NO. 275

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HAMILTON LETTER.

GRAND ORGAN RECITAL AND SACRED CON-

CERT. Friday, January 11th, will be a red letter day in the annals of St. Patrick's Church, the occasion being the opening of the new organ, accompanied with a sacred concert in the evening. The organ was manufactured by Mitchel & Sons, Mon-treal, at a cost of about \$4,000. It is one of the most magnificent instruments of its size in Canada, it is 3 pedal, 22 double open size in Canada, it is 3 pedal, 22 double open diapson, 16 feet wood, 20 notes, 23 bordou. It has two rows of keys and one pedal board, the metal being Liege Zinc for all pipes below 4 feet, and a mixture of \(^2\_3\) to \(^1\_3\) lead for all pipes from 4 feet above for the flue stops; the reed stops all metal, of the same mixture. The wood used for the 16 and 18 feet stops is yellow pine, and for treble, cherry and button tree wood. All pipes from 4 feet above shellacked. There are 4 combination pedals attached to the great organ, with an expression pedal to suit. The small box is laid inside with pasteboard; the bellows is 11 feet. The rollers and roller boards, squares, knees, leaves and all such parts of squares, knees, leaves and all such parts of the action are of hard wood. All the cast work is malleable metal. The case is ac-cording to the plan of the beauport organ, beauting 20 pines in the front. The

coraing to the plan of the beautiport organ, having 29 pipes in the front. The pipes are illuminated and gilt. The case is decorated with colors in gilt carvings.

The concert commenced at 8 o'clock, the beautiful church being well filled. Most of the distinguished musical portion of the community, irrespective of creed, were present, as also the following priests: were present, as also the following priests:
Very Rev. Vicar General Dowling, Administrator of the diocese; Very Rev.
Chancellor Keough, Rev. Fathers Fleck,
Quelph; P. Lennon, Brantford; Feeney,
Dundas; Lillis and Cleary, St. Mary's;
Bergman, St. Joseph's; and Craven, St.
Patrick's.
The concert opened with an organ im-

The concert opened with an organ im-provisation by Mr. S. Mitchel, the builder, in which he showed his skill as a genuine musician, the lighter selections after-wards played by him displayed to advan-tage the organ's sweetness and variety of tage the organ's sweetness and variety of tone. His imitation of a storm and of various musical instruments was something grand. Mr. Kemp, the organist of the Central Presbyterian Church, proved himself a master of his profession. The Bach-fugue; Toccata, and Batishe's Offertoire in D, were played in masterly style, bringing forth the full powers of the organ. The vocal part of the concert was eagerly looked for and the vast numbers which then filled the church were not diseagerly looked for and the vast numbers which then filled the church were not disappointed. The two choruses "The heavens are telling," and "Gloria," (Mozart's 12 Mass), were sung by the choir, under the leadership of Mr. Filgiano, with great precision. Although the choir is a young one, they have few to excel them, Mrs. Martin Murphy, who has been long a voice, she can be a sum of the choice of the choic one, they have few to excel them, Mrs. Martin Murphy, who has been long a favorite in Hamilton, was in splendid voice, she sang an "Ave Maria," and "The Better Land," in English, with true artistic taste, Miss Marie C. Strong, late pupil of Professor Farini, of Boston, sang two solos in Stearn's "O Salutaris" and Dana's "Ave Maria," her full rich contralto voice propulsaring though the church with reverberating through the church with grand effect, every note and vibration being clear and distinct. Miss Strong has already made her mark in Hamilton and already made her mark in Hamilton and Toronto. If she perseveres she will yet rank as one of the leading vocalists on the continent. Canada can now boast of having a prima donna of her own in the person of Miss Marie C. Strong. Between the parts of the programme Very Rev. Vicar-General Dowling delivered a short address, congratulating the congregation of St. Patrick's on their beautiful organ, which was an additional embellishment to which was an additional embellishment to their magnificent church; the splendid

to the honor and glory of God. There was a large collection taken up towards defraying the expenses of the organ. The concert was brought to a close by the playing of "A la Militaire Marche," by Mr. Mitchel, his own competition

sculptured pillars, richly frescoed ceilings, and superb altar and decorations, could scarcely be excelled. The spirit displayed by the Catholics of St. Patrick's and the

city of Hamilton generally, was in accord with the spirit which animated the Cath-olics of the universe in all ages, in crect-ing magnificent cathedrals and churches

The entertainment was one of the most enjoyable ever witnessed in the city.

Miss M. C. Strong and Mrs. Hamilton, Miss M. C. Strong and Mrs. Hamilton, took part at vespers on Sunday evening. By special request they sang a duet "Quis Est Homo," in a manner which has seldom been excelled, Mrs. Hamilton's sweet soprano voice blending most harmoniously with Miss Strong's rich full contralto. If Very Rev. Chancellor Keough persists in laying such celebrated axists the part

MGR. SMEULDERS AND THE POOR.

Grand Charitable Festival at the Cabinet Paroissial-A Sumptuous Luncheon-Presents Given-Address by His Excellency.

The annual fete tendered to the poor of the city by "Les Petites Servantes des Pauvres," took place this morning at the Cabinet de Lecture Paroissial. The presence of His Excellency the Apostolic Commissioner lent special importance to

the proceedings.

At 8 o'clock, between two and three At 8 o'clock, between two and three hundred poor persons, representing some five or six hundred destitute families supported by the congregation, attended mass in the Church of Notre Dame. Divine service was conducted by the Rev. Mr. Picard, Superior of the congregation, and the Rev. Mr. Giband preached an appropriate sermon, calling the attention of his hearers to the fact that they could benefit greatly from the inferior position in which Divine Providence had placed them, if they only submitted with pati-

in which Divine Providence had placed them, if they only submitted with patience to their lot.

At 10 o'clock all these poor assembled in the large hall of the Cabinet de Lecture, where a sumptuous luncheon had been prepared and numerous presents were awaiting them. A few minutes later Mgr. Smeulders, who had been especially invited for the occasion, entered the Hall, escorted by his secretaries and a number of prominent clergymen and

the Hall, escorted by his secretaries and a number of prominent clergymen and other citizens. Among those present we noticed the Rev. Mr. Colin, Superior of the Seminary; Rev. Cure Sentenne; Rev. Father Turgeon, rector of St. Mary's College; Rev. Father Bernard, O. M. I., His Worship Mayor Beaudry, Mr. S. Rivard and Mr. J. Sheridan.

After the singing of a splendid "overture" by the choir of Notre Dame, under the leadership of Rev. Mr. Durocher, His Excellency addressed the meeting in the following terms:—"I must express my entire satisfaction with the kind reception tendered me here. In the name of the Holy See, of the Church and of all Christendom, I must thank the founder of this institution, Rev. Mr. Picard, for the extendom, I must thank the founder of this institution, Rev. Mr. Picard, for the excellent idea he had to thus gather together the poor of the city at a grand festival. This is a true Christian idea, by which the poor receive the consolations provided by the whole city. I see here the clerical and lay elements united in one same thought of charity. The clergy is represented by a good number of its one same thought of charity. The clergy is represented by a good number of its members, and the lay portion of the community is represented by the Mayor and a number of influential citizens. Faith, Hope and Charity, says the Apostle Paul, are the three great Christian graces, but of these, Charity is the greatest. Faith ensures that we shall see God, Hope guarantees the possession of heavenly blessings, but Charity, which is love, will ever remain its own self. The poor and destitute must certainly feel grateful upon the occasion, for the benefits bestowed upon them, but how much more so must be those who tender to their wants, for, if the poor receive, what they give back, in their turn,

Dom Smeulders proceeded, with the several clergymen and citizens present, to distribute to the poor the good things laid upon the table. The repast being over, Rev. Mr. Colin thanked the Apostolic Commissioner for his kindness in presiding at the festival, Mgr. Smeulders responded in a few words, thanking Rev. Mr. Picard for his kind invitation, and remarking that this was the most pleasing event since his arrival here, as it concerned the poor, for whom he always felt a deep

sympathy.

After an excellent musical programme had been gone through with, short addresses were delivered by His Worship the Mayor and other persons present, after which some \$400 or \$500 worth of clothing

was distributed among the poor.

The gathering then dispersed.—Mon real Star, Jan. 10.

FROM QUEBEC. Quebec, Jan. 10.—The Basilica was crowded this morning with the elite of Quebec society on the occasion of the mar-riage of Mr. Thos. Chapais, son of Senator formed by a prelate, the nuptial benedic-tion was given within the sanctuary rail ing, the young couple standing at the very foot of the grand altar. His Lordship delivered a really remarkably clever address on matrimonial duties to the bride and groom, both before and after the wedding. The church was brilliantly decorated for the occasion, and the bells rang out merry peals both before and after the ceremony. The bride was

made by Sir Hector and Bishop Langevin, the Gure of Quebec, Mr. Thos. Chapais and Grand Vicar Langevin. The happy couple left by the Quebec Central for Sherbrooke, en route for Boston and New York, to spend the honeymoon. The presents numbered 250, and are exceedingly rich and handsome. and handsome.

On the evening of Thursday, 13th De-cember, the concert hall of the Williams-town convent was the scene of a pleasant

their respect and esteem for him.

Shortly after five o'clock the Reverend Fathers Gauthier and Twoney, Mr. A. E. McRae, of Glennevis, and a number of ladies and gentlemen of Williamstown arrived at the convent, when those who were to assist in the presentation were conducted to the carpeted platform of the assembly room, which was tastefully decorated for the occasion. When the gentlemen who were to take part in these interesting proceedings were seated the young ladies of the convent sang a song and chorus of welcome, with accompaniments, composed for the occasion, in a most pleasing and beautiful manner. Father Gauthier then briefly announced the object for which they were assembled and called upon Mr. Gadbois to read the following address:

To the Reverend D. Twomey.

