion. No wonder, then, that she clung closer and closer to her own faith, for she saw the evil, but none of the good which some folks say resulted from the heformation. Listen to what Latimer says of the "reformed" faith: "In times past men were full of pity and compasion, but now there is no pity, for your brother dies in the street." As regards reverence, he adds, "Surely in Popery they had a reverence, bur now we have none at all." Hooper says, "Another life is required than that which is led by the Gospellers nowadays." Ridley says that "Lechery and oppression, pride, covetousness, and a hatred and scorn of reliciousness. of religion were generally spread among the people." These robbers of the church, under the cloak of religion, destroyed ne-less than 645 monasteries, 90 colleges, 2,374 chantries, and 110 hospitals and col-leges; and as Belshazzar celebrated his drunken feast in the sanctified vessels of the Temple, so these reformers made carousing cups of the sacred chalices. Hallam speaks of the neglect of the peop Hallam speaks of the neglect of the poor, the corruption of the judges, the oppressiveness of landlords, and the frequency of murder, adultery, and divorce, as some of the results of the Reformation. Can it be wondered at, therefore, that Mary held in wondered at, therefore, that Mary held he abhorrence, a change of religion, which seemed to have prompted men not only to disregard the honest convictions and scruples of others, and desecrate the most holy things, but which had also been seemed to the s holy things, but which had also been so disastrous to the well-being of her people? As to "Persecution," on account of the number of persons who were excuted during the reign of Mary for differing from the law-established creed, she had been represented as the embodiment of every evil quality, and no amount of odium has been thought too great to heap on her memory. Persons whose minds are on her memory. Persons whose minds are warped by religious fanaticism, are apt, while reading the history of her reign, to rewhile reading the history of her reign, to regard the cruelties which took place then as the only case on record, and some historiane have, for political or controversial pur-poses, been careful to conceal, or slur over all the harsh measures which took place under the rule of previous and subsequent monarchs.

Public Confession and Repentance.

During the years 1872, 1873 and 1874 I labored in the Diocese of Cleveland in the capacity of a priest. In an evil hour, impelled by anger and yielding to pride, I abandoned my position, at the same time leaving the Church. I confess my apostacy was a rash and unjustifiable act, and altogether my own fault. It happened at a time when I was neither devout nor It happened at charitable, and when for the moment I had lost sight of the spirit and aim of a true priest.

For all this in better moments I have For all this in better moments I have tried to do penance. Having gone astray, I had to thoroughly learn that I could not return of my own light or strength, but only by the grace of God. Entering into myself, I hereby inform the public, which I have scandalized, my brethren of the priesthood, whom I have disedified, and in priesthood, whom I have disedified, and in particular the members of the congregations in which I have ministered, and which I have so deeply pained, that I have returned to the faith of the Holy Romax Catholic Church, and with my whole heart and mind, and of my own free will, and in humble penance, have placed myself under the merital indexes. the merciful judgment of my former or-dinary, the Right Rev. Bishop of Cleve-

land.
Pardon me, then, you whom I have scandalized. That a man has not done more than he did, has not lifted further his head against the true mother of the faithful, than turning himself from her is, I own, poor ground for pardoning him. Yet if you forgive me you can do more for me than I can do for myself. Yet if

As divine charity bids, pray for me to our gracious Lord, the Saviour, and His Blessed Mother, that I may yet have strength and time to render some satisfacon and to make some reparation to the Catholic public, so that in the blessed end, at least, we can say together gladly we are one in faith and one in charity.

A. M. Melli, Formerly priest of the Diocese of Cleve-

CLEVELAND, February 28.

"ROUGH ON RATS," Clears out rats, mee, flies, roaches bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

Remarkable and True.

Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, was cured of a fever sore of thirty-five years' duration, by six bottles of Burdock blood Bitters. He had suffered terribly, and tried many remedies in vain. He considers Burdock Blood Bitters a marvellons medicine.

The experiment which Messrs, Tuckett & Son entered upon when they commenced to make their "Myrtle Navy" tobacco was this: to give the public a tobacco of the very finest Virginia leaf at the smallest possible margin beyond its actual cost, in the hope that it would be so extensively ought as to remunerat; them. By the en of three years the demand for it had grown so much as to give assurance that the success of the experiment was within reach. The demand for it to day is more than ten times greater than it was then and it is still increasing. Success has been

A HINT WORTH HEEDING. Life loses half its zest when digestion is permanently impaired. Surely then a speedy means of restoring this essential of bodily comfort is worth trying. Every rank, every profession, bears its quota of evidence to the beneficent influence upon the stomach, and also upon the liver, bowels and kid-neys, of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, or celebrated Blood Purifier. What is the wise course suggested to the sick by this testi-mony? We leave to decide.—Harkness & Co., Dundas St.

Daughters, Wives, Mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening diseases from which you suffer, dispairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulater and unfailing tonic—Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your druggist for proof.

The Catholic Mecord mond Street.

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor.

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what thus been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am sonfident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in useful cost and exclusive medical parties, and all the force earnest when the clerky and lative of the diocese.

Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

Bishop of London.

4f. THOMAS COFFEY

Office of the "Catholic Record."

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. word of commendation to the Rev, Clergy and faithful laity of my dlocese in behalf or the Cartholic Record, published in Londor with the warm approval of His Lordship Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with it excellent literary and religious character Its judicious selections from the best writer supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday reading and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

pure liferature.
I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will constenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.
Yours fathfully,
†JAMES VINCENT CLEARY,
Bishop of Kingston.
LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 12, 1882.

THOUGHTS FOR THE TIMES.

"Know also this," says St. Paul, "that in the last days shall come on affection, without peace, slanderers, incontinent, unmerciful, without kindness, traitors, stubborn, puffed

up and lovers of pleasures more than of God, having an appearance indeed of godliness but denying the power thereof. Now these avoid.' sublime and comprehensive prayer, which we daily address to our Heavenly Father, we ask Him so to guard the devil. For our wrestling is not us, so to guide our footsteps, so to direct all our actions that we may principalities and powers, against not be lead into temptation. So the rulers of the world of this dark strangely, so perversely constituted ness, against the spirit of wickedare we that we but too easily suc- ness in high places. Therefore take cumb to the well directed efforts of unto you the armor of God that you Satan, efforts either of open malevol- may be able to resist in the evil day

ence, or simulated affection. Ever and stand in all things perfect." since that sad day, saddest in the annals of humanity, when the first mother of men yielded to the tempter, sistently made to encompass the there is in man a natural inclination to evil, an inclination consequent offered them but by means of the

entirely eradicate.

public faith. How little of the

garded as the seat and centre of civilization is now one vast camp of to redden with blood the valleys, the | gluttony: hills, the plains and the cities to which the God of nature has been so bountiful in his gifts.

In temptation there is indeed much danger, danger which no man with a just perception of the significance of salvation, much less he, who, by grievous and repeated transgressions age of which the reward shall be

and confidence in meeting the resol- and him only shalt thou serve." ute and unfailing enemy of mankind. "Be sober and watch," says St. Peter, "because your adversary the devil as a roaring lion goeth about seeking whom he may devour." Were our souls so confirmed in grace as to render futile every attempt of Satan, temptation should not cease dangerous times, men shall be lovers to be an object of fear. But above of themselves, covetous, haughty, all, if the gloom of iniquity overcasts proud, blasphemous, disobedient to the conscience, is it not to be feared, parents, ungrateful, wicked, without that if temptation then meets the soul, transgression will succeed transgression, crime will be superadded to crime, till that soul, once refulgent with the brightness of innocence, but now despoiled of virtue and of grace, sinks into the unrelenting grasp of its wary and untiring In that brief and simple but truly foes. "Put you on," says St. Paul, "the armor of God, that you may be able to stand against the deceits of against flesh and blood, but against

The temptations of the devil are so skilfully, so methodically, so perindividuals, families and nations. garrison. How vain, how futile the pearance of despising them." By self-denial, by frequent and fer- efforts of the brave and the true to yent prayer, man might, however, repel the assaults of the foe without say the people. "Their simple and costume teaches of itself."

with deliberation and emphasis, most virtuous amongst us must ever their poverty, for they have nothing asked, "been wrong in maintaining vein to a depth of over 280 feet, and following incident: A certain Arab were to make any effort whatever, find himself. The craft of Satan in their own individual right, that the Catholic Church is not hos- about 25,000 tons of ore have been chief informed his neighbor that a aye, even with all the disadvantages without and the falsehood of passion bring them on equal ground with the tile to progress? I do not believe I extracted and turned into bullion. Roman priest, after having cured a of their nature and position, if men within combine to render us an easy people and win them the esteem of have. You well know that amongst Two smelting establishments have sick man, refused to accept any reoffered anything like a generous re- prey to every iniquity. The high- all. The people, and above all, the priests there are astronomers, been built and successfully operated muneration. "That is well enough in sistance to the temptations which est, purest and most solid virtue children, require in the teacher a historians and admirable teachers. in Frisco, and refining works establish way," said the other, "but if that

former now subsists among men, can temptation constitutes one of its By their constitution the Brothers citizen, and they should not, there- more or less directly dependent on was too light. If he had been preeasily be determined when we reflect gravest dangers. Through one teach gratuitously. They are for- fore, be accused of resisting progress, the Horn Silver Mine. that crime is now pursued as a pro- temptation we may be led into a bidden to ask anything from the for it is not real progress to rush to fession, not crime of a nature very multiplicity of crimes. So sure as children, and are content with very destruction. You fear that you may sists of: closely connected with our eyil pro- we give consent to one of his evil little for themselves or their schools. be duped; as for me I ask it as a favor 1st. The mining claim, 1,440 feet chief, "as you do not wish to believe pensities as sinful and rebellious suggestions, so sure it is that he will They are indeed men who seem from heaven to be forever duped long by 600 feet wide, on the lode, me, let us test the disinterestedness creatures, not crime of a nature to endeavor to involve us still further specially designed for the work of after this fashion. You believe that and includes the mine. The title to of this Roman priest." excite admiration, nowever under within the meshes of iniquity till free primary instruction." served, by its bold and reckless ex- escape becomes at least difficult and Since M. Cousin bore such remark- render France more glorious, but possession of the ground for three priest to a sick man suffering from a ploits, but crime of the darkest and improbable. If on the other hand able testimony to the success and ef- herein you deceive yourselves. years, and a patent to it from the loathsome disease. The care, attendeadliest character. How little of we refuse assent to the temptations, ficiency of the Brothers, the latter France should identify herself with United States Government. the latter finds place in the world, he does not on that account desist. have, in the examination of their liberty, and you are not worthy to 2nd. Two smelter sites of five on the poor sufferer soon restored makes itself but too plainly and pal- He redoubles his ardor and industry scholars, achieved signal success. enjoy the protection of the republiacres each in the town of Frisco. him to health. The two Arabs then tion is given to the fact that the the new weapons of slaughter and Cousin spoke in terms so eulogistic of "To resume the discussion, I see on pied.

In the temptation of our Blessed for boys in Paris those directed by erty. To love the liberty of others ing of three shaft furnaces, a 40 armed men awaiting the command | ter of the holy gospel of St. Matthew, | ships, those in charge of lay teachof godless and unprincipled leaders Satan first tempted our Lord by ers, 25, and amongst the 362 pupils tain consciousness of pride, it is that crusher, and all other necessary ap-

> man live, but in every word that obtained 196, while the lay teachers proceedeth from the mouth of God." obtained but 84.

Foiled in this first attempt, Satan of God's holy law has placed his sal- set him upon the pinnacle of the for competition, and out of this numvation in peril and doubt, can afford temple, and said to him: If thou be ber the Brothers have obtained 1547. to dally or disregard. To meet the Son of God, cast thyself down, and the lay schools 494. In other temptation earnestly and generously, for it is written: That he hath given words, the Brothers impart an educawhen by the machinations of Satan his angels charge over thee, and in tion in results more than three times it presents itself, is to display a cour- their hands shall they bear thee up, superior to that given in lay schools. lest perhaps thou dash thy foot But this is not to be wondered at. great. But there can be no hope of against a stone. Jesus said to him: First, it is quite evident that religsuccess or of reward for the man It is written again: "Thou shalt not lous instruction imprinted on the who places himself in the very midst tempt the Lord thy God." Though youthful mind matures it for the acof temptation. Such a man surrend- again completely overcome, he did quirement of knowledge. Then the ers his virtue without a struggle to not desist. As a last resort he "took | brother consecrates all his faculties the dread and unrelenting foe of our Blessed Lord into a very high and time to the child; he has no human peace and happiness. The mountain; and showed him all the family to provide for, no temporal lot of that man will be ruin and per- kingdoms of the world and the glory interests to care, no old age to fear. of them, and said to him: All these He is entirely given to God and to Are we, reader, in a position to I will give thee, if falling down thou his school. The congregation of the combat the enemies of salvation? wilt adore me." Then Jesus saith to Brothers of the Christian schools was Are our hearts and souls so confirmed him: "Begone, Satan; for it is written: first founded in France. Its founder in divine grace as to give us courage | The Lord thy God shalt thou adore, | was a Frenchman, and in France is

> in sad contrast to the success with Brothers are now scattered throughcrowned. The wicked man proceeds children. in haste from crime to crime, now spent with sensuality, then inflamed with anger, now devoured by pride, and 234,995 scholars. again buried in despair. Avarice and prodigality seize him by turns are 217 houses, 2,359 Brothers, 388 till every shred of virtue and of schools and 73,990 scholars. truth interwoven by the hand of God about his immortal soul has snapped houses, 975 Brothers, 126 schools, and decayed.

At times, not content with gradual temptation, the arch-fiend makes prodigious efforts to overwhelm the soul by afflictions extraordinary in poiled him of wealth, killed his sons, ars. afflicted his body, sowed discord in the rebukes of his friends.

THE CHRISTIAN BROTHERS.

In 1838 M. Cousin, minister o Public Instruction in France, not a clerical either, bore judgment on the Christian Brothers. "God forbid," said he, "that

could think of excluding any one whatever from the work of popular elucation. Far from that, I will seek soul that no resistance could be to call to this noble work every good man, every man of enlightenment upon the certain and inevitable ad protecting influence of God's abiding without regard to creed or method.

"The brothers do not despise us."

Lord recounted in the fourth chap- the Brothers obtained 75 scholar- is that which honors a country, hon- horse-power engine and boilers, one classified, the Brothers had 234, the too which gives an individual his purtenances. "If thou be the Son of God, com- lay teachers 128. In 1868, out of 35 greatest honor." mand that these stones be made scholarships the Brothers obtained bread." Who answered and said: "It | 31, the lay teachers 4, and in 1878 is written: 'Not in bread alone doth out of 280 scholarships the Brothers

During a period of thirty years "took him up into the holy city, and 2041 scholarships have been put up the mother house of the order where-This discomfiture of Satan stands in the Superior General resides, The which his efforts are usually out the world, teaching thousands of

> In France, with its colonies, the order has 983 houses, 1437 schools

In other European countries there

In North America there are 91 and 34,818 scholars, while in South America there are 11 houses, 69 brothers, 10 schools, 2,917 scholars.

In Canada alone, the mother house being in Montreal, there are 27 number and character. Thus it was houses, 294 brothers, 38 schools comwith the holy man Job. Satan des- prising 201 classes, and 10,226 schol-

During the Franco Prussian war, his household and tormented him by especially during the siege of Paris the Brothers won the admiration of the people by their devotedness in caring for the wounded. The government, in a letter addressed to Frere Phillipi, the Superior General of the Brothers, spoke the sentiments of the people in acknowledging with gratitude the heroic services of many of the Brothers on behalf of the wounded and dying French soldiers.

SOLID TRUTHS.

During the discussion on the bill respecting religious associations, M. juncts of sin, darkness of the intellect grace and presence. The strongest But I feel bound to declare that it Jules Simon, an old republican, laid and perversion of the will, an inclincitadel reared amid the fastnesses of seems to me advisable to confide to bare the real motives of the radicals from Salt Lake City, and some 90 ation which the most constant vigil- nature, protected by every expedient the Christian Brothers especially the on the war they had declared on re- miles north of east from Pioche, ance, and most unmitigated severity, and appliance which the art of war charge of the commercial free ligious corporations. For his part, Nevada, in the San Francisco Minwhich even the most exact co-opera- could suggest or supply, defended schools, just as we specially charge he said, though a strong supporter ing District. tion with God's holy grace cannot by brave captains and fearless men, the Sisters of Charity with the care of the university, he desired its sucsuch a citadel could never offer tri- of the sick in our hospitals. First cess through its own merits and not trict was organized in August, 1871, When to this natural bent is umphant resistance to a foe of un of all, the Brothers are by their very by the suppression of competition. but did not become prominent until super-added the vanity and sinfulness flagging energy, indomitable cour- constitution consecrated to the ser- He stated very distinctly that that later, when the great value of the of the world, the craft and untiring of the world, the craft and untiring age and incalculable resources. The vice of the people. Then through which annoyed their enemies most which annoyed their enemies most of purpose, success of an enduring character can be achieved, as shown vigilance of Satan, it can hardly be a bravest hearts would quail before gratitude the people love the Broth- in the organization and activity of nized. This remarkable deposit of matter of wonder that so few men odds so wholly uneven, the strongest ers. The people are proud, and wish the religious bodies was the influence ore was discovered September 24, have just mentioned. correspond with the promptings of walls sink before an enemy so wholly not to be despised, and, with the they exercised in the training of 1875, by James Ryan and Samuel grace, that temptation and sin stalk irresistible. But how much more very best intention in the world, lay youth. "All men," said Jules Simon, Hawkes. A shaft was commenced forth hand in hand, disseminating readily would such a citadel yield to teachers, by the least assumption of "teach by the lives they lead, and he and had been sunk about 30 feet in sorrow, vexation and death amidst such a foe were treason to lurk in the elegant manners, may have the ap- who lives best, teaches best. The ore when the claim was sold Februpriest and the monk are those who ary 17, 1876, to A. G. Campbell, employed by His Eminence Cardinal most ostensibly teach; their very Matthew Cullen, Dennis Ryan, and Lavigerie and his clergy to produce

MINING IN UTAH.

One of the great sources of wealth possessed by our American neighbors in their vast territories west of the Mississippi, is certainly the inexhaustible supply of minerals. All our readers have heard of the mineral riches of Arizona, Utah. Color. ado and Nevada, not to speak at all of California. In these states and territories colossal fortunes have been within a few years made by men with no other capital to start on than brains, industry, and perseverance. These, however, constitute the essential elements of success, as has been proved over and over again. There may have been some few instances where men by mere good luck, as it is termed, and without any marked natural ability, without industry or determination, acquired vast fortunes in the West. But fortunes so acquired never prove enduring.

In the vast majority of cases wherein fortunes have been acquired in the West, their acquisition must be accredited to the full possession of sterling qualities of head and heart. We might mention many instances of success due to such qualities, but for the present will be content with the mention of that of Messrs, Matthew Cullen and Dennis Ryan, part proprietors of the Horn Silver Mine. These gentlemen. whose names betray their origin and race, have, by the possession of talent. industry and perseverance, achieved a success in mining operations that deserves special mention. They had no idle faith in what the multitude terms good luck. They started in life with the purpose of making their own luck and did it. They labored assiduously, as all men must, who wish to succeed, and now have the satisfaction of enjoying the fruits of their labor.

Some idea of the extent of their success may be formed from official statements of the value of the Horn Silver Mine above mentioned, one of the many interests in which their capital is invested. We have not space for any lengthened extracts from these statements, but as we have mentioned the Horn Silver Mine, will give the following, taken from an official report concerning it.

The Horn Silver Mine is located near Frisco, Beaver County, Utah, about 225 miles south-south-west

cope successfully with the obliquities and prevail over the silent but ter. easy way brings to them all good M. Simon then went into an elo- of having developed the mine and truth on the minds of the Arab popof passion, contemn the inanities of rible machinations of the traitor men especially of the working quent defence of the Church against brought the district to its present ulation is the exercise of charity. classes in town and country. Their an old, oft-repeated, but still not state of prosperity. These develop- Recently one of the missionaries in ties of Satan. If men, let it be said It is in this sad position that the good sense, their mildness, especially worn out calumny. "Have I," he ments have resulted in proving the Tunis, speaking at Dijon, related the beset them, society would enjoy the should, unaided by divine protection, patience without bounds; anyone not They do, indeed, offer resistance to lished and conducted in Chicago. priest refused to accept any gift for gifted with such patience should not tendencies which they consider bad, The town of Frisco now numbers the curing of the sick man, he did so The uncertainty and mutability of think of becoming a school teacher. but that is the duty of every good about 1000 people, all of whom are because that which was offered him

These are also patented and occu- took occasion to meet the priest,

ors a party, and, I say it with a cer- No. 6 Roots blower, one Blake

4th. Refining works at Chicago. having a capacity for separating and refining twelve and a half tons of base bullion per day.

5th. Two iron mines near Frisco, from which iron is obtained for flux-

6th. Two large store buildings in Frisco, built of stone and entirely fire-proof; the two containing a stock of \$60,000 worth of goods belonging to the Company.

7th. The telegraph line from Frisco to Beaver, about 40 miles.

8th. Charcoal pits, etc., etc. The mine has paid for all the above-named property, and paid for itself to the original purchasers,-Messrs. Campbell, Cullen & Co.,and placed large balances in bank to their credit, as net profits. The town of Frisco, containing a thousand inhabitants, was wholly built and is maintained, as we have said, by the business furnished by the mine, and its promise of future production is sufficient to have invited the construction of 150 miles of railroad.