Reverend and Dear Father:—We, representing and on behalf of the people of the parishes of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's, present ourselves before you to tender you our joint expressions of good will.

Some of us had the pleasure, on the day of your parting address in St. Mary's Church, to be the medium through which the parish of St. Mary's tendered you the expressions of their good will.

But the people of St. Margaret's, whose affairs you have assisted in administering with such success, no sooner learned of your intended departure than they too at once proceeded to show in some tangible way their affection and esteem for you and their appreciation of your services to them.

This duty is all the more pleasing to us

them.
This duty is all the more pleasing to us

This duty is all the more pleasing 19 us since it meets the hearty approval of our esteemed and reverend pastor. Indeed if you have borne testimony to his excellencies and superior qualities of mind and heart, you have not been without your due meed of praise from him, and if these testimonies were unsuight they are not the less meritorious.

ter and gentlemanly worth.

At the conclusion of the address Mr.

McRae stepped forward and presented Father Twomey with the watch, when the reverend gentleman replied by saying: The wealth of compliment which he had just received called forth that bashfulness which is innate in the race from which he which is innate in the race from which he sprung, and therefore he could not clothe his thanks in fitting words. Although it was customary to express surprise on such occasions, he must depart from the prescribed form, for knowing them as he did, even during his short residence amongst them, he took their beautiful address and it assures in a contract to its accompanying testimonial as a matter of course, and as the natural outcome of that simple, carnest, God given faith which they possess. That grand old Catholic faith which came down to them all as a common inheritance, taught them that, whether the priest raises his hands in holy benediction over their heads, or calls down the Word Incarnate upon their altars, he is always the minister and am-bassador of Jesus Christ. And as such, he accepted their address and testimonial, for he knew they had gathered round him that evening to give outward expression to their inward reverence for the priestly character. He thought no man would accuse him of exaggerated praise when he said that no people in the world knew their charming entertainment, and hoping that, in their journey through life, there would be a divine music in their hearts sweeter than the melodious strains with which they had greeted him, he closed by eloquently thanking the people of Wil-namstown and Glennevis for their feelings

Father Gauthier then took occasion to make a few general remarks in his usual happy manner, and among other things he paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening. He referred to Father Twomey's remark "that he had made his home a sunshine," saying that it not only gave him a great deal of pleasure to know it, but also to tell him and those present that if his home had been one of sunshine for Father Twomey no less had it been one for himself since he came to live amongst them.

town convent was the scene of a pleasant assembly, the happy remembrances of which will long live in the memories of those who had the privilege and the pleasure of being present. The occasion was a meeting of the representatives of the parishes of St. Mary's and St. Margaret's, (Williamstown and Glennevis) for the purpose of presenting the Reverend Father Twomey with an address and a well filled purse having been presented to him on a former occasion by the people of Williamstown) in recognition of his services to them and as an expression of their respect and esteem for him.

Shortly after Twomey no less had it been one for himself since he came to live amongst them.

Everything passed off in the most pleasant manner, to which happy result a great deal of praise is due the nuns for the admirable way in which they received and entertained their guests. As to their school a few words here may not be inappropriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that is bestowed on the clause of the purpose of the purpose of presenting the Reverend Father Twomey no less had it been one for himself since he came to live amongst them.

Everything passed off in the most pleasant manner, to which happy result a great deal of praise is due the nuns for the admirable way in which they received and entertained their guests. As to their oction a few words here may not be inappropriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed and early propriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed and early propriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed and early propriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed on the care that is bestowed and early propriate. An observer could not fail to notice the care that around the room where hung maps, black-boards and other concomitants, was sufficient to suggest that the elementary branches are carefully taught and explained. The higher branches too are in charge of excellent and accomplished teachers and I feel justified in saying that no where in the Province can a young lady receive a better or a more thorough training to prepare her for the worthy fulfillment of those duties that may be hers in later life.

hers in later life.

Thanking you for the space accorded this article in your esteemed journal, I remain your experience. remain, Yours, Williamstown, 7th January, 1884. G.

# DONATIONS TO THE ORPHANS.

The Sisters of St. Joseph beg to return sincere thanks to their numerous kind benefactors, for their generous Christmas offerings to the orphans under their care. The names and donations are as follows:

His Lordship Rt. Rev. J. Walsh, two quarters of beef; Rev. M. J. Tiernan, three turkeys; Mr. O'Byrne, ton of coal; Mr. Adams, 2 boxes raisins, 1 box tea; Mr. Alley, a number of nice toys; Mr. McGlade, the same; Mrs. Ellen O'Brien, \$2.00; Mrs. Gould, pair ducks, 1 turkey and box biscuits; Mr. J. P. O'Higgins, a large lot of groceries; Mr. Regan, quarter of beef; Mr. Adcock, 5 pickled tongues; Mrs. Durkin, turkey; Mrs. McCarthy, (market) turkey; Mr. Gore, a cake; Mrs. McCarthy, (Grey street) turkey; Miss Burns (country) a goose; Mr. Masuret, a valuable lot of groceries; Mrs. Long, \$5.00; Mrs. Hollingsworth, cake and oranges; Mrs. Wright, \$2.00; Mrs. Hobin \$1.00; Mr. Twomey, of Amherstburg, \$20.00; The pupils of the Sacred Heart Convent, quantity of candy and a number of pairs of hose for the orphans, besides toys for their Christmas tree, all very much prized by the little ones.

was draped in black, and a beautiful catafaloue was erected in the sanctuary. pers were sung by Archbp Lynch, attended by Vicars-General Laurent and Rooney. His Lordship Bishop O'Mahony, with Rev. Fathers McCann and Sheehan, assisted in the sanctuary, together with the following:—Rev. Fathers O'Hagarty, Hand, the sanctuary, together with the following:—Rev. Fathers O'Hagarty, Hand, Kenny, Teefy, Guinane, and other priests. As the clergy entered the sanctuary from the vestry, the organ pealed forth, and the choir sang the hymn, "Vital Spark." Then followed the vespers of the dead with a part of "Stabat Mater." His Grace then entered the pulpit, accompanied by then entered the pulpit, accompanied by the two vicars-general. The large audi-ence knelt while a passage from St. Mark was read. He dwelt for some time on the suddenness of death. During their life they were on trial to keep the commandments of God, who would reward them. Good men, good women, and good children men, good women, and good children knowing of the uncertainty of this were always prepared for death. He thanked knowing of the uncertainty of this were always prepared for death. He thanked God that none of the Catholics who met their death in the sad disaster had done so unprovided for. One of them, Macdonald, a young man nineteen years of age was killed outright, but he received the Holy Communion on Christmas morning. He was a young man attentive to his religious duties, obedient to his parents, chapais and private Secretary to His Honor Lieut-Governor Robitaille, to Miss Hectorine Langevin, daughter of Sir Hector Langevin, Bishop Langevin, of Rimouski, uncle of the bride, performed by his brother, Grand Vicar Langevin, also of Rimouski, and by Rev. Abbe F. H. Belanger, of the Basilica. As usual when a wedding in the Catholic Church is performed by a prelate, the nuptial benedication of the convent for formed by a prelate, the nuptial benedication of the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the soult of the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the soult of the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the soult of the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the convent for the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the convent for the convent for their charming entertainment, and hoping the convent for the convent f safety, he knelt down in the snow and gave up his soul to God. He turned to a gentleman who was helping him and with a dying voice he said, "Tell my mother not to fret, I am dying a happy death." The time of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not known at the present writing. The remains awill doubtless be brought to to fret, I am dying a happy death. The time of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was the present writing. The meaning a will doubtless be brought to to fret, I am dying a happy death. The time of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was helping him and with a dying work of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was the present writing. The iune of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was helping him and with a dying voice he said, "Tell my mother not to fret, I am dying a happy death." The time of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was a the present writing. The remains a will doubtless be brought to to fret, I am dying a happy death. The time of the Iuneral and the arrangements that will be made are not who was the present writing. The remains a will doubtless be brought to westerily, where a solemn Requiem in the present writing. The remains a will doubtless be brought to to fret, I am dying a happy death. The time of the Iuneral and the present writing. with Miss Strong's rich full contralto. If Very Rev. Chancellor Keough persists in having such celebrated artistes take part in the services of his church he will require having such celebrated artistes take part in the services of his church he will require having such celebrated artistes take part in the services of his church he will require have it enlarged, judging from the large numbers who attended on Friday and Sunday evenings.

Recovered,—In common with his many friends in this city, we were very much pleased to greet J. J. Blake, Eaq., barrister, the other day on the street, having just recovered from a severe fit of lines.

Hims Alson and Glennevis for their feelings of good will towards him, and for the substantial manner in which they had after the ceremony. The bride was prosent whom they could hold up as models of piety. God frequently took young men to Him lest growing older the many friends of Rev. Father Barbos and on that account He hastened to bring him away from the hastened to bring him and on that account He hastened to bring him away from the hastened to bring him away from the hastened to bring him away from the bride's father, where speeches were can convey an adequate idea of the pathos and sentiment that found expression in the remaining the ceremony. The bride after the ceremony. The bride and trother, who died within the past of good will towards him, and for the substantial manner in which they sold boys—some whom they could hold up as models of piety. God frequently took young men to Him lest growing older the ment do there. His mother, a sind torother, who dieder the part bear to man to rother, who dieder the substantial manner in which they had boys—some whom they could hold up as models of piety. God frequently took young men to

music was given, after which Miss Clara Mulhern sang a solo in a very creditable manner.