The present net income of the Company is about \$1,200 per day.

The Horn Silver Mining Company was organized at Salt Lake City, on the 17th day of February, 1879. under the laws of Utah, with a capital stock of \$10,000,000, divided into 400,000 shares of the par value of \$25 each. The stock is full paid. unassessable, and entirely free from personal liability. On the same day all of the above described property, including the mine and appurtenances, was conveyed to the Com-

The gross value of the ore reserves. estimated on the basis of present prices, is as follows (in round num-

Silver, 33,000,000 oz., at \$1.13}......\$37,400,000 Lead, 160,000 tons, at \$110.......17,600,000

Total Gross Value..... \$55,000.00 The net value of the reserves, after deducting cost of mining, reduction, and marketing the product. calculated 40 per cent. of the gross product-an entirely outside and reliable estimate-after completion of the railroad to the mine...22,000,000

Total Net Value......\$33,000,000 These figures convey some idea of the value of this one mine to its possessors. We are no mere worshippers of wealth even when possessed by fellow-countrymen and coreligionists, but we do admire qual. ities such as Messrs. Ryan and Cullen have shown in the acquisition of their means. Their success, achieved by the exercise of such the youth of the country too fre-The San Francisco Mining Dis- quently led to attach light value to the obligation and necessity of working. By work only, work guided by the instances of success that we

CATHOLICITY IN TUNIS.

One of the most successful means sented with some pieces of gold, you The property of the Company con- would see how gladly he would ac-

the Brothers, amongst all the schools one side restriction, on the other lib- 3rd. The smelting works, consist- his hands a few pieces of gold. But

the missionary at once them. "I told you so," was umphant response of the Ara

to his, till then, doubting ne But the disinterestedness priest was now made so that he went home praising h ity and calling the Roman true man of God.

THE SIGN OF REDEMPT

The Germania Religiouse, louse, relates that a respecte chant of that city took action occasion of the removal of th fixes from the schools, whi him infinite honor, and canno produce excellent effects by others to do likewise. He p to merchants and manufactu have the crucifix placed i prominent position in their and factories. There are in of this having been done in stores of Lille. Another good tian thus speaks to the heads ilies on the subject : "It is no he says, "in stores and in fa that the place of honor she given the crucifix. It should such a place in our homes. It adorn, with its purifying beau sanctuary of the family, of while being the legitimate pre it is likewise the model." (same subject M. Baudou, presi the Society of Saint Vincent gives the following good cou the members of that body:

"Let each one," he says, " very next visit home see w there is not a crucifix in his If he sees none exposed to tion, let him ask if there be the house, and if not let hi pose to provide his family wi The offer once accepted let ea hasten to procure a crucifix a there be on the occasion of its placed in some position of ho the household some little re ceremony. Let the crucif adorned, no matter how sligh on the occasion of great feasts in Church or in the family the crucifix should be made an of special honor and veneration this be done," concludes M. B. "there can be no doubt that good would be done even i midst of families hitherto in

MERITED HONOR.

We are gratified to learn th friend, Mr. J. A. MacCabe, has elected President of the St. Pa Literary Association of O Mr. MacCabe is not only one ablest Irishmen in the Dor capital, but is a gentleman high attainments, mental co and upright life entitle him regard of our countrymen thi out the Dominion. The St. Pa Literary Association has done signal honor by raising Mr. Ma to its Presidential chair.

A GOOD SOCIETY.

There exists in Westphalia, the patronage of St. Augusti special organization whose ob is to promote the interests ar velopment of the Catholic press a late meeting of this body i decided to vote 600 marks a ye the benefit of any young mar with proper recommendations s declare it his purpose to devote self to the career of a Catholic nalist. This vote was made able any such deserving young to follow a course of philosoph political economy.

SACRED HEART CONVENT

During the past week Mother Superioress of the Sacred Heart Co London, took her departure for th vent at Sault au Recollet, near Mo The change was a source of sorrow many friends and particularly to the munity and pupils of the institut this city, to all of whom she had be endeared by her many excellent quot not alone in the capacity of Super but by her kind and careful me attention at all times.

Kind Words.

F. McGuire, Esq., of Ottawa thus to the Record in renewing his a subscription:—"Enclosed I send y for the ensuing year. I take pleas renewing the subscription, as the B should be in all Catholic families."

We would feel obliged to any c subscribers who would send us a c the Record of Oct. 13th, 1882.

the missionary at once dropped them. "I told you so," was the triumphant response of the Arab chief to his, till then, doubting neighbor. But the disinterestedness of the priest was now made so manifest that he went home praising his charity and calling the Roman priest a true man of God.

THE SIGN OF REDEMPTION.

The Germania Religieuse, of Toulouse, relates that a respected merchant of that city took action on the occasion of the removal of the crucifixes from the schools, which does him infinite honor, and cannot fail to produce excellent effects by leading others to do likewise. He proposed in China 41 Catholic bishops, 644 European to merchants and manufacturers to and 552 native priests, 34 colleges, 34 conhave the crucifix placed in some vents and a Catholic population of 1,092, prominent position in their stores and factories. There are instances of this having been done in certain is only one half of that of the European stores of Lille. Another good Christian thus speaks to the heads of families on the subject: "It is not only," he says, "in stores and in factories that the place of honor should be given the crucifix. It should have such a place in our homes. It should adorn, with its purifying beauty, the sanctuary of the family, of which. while being the legitimate protector, it is likewise the model." On this same subject M. Baudou, president of Irish people are prosperous and contented the Society of Saint Vincent of Paul. gives the following good counsel to the members of that body:

"Let each one," he says, "on his very next visit home see whether there is not a crucifix in his house. If he sees none exposed to veneration, let him ask if there be any in the house, and if not let him propose to provide his family with one. The offer once accepted let each one hasten to procure a crucifix and let there be on the occasion of its being placed in some position of honor in the household some little religious ceremony. Let the crucifix be adorned, no matter how slight, and on the occasion of great feasts either in Church or in the family circle, the crucifix should be made an object of special honor and veneration. If this be done," concludes M. Baudou, "there can be no doubt that much good would be done even in the midst of families hitherto indiffer-

MERITED HONOR.

We are gratified to learn that our friend, Mr. J. A. MacCabe, has been elected President of the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa. Mr. MacCabe is not only one of the ablest Irishmen in the Dominion capital, but is a gentleman whose high attainments, mental culture, and upright life entitle him to the regard of our countrymen through- It is easy for Englishmen to sneer at men out the Dominion. The St. Patrick's who embrace lives of celibacy and pov-Literary Association has done itself erty, who deny themselves family endearsignal honor by raising Mr. MacCabe | ments, the comforts of a home, the luxuto its Presidential chair

A GOOD SOCIETY.

There exists in Westphalia, under the patronage of St. Augustine, a special organization whose object it is to promote the interests and de- It must be confessed that they undergo velopment of the Catholic press. At a late meeting of this body it was decided to vote 600 marks a year for the benefit of any young man who with proper recommendations should declare it his purpose to devote himself to the career of a Catholic journalist. This vote was made to enable any such deserving young man political economy.

SACRED HEART CONVENT.

During the past week Mother Duffy, Superioress of the Sacred Heart Convent, London, took her departure for the Con-vent at Sault au Recollet, near Montreal. The change was a source of sorrow to her many friends and particularly to the community and pupils of the institution in this city, to all of whom she had become endeared by her many excellent qualities, not alone in the capacity of Superioress, but by her kind and careful motherly attention at all times.

Kind Words.

F. McGuire, Esq., of Ottawa thus refers to the RECORD in renewing his annual subscription:—"Enclosed I send you \$2 for the ensuing year. I take pleasure in renewing the subscription, as the Record should be in all Catholic families."

We would feel obliged to any of our subscribers who would send us a copy of the Record of Oct. 13th, 1882.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- Two Protestant gentlemen of Boston have had 50,000 copies of Bishop Ireland's address to the C. T. A. U. of A., at St. Paul, last August, printed for distribution in Massachusetts.

- A Chinese Catholic School has been opened in San Francisco. Fifty pupils, and many converts to the Church are being made among the Chinese population of that city.

- Archbishop Wood became a convert in 1826 while cashier of the Franklin Bank, Cincinnati. The following year he went to Rome, spent seven years in study and was ordained to the priesthood in 1844. He was consecrated Bishop in 1857, by Archbishop Purcell, and became Archbishop of Philadelphia, in 1875.

- According to recent statistics there are 818. The total number of Protestants is one-fifth of the Catholic population, priests.

- A rumor having gained currency that the notorious Buckshot Forster was to be appointed Governor General of Canada. most of the American papers scout the idea as absurd. We should not, however, be surprised were such an appointment made by a government which has become renowned for stupendous blunders. One good result might follow were the rumor to prove true, and that is, it would open the eyes of the Quaker to the fact that the everywhere but in their own country.

- One of the sensations of the past week was the arrest of two men named Gallagher and Wilson in England, charged with being engaged in the manufacture of dynamite. A considerable quantity of this dangerous article was found on the premises occupied by them. All sorts of rumors are afloat regarding attempts contemplated to blow up almost everything and everybody in the country. The cable man is in his glory, another opportunity having been afforded him to surround a small amount of truth with a mountain of falsehoods, all calculated to create a feeling of aversion for the Irish people.

- Father Horstmann, of Philadelphia, says that there is one thing about which the Protestants are mistaken. "The Catholic Church," he adds, "does not sanction divorce for adultery. Never. That was forever settled at the Council of Trent. In case of adultery they may live apart, but that only applies to bed and board. But for man to put one woman aside and marry another, never. England was lost to the Church because she would not allow Henry VIII. to marry Anne Boleyn. Her troubles with Philip the Fair of France, Frederick Barbarossa of Germany, all had their source in the inviolable law of God and His Church-'whom God has joined together, let no man put asunder.' The Roman Catholic Church never forsook a woman, and never will. In a word, marriage is of God and is absolutely indissol-

- A writer in MacMillan's Magazine thus alludes to the Catholic priesthood :-"I do not believe that any clergy in the world are more heartily devoted to their world are more heartily devoted to their duties as pastors and rulers of their flocks. ries of wealth; for the men who refuse an endowment must, to the well regulated English vicar or rector, seem simply insane. But the Irish priest, miserably paid, cheerfully shares the poverty of his flock, while the demands on his time are such as would affright the most devoted clergyman of the Anglican establishment. cheerfully, manfully, and with earnest good will, the work they have, as it were,

laid out for themselves." - We are told that in the year 1500 there were 80,000,000 Catholics in Europe. As there was no considerable number of Catholics in the other parts of the world at that time, then 80,000,000 were a total of all the Catholics in the world. Now let us see the increase. In 1881 there were to follow a course of philosophy and in Europe 149,000,000 Catholics; in the two Americas 47,200,000; in Asia 4,700,-000; in Africa 1,100,000; in Australia and Polynesia 400,000; making a total of 202,-000,000 Catholics in the world at the present time. Now subtract the 80,000,000 in the year 1500, and we have a net Catholic increase of 121,000,000. According to Schem's statistics of the world, there are in the world 106,000,000 Protestants since the year 1500, while the Catholic increase for the same time is 121,000,000 -- a difference of 15,000,000 in favor of the Catholic Church. Catholicity has therefore increased faster than Protestantism by 15,000,000 during this time.