Father Gauthier then took occasion to make a few general remarks in his usual happy manner, and among other things he paid a high tribute to the guest of the evening. He referred to Father Twomey's remark "that he had made his home a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity, and he knew that these people were pleasing to God. He hoped God would have mercy on their evening. He referred to Father Twomey's remark "that he had made his home a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity, and he knew that hope a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity and he knew that hope a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity, and he knew that hope a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity, and he knew that hope a limit of the world. He had heard of the great charity of our good people of Toronto, who were always ready and willing to lavish their charity.

At an interval in the sermon parts of "Stabat Mater" were sung. After the sermon "Dies Ire" was sung by the full choir, with one verse as a solo. The collection taken up is to be applied for the relief of the souls in purgatory.

### OBITUARY NOTICES.

REV. FATHER WALSH.

The Connecticut Catholic thus refers to the unexpected death and career of a reverend gentleman who visited Ottawa a few months ago, and where during his brief visits he gained the warm friendship of many Ottawa Catholics:

of many Ottawa Catholies:
"The telegraph on Thursday brought
to us the sad account of the death of
Father Lawrence Walsh in Boston, at the Commonwealth Hotel. His taking off was sudden, and was caused by apoplexy. Father Walsh was born in Providence, R. I., forty-three years ago. He was in his early days of a bright temperament, and while yet young displayed great promises of a brilliant and vigorous inpromises of a brilliant and vigorous in-tellect. He was educated in the common schools, and, after devouring all the intellectual lore that could be acquired in the schools of his native town, he was sent by the saintly Bishop McFarland to St. Charles College, Ellicott City, Md., to begin the study for the priesthood. From this noted house of learning he went to Tarke Bonne College, in Canada. went to Terre Bonne College, in Canada, where his classical course was completed. where his classical course was completed. His theological studies were made at St. Mary's Seminary, Baltimore, where he was ordained priest eighteen years ago. His first missionary labors were at Pawtucket, R. I; next he was assistant to Very Rev. Father, Hughes, of St. Patrick's, Ottawa. He was for nine months here, when upon the removal of Father, John Farger, of Collinsville, to Stanford. John Fagan, of Collinsville, to Stanford, he was appointed pastor of Collinsville which then included the missions of New which then included the missions of New Hartford and Tariffville, since created into parishes. In 1870 he was made pastor of St. Peter's, Hartford, by Very Rev. Father Hughes, who was adminis-trator of the drocese during the absence of Bishop McFarland while in Rome attending the Plenary Council, and in 1876 he was given charge of the Immacu-late Conception, Waterbury, where he labored zealously until a few months ago,

when he was removed to Westerly by Bishop McMahon. "Father Walsh's death will be regretted since it meets the hearty approval of our esteemed and reverend pastor. Indeed if you have borne testimony to his excellencies and superior qualities of mind and heart, you have not been without your due meed of praise from him, and if these testimonies were unsought they are not the less meritorious.

THE HUMBER ACCIDENT.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on When your many excellent qualities receive such high recognition it is no wonder that we have been inspired by sentiments the warmest and best for you, and in presenting you with this watch we are but responding to the motives that have their origin in your priestly character and gentlemanly worth.

quantity of candy and a number of pairs of hose for the orphans, besides toys for their Christmas tree, all very much prized by the little ones.

THE HUMBER ACCIDENT.

At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on last Sunday Grand Vespers were sung for the repose of the souls of the victims who lost their lives at the late Humber catastory and in presenting you with this watch we are but responding to the motives that have their origin in your priestly character and gentlemanly worth.

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At St. Michael's Cathedral, Toronto, on last Sunday Grand Vespers were sung for the repose of the souls of the victims who lost their lives at the late Humber catastory of the poor people over whom he was pastor or assistant priest.

At the time of the thousands. His reputation as an orator and an able preacher was very extended. A few years ago he was perminent in this state in advocating to the blessing of God upon the parish.

New York, Jau. 12.—The golden jubities of the poor people over whom he was pastor or assistant priest.

At the time of the thousands. His rep

"At the time of the threatened famine in Ireland, three years ago, Father Walsh was one of the first to become aroused and take immediate steps to alleviate the sufferings of his countrymen. Although not an Irishman by birth, he was one of the most patriotic in sympathies and spirit. He was instrumental in collecting large sums of money that relieved the immediate wants of the famine stricken cople. Later on, when the Land League was organized, he was elected treasurer, which office he held with ability and to the entire satisfaction of all for two years. While holding this office of trust and responsibility thou-sands of dollars passed through his hands. By the prominent part he took in Irish national affairs, his reputation has become world-wide, and wherever there are Irishmen his sudden and early

death will be sincerely regretted.
"In every place where duty required the deceased priest and where he was sent by his bishop he attended faithfully to the charges entrusted to him. Many improvements were introduced by him in each of the parishes he had charge of. Among them we may hurriedly mention the building of St. Lawrence O'Toole church, in this city, the erection of an addition to the parochial free school at St. Peter's, which gave twice the former capacity to the accommodations. In Waterbury he purchased some very valuable property and made many neces sary improvements around the possessions of the church. "We are unable to give a more ex

tended account of the life of Father Walsh, owing to the lateness of the hour in receiving the dispatch announcing his death. The time of the funeral and the

December. The Rev. Father Barber and his sister Winefride, who is younger than he and a Sister of Charity, in Dub-lin, as also ner husband, survive her. R. I. P.

Parish of our Lady of Lake St. Clair, Walkerville.

On Wednesday evening, 9th inst., there was a gathering of over 200 persons, in the firemen's hall here, to witness a beautiful little entertainment, given by the children of the Walkerville Sunday School. At the end of the ball was planted a large Christmas tree loaded with

planted a large Christmas tree loaded with beautiful gifts for the children. The programme of the evening's enter-tainment consisted of several solos, chor-uses and recitations, which were all ren-dered in excellent style by the little ones. Too much praise cannot be given to Miss Felice Montreuil, who had taken great pains to drill the children in their several parts, as also to her able assistants, several parts, as also to her able assistants, Mrs. O. Maisonville and Mrs. T. Fortier. Thanks are also due to Mr. E. Girardot, professor of music in the Assumption College and organist of the Sandwich Church, who presided at the piano, and to his brother Mr. Jos. Girardot, who rendered a couple of songs with great effect. At the conclusion of the entertainment, the Christmas gifts were distributed to the children, to their evident delight, as also to the satisfaction of their parents, who manifested their approval by repeated

applause.
And last of all Master Willie Fortier presented a beautiful address to the Very Rev. Dean Wagner in which he thanked their good pastor for his zealous labors among the people of Walkerville, and most feelingly alluded to the great and most feelingly alluded to the great exertions he was putting forth, to provide for them, in a very near future, the benefit of a new parish church in their midst. To which Dean Wagner replied in appropriate terms. The proceedings of the evening concluded with a presentation to Dean Wagner, by the lalies of the parish, of a fine set of purple vestments for the new church of Our Lady of Lake St. Clair. It is but just to mention that, among others, the two worthy assistants among others, the two worthy assistants of Dean Wagner, viz., Rev. Fathers Scanlan and Dunphy honored the childrens' festival by their presence.—Communi-

## FROM FLETCHER.

We are pleased to learn that a temperance society has been organized in the parish of St. Patrick's, Fletcher. It starts with a very large membership, no less than one hundred and seventeen being now enrolled. Under the able presidency of Squire Dillon we doubt not this soci-

The ceremonies were most impressive and witnessed by one of the largest gatherings witnessed by one of the larges; gutherings of Roman Catholic bishops, with other clergy and laity, ever drawn together in this city. Within the chancel were Archbishop Corrigan, Bishops Loughlin, Conroy, Spaulding, McQuaid, Ryan, Wigger, O'Farrell, McNierney, Woodhams, and 150 priests. The Cardinal did not appear until after the communion. He showed marked signs of feebleness, but pronounced the benediction in clear tones. Replying to the address he referred to Replying to the address he referred to the time when he was ordained priest, at the time when he was ordained priest, at which time he was in feeble health, and remarked upon the unusual length of time that Providence had permitted him to work in the fold. He said what success had attended his efforts must be attributed to the good-will, zeal, and generous co-eperation of the clergy.

After the services the Cardinal attended a become given at the Catholic Orghan.

a banquet given at the Catholic Orphan Asylum to the bishops and clergy. The Cardinal's health was drunk, and he proposed long life and health to the Pope, which was drunk by all standing, no other

Later the Cardinal was waited upon by a Committee of St. John's College Alumni Association, of which he was the first President. They presented him with an address, to which he made a response. The Cardinal received numerious gifts during the day, among which was a crucifix ten feet high made of olive wood grown in the Garden of Gethsemane.

# Railway Notes.

The annual meeting of the shareholders of the Pontiac Pacific Junction Railway was held at the Russell House, Ottawa, on the 9th inst., when the following directors were elected:—Hon. L. R. Church, Presi-dent; Wm. B. McAllister, Vice-President; and Messrs, P. White, M. P., W. J. Conroy, H. McLean, Richard White, Geo. C. Boulton, and Hon. J. A. Chapleau.

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# For the Record. Hast Thou Forgotten?