St. Patrick's Literary Association, Ottawa.

The annual meeting of this association was held on Wednesday night, when the election of officers for the ensuing year took place. The attendance was large, the retiring president, Mr. Michael Starrs, presiding. The following is the list of the officers elected:—President, Principal MacCabe; vice-president, P. A. Egleson; record-

ing secretary, J. Latenford assistant record-ing secretary, Charles Murphy; correspond-ing secretary, J. B. Lynch; treasurer, John Casey (Nelson street); librarian, James Higgins; marshal, Patrick Pender; managing committee—P. A. Egleson, chairman, and Messrs. Dowling, Brennan, J. Casey (Dalhousie street), J. Reynolds, T. Burns, George O'Keefe, Bobert Starrs, and the officers elect.

The installation of the new officers will take place on Tuesday next .- Ottawa

FROM OTTAWA.

On Wednesday April 4th, Sir Leonard Tilley declared that it was not the intention of the Government to remove the 10 per cent. differential duty on tea imported

from the United States.

Mr. Cameron (Inverness), in moving for a statement showing the amounts charged in the public debt account of the Domin-ion expended on railways, canals, &c., in the different provinces, traced the history of Cape Breton and Prince Edward Island from the latter part of the seventeenth century, and complained that the former had not received proper consideration in the matter of railways compared with the latter. Motion carried.
On motion being made by Mr. McCarthy

for a consideration of the bill respecting

Mr. Ouimet moved in amendment that the bill be not now considered, but that, in the opinion of this House, the adoption of the bill would be unconstitutional and injudicious.

After recess Mr. Tupper (Picton) moved the third reading of the bill to grant cer-tain power to the Acadia Powder Com-Mr. Amyot moved in amendment that,

in the opinion of this House, the bill is beyond the jurisdiction of the Federal Parliament. Mr. Ives moved the adjournment of the debate in order that it might be thor-

oughly discussed and a precedent estab-Motion carried and debate adjourned. The following private bills were read a third time and passed:—"Act to amalga-mate the Presbyterian Ministers' Widows and Orphans' Fund in connection with the Presbyterian Church of the Lower Provinces, and the Widows' and Orphans' Fund of the Presbyterian Church in the Maritime Provinces in connection with the Church of Scotland, and to create a corporation to administer such funds—
Mr. Richey. Act to incorporate the
Board of Management of the Church and
Manse Building Fund to the Presbyterian
Church in Canada for Manitoba and the North-West-Mr. Ross [Lisgar.]

The House went into committee on the bill to incorporate the National Insurance Company, to wind up its affairs and relinquish its charter, and to provide for the dissolution of the said company.—Mr. White [Cardwell] in the chair, and reported

the bill with amendment.
On motion of Mr. Cameron [Victoria], On motion of Mr. Cameron [Victoria], the bill to unite the Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Ry. & Steamship Co. and the Nelson Valley Railway & Transportation Company into one company under the name of "The Winnipeg & Hudson Bay Railway and Steamship Company," was read a second time and referred to the Committee on Railways and Canals.

on Railways and Canals.

The debate on Mr. Ouimet's amendment. to the motion to consider Mr. McCarthy's bill respecting carriers by land was resumed by Mr. Casgrain, who said he thought the commercial laws of the Dominion should be consolidated and steps taken to decide what matters were within provincial and what within federal jurisdiction. The debate was adjusted on tion. The debate was adjourned on motion of Sir Hector Langevin.

The House went into committee on the bill to amend the Act to repeal the duty on promissory notes, drafts and bills of exchange. The bill was reported with amendments and read a third time.

Mr. McCarthy, in moving the second reading of a bill to amend the law regar-Legislature some time since, but which had been declared unconstitutional for that legislature to pass. He now, there-fore, introduced it here for the purpose of

making it constitutional. The bill was read a second time.
On motion of Hon. Mr. McLelan the House went into committee of the whole to consider a resolution to the effect that examinations be provided for those wishing to become masters and mates on in-

The resolution was adopted in committee, and a bill founded on it introduced

tee, and a bill founded on it introduced and read a first time.

On Thursday the Tariff debate was resumed. Messrs. Charlton and King spoke from the Opposition standpoint, while Messrs. Foster and Jamieson upheld the N. P. It is a subject well worthy remark that an unusually large number of new members have the members have taken prominent part in the debates of this session. Some have made a very good impression and will, no doubt, attain positions of influence in Parliament. Before the Interprovincial trade committee some important evidence was adduced during the week. On Thursday Mr. Robert J. Stark, of the firm of Stark Bros. grain and flour merchants, Toronto, was examined. He said that 18 years ago Mr. Chisholm, of Toronto, endeavored to inaugurate the trade between Toronto and Halifax through a vessel called "Her Ma-Halifax through a vessel called "Her Majesty," but the project lapsed through his failure and decease. There was much difficulty in the way of developing the trade, there being but one line of railway, which was scarcely sufficient to carry the enormous traffic which is going down there. The outlook was such that the trade could be largely developed, as they had just entered into such commerce. A greater impetus would be given to the trade if something could be done in the way of return cargoes. The matter, however, was a very important one, but comever, was a very important one, but complicated, owing to the connection of the intercolonial with the Grand Trunk, upon which route they were entirely dependent for communication between the Maritime Provinces and the Western section. Toronto being some 1,300 miles from Halifax they had found that the delays had been very annoying, and especially in winter as long a delay as six weeks had been known. This was one of the greatest obstacles to the trale, and in summer it frequently took thirteen days to ship the freight to its eastern destination. Western Ontario

used but little of the products of the Mar-

was used, and even then it and not go pass. Kingston. Messrs. Nairn, of Toronto, five years ago, used to receive coal from the Maritime Provinces, it was very poor, as it was taken from the upper seams; but since then the coal is of better quality The coal now being received was as as Pennsylvania coal, and was successfully competing with it. In Ontario there were 1,400 to 1,600 flour mills, turning out from 0 to 300 barrels a day (the average being 75); a great deal of which might be shipped to the Maritime Provinces, as the quantity required at home was easily supplied, the bulk at present going to Great Britain. At present they were sending such products via Boston to Annapolis, St. John and Halifax, or to where vessels can find a harbor, but Truro, where vessels can find a harbor, but Truro, Moncton and such places they could not reach, showing that they virtually depended upon the one Canadian line to get to these places. The freight from Toronto to Halifax is 7c. per barrel, 55e. being to Quebec and 15c. thence to Halifax. From Quebec to St. John the rate is 10 cents, or 65 cents from Toronto to St. John. 11 a line of propellers were established and

a line of propellers were established and competition, the rates would be cheapened. Saturday was the anniversary of the murder of Thomas Darcy McGee—one of the saddest and most brutal occurrences that has ever darkened the annals of our country's history. The memory of the gifted statesman will ever be cherished by Canadians, for the national life and conlidation of whose country he did so much.

ACADEMY OF THE SACRED HEART, WINDSOR.

One of the finest institutions, in an ed-

ucational point of view, in the town of Windsor, is the young ladies' academy of the Sacred Heart, situated on Ouellette street. One would at first sight in viewing the enclosures, garden, buildings &c., conclude that all this is magnificent in itself; but that idea sinks into insignificance when contrasted with the beauty and grandeur of the building inside. In 1870 I visited this institution, which was then a pleasing sight; but now I see a vast difference by the expenditure laid out for its improvement ever since—in a word, order and neatness are the terms applicable to such premises. And if order is one of heaven's laws, surely that law is well observed in the Academy of the Sacred Heart. On entering the different classrooms the visitor is immediately convinced that the young ladies are well intended in politeness, for no sooner than a stranger enters they are standing in their I visited this institution, which was then a vinced that the young ladies are vinced that the young ladies are vinced that the young ladies are large and well furnished, with a recitation room conveniently near each studying room, well fitted ently near each studying room, and his friend Paget were made of sterner stuff. The subduced parlay between the whisperers were the first access to a deliberation of the first ac also. On the east side there is a chapel where Mass is celebrated every morning by one of the priests belonging to St. Alphonsus church, Windsor. The music hall is very attractive to lovers of classi-When we consider the dimensions of that large building with its many departments, and observe the neatness and order in all the apartments, in everything from the dormitory to the parlor we must reflect that the life of a sister is that of work without ceasing. This location in the summer season cannot be too highly rated. It is one of the healthiest portions of Windsor and exhibits signs of industry and care by the number of fruit trees and flowers which surround the building, sending forth odoriferous perfumes which give vitality to the inmates within. Hence must it be said that such an institution is a boon to those to whom its utility is within their reach. If such a boon is conferred on those who come hundreds of miles to receive a polished education therein, how much greater interest is it to the citizens of Windsor, in whose midst it is situated? giving their daughters every facility to attend at a reasonable cost,

Windsor, April 6, 1883. A GREAT IMPROVEMENT.

where their minds can be fed by virtuous

and intellectual training so essentially

By the kindness of Rev. Father Feeney, we were permitted vesterday to examine the recent improvements of St. Augustine's Church, whereby the vestry and sanctuary have been vastly improved and made worthy of any of the finest churches. The vestry has been painted in oil, wall and ceiling, and handsomely stencilled and the woodwork grained. With the steam radiator, the room is now very complete and comfortable. On entering the church the change in the sanctuary at once strikes the eye, and is pleasant to behold. The main arch is supported by pillars in imitation of granite, enclosing ornamental stucce work of gilt on a blue ground, and making a handsome border to the walls and panelled ceiling of the alcove itself. The walls are tinted a freestone color, and the ceiling is divided into a number of panels separated by walnut beadings picked out in the finest gold, and resting at the base on granite brackets. Each panel is bordered with a handsome buff stencilling, which contrasts well with the sky blue which forms the main panel and is relieved by innumerable stars and dots of gold. The panels all converge to a handsome centre piece, the centre having a representation of the dove descending, the white of the plumage showing very clear against a vermillion ground with gilt rays. The rail at the front of the sanctuary is nicely finished in walnut and the panelling in white and gold. The work is admirably done and reflects great credit on the sanctuary at once strikes the eye, and is pleasant to behold. The main arch is supported by pillars in imitation of granite, enclosing ornamental stucco work done and reflects great credit on the Walker Bros., who did it all. The church is soon to be furnished with proper pews, it being expected that they will be in by July 1st. The congregation of St. Augustine's will in a year or two have a church fully furnished and ornamented in a man-ner fully in keeping with the architecture of the building. The new altar, of which we were shown a plan, will be a magnifi- ard), who cent piece of work, and will be handsomely set off when in place, by the recent decoration .- Dundas Banner.