TO JULIA, BY ESPERANCE. Hast thou forgotten friendship's tie? Friend of the past, of days gone by? Thou hast grown cold Tho' once so kind, None kinder e'er I met! I still revere thy noble mind! O say, dost thou forget? O, yes, I will remember thee Thro' all Time—eternally. As the flow'rs to the sunshine ope So shall this heart unfold To thee, and cherish the sweet hope That thou art as of old!

I will not bold thee in regret;
I will not bid thee to forget—
O, 'twere worse than vain—
I will not, cannot tell thee this,
'Twould rob me of my dearest bliss'Twould increase my pain!

# THE STORY

## SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. CHAPTER II.

According to the laws of all countries, heresy, particularly when united with sedition, was punishable as a crime, and many of the people proceeded against proved that religion and politics were indissolubly united by "embracing the interests of the Douglases." This family was maintained in high favour in England Buckle tru'y says, "with such a combination of parties in a country where, there being no middle class, the people counted for nothing, but followed wherever they were led, it is evident that the success or failure of the Reformation in Scotland was imply a question of the success or failure of the nobles. They were bent on revenge. The only doubt was as to their being strong enough to gratify it. Against them they had the Crown and the Church. On their side they had the feudal traditions, the spirit of clanship, the devoted obedience of their innumerable retainers, and, what was equally important, that love of names and of family associations for which Scotland is still remarkable, but which, in the sixteenth century, possessed an influence difficult to exaggerate." In order to prevent the country becoming an appendage of England war was absolutely necessary, and in 1542 James utely necessary, and in 1542 James V. took the field against the hereditary enemies of the independence of his country. When assembled on the field the nobles traitorously declined to advance, and James, filled with sorrow, was obliged to return home and give orders for the disbandment of the army. A few of the Peers of Scotland, neither so pusillanimous nor treasonable as the others, felt ashamed at the cowardly desertion with which their monarch had been treated and desired to attack the enemy, but there was disunion and confusion in the camp, of which the English took a terrible advantage. Bannockburn was again revenged. Three thousand English cavalry drove ten thousand Scottish troops before them, and when the news reached the king of this signal victory of treason and heresy he sank into a long stupor, refused all comfort, and died of a broken heart. The crown then devolved upon his unfortunate infant daughter, Mary, who in her turn had eventually to suc cumb to the conspiracies of heresy and treasen. A grand opportunity now occurred for the enemies of Scotland, as there could be little difficulty in robbing an infant of her inheritance. But there was one man sufficiently brave and suffi-ciently able to baulk them. This was a great ecclesiastic, who at once incurred the deadly hatred of the traitors partly because he was a dignitary of the Church of their forefathers, but principally because he was a true Scottish patriot who could neither be bribed nor circumven-ted. Against Cardinal Beaton every shaft that calumny can invent has consequently been hurled, and the assassination of his character as much as that of his person became the principal business of the Reformers. Cardinal Beaton had been appointed, by the solemn testament of the king, to be guardian of the queen and governor of the kingdom. Of course this did not affect the Scripture-loving quently been hurled, and the assassina-tion of his character as much as that of this did not affect the Scripture-loving Reformers in the least, who lost no time in taking the regency from him and putting in his place the Earl of Arran, who happened at the time to be a complete fabrication. The principal conspirators who had banded together to take the life of the man whom they could not defeat by fair happened at the time to be a staunch Protestant, "though on a fitting occasion he afterwards changed his opinions." Lord Maxwell, who is described as "very wenial, and who neither knew nor cared much about doctrine" (see Buckle, vol. III., page 71), proposed that the people should read the Bible in either a Scotch or English translation. The proposition was adopted by the Lords of the Articles, and on their authority introduced into Parliament and passed. So soon as the nobles had obtained the upper hand they commenced to quarrel among themselves about the division of the property which belonged to the Church and the poor. A large number, Keith tells us in his History of Affairs of Church and State in Scotland, were named "English Lords." They formed by far the more active section, and were frequently supplied with money from England. In 1544, however, war broke out between the two countries and it almost seemed for a time as if the nation would once more be united against the ong themselves about the division of would once more be united against the hereditary enemy of Scottish independence. Archbishop Beaton headed the patriots—but, alas I this was only for a time. The nobles were determined to destroy the Church and as their chie nt could not be removed by fair means they resolved upon his murder. In a conversation held in the year 1543 between Sir Ralph Sadler, the English Ambassador and the Chief of the Reform ers, and the Earl of Arran, the latter used an expression concerning the Cardinal to which the former replied, "By God, he shall never come out of prison whilst I may have mine own will, except it be to his further mischief!" Sadler "allowed the same will," and said, "It were pity but he should receive such reward as his merits, did receive?" Trained as his but he should receive such reward as his merits did require." Tytler tells us that the first suggestion of the murder was in 1544, but it is evident that it had at least implicitly been determined on

previously. The Earl of Arran, although unscrupul ous, was weak; at first declaring in favour of treason and Henry VIII., he caused Cardinal Beaton to be imprisoned on an absurd and fictitious charge of having

army; but eventually the Cardinal was able to obtain his liberty by means of a private treaty. The King of England demanded the custody of the young Queen, the government of the kingdom, and the possession of the royal castles during the minority. Threats, bribes, and promises were tried, but at last Henry was forced to see that the traitors were not stern enough, and that it was were not stern enough, and that it was necessary to temporise and wait. Cardinal Beaton now acted with the utmost promptitude and ability. He secured the northern division of Scotland, obtained possession of the young Queen (Mary), and removed her from Linlithgow to the strong castle of Stirling. By dexterously using the claim of the Earl Lennox to the regency on the ground of Lennox to the regency on the ground of the Earl of Arran's alleged illegitimacy, the latter was brought to his knees. Lenthe latter was brought to his knees. Lennox, subsequently carried away by his passion for Margaret Douglas, daughter of the Earl of Argus, joined the reforming faction. A sanguinary war, which lasted two years, and caused the devastation by English troops of a large portion of Scotland, then broke out, and the spectacle was witnessed of the herds of the Reformation joining with the here. the Reformation joining with the here-ditary enemy of their country for the destruction of the lives and independence of their countrymen. Lennox had received the hand of Margaret Douglas n condition that he should deliver up on condition that he should deliver up the Castle of Dumbarton, but the gover-nor and garrison expelled him with ignominy. So enraged did the infamous tyrant, who inaugurated the English Reformation, become on seeing himself haulked that he ordered the hostage at Carlisle to be put to death, and seeing clearly that Cardinal Beaton, who was staunch in his religion, and true to his country, formed the principal obstacle to the success of his views, gave his complete sanction to a conspiracy for the immediate assassination of the great Archbishop.

The proto martyr of the Scottish Re

formation, George Wishart, was on the 17th of April, 1544, sent by Crichton, Laird of Brunston, to the Earl of Hertford, at Newcastle, to communicate the particulars of the plot for the assassination of Cardinal Beaton. Wishart wa unquestionably particeps criminis in this design, and was leagued with traitors against the legitimate Government of the country. He subsequently proceeded to the English Court, and was there thoroughly successful in securing Henry's approval. On the 17th of May, 1544, at Carlisle, a treaty was concluded between several leading lords of the Reformation and the English King, by which pension rewards were secured to the latter, while the former traitorously agreed to renounce their allegiance to their own Queen, and deliver up her person. At the same time, to add loathsome hypoc risy to deceit and perfidy, they stipulate that the word of God "from which all truth and honour proceedeth," is to be truly taught! The cruel ravages of Henry's army in Scotland and defeat which Glencairn, bis ally, experenced, made the cause of treason and heresy appear in a very awkward posi-tion. Religion was indeed made a cloak for malice, and under the hypocritical pretense of reforming the doctrines of the Catholic Church a number of ignorant and rapacious noblemen assisted the arch-enemy of their country's independence. But throughout the Cardinal was ether too able for his opponents. He had been made Legate a later Pope, had triumphantly defeated Henry in the war of independence, by securing the national approval of a treaty of peace and marriage with France. Henry's animosity was now inflamed to deadly hatred, and the speedy destruction of the Cardinal by foul means was earnestly hatred, and the speedy destruction of the Cardinal by foul means was earnestly hastened. The proto martyr Wishart, in the meantime, who was in this plot, and had himself been guilty of sedition, was linked to these names and struggles of whom they could not defeat by fair means were Henry, chief Protestant Reformer and King of England, together with the Arch Scottish Reformers, the Earls of Angus, Glencairn (anxious about the Bible as the source of truth and honor), Marshal, and Sir George Douglas. To the chief conspirators were added John Lesley, brother of the Earl of Rathes, and his nephew Norman Lesley,

with Kirkcaldy of Grange.
On the evening of the 28th of May, 1546, Norman Lesley, John Lesley, and William Kirkcaldy of Grange, with five followers, met secretly together at St. Andrew's. At daybreak the drawbridge of the castle in which the Cardinal re-sided was lowered for the purpose of admitting masons employed on the new works. The conspirators stood ready to take advantage of this opportunity. Norman Lesley and three of his men quickly passed the gates and inquired i the Cardinal were yet awake. During the conversation Kirkcaldy of Grange, John Melville, and their followers man During aged to enter unobserved. John Lesley now made his appearance, and as the porter knew him to be a notorious nemy of the Cardinal, he rushed to the drawbridge and had succeeded unloosing its iron fastening when Lesley in an instant sprung across the gap, murdered the porter, cast his dead body into the fosse and secured the keys of the fortress. Kirkcaldy knew the castle well, and stationed himself on guard at the only place where egress was possible. The other conspirators went quietly to work, awaking and lead ing away the gentlemen and servants of the household as well as the workmen, so that in a short time no fewer than one hundred and fifty people were turned out by a mere handful of armed

lovers of the Scripture and Reformers of the Catholic Religion had now noth-ing to do but to murder an old priest in cold blood. The Cardinal, hearing un-usual sounds of bustle and disturbance, raising his window, inquired what it meant. He was told that Norman Les meant. He was told that Norman Les-ley had taken the castle. Having gone quickly to the postern and found it guarded, the Cardinal hastily returned to his room and barricaded the door with heavy furniture. John Lesley came up and demanded admittance. "Who are you?" said the Cardinal.