When gratitude has become a matter of reasoning, there are numerous ways of escaping from its bonds.

True bravery is shown by performing without witness what one might be capable of doing before all the world.

"The last day of Henry Tudor had now passed, and the night of the dying agony commenced. It was a condition of fear-ful bodily suffering to the king, broken by ntervals of remorse and prayer. Had numan pride vanished? Had mercy reman pride vanished? Had mercy remed to the royal breast? Was the grat peace with the world? No! an of vengeance was to be consum-For a year or so before the king's gned by commission in consequence of the monarch's state of health. But in this special case the royal tyrant expressed his determination and pleasure to sign the Duke of Norfolk's death-warrant with his

Dean Hook justly remarks that nothing ore terrible than this scene can be im-gined: "At ten of the clock, when the ld sweat of death covered his face, when in dreadful agony from head to foot, the awfully prostrated monarch was making a awithly prostrated monarch was making a faint effort to sign the fatal document." The action manifested the mastery of ruthless spirit and evidenced the domination of a final impenitence. In the very arms of death he would destroy the living; on the threshold of the grave he would turn from the presence of his God to make one more sacrifice to the Enemy of Mankind. Yet even that thirst for the blood of an illustrious subject where we had of an illustrious subject whose age he had left nearly childless might not have been the last of the crimes of this unforgiving prince. A few hours more clapsed (two o'clock in the morning), and the sladow n the morning), and the shadow of death was casting a deep and solemn gloom upon the royal chamber. The end gloom upon the royal chamber. The end now came. The final contest was brief; and, in a pulse's throb, the spirit of the long-dreaded King Henry was wafted to the presence of that Omnipotent Tribunal where so many of his iniquitous judg-ments deserved to be reversed. A deathbed has been described as the altar of for giveness, where charity and tears com-mingle as the spirit of prayer communes. These attributes were absent from the dying couch of Henry Tudor, whose last, despairing words, chronicled by Anthony Browne, "All is lost!" expressed an awful

consciousness of the retribution due to a merciless, unselfish, and remorseless some forty minutes after the king's death, before the domestics could even partially recover from the dreadful scene they had witnessed, Lord Hertford and Sir William Paget held a conversation Sir William rages lied a conversation outside the apartment where the body of the dead monarch lay, still warm and hor-ribly convulsed in feature, the very sight of which made Sir Anthony Browne fall "last testament." Paget hesitated, and tling Protestant sects, settle down them-glancing at the door, half open, for a few selves into the mere religion of being good noments looked thoughtfully at all that men. It is all very well, it is moments looked thoughtfully at all that remained of his royal master and told Hertford that his "observation were ill-timed." The sudden appearance of Archbishop Cranmer upon the scene gave more confidence to Paget. A terrific storm raged at the moment (three o'clock in the morning). A look from one to the other was understood. Still they feared one was understood. Still they feared one was understood. Still they feared one was understood. morning). A look from one to the other was understood. Still they feared one another; nevertheless the first step had been table.

fore his death." This sentence contains a withering verdict, and is an exposition of out an enormous leaven of such ele from its fortuitous candor. question remains still unexplained: Did Lord Hertford and Archbishop Cranmer Leaving Mr. Ewer, and his cogent rearead for the predoomed boy-king, Edward VI., at any period of his painful regal pupilage, anything, even a syllable, from his father's last "will and testament?" Or what explanation did they give him as to the special command to have him educated in the ancient Catholic Church of England? Did they install the cated in the special command to have him educated him educ our land. This is shown by their indifference to and neglect of what their forefathence details the ancient Catholic Church of England? Did they impart to the young king his father's injunctions for Masses for his (the father's) soul's health and the due maintenance of the olden religion? Do the Protestant eulogists of Archbishop Cranmer approve of the unparallelled decrease. the Protestant eulogists of Archbishop Cranmer approve of the unparallelled de-ception in this regard of himself and his conferes in the Council? Do they approve the worst kind of perjury—the violation of solemn oaths sworn at the bedside of a

dving man? lifetime King Henry had drawn up no less than eighty-six "last testaments." "The king had," writes his devoted courtier,

two dogs licking up the king's blood. The narrator—one of the royal household —says: "If you ask me how I know this, I answer, William Greville, who could scarcely drive away the dogs, was my informant." The plumbers, who were informant." The plumbers, who were greatly affrighted, corroborated the above

The dismantled convent alluded to had een the prison of Queen Catherine (Howard), whose execution took place just five years before the corpse of her ruthless years before the corpse of her ruthless years before the corpse of her ruthless duniversity, Delegates from all the Gerplace. The reader will remember the denunciation of Father Peto at Green-man universities watched the proceedings. Konisberg was declared victor, having drawn blood fourteen times. Into such a transphere the student goes. If his denunciation of Father Peto at Green-wich Royal Chapel (1533), in the presence of the haughty monarch and his then idol-ized Anne Boleyn, when the fearless friar compared the king to Achab, and told him to his face that "the dogs would in like manner lick his blood." Some Protestant

ing secretary, T. Latchford; assistant recording secretary, Charles Murphy; corresponding secretary, J. B. Lynch; treasurer, John was used, and even then it did not go past ti, however, coincidence or the verifica-tion of prophecy, the fact stands, and needs no further reference from me. The Rev. Mr. Dixon, whom I have just quoted, describes Somerset's government.

as that of a usurper, and the period one of the most disastrous in English history. "The doings of unbridled fanatics and unscrupulous selfseekers made the late tyranny seem in comparison a time of law and order; and men who groaned beneath the Seymours and the Dudleys were prethe seymours and the Dudleys were pre-sently crying out for the church and the laws of Henry VIII. The magnificent architectural decorations were destroyed, the frescoes white-washed, and in the rood loft the royal arms took the place of the crucifix."—S. Hubert Burke, in Catholic

DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM.

Catholie Telegraph.

Cathone Telegraph.

We gave last week copious extracts, consisting of candid and startling acknowledgments made by no less a person than one Rev. F. C. Ewer, himself a Protestant minister, and rector of a Protestant Episcopal church in New York City, several years ago, at which time he created a senyears ago, at which time he created a sen-sation by the publication of a series of sersation by the profication of a series of series, issued afterwards, in pamphlet form, to prove what seemed to come, very strangely, from a Protestant and a minister, the disastrous failure of Protestantism

as a religious syste our readers, who may have met with these reasons of Rev. Mr. Ewer, for the first time, can not fail to have been struck with their force and effect. As we promised to continue these extracts, we now proceed to do so. The next consideration of the causes of the failure of Protestantism, Rev. Mr. Ewer openly and pertin-ently ascribes to the popular shibboleth of "the open bible," on which the Rev. lecter said :—
"The two basis ideas of Protestantism

are—first, 'the Bible, and the Bible only for Christians;' secondly, 'each man prac-tically his own infallible interpreter of it.' Now, the consequence of this is, that Protestantism has not fostered humility, but arrogance. It has not east over the individual mind the wholesome shadow of a distrust in its own ignorance, or partial views, or unexamined prejudices; but it has spread broadcast the rampant spirit of practical individual infallibility. And so these men, nursed in that school, absorbing the spirit from the very atmosphere about them, are perfectly satisfied unabout them, are perfectly satisfied unabout them, are perfectly satisfied. about them, are perfectly satisfied, un-alarmed, and at peace, each in his own partial or complete infidelity. Then, again, they see how these two ideas have led to the thousand conflicting sects of Protestantism, the splitting up of denom-inations on little petty points which their common sense tells them are unimportant; and so they gladly escape the maze in disgust, and, with a self-complacent down looking upon the whole field of batwas understood. Still they feared one another; nevertheless the first step had been taken. They had resolved to violate Henry's "most Catholic will," and to keep his death a secret for three days, till the conspirators had arranged their plans. clans.

Mr. Froude remarks that Lord Hertford say, 'any good man is a Christian.'

But "did not dare to make public the last conversation he had with the king the day be-Ancient civilizations could not exist withthe author's sentiments as to Hertford's actions at this time, not the less value tan, and the phrase a true Christian is a Another good man,' are by no means identical.

sons which will speak for themselves, let us pass to inherent, circumstantial e

ian congregation in the country, for it numbers no less than 2,737 members, and yet only 34 children were last year brought ing man? It is worthy of remark that during his fetime King Henry had drawn up no less ian eighty-six "last testaments." "The Rossitor, of the North Church, reports 660

with the following remarks, which we find in the Christian Standard. The Advo-

cate said.—

The sending of boys and young men to Germany for education is a hazardons experiment. The air is full of donbt, materialism, Sabbath desecration, dueling and beer. The German papers report the settlement at Berlin of a feud between the settlement at the universities of Kenishere. students of the universities of Konisberg and Heideberg. Duels were fought with-out seconds by three delegates from each university, Delegates from all the GerHALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Wast.

Evangelical Meekness.—St. Wast had the glory of leading, by means of his devout exhortations, King Clovis to the saving waters of baptism. He accompanied the haughty prince while on his way to Rheins to join St. Remiglus. Wast at that time was practising the hermetical life in a solitary spot near Toul. Having afterwards been raised to the see of Arras, he converted a multitude of unbelievers, and erected in different parts of his diocese a great number of new churches. His gentleness, affability and modesty won all hearts. The poor regarded him as their father, and never entreated him in vain; the rich looked upon him as their friend, as one who held their persons in esteem, and did not condemn the legitimate enjoyment of their wordly possessions; the unbelievers regarded him as a very oracle, and the Christians as a saint. After having exercised for forty years this ministry of charity, concilation, and apostolic labours, frequently illustrated by miracles, he died on the 6th February, 540.

Moral References—St. Wast had the followed the fields why the English in Ireland are Hated.

It is a painful thing to know that we that it is their affair more than ours that their country should be peaceful, content their country should be peaceful. The same had the first their d

AN HOAEST ENGLISHMAN.

He Tells why the English in Ireland

After having exercised for forty years this ministry of charity, concilation, and aposto lie labours, frequently illustrated by miracles, he died on the 6th February, 540.

Moral Reflection—It is but a little matter to convince the mind, if the heart be not won over; to demonstrate the truths of religion does not suffice—it is more account to cause it to be loved. Let us adopt, then, as our guiding-line of conduct the counsel of St. Paul. "To become all things to all men, to gain all to Christ."—(I Cor. ix. 22).

Saint Romuald

The Hour of Grace.—St. Romuald, born at Ravenna about the year 956, and brought up by parents who were Christians but in name, led a disorderly and worldly life during his youth.