"My name is Lesley," he replied.
"Is it Norman, I must have Norman, he is my friend," alluding probably to a bond of manrent which bound Norman

to support him.
"Nay, I am not Norman, but John, and with me you must be contented."
This Reformer then called for fire in or-This Reformer then called for fre in order to burn the door down. It was
quickly brought up, but when just about
to be applied the door was opened and
all the Reformers rushed violently in,
threw themselves upon the defenceless
old man, and stabbed him to death.
But this first great deed of the Reformation would no have been complete if it
had not been accompanied by disgusting had not been accompanied by disgusting puritanical cant. Melville, reproving the violence of the other Reformers, called upon the Cardinal to repent—although he gave him no time to do so. The death of "the holy Wishart," was, it comes the principal crime of the Archivery. seems, the principal crime of the Archbishop. "Remember," said the brutal assassin, "that the mortal stroke I am blow of a hired assassin, but the just vengeance which hath fallen on an stinate and cruel enemy of Christ and the Holy Gospel." The ruffian then passed his sword through his dying and unresisting victim. This was the first great triumph of the Reformation com mitted by leading Reformers, and gloried in by their leader, John Knox.

TO BE CONTINUED.

# THE PARNELL BANQUET,

### Speeches of Davitt and Sexton.

Replying to the toast of "Ireland a Nation," Mr. Davitt said: In Ireland we are simply working out a sentence of penal servitude, during which we are derrived of the name and rank of a nation, and the duration of that sen-tence is dependent entirely on our own esolves, energies, and perseverance. Our alone. It has been truly said that the world moves along not merely by the gigantic shoves of its hero-workers but by the aggregate tiny pushes of all workers whatever. It is the same in this task of regaining for our country her rightful regaining for our country her rightful position as a nation. The part of the leader is indispensible; but so also is that of every man in the land who finds room in his heart for the cherished aspirations of the race. For the object our efforts, to win the full privilege of nationhood for our country, we can claim the sanction of the highest historic approval. What Washington and Patrick Henry achieved, what Kosciusko struggled to regain, what has blessed with contentment the cantons of Switzerland, and clothed with prosperity the plains of Belgium, is surely an honor to strive for in Ireland (loud cheers), it is a righteous work for the ambition of her sons. What Gratton won, what Emmet died to regain when lost by treachery, what O'Connell had almost wrung again from England, and what Davis worked and sang for, is not the less yearned for now in Ireland than when names and deeds like these bespoke the demands but it connects us with the epoch of victory also, when round these very walls that same banner was hung as the symbol of triumph, and abroad in these very streets of Dublin the wild acclaim of an exultant populace made known that England had bent her proud head before the stern menace of an Irish nation's ultimatum, and had relinquished rights which dare not longer be with THREE CONDITIONS OF SUCCE

The three conditions most essential to the success of any cause, after the convic tion that such a cause is right and just are, that strongest motive that can sway the minds of the people for whom the cause is fought; second, the aiming at such a tangible object as will enlist the greatest active support of the greatest number of the community who are sought to be materially benefited thereby, and thirdly, the carrying out of this object by rational and democratic organization. Now, I claim that the motive, object, and means essential to the success of the Irish national cause are to be ization. found respectively in the memory of the evils of landlordism in the minds of the present generation of the Irish race throughout the world, and the overthrow of that system upon the soil which it has cursed and depopulated, and the enjoyment of similar means to those which have partly accomplished this end in the Land League organization. The Land act is only a truce in the campaign. The weapon by which Irish land-lordism has been despoiled of some of its plunder and privileges has not yet been sheathed, and in my humble opinion we could not aid the cause of "Ireland a Nation," more on this occasion than by sending forth from this gathering to race the world over the declaration that we have flung away the scabbard (cheers) Upon what other issue can we really see

Connemara, are alike of one mind that landlordism is the common enemy, and must go, and in a fraternity of this re-solve should north and south, east and west be again combined in the fight for the emancipation of the soil of Ireland (loud cheers). Such a platform, as in the object of the Land League, unites in one struggle the two great forces—popular self-interest and national sent-ment -and without such a union as these no Irish cause can succeed against the powers and influence that will be arrayed against it. Ere a people can right the national wrongs of their country they must first be taught how to overthrow their own. The tyranny which lurks like the shadow of death at the threshold of more than a half a million o Irish homes must be driven away before the wider evil of alien rule is exorcised out of the land (cheers). The individual units of Ireland must free themselves from social oppression ere the blessings of political freedom can be won by their aid. In a word, a country of beggars has never yet erected the fabric of a nation, and so long as Irish landlordism is allowed to keep us in a condition of social mendicancy, liberty will be as far removed from our reach as is the eagle's flight from the leaps of a grasshopper (toud cheers). I would say, my lord, in conclusion, that if we are to live to see Ireland a nation, we must call into play, for the consum-mation of that hope, all the manhood, talent and spirit of the land. Not in Dublin alone, but in every town and village in Ireland, should this new resolve be taken after to night, new work be begun and new determination be put forth. Let every young man in Ireland be made to feel that on his cour-age and activity in the National cause depends its speedy triumph, and despite Coercion Acts and the resources of tyranny, the work of national regeneration will go boidly and successfully forward (cheers). Let conventions be called not once in two or three years, but regu arly every year, in order to knit together in open, manly and intelligent effort the manhood of our race. Let the weapons of Irish intellect and resource have play in Ireland as well as in Westminster Let the world see, if necessary, that thousand representative men meet in Dublin, or Cork, or Limerick, or Belfast, every year, to take council together how best and speediest can just rights be won by just and moral means, and no power depending upon unconstitutional methods for the maintainence of unjust rule can long withstand the real, practical, persevering earnestness of our coun try to become a nation (loud cheers.) IRELAND FREE IN SPIRIT.

It has been truly said that loss of national independence is the worst of all calamities that can befall a people; but while we can be pointed to as an exemplar of this misfortune, we can proudly say that Ireland has never once yet lost the resolution to strive for its recovery, or abandoned the hope of seeing that resolve successfully carried out (cheers.) The history of our country's consistency to this resolve is full of poetry—of dra-matic incident; but in the bright and inspiring record of the struggle for the recovery of national rights there is no scene so touching in its lesson of devotion as that which took place on the night when the aged and stricken Grattan was carried across to yonder house beyond the bridge (loud cheers) to raise his voice against the act of a corrupted and recreant assembly. Speaking of the in-dependence of Ireland, he pathetically declared—"I have watched by its cradle and followed its hearse!" But may we and followed its hearse!" But may we not say here to-night—eighty-three years since these words were spoken—that the hearse has not yet reached the place of sepulture; that the interment has not yet taken place; that there is life still left in the body which treason had sold to the enemy of its existence (loud cheering). Irish freedom could not thus ignobly perish. Destiny has not decreed ignority perish. Destiny has not decreed so inglorious an end for a principle which has been contended for in a warfare of centuries duration for life and recognition. Not the switch of the form of the and recognition. Not the switch that the same state of the form of t ty in the soil of Ireland and an imperishable home in the breasts of its people that germ of treedom which has been watered by the blood of our ancestors and cherished by the genius of our race—that liberty which treachery has stolen from us for a while, but the right to which our country has never relinquished—that spirit of independence which upheld in the past, and which will once again achieve for our sireland the name, the dignity and the blessings of a nation

A CENTURY'S CHANGES.
Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., on rising to speak to the toast, was received with prolonged cheering. He said: My Lord Mayor, ladies and gentlemen, time is the great architect of change, but it does not appear to me that time is able to alter the character of the Irish National cause, or to affect the devotion to that cause of the Irish people (hear, hear). The noble hall in which we meet is, as you have been reminded, a memorial of the unchangeable character and nature of the National cause of Ireland. A hundred years ago these walls re-echoed the voices of great tribunes, and resounded to the clash of patriotic arms. The object com-memorated in the toast which you have henored is the same that was sought after by those gallant and gifted men. But I think we may fairly claim that the object we have in view is even larger and nobler in its in view is even larger and notice in the end. Henry Grattan and the Irish Volunteers were mainly in their struggle volunteers were mainly in their struggle when the end of the

loud and continued cheering).

Volunteers achieved and retained for party some measure of success, yet I make bold to say that looking back tonight through that retrospect of a hundred years, we can do so with high and hopeful hearts. Our cause is stronger now than then. It is stronger, because by that dispersion of the Irish race, the of that dispersion of the frish race, the effect of the heartless policy and the foul oppression of cruel laws, intended to decimate our people and to ruin our cause, but which, in the wise ends of Providence has raised up for us powerful friends and allies in every region of the earth (cheers and waving of hand the earth (cheers and waving or hand-kerchiefs.) Our cause is stronger too in the education and organization of our people in that zealous work of discipline and order in which the speaker who captivated you a few moments since has orne so brilliant, so memorable and so effective a part (cheers.)