Deeply impressed by the fatal result of a duel, wherein he had acted as second, and in which his own father killed a relative, he betook himself to a neighbouring monsatery to seek there some rest, and allow his emotion to calm down. He there gave himself up to meditation, sorrowing, and praying; he resolved to prolong his stay there and make a "Retreat." His salvation became more assured, and he assumed the monastic garb. He even ended by gaining over his father to adopt a like resolution, although he had erewhile, on receiving intelligence of his son's determination, given way to an exceed to cause, cridinarily speaking, it does not come anew; hence Divine Wisdom haths aid: "Defer not from day to day to be converted to the Lord, for mercy and worst quickly come from Him, and His wrath visiteth sinners."—(Eccles, v. 8.)

Saiut John of Matha.

Works of Mercy.—John de Matha, born

must keep the peace, repress crime, and restore the confidence which will make capital flow upon the lands left now deso-late. Irishmen must be made to know

A CHRISTIAN DEMOCRAT.

—Sterling (Scotland) People's Journal.

THE STAGGERING SECTS.

Baltimore Mirror.

Baltimore Mirror.

There is no home, wrote the novelist, that has not a skeleton in the closet. That may be bad enough for the home where the skeleton is hidden, and when the skeleton comes into public establishments things are made much worse.

There is the Salvation Army of our Protestant friends, and it, too, has got its skeleton in earnest. The "Skeleton Army" has arisen as its foe. Protestant fanaticism had its fling in the Salvation Army, and another form of the fact of Protestantism confronts it. The soldiers Protestantism confronts it. The soldiers of the Salvation Army cannot go into any of the Salvation Army cannot go into any city now and begin its peculiar strategy but it is met by the warriows on the other side. The latter parade the streets with banners bearing the device, "His Satanic Majesty," "Fanaticism," "Blasphemy." Skeletons are painted on them, and they carry coffins and flourish death's heads and cross-bones as the emblems of their war. their war.

We really feel for the poor zealots who

because, crdinarily speaking. It does not come anow. Hence Divine Wisdom hath said: "Defer not from day to day to be converted to the Lord, for mercy and wrath quickly come from Him, and His wrath visiteth sinners."—(Eccles. v. 8.)

Saint John of Matha.

Works of Mercy.—John de Matha, born in Provence, towards the middle of the twelfth century, of devout parents, and carefully trained in piety, dedicated himself at the same time to practices of Christian charity. During the course of his studies at Aix, and subsequently, while at Paris, he loved to set apart certain days in the week, for the purpose of frequenting the houses of refuge and the hospitals, and ministering to the poor and the sick. When he was ordained priest, after having completed his course of theology, he conceived, on the day of his first mass, the project of founding a new order, devoted to the ransoming of captives. A number of Christians who had been captured by pirates were then kept languishing in chains by the Mussulmans in Africa.

The new order was known as the "Trinitarians." John de Matha himself accomplished the first expedition for the "Trinitarians." John de Matha himself accomplished the first expedition for the exception of the captives and finally "Challed the statute body of the propert of t

sand Spain, incessnilly exposed to outget court reatment, and to the loss of their faith. The new order was known as the faith. The new order was known as the policy. Would they govern Ireland with the property of the prop

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We really feel for the poor zealots who are thus annoyed, because there is added to it insult, outrage and disorder; but it all is in accord with Protestant theory, as we have often before shown. The "Skeleton Army" has as good a right to invade the world as the Salvation Army, according to the theory upon which that heavenly military force is founded.

Poor Luther, the ornament of Protestant history, a few years after he began his Protestantism was very much annoyed to find that there was another kind of Protestantism rising, and he attacked it very ferociously.

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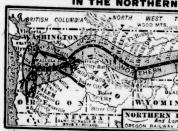
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situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
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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
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and Painting, form extra charges. For turther particulars address, Mother Superior.
41.19

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The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses! The Testimoniais Received from Those who have Our Crosses?

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.

Yours in X.

Bro. Joachim.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February, 16th, 1881.

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical of the entury. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first Isaw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in as it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, ithen overwhelmed the writer, the kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of inght Isawe presented with a cross; it is His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easten, Pa.; Convent of Good Shepherd, Baltimore, Md. Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses,

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses. If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, cruciffixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any article of a For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a lorch of faith the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night. \$1.00 each for Crosses.

\$2.00 each for Crucifixes, 9 inch figures. \$3.00 each for Crucifixes, 17 inch figures. \$3.00 each for of Statues B. V. or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

Respectfully.

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and Ague

Read one of the testing of which we could give their stable.

"I certify the Jaw to dwith Catarrh in the head, gad! ering the head, gad! ering of the head, gad! ering at high to the head and back. After give undreds of dollars to doctors of the agive undreds of dollars to doctors of the agive year's stekness."

MRS JAMES MCKELL.

202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont
The above statement of my wite's isoo prect."

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Letter from Mr. Wm. Harris, Bread and Cracker Baker, 14 Market Square, Hamilton.

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Yours truly, WM. J. HARRIS.

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INDEX DISEASES, COMPLAINTS AND ACCIDENTS IN HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL IS TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR COUGHS, SORE THROAT, CROUP

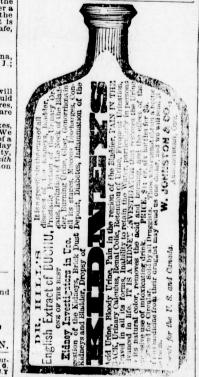
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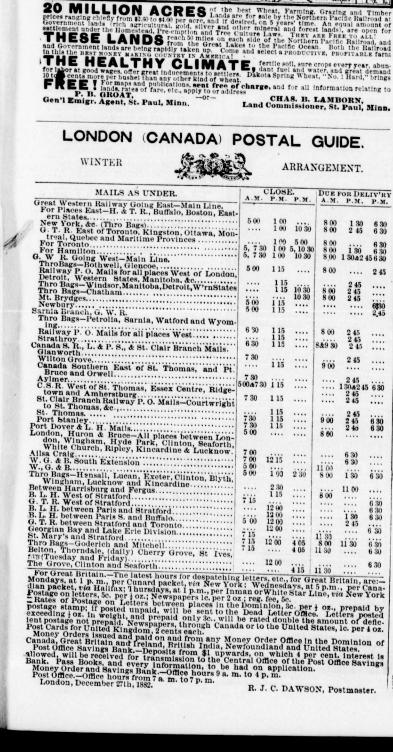
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LATEST CABLE NEWS.

London, April 5, 1883.—The Criminal Code Bill, which has just been introduced, is the most dangerous attack on the personal liberty of those engaged in political movements ever attempted in England. It permanently establishes the system of Star-chamber inquiry, house-searches by day or night, the compulsion of evidence by imprisonment until the witness yields, the hearing of cases in prison cells and elsewhere to the exclusion of the public, and the trial of every case in the Court of Queen's Bench by special in the Court of Queen's Bench by special jury, to which no challenge by prisoners is allowed. The application of the Bill to England as well as Ireland makes the matter worse instead of better, because Irishmen resident in England will be the only persons treated unfairly. The Star Chamber Inquiry will take place in Scot-land Yard instead of Dublin Castle, and all Irish organizations will be outside the pale of the law. Its effect in Ireland will

be to establish a perpetual Coercion Act.

Absolute lukewarmness or ignorance regarding the Bill prevails among the English members, and the fight will probably the left extrapts. lish members, and the fight will probably be left entirely, at least in its first stages, to the Irish members. The Cabinet propose to smuggle the Bill through by means of the Grand Committee, where there are only four Parnellites, and only two of those—Parnell and Sexton—strong men. Earl Spencer has entirely abandoned the idea of connecting the Parliamentary party with the murder conspiracy
In reference to the mention made of

the "Kilmainham Treaty" in the House of Commons, Mr. Parnell emphatically denied having initiated communications with the authorities. It is notorious that for months before their release the three members were almost daily in receipt of messages and begging letters from friends of the Government asking them to leave prison on easy and even sham conditions. Gladstone did not venture to contradict Parnell's statement

Parnell's statement.

The gas-works in London are carefully guarded against surprises, and none but known and trusted hands are allowed on the premises. The War Office has taken question of explosives in hand with vigor and determination. Among other measures taken for the purpose of thwart-ing dynamite workers it has ordered that experiments be undertaken with a view of preparing an analysis of the various forms, and the component parts of all substances that are capable of being employed as explosives. The result of their work will be given to the police, and it is believed the ingenuity of the men who are now engaged in the manufacture and use of these contrivances will be thwarted by this means. by this means.

The Post Office at Cork is occupied by a

The Post Office at Cork is occupied by a force of police, as threats have been made to blow up the building.

It is said that the police have reason to believe that an infernal machine factory has been established near Cork. Their activity in certain matters is indicative of a movement which they have will lead to a movement which they hope will lead to its discovery.

s discovery.

A laborer named Morgan was arrested A laborer named Morgan was arrested in Cork on Monday on a charge of con spiracy. He was employed on board a steamship plying between England and Cork, and is suspected of having used his position to facilitate the carrying of arms and explosives over and hither. An important document and a quantity of a compound used in making dynamite was found on his person. He was arraigned in Court on Tuesday, and remanded for eight days.

eight days.

A gentleman from Eton, of high position, has deposed that he saw Lady Florence Dixie the whole time she was standing on the spot where the alleged outrage was committed, and saw Lady Dixie walk away without anybody accesting her. It is thought her ladyship received her quietus in the House on Thursday night week, when the Home Secretary stated that no further inquiries would be made into the matter, as there was nothing in it. Victoria is very much annoved Queen Victoria is very much annoyed about it, having manifested great sympathy for Lady Florence, and her faithful servant and celebrated gillie, Mr. John Brown, having lost his life in his efforts to reach a solution of the mystery. He was sent from Windsor to Lady Florence Dixie's to inquire into the circumstances of her outrage, and what with the inclemency of the weather and the mystification. ency of the weather and the mystification into which her ladyship planged him, he took to his bed and died.

The London Daily News says Mr. Parnell has finally arranged to go to America in the second week of April, but that he has not yet decided to accept the invi-tation to the Philadelphia Convention.

It is announced that Mr. Parnell will starts on his expected trip to the United States and Canada. He wishes to hold a conference with the organizers of the Irish National League as to the interests of that organization in Ireland and respecting his movements while in America. The visit is therefore looked upon as of no little im-

portance.
Michael Davitt, from his prison, has written a vigorous letter to the Young Ireland Society of Glasgow, in which he says that the dynamite policy can only have the effect of exasperating the English democracy. democracy. He declares that it would be far better to work and wait for another

citizen of the ancient capital.