ENGLAND DECLINING. Nay, more—our cause is stronger in the growing weakness of our enemy (hear, hear, and applause). England is no longer pre-eminent in manufactures or in commerce (hear, hear.) England no longer claims to be mistress of the seas (hear, hear), and if England to-day pretended that she was able to take an equal place at the council board of Europe with the military nations of Europe. with the military nations of Europe, her claim would be flouted with scorn (hear, hear, and cheers). The Irish cause is stronger now in the greater knowledge of justice of our claim which prevails amongst the nations of the world, and it is stronger in the increasing power of moral ideas through Christendom as a dominant force affecting the affairs of the people (hear, hear). Upon all these grounds our case is stronger now than it was 100 years ago, and although we are still detained in a period of struggle and of strife, and although the precise hour of success, certain though it be, is not before us—yet that success is as certain as that the sun will to morrow shine; and when that hour comes we, aided by the experience and the failures of the past, will dig the foundations of Irish freedom deep and will build thereon a temple of liberty broad based enough and firm enough to resist all the shocks of time (immense applause).
HATRED A DUTY. Hatred hatred of oppression is holy (hear, hear). And there is not in human

history any record of oppression more deserving of sacred wrath than that which England has inflicted on the unfor tunate Irish people (cheers). The Eng-lish have not had the excuse of other invading races. They have not been able to say that their homes had grown too narrow for them. They have had more land than they were able to use, more territory than they were able to manage. Then aggression on Ireland was sordid, grasping, avaricious, hypo-critical, and ruthless (cheers). They came here professing a sincere desire to improve our civilization and our morals (laughter) and the gentle weapons of these model civilizers have been the false pretence, the perjured oath, the partisan tribunal, the mana-cle and the gag, the incendiary torch, the emigrant ship, the bayonet, the gibbet, and the halter [great applause and waving of handkerchiefs.] Over and over again they have confiscated the land of Ireland; the governing and privileged classes quartered themselves upon the soil of the helpless farm-laborers of Ireland; and, although it is not as easy now to rob us as it was in days gone by, and although the methods of the English Government have changed in Ireland in obedience to irresistible facts (applause.) I tell you that the spirit and purpose of that Government in Ire-land still remain the same as on the day when Strongbow came, and that the spirit of that Government is coercion, and that the purpose of it is p'under (applause.)

our people well by sending them into exile. The method of a Liberal Governsognition. No! The spirit of Itish liberty exile. The method of a Liberal Govern ment in dealing with the fair discussion is like a perennial flower which scatters in the season of decay the seeds of fresh life and vigor and beauty. To day we may see it droop its head and shed its petals before the storm of coercion, but to-morrow's sunburst of national hope and popular fidelity will warm and ripen again into new being and lustre that which has found an indescribable vitality in the soil of leatent and incommendation in the soil of leatent and indescribable vitality in the soil of leatent and indescribable vitality in the soil of leatent and indescribable vitality in the soil of leatent and requirements is to of public rights and requirements is to apply the gag. And any faction in Ire-land, no matter how contemptible, and no matter how brutal it may be, can command the ear, and countenance, and day, so long as the cry raised by that brutal faction is a cry against the day, so long as the cry laised by that brutal faction is a cry against the people (hear, hear, and applause). Every agent of the Government in Ireland, from the Viceroy to the constable, is engaged to day in attacking public rights, and in endeavoring to intimidate and converse the public mind. timidate and oppress the public mind. I tell the government and all who are engaged in their historic infamies that the attempt will fail (cheers). You are able to regard the future of Ireland with hope, and still more with faith. Why may we regard it with hope? Because the advance we have made in the course of the last four years has been the most stupendous ever made by any nation in the recorded history of mankind (ap-plause). We have snatched away from the English garrison the Parliamentary power of Ireland (hear, hear). We have made them a class politically so contemptible and so powerless that there is no English party now so poor as to do them reverence. We have so far altered the law which governed the chief industry of Ireland as to have removed the labors and fortunes and lives of the Irish people from the control of the miserable and ruthless feudalist class; and by giving our people a measure of social and do-mestic independence we have assured their help to the National cause of Ire land, because when you make an Irishman's life and action free to follow hi conscience, his conscience will lead him into the camp of the people (applause). But I have more than hope—I have faith in the triumph of the National cause of one hundred and fifty people were transposed and the porteullis was dropped, the gates were closed, and the conspirations were ready to murder the Cardinal. Treasonable arrangements with England had to die for his country and his creed by the hands of assassins—filled by the hands of assassins—filled and revenge, making liberty (of religion) a cloak for the foulest malice and the greatest possible crime. These

part of the Irish people an offering of gratitude unparalleled in our day, an offering which may rank side by side with that which the Irish nation conveyed to Henry Grattan when it had all its resources at its own command. resources at its own command. We are engaged to-night in a great act of national vindication and of gratitude. An act of vindication of our leader's charac-ter, of his policy, and of his aims; and an act of gratitude for his noble and splen-did labors in the cause of the people (cheers). cheers).

(cheers).

A CHALLENGE ANSWERED.

Only a few years ago the Irish cause in the English House of Commons spoke by John Martin's solitary voice (cheers). The Prime Minister of England then challenged the member for Meath, and said he would compete with him for the confidence of the Irish people; and here to night is the leader of the Irish people who, in the House of Commons, is surrounded by a party of forty men devoted. who, in the House of Commons, is surrounded by a party of forty men devoted to him—and proud to follow him, to strive with him to any lengths to which he may go (cheers). The people of Ireland have learned now that they must lead by fort the fight the Government foot by foot, that they must pursue a policy of retaliation and give back blow for blow (cheers). We have seized the municipalities; the We have seized the municipanties; the civic chairs are ours; we have won for the people every elective post in the country; we have begun, but not yet completed, the work of seizing the Parliamentary seats in Ireland. But what doubt can we have of the result of the next opportunity that shall be given to next opportunity that shall be given to the people when I find that if the govern-ment make a man a suspect to day the people make him a sheriff to-morrow? (cheers and waving of handkerchiefs). The day will come when the Irish leader will have not forty but eighty men to follow him in the House of Commons; and then, when the fate of parties, and of ministers and of cabinets is given into of ministers, and of cabinets, is given into our grasp, and enclosed within our con-trol, and when we have a leader before us bold to dare and ready to do, and when we have a united people behind us, on whose good faith and devotion we may depend they will follow and not fall back—then, in that hour, we shall realize the sentiment that you have honored tonight, and make our land once more a

### CATHOLICISM IN AMERICA.

#### Results of the Council at Rome-Points of the New Programme.

New York, Dec. 30 .- The Herald's

special dated Rome, Dec. 29th, says;—I have just seen a letter from an influential

dignitary of the Roman Catholic Church

which cannot fail to be of the greatest in-

terest to all Americans as being the clear-

est and most explicit statement ever yet made public of the brilliant hopes which the theologians of the Vatican and of the the theologians of the Vatican and of the Propaganda have founded upon catholicism in the United States, now increasing with such startling rapidity. I am enabled to send you the following exact translation of this most important letter: "The American Bishops have been very busy here preparing for the National Council that were have a taken reaches." that was to have taken place shortly after New Year's. The council, however, has been postponed. As the presidential election takes place next year, it was deemed wise to wait and thus avoid the possibility of exciting public opinion at a most sus-ceptible moment. Mongr. Seppaci, who was to preside at the council and fill the was to preside at the council and fill the functions of apostolic vicar, will not leave Rome as early as he expected." The bishops have certainly labored with the greatest zeel and enthusiasm for the organization of their young and brilliant church so full of hope, yet surrounded by difficulties. Like all new-born religious structures, the church in America Look around you in Ireland now, and cial existence, has not yet been firmly established on the solid basis or permanent excellence of ecclesiastical traditions. It is to mould gradually but surely this institute to the exigencies of canon law and of Catholic jurisprudence that the episcopate has consecrated the labors of the last few weeks. They have been weeks filled with the most numerous and weeks filled with the most numerous and happily the most fruitful deliberations. The bishops have agreed upon the follow-ing points:—First, the bishops are to organize their seminaries according to the organize their seminaries according to the principles established by the Council of Trent; second, parochial schools are to be established, and in doing so the principles of the Middle Ages are to be borne in mind; third, commissions are to be appointed for the administration of ecclesinstical property; fourth, for the nomina-tion of curates the system ordained in France is to be adopted, with the exception, of course, of the co-operation of the state, which, unfortunately, in America, has no relation with the church. This method of nomination is a point of the utmost importance, for the question bristles with difficulties of a most thorny and multifarious nature. Fifth, a system of legislation is to be decided upon for religious marriages. Such are the chief resolutions that have been adopted by common accord. These is exampled to the chief resolutions that have been adopted by common accord. accord. There is every reason to hope that the national council will consecrate these principles by their final and solemn sanction. You thus see that the future of this grand and beautiful church of America opens with the most brilliant and assuring perspective.

# A Wonderful Result.

A single bottle of Dr. Low's Pleasant Worm Syrup has frequently destroyed from 100 to 200 worms. It is pleasant to take—no other cathartic being required. Tape worms have also been removed by it, of 15 to 35 feet in length. It is effectual for all varieties of worms afflicting both children and adults.

GREAT RESULTS ARE SPEEDILY ACCOM-

N. 19, 1884.

of the people Irish cause in mons spoke by oice (cheers). England then r Meath, and th him for the ple ; and here le Irish people nmons, is sur men devoted follow him, to gths to which people of Ire-hat they must by foot, that blow (cheers) cipalities; the have wo e post in the but not yet eizing the Par-nd. But what result of the all be given to t if the govern-ect to day the iff to morrow? nandkerchiefs). he Irish leader

eighty men to e of Commons; of parties, and tts, is given into within our conleader before people behind id devotion we ow and not fall we shall realize we honored tod once more a

MERICA. Rome-Points ramme.

-The Herald's 29th, says;—In an influential atholic Church, the greatest in being the clearnt hopes which ican and of th l upon catholic now increasing g exact transla-t letter: "The been very busy National Council ace shortly after il, however, has residential elect-, it was deemed id the possibility on at a most sus-gr. Seppaci, who uncil and fill the

xpected." The sm for the organ brilliant church surrounded by new-born reli l to a true judi sis or permanent l traditions. It but surely this udence that th d the labors of hey have been st numerous and ul deliberations. upon the follow-bishops are to according to the the Council of schools are to be so the principles to be borne in ions are to be

for the nomina. em ordained in with the excep-operation of the ely, in America, ne church. This s a point of ne question brist-most thorny and fth, a system of d upon for religipted by common reason to hope final and solemn church of Amerost brilliant and

Result. Low's Pleasant uently destroyed It is pleasant to being required. gth. It is effectual

as afflicting both

PEEDILY ACCOMe Discovery and igestion ceases, onstipation gives e bowels in con-Ladies suffering ar to their sex or relief from it, circulation no larkness & Co., you will

For the Catholic Record. A Legend.

From out a quaint old Legendary Town Where Scheld's blue waters smile and flow, There came a story unto me Odays whose birth was long ago, When maidens fair and brave true knights, Buckled faith's armor on alike.

Among the fairest and of noblest stock Was she of whom the story's told, The treasure of fond parents' hearts The Queen of Halls and Heroes bold And many a knight of vallent mien Would fain have won and worn this Queen Who although she gloried in these valorous

Who although she gioried in these valuedeeds
Could only sigh to see them woo
For he who sway'd her maiden heart
Was humbler in the world's proud view
Only a bard whose fervid skill,
Caught music from the tialest rill.

Music whose :ythms rang through castelled Hall,
Or floated round the Peasant Hearths
Till be it Hall or be it cot
Like household words was ne'er forgot.

But not for her this song, bird knight, Howe'er sublime might be his lay, His daughter, said the warlike sire To warrior knight must say her yea A flat that the bravest maid In those old days had ne'er gainsaid.

Time still spun on, his woof and web Alike for rich, alike for poor, Till wrapped he these ancestral halls In sable vesture ever more For she, their peerless one, their pride, By death was stolen as a bride.

As faded she, this treasured one So set for aye the parents' sun Who gave to her the worship given To those alone whose home is Heaven, They never dreamed but on their child The God of mercy fondly smiled.

Perfect in life, death could not dim The halo that love round her flung, Thus do we mortals when our own Pass from our ken to worlds unknown.

Retired from the world apart Like beacon-light on restless sea, Stood as it had for many a day A chapel, aged, worn and gray.

And here as gloaming softly stole Would come day in day out, alone, A poor old Dame whose tottering step Almost refused to bear her on. This was ner trysting hour, she'd say As some remonstrance met her ear When God with none but angels nigh Could better list her evening prayer.

Before the altar bending low The same, same prayer was murmured forth Have pity Lord: O Love Divine, Have pity on those souls of thine,

Who passing through death's shadowy vale Find none to help or pray for them. But like to Moses sadly stand Gazing upon thy Promised Land.

Have pity then, O Jesus mine Have pity on those souls of thine.

Through windows dim the midnight moon With stealthy step came creeping in And sofily as a silver web Around a prostrate figure spread.

Then to the Cure's wondering eye Who hither came from deed of love A vision seemed, till drawing near He found Death's angel had been there.

But not to him was given to see
The white robed troop then bending nigh
Nor yet the maid of beauteous mien
The idolized of years gone by
Who with a voice attuned to praise
gang, we come friend to God's blest ways.

Hail! loving, true and tender heart Who flung for us God's getes apart Hail! weary pilgrim who for us Did'st make the shadowy land a light, Asyou on earth did for us do, So Jesus bos us do for you.

Nor was it given to him to know Her unseen deeds of charity, Not least of which was pray'r for those For whom no pray'r to Heaven uprose.

For whom no pray.

He only knew this lowly one
Had bravely fought, had surely won
The crown that victors all shall wear,
Whose every work is but a prayer.

Whose syery work is but a prayer.

M. A. B. F.

### A PRIEST AMONG THE LEPERS. From "Pilgrim," in Philadelphia Times.

From "Pilgrim," in Philadelphia Times.
HONOLULU, November 25.
We were about reaching the leper settlement on the Island of Molakai with our load of lepers when I closed my last letter. The sun is well up when we heave to off the poor little cove that is called a harbor, and wait for the change of tide that will reduce the surf so we can land. At last a native canoe puts off from the shore, and the occupant, as off from the shore, and the occupant, as he draws near, we discover to be a French Catholic priest, whose history fits in here. Twenty years or more ago the Sandwich Islands were made the object of an immense deal of missionary work. All denominations came here, and among them a colony from the Society of Jesus, in Lyons. It was this time the necessity of forming It was at leper settlement became apparent to the government, then in the hands of King Kamehameha. The King decided that it was necessary to segregate the

lepers.
"All right," said the people, "but we must go and see those who are our friends."

"That would not keep you apart," said the King. "That won't do." "Then our relations must die of starva-tion and want of care. No, we cannot yield obedience to your command, O King."

A BRAVE PRIEST. But the King, being a man of force and determination, took the lepers to Kalawao, and then called upon the people for attendants and food for them. But the people said: "No; they will die said and their blood be upon your head.'

Then came forward Father Damien who said: "I will go with these people,' and he did. For sixteen years he lived among the lepers of Kalawao, not being allowed to come from the settlement For ten years of that time he did not see a white man. He brought two robes with him and two pair of stout shoes and a change of underwear. These lasted him six years. His letters remained unanswered, Probably those to whom they were addressed refused to receive them. He heard nothing from the out world. He buried with his own hands nearly four thousand victims, baptized seventy children born in the settlement, preached, prayed and starved, and was a glorious soul, for whom all human praise is too small and trifling He is getting an old man now, and his face is becoming wrinkled, but the venerable head, the clear eye, the almost womanly mouth, with its row of spark ling teeth, his cheery voice as he paddles his native canoe alongside, form a pic ture of strength and courage that no age can destroy. He clambers up on deck like a sailor, cries out to the captain, salutes me very formally, and turns at once to the lepers, who gather anxiously about him.

"My children: See! we are not so bad.
Look! Fine surf, the mountains, the cottages, something to eat, each other to live for, and God over all. Is i not so?" Then he raises his cap and stands in an attitude of prayer, the exiles clustering

attitude of prayer, the exiles clustering curiously about him.

"Now my children, get ready to disembark. Do not be homesick. That is not brave. Here is work. We must live. We are not here to be unhappy. It our absence does good, then we should be content."

Pretty soon they were all bundled into There was no luggage to speak of—a few changes of cotton gowns for the women, nothing for the men and almost less for the children, of whom there were half a dozen. Naturally enough, I was anxious to see the reception of this new lot of exiles by the residents, and Father Damien took me into his long canoe, wherein I rode with great trepidation, for the surf was very high, and landed before the first batch reached the shore.

batch reached the shore.

"You will find but a few people," said the reverend Father, "down to see those who land. They will be for the most part the last arrivals previously. Later in the day the other residents will stroll out to see the last additions. You see, the time elapsing between the voyages is such as to allow the earliest living resident to become apathetic."

THE FRENCH CANADIAN\*.

Proud of their Language, Lineage and Faith.

ident to become apathetic."
"Do you mean," I asked, "that they do not care whether, among the arrivals, there may not be some relative, wife or child?

"Yes. But the apathy sometimes has with it a physical condition which prevents them moving much in a day, and they reserve the time when they can move with punctilious care till the evening, when they will meet all new comers. We have social observances here of the strictest nature. They are the outgrowth of a peculiar condition. Yes, and all the difficulties and troubles to contend against that an established form of socialistic contends and the contend against that an established form of social contends and the contends and the contends are contends as a contend against that an established form of social contends are contends as a contends are contends as a contend against that an established form of social contends are contends as a contend against that are contends as a contend against the contends as a contend against the contend against the contends a ety brings—intrigue, ambitions, slander, envy and the rest of it.

LIFE ON THE LEPER ISLAND.

By this time we are at the little cottage occupied by the priest. It has a few books, a chair or table, no beds, some blankets rolled up in one corner of the principal apartment, which, with the one

own portion.
"Now come along," he adds, "we must meet these people." And thus he chatted as we moved along together, the questions being asked by me, the answers

given by him.
"Isn't there a superintendent here?'
"Yes; but he lives over at Kalac. They can't get a good man to stay here."
"Afraid?"

"No, not that. Most people who come here are soon overpowered by the depressing condition of life. The Government has not given us a resident physician yet. They will sooner or later, and pay enough for a man to have him stay. As it is, the superintendent comes over at occasional intervals only. We are practic-

ally alone here."
"No mails?"

"Have no need for any." "The Government sends you food?"
"Some poi, which is not very good always, being sometimes sour; then there is a ration of seven pounds per week for each leper, which, with twenty-one of poi is the ration for each power.