After a protracted illness, borne with Christian fortitude and resignation, his spirit passed away on Sunday morning, amidst the grief of an affectionate family, and the sorrow of a community to whor his many excellent qualities were known for half a century. Mr. Murphy was a man of fine ability, as well in a literary as in a mechanical sense. At one time a large contractor, his energy and enterprise created and stimulated employment in the city of his adoption; and the beneficial results made comfortable many a domestic hearth. Possessed of a fine education, his elisure hours were sometimes devoted to literary pursuits; and the newspaper press of his own neighborhood as well as that of more distant places, gave evidence of a for half a century. Mr. Murphy was a ner's Hotel. Mr. Kelz was presented with

clear and powerful intellect, a mind well stored with knowledge of past and present events and a pen that never quailed in the assertion of truth. His was a trusting and generous nature. Freely he gave of his means, nor questioned whether those in need were of this creed or that; and thus he was beloved and respected as a friend kind and benevolent to all. The good that he did in this life will long he good that he did in this life will long be remembered, and his name will be chershed as that of a man of uncompromising nonor and integrity.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The Recording Secretary of Branch No. 1, Windsor, sends us the following resolution "to be published under the head of C. M. B. A. Notes," and stating that "it was adopted at a recent meeting of Branch

Moved by Mr. F. Cleary, seconded by Mr. J. E. Connelly, that this Branch regrets the loss sustained by the Grand Secretary, by the failure of Mahon Bros. Bank at London. This Branch is however of opinion that the Grand Secretary is not supported by the Grand Secretary is not supported Bank at London. This Branch is however of opinion that the Grand Secretary is not entirely blameless in the matter, that the depositing of the funds of this association in a private and irresponsible banking concern was a very imprudent act on his part. Said funds should have been deposited in a chartered bank. That this Branch having promptly remitted assessment No. 17 within the proper time, placed the Grand Secretary in a position to pay over the same to the proper officer, and therefore this Branch fails to see that the Grand Secretary has performed all his C. M. B. A. duties according to the constitution of our duties according to the constitution of our Association. That this Branch refuses to assist the Grand Secretary as requested by

Yours respectfully, J. M. Meloche,
Rec. Sec. Branch 1, C. M. B. A., Windsor.
We would take no notice whatever of
the foregoing resolution, were it not that its designers were so particularly anxious its designers were so particularly anxious to have it made public, and that its statements might probably have a detrimental effect on our C. M. B. A. in Canada, by endeavoring to show that the officer of our Grand Council who has the most important part of the C. M. B. A. work to perform, has been remiss in the principal part

of his duty. Several Benefit Societies had funds de-posited in the Mahon Bank; also numbers of our business men and some of the shrewdest financiers of this city, and strange none of them saw the "very im-prudent act" until the 20th Feb. All other Branches in Canada paid No.

17 Assessment in constitutional time as well as Windsor Branch, and the time allowed the Grand Secretary to remit the total amount to the Supreme Treasurer had not expired at the date of bank-failure. Not one of the Grand Council Secretaries remitted said assessment until after said date. We have yet to learn that certain members of Branch No 1 have a more thorough knowledge of our constitutional requirements, or are better qualified to understand our laws and regulations than members of any of our other Branches, although it might perhaps be advisable at our next convention to endeavor to elect to that very easy and remunerative office of Grand Secretary, one of those good, in-fallible, never guilty of an imprudent act. members; such a member is certainly act, members; such a member is certainly deserving of a good position in our Council. "Branch No. 1 refuses to assist the Grand Secretary as requested by his letter of Feb, 24th." The Grand Secretary does not remember requesting the assistance of Branch No. 1 in said letter, or any other letter, and neither the Casal Secretary. neither the Grand Secretary nor the Asso-ciation will become bankrupt by the action of Branch No. 1 in its not acting in har-

just, however, to state, that there are members of Branch No. 1 not at all in accord with the spirit of the adopted resolution. "Grand Secretary has performed his C. M. B. A. duties," we refer our readers to the Supreme President's letter in last week's

notes; also to the following

mony with our other Branches volunteering to help make good this loss. It is but

I assure the Grand Council of Canada that its Grand Secretary is second to none in the Association. Under his very in the Association. Under his very efficient management the affairs of your Council are in a very satisfactory condi-tion. The Secretary of the Grand Council of Canada has been as attentive and punctual in remitting Beneficiary money as the Secretaries of the other Grand Councils, and the Supreme Council finds ao fault with Mr. Brown, Grand Secretary of Canada, in the discharge of his C. M. B. A. duties,

C. J. HICKEY.

far better to work and wait for another twenty years than to play into the hands of Ireland's enemies by giving rein to despair and revenge.

DEATH OF MR. T. J. MURPHY, OF QUEBEC.

Tay Brown was certainly unfortunate, but the same thing was liable to happen any person in a like position, and I have no doubt this little experience will eventually redound to the welfare of our Association at large. I am pleased our Branches have acted with a sincere fraternal spirit in this matter, and not allowed our Secretary to suffer the whole of this certain, never regret it.

HIGHLY ESTEEMED GERMAN CITIZEN. A HIGHLY ESTEEMED GERMAN CITIZEN.
On Monday evening a banquet in honour of Mr. John Kelz was given by a number of his German fellow-citizens at Windriener's Hotel. Mr. Kelz was presented with a handsome gold watch chain. The inscription on the watch reads as follows:—
"The remembrance that such a man will leave behind him, in the minds of those indians and others, might well be envied by a Wellington."

go to the Rev. John McDougall and ask his advice, and if he counsels them to largest potato, carefully peeled by Margaret Mellows:—
"The remembrance that such a man will leave behind him, in the minds of those indians and others, might well be envied by a Wellington."

A true story, indeed to God save the instance of the restance of the rest

In addition to the positions which he holds in other societies, Mr. Kelz is President of Branch No. 15 of the C. M. B. Association; and District Deputy and 2nd Vice President of the Grand Council

During the year 1882, the (had forty-four deaths, and pot to the heirs of those deceases To pay this amount, the Supreme Council had to issue but 17 assessments. How can we make a greater provision for our families hereafter, by such a small outlay at present, than becoming a member of this

Sam. R. Brown, Sec. G. Council.

RESOLUTIONS OF CONDOLENCE.

At the regular meeting of the Father Mathew Total Abstinence and Literary Society of Hamilton, held on Thursday evening, March 29th, 1883, the following resolutions were unanimously adopted Whereas,—The ever just and merciful God has been pleased to remove from earth, our beloved and late fellow member, Michael Joseph Mahony, who departed this life on Friday, March 23, 1883, and Whereas,—While bowing with humble submission to the will of the Most High,

we desire to give expression to the feeling f serrow which animates us on the death of one who possessing all the attributes of true Christian, was an admirable example of those virtues which he sought to in-stil into us, and who by his zeal in advancing the cause of Total Abstinence, as well as in promoting the welfare of the members of our Society, endeared himself to all. Therefore be it

Resolved,—That we tender the bereaved family of deceased our sincere and heartfelt sympathy, in this their hour of deepest sorrow,—knowing well that to be deprived of one whose life was so upright and pure, whose Christian faith was so undoubted and whose every word, act and deed was prompted by a strict sense of justice and manliness, will be a most painful blow to them, but that they shall find a never ceasing consolation in the hope of that future where the sundered ties of earth are re-united. Further

Resolved,—That a copy of these Resolutions be presented to the afflicted family, be sent for publication in the Catholic papers of Ontario, and entered on the

society's books, Committee—John G. Robertson, Jere-miah Buckly, Thos. J. Kelly, John. M. Brown, Patrick J. McCarthy.

JOHN McDOUGALL AND THE INDI-ANS.

"When the Government of Canada found it necessary to establish a corps of Mounted Police in the North-West Terrimarriage bond? And if he can give none, why should Christians countenance such why should Christians countenance such why should Christians countenance such

"The late Rev. Geo. McDougall, hearing of the march of the Indians, knew what fearful consequences might arise from it. He called his son John and said, 'John, can you overtake those Indians.'

""Well,' said the father, 'I want you to try and overtake them and explain to them the object of the Government in sending out the Mounted Police. Tell them that they are not coming to fight against them, but, on the contrary, to protect them. But remember that these Indians are all pagans, and you take a washall make it would be a powerful conservative influence.—Zion's Herald.

The Austrian Guest.

"I don't know," said Margaret, "how washall make it would be a powerful conservative influence.—Zion's Herald.

Since my election as President of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A. I have found the work of our Grand Secretary performed in a very efficient and satisfactory manner. His books are well kept, and to his unceasing interest and energy in the C. M. B. A. cause is mainly due the success of our association in Canada. All our officers are doing what they can with the time at their command; but the burden of the work is undoubtedly with our Grand Secretary. The loss of No. 17 assessment to Secretary.

The system was certainly unfortunate,

From a contemporary we learn the sad news of the death of this old and esteemed our Secretary to suffer the whole of this loss himself. The Branches that so heartly volunteered their assistance will, I am though pagans, hold him in such high go to the Rev. John McDougan and his advice, and if he counsels them to

clear and powerful intellect, a mind well stored with knowledge of past and present events and a pen that never quailed in the assertion of truth. His was a trusting and generous nature. Freely he gave of his means, nor questioned whether those in need were of this creed or that; and thus he was beloved and respected as and thus he was beloved and respected as a selected as a s on this march to what is now Fort Macd, either in a hostile or friendly spirit.

leod, either in a nostile of fileday. Neither did they ever have any intention of doing so. The official report of the Commissioner, Col. French, will vouch for M B. A. "old timer" will do the same for both statements. This knocks on the head, so forthers. The Council affecting conversation between the Rev. George and his son could not possibly have taken place; the "noble young man" did not bravely mount his horse and day and night pursue the warlike Indians; the Indians did not "form a cordon of pro-tection around the Police and conduct them safely to their destination, with honor;" and, in short, the truth has been so fearfully and wonderfully mangled that I find it hard to guess what the Rev. George McDougall and his noble son did do. I need not advert to the latter patr of the lecture for it is clearly as it is clearly as it.

> the first.
>
> The whole story, indeed, is so absurd that one is tempted to ask where the Rev. Dr. Rice could have obtained his informa-tion. The Rev. John McDoagall could not have given it, for he is a clergyman and of course would not make such a tis and of course would not make such a tissue of lies—statements, and Mr. David,
> John's brother, could hardly have been the
> author, for his reputation for veracity
> forbids that assumption. But whoever
> was the informant, he is decidedly a "big
> chief" in the art of perverting the truth.
> North-Westerners, alas! have the reputation of being all adepts, but this man
> "takes the cake." "takes the cake."

the first.

I do not know that I would have occupied so much of your valuable space but for the reflection that such stuff as this, being dished up at missionary meetings through Eastern Canada, causes false impressions to be circulated concerning the country, the Police, the Indians, and the should contribute his mite to putting a yarns about our country.
more of them. I am, sir,
Yours truly,
A "74" MAN. stop to it. We have had enough such yarns about our country. Let us have no

A FAIR-MINDED PROTESTANT'S OPINION.

The Roman Catholic Church recognizes marriage as a sacrament, essentially religious, to be entered into only with the ious, to be entered into only with the sanction of the Church, and not to be dissolved except on account of the one sin which the Scriptures recognize as a suffi-cient cause. It is only in Protestant or non-Catholic countries that marriage is re-garded as a civil contract, and numerous causes for annulling it are recognized by law. We do not now enter upon any con sideration of the comparative morality of Catholic and Protestant nations considered as a whole. It would not be fair to judge the Catholic Church by the practices of those who are nominally Catholic but not To the Editor of the Gazette.

SIR,—I enclose the following article clipped from the Aboriginal, published at St. John, N. B.

"A TRUE STORY, TOLD BY REV. D. RICE, PRESIDENT OF THE CANADA METHODIST CONFERENCE, IN EXMOUTH CHURCH.

"A Canada Trice who are nominally Catholic but not religious at heart, no more than it would be fair to judge the spirituality of Protestant churches by the works of those in Protestant communities who are not of the fold of the churches.

What reason can any Christian give for denving the authority of the New Testa-

at war with their enemies across the border. Not knowing the object of our government in sending out the Police, but supposing it was unfriendly, they organized and came forward to meet them in battle. Had they succeeded in doing so, probably not a single member of that force would have either reached Fort Macleod, or returned to tell the tale.

It not time to consider whether the dought not to utter its testimony with decision and adhere scrupulously to the Scriptural standards? If it is right and proper to enter upon the marriage relation with solemn religious rites, the bond so made and established ought not to be sundered save for causes which religion sanctions. And especially ought ministers to refuse under all circumstances to give to refuse under all circumstances to give consent and Christian benediction to the "I do not know,' said he, 'but I can try, what do you want?"
"'Well,' said the father, 'I want you to it would be a powerful conservative influence.

dians are all pagans, and you take your life in your hands, for if they get angry with you they may kill you.'

"John thought that all the lives of the Mounted Police force were well."

"Adont killow, San Mangaret, now we shall make out; but we can't let the distance." Margaret was the housemother in a German home, where money was scarce, and plain food was not

the child of a poor neighbor who died a few weeks before, leaving nothing for the little girl, and no friends for her to go to. So they had to take her in.

"And can't you manage to keep her?"
the stranger asked. "You have none of

your own, I suppose?"
"Oh, dear, yes!" and she laughed over
his queer mistake. None of their own! Why there were ten in all.

When supper was ready, they all trooped in. What a little army of them! and how clean their faces were! their hair their assistance will, I am three regret it.

John Doyle, Grand President of Canada.

Grand President of Canada.

ESTERMED GERMAN CITIZEN.

Keyening a bandward in because the land their faces were in the land to we death their faces were in the land the regret in the land the steem, that when the Government wish to treat with them on any matters, they reply, 'we will think about it.' They them had been as careful of them as posterior in the land the steem, the land t

ten children and with Gretchen besides, that he decided to make them each a present of \$100, which would be paid to them each year while they lived! One thousand one hundred dollars a year because a strange man who took with them, was pleased with their kindness to him, and their unselfish care of the orphan Gretchen! That sounds like a "made-up" story, doesn't it? And yet it is true. The letter was signed Joseph, Emperor of Austria. And he was the stranger who had eaten potatoes with them the night before.

PARISH OF STRATHROY.

The Redemptorist Fathers are announced to open a Mission in Strathroy on May the 6th, and in Watford, May the 15th. On Sunday last Rev. Father Feron, P. P., referring to the importance of a Mission in a parish, and to the graces and blessings attending it, stated that special prayers would be offered up after Mass, and Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament, for the success of the Mission, that every one in the parish might be well prepared for this great event, and that all who, either from the evils of mixed marriages, of the lecture, for it is about on a par with or through negligence or any other cause, had fallen away from the Church, would receive once more the grace of conversion. During the Mission, His Lordship Bishop Wal-h will administer the Sacrament of Confirmation.

LOCAL NOTICES.

The reason why the surgeons of the In-ternational Throat and Lung institute, 173 Church street, Toronto, are making so many wonderful cures of catarrh, catarrhal deat wonderful cures of catarrh, catarrhal deaf-ness, bronchitis, asthma and consumption are: They have none but skilled and quali-fied medical men connected with the insti-tute. They adhere strictly to their specialty and they use the spirometer invented by M. Souvielle, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, an instrument which conveys the medicines in the form of cold inhalations to the parts diseased, which is the only way these diseases can be cured. They are treating hundreds of patients every month, having twelve surgeons engaged in their work in Canada alone. Send a three-cent stamp for a copy of their International News, published monthly at 173 Church street, Toronto.

SPECIAL NOTICE .- J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of
the Valley.
Hudsonville, Noy. 17 1882.
PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES,
DEAR SIR:—Your valuable medicine has
done me a great deal of good. I have only
tried one box, find enclosed \$1 for five boxes
of Pride of the Valley, and oblige
Yours Respectfully,
C. GUILD.

What Has Happened Before Will Happen Again.

What Has Happened Before Will Happen Again.

The event has occurred again. It was certain to happen. The 15th Grand Monthly Drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery took place on time (as it always does), on Tuesday, March 18, when the following happy result was elicited: Ticket No. 8,56 drew \$75,000, the first capital. Among the holders of fractional parts of the winning ticket were J. Allen Schaeffer, a well-known bookseller at Allen Schaeffer, Moristown Schaeffer, Moristown Tenn., and Israel Browneller, and Isra

Let no one now omit to buy, The fragrant "TEABERRY," and try Upon the Teeth its cleansing powers, And gain a Breath like scent of flowers



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IMPROVED BUTTER COLOR A NEW DISCOVERY. Dairy Fairs.

13 But by patient and scientific chemical research we have improved in several points, and now offer this new color as the best in the work t Will Not Color the Buttermilk. It Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the Strongest, Brightest and Cheapest Color Made, , while prepared in oil, is so com is impossible for it to become ra ed that it is impossible for it to become rancid.

LEFEWARE of all imitations, and of other oil colors, for they are liable to become rancid and spoil the butter.

LEFI you cannot get the "improved" write use to know where and how to get it without extra capense.

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Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually, J. J. BLAKE Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec.

Brofessional.

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place monthly.

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Fifth Grand Drawing, Class E, at New Orleans, Tuesday, May 8, 1883-156th Monthly

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars E Fractions, in Fifths in proportio LIST OF PRIZES. PRIZES OF \$6,000.

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136 DUNDAS STREET

For The Record. O! Be Silent My] Heart! O! be silent my heart! Let thy sorrow depart,
It will pass, like the dew-drop, away:
And tho' now thou art sad,
O! again thou'lt be glad—
It is thus with thee, poor thing, alway

It is now darksome gloom,
Not a tint of the bloom,
Or a ray from the bright face of Love
Cheers thee onward to-day,
In thy dim lonely way—
And shadows seem lowering above! The dark strife of thy tears, And the shade of past years

And the shade of past years, Like mist from the cold brow of So Is tempting thee now;— O! my heart, why dost thou The gloom of such phantasy borrow Thou art fitful and frail, Even as the light gale Borne swiftly across the deep sea. That dies unto rest, On the calm Ocean's breast, E're it reaches the far distant lea!

Tho' all friendships depart Yet be true, thou, my heart, And treasure fond memories ever. It is life—thou must bear Of suffering thy share, Tho' chill blasts thy blossoms may s

Then like unto the Spring
In its gay echoing
Thro' bright budding woodland and vale,
O! my sad heart rejoice
With the sweet, plaintive voice—
Nor the past, with its tumuit, bewail! Hamilton, Ont.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union

Buffalo Union

The pro-British cable informed the public a few days ago that the Vatical was greatly displeased with Archbishold Croke for inaugurating the Parnell testimonial in Ireland. Of course that lie amountive were well understood. But the only reply Dr. Croke vouchsafed was torder a collection for the testimonia throughout his diocese.

The Bantist Evanging and New York.

throughout his diocese.

The Baptist Examiner calls New York "New Rome," and presents statistics of the Church's growth in the metropolis that, in the pages of a non-Catholic journal, have indeed startling significance. It pays the following generous tribute to the Little Sisters of the Poor and the world-revered Daughters of St. Vincent: "They take huge baskets and beg from store to store, and from house to house, carrying enormous loads without complaint. People sneer at them, refuse them, slam doors in their faces and insult them. For what do they labor? Their identity is lost. They renounce their family ties and names, and assume titles by which they can no longer be known. Summer and winter the call the state of the st names, and assume titles by which they can no longer be known. Summer and winter, day and night, I meet them everywhere. Retiring, modest in demeanor, patient bearers of heavy burdens, they patient bearers of heavy burdens, they devote themselves to alleviating the world's aches and woes. They come when needed. They are often swifter than the police, and always present in time of calamity. I have seen men in flames, blazing in explosive oils. Before we could subdue the fires and procure resting places for the agonized unfortunates, the "Sisters of Charity" were bending over them, pouring balm from the jars already prepared—waiting for such emergencies—and pared -waiting for such emergencies -and oling the smoking flesh with saturated cotton. They were delicate women, with white faces, and skilful swift hands that were tender and delicate of couch, Romanist or heathen, no questions were asked, suffering and auguish procured their priceless service without money. I have seen men battered, broken, and bleeding. The same certain skillful messengers came unbidden and when their mission was accomplished they went outer way. unbidden and when their mission was accomplished they went quietly and unthanked away." The Examiner attempts no explanation of these things. Nor does it pose as admirer or upholder of that Church that is the wonder of the ages. Church that is the wonder of the ages. But in view of the magnificent facts in sight, it utters manly, common sense protest calling the Catholic masses "narrow, ignorant, fanatical, fools, dupes," &c.; and bids its readers study the ways of the Church, for "wonder and wisdom are in them."

Boston Pilot.

"The man who bent over me," said Lady Florence Dixie, whom the Boston Globe ungallantly calls Sapphira Dixie, "who bent over me with a dagger, had an who bent over me with a dagger, had an awful look of determination stamped on his face. His features were livid and his white teeth firmly clinched." What a terrible position! What a miraculous escape! Brave lady, inquired after by a Queen's own faithful gillie! Detestable assassin, dressed in wypony, and assassin, dressed in we man's clothes, wearing brogues and a green gown! A green

THE London Times screams that leading The London Times screams that leading Irishmen and Irish-Americans ought to "denounce outrage and the shedding of blood"—of course meaning English blood. We have for years denounced these things—and England's answer has been bayonets and buckshot, prisons, workhouses, and emigration. Why does not the "limes scream for the release of Michael Davitt and Mr. Healy from prison, the men who always denounced outrage?

ENGLAND'S "horror" at the dynamics

ENGLAND's "horror" at the dynamite explosions and her gathering resolution to "do no more for Ireland" is a villainous