But here we are at the landing. The boats were taken ashore with their burlens of lepers, and standing at one side of the little pier I watched them land. Some of them gave signs of half awakened curiosity, others were apathetic or moaned in pain. They looked and acted like people being led out to execution. like people being led out to execution. Among the last to come on shore was a half white girl. She was the child of a native woman, whose father was a chief of Kaula, by the owner and master of a Yankee whaling bark. When the whalter the property was the company rich retired from ing skipper, becoming rich, retired from business and settled in the islands of Hilo, he brought his native wife to the home he had made, and set to work to make a Christian of her. You may readly believe that his methods were crude, like his orthodoxy, and he indulged in rum and spiritual lessons in such unequal proportions, punctuating his teachings in one of his indulgence in the other with wife-beating to such an extent that the simple-minded woman thought it well to die. This she did, and the jury who were considering the responsible share that the captain had in her demise, found themselves deprived of any painful duty by the suicide of the captain, by the sailor-like method of a rope. The girl lived for a time under the charge of the Presbyter-ian missionary, and became a teacher in the school. She e was, and is yet, a beautiful the school. Sne was, and is yet, a beautiful creature, and a young English engineer, engaged at one of the big sugar plantations, fell in love with her. He was a fine young fellow and the match was applicable. all who had the interest of proved by all who had the interest of either of the two at heart, when one day there appeared on the face of the girl a blazing red spot, which spread from the cheek to the ear and then developed into tubercles over the neck, and they

said she was a leper. A SAD STORY.

That happened in June. The girl declared that she was not, but the inexorable law forced her away to Honolulu.

Meanwhile she declared she was not afflicted that she was not afflicted. ted, and insisted on having her lover believe that she was temporarily in Hono-

the guard in a vain effort to rescue her. In a few minutes he is dragged away by the police, and she, in a fainting con-dition, is carried to the vessel. All night this girl lay on her breast sobbing, and now she springs ashore and casts a look around. Then she sees the priest stand-ing there, and falling at his feet clasps

his knees and cries for help.
his knees and cries for help.
"You are good," she says. "I love him so. He is in prison. I shan't see him again. Let him come to me. He will come! We love each other. I have given him everything, but he does not love me less because I am a leper." But the priest strove only to raise her. Then she called out: "Oh, God, if this be indeed Thy priest, show me Thou art kind and move his heart."

Just now Lord Lorne's name, with Lord Lansdowne's, bringing up a long vista of past years with Lord Dufferin's regime, is the cause of some lively, grave, heated and intense discussion. Lord Lansdowne is on the verge of making a grave mistake in casting his hopes for the future of French Canada, and this before he has informed himself of the character and aims of this distinctive character and aims of this distinctive people; but with only his stock of English information, which in regard to Canada is pathetically ridiculous and profoundly silly, he is hoping and trusting and prognosing what will never come to pass until, as Macaulay puts it, the firmament is rolled up.

Briefly to this address of Lord Lansdowne in which be hints at levelling and

downe, in which he hints at levelling and effacing old marks and instituting amalgamations, the French reply firmly: "We are American France and American France we remain: our own distinct people, guarding our language, our character and our faith."

Lord Lorne has been strangely insincers. During his stay have been strangely.

principal apartment, which, with the one forming the kitchen, makes up the establishment. Presently a Kanaka, dressed in a pair of Nankeen trousers and a coarse shirt, fetches coffee in mugs. He is a leper; that I can readily see, and feel inclined not to have coffee. "Dear sir, do not be afraid. They have attended me for years. The disease is not contagious, except in a few ways," remarks the Father, as he swallows his own portion.

"Now come along," he adds, "we must wast the first Goyernor-General to understand and read this distinctive people, and, by this knowledge, to bring people, and, by this knowledge, to bring so much harmony to a confederation that was torn with dissensions when he assumed its rule. Loyal to English rule, the French will preserve their language and their character. And now that Lord and their character. And now that Lord Lorne is safe on the other side, "turns tail," and repudiates everything he has said and reiterated here, Lord Lansdowne has, in consequence of his little speech in favor of Lorne's "Cotemporary Equipm" idea on the and match lorne's "Cotemporary Equipm" idea on the sand match lorne in the s ary Review" idea, critics and watch-dogs (Lorne word) ever on the watch to charge

him-if he be wise-to perpetual zeal and a keener insight. and a keener insight.

If the present Governor-General makes the mistake of the average reader of the London Times, he will simply be in a hornet's nest, and have accomplished little scientific statesmanship when all is done and he is gone.

and he is gone. THE FRENCH CANADIAN'S DESCENT. These people are the descendents of the founders of Canada. On the 16th of week tor each leper, which, with twentyone of poi, is the ration for each person.
If they will go to work and raise the
vegetable for poi the Government pays
for it. To encourage the lepers to work,
we have established a little store where
they may spend their earnings for luxuries, such as coffee, tea, or sugar and
clothing."
"Does not the Government give them
clothing?"
"Yes, in small quantities. They do not
need much."

"Yes, in small quantities. They do not
need much."

"LED TO THEIR PRISON.
But here we are at the landing.

The founders of Canada. On the 16th of
the foundation of
the foundation of
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the new colony. "I came here not to
the new colony. "I came here not
to
the new colony. "I came here
not the new colony. "I came here
not came here
t every little French Canadian knows by heart: "You are a grain of mustard seed, but you will increase until your branches cover the whole land. You are small in number, but your work is God's. favor is with you and your children will fill the earth." And it is even so; healthy, happy and virtuous, these peo-ple have spread with a wonderful growth over the province of Quebec, into the cities of the States. The climate is cities of the States. wholesome and beautiful, and you may count the average of fifteen children to a family, each one of these taught with his "Our Father." With their children's children multiplying in the ratio I have suggested, until Montreal and its suburbs numbered 150,000 people, you may believe the French Canadian feeling is influx of English or Irish emigrants can alter this basis so as to prove a totally

different fact! THE FRENCH CANADIAN CHARACTER. I have watched this people for nearly fifteen years, in society, on the farm, in the woods, on the raft, and in the cloister. I have found them simple, bright, unaffected, and thrifty and virtuous. In the drawing-room, among the old noblesse, there is the very poetry of good breeding; and among the that intense clinging to the faith and forefathers which is so characteristic now of the people from which these are descended, the Bretons. It is not at all a question of graduating out of their religion. The most intelligent and re-presentative are the most devoat. Even Herbert Spencer might get an idea or two by a profound study—religious in-toleration is unknown. The first man to raise the standard of religious liberty in Canada, Samuel De Champlain, as was the first man to raise the standard of religious liberty in the United States, Charles Calvert, was a devout Catholic only here there have been no religious persecutions, no burning of witches, no hanging of Quakers. The only blood shed here was poured out freely upon the snow—the blood of the Jesuits by

undeceive him. One day he came to Honolulu on business. It was the day appointed for the sailing of the lepers, and her case rapidly advancing, she with the rest was being led to the steamer when her lover saw her. One wild scream from her and he has dashed at the guard in a vain effort to rescue her. Catholic church, and to-day there stand two beautiful candlesticks on an altar here, the gift of the Presbyterians in their prosperity, a token of their love and gratitude to their Catholic brethren. -Catherine Armstrong, in Philadelphia

### IMPRESSIONS OF IRELAND. Bishop Fitzgerald Makes Known his

#### Observations. During a recent visit to his native city,

Limerick, Bishop Fitzgerald wrote to an American friend the following impres-

American intend the bolowing impressions of his trip through Ireland:

Behold me again in the "City of the Violated Treaty." And Limerick welcomes her son with an incessant drizzle. The tear I have seen in Erin's eye, the smile—not at all. Not unlike her peo-ple, the sunlight has gone from their hearts, gloominess and hopelessness overshadow them. No music, no stir of business, no playful children, nothing enlivens the streets, unless you call the hoarse bawling of the itinerent ballad singer an inspiriting sound. Every one wants to go to the "land of the free." Wheat and other grain, formerly a chief export from the south of Ireland, no longer safely mature, and tillage lands have been turned over to fattening of attle for the English market: "Ill fares the land, to hastening ills a prev.

Goldsmith's "Deserted Village" is a picture of no small part of Ireland.

There is, however, a vast improvement as to educational matters in Ireland. I was greatly pleased with the appearance of the bright, intelligent, vivacious little children present. The churches and the convents in Ireland—taking them all in all—are finer than those in America. Here, in Limerick, I do not think there are any church buildings in New York except the Cathedral and St. Francis (except the Cathedral and St. Francis Xavier's) that can excel the parish churches, or those belonging to the Redemptorists and Jesuits. The parish churches in Dingle and Tralee are also very fine, and the Dominican church in

Fralee is a gem of church architecture.

You would be charmed with the poor people, so good, so religious and so child-like in their simplicity. What the rain like in their simplicity. What the rain and fog permitted me to see of Dublin surpasses my expectations. Its principal parts are grand. I was particularly pleased with Sackville street, because of the many fine monuments of many Irish worthies—the great counsellor O'Connell, Burke, Grattan, Moore, Goldsmith, Wellington, and others. Dublin appears to be prosperous. The people are healthylooking and well dressed, having the same rosy cheeks and beautiful complex. same rosy cheeks and beautiful complexions that I saw in the south of Ireland. Yesterday was a fine day for Ireland, as it did not rain more than twenty hours out of the twenty-four. Besides, it was not a wet rain, as they say here, trying, no doubt, to make the best of it

#### TOTAL ABSTINENCE FOR THE YOUNG.

Although the progress which the tem-perance movement has already made and is still making among our people is of a character to give consolation and encouragement to those who are devoting their best energies to the further-ance of its principles and the extension of its influence, it may be questioned whether adequate means are being prac-tically adopted to secure the complete and lasting success which it is sought to attain. Liverpool and London are cerconviction, and those and who are outside the movement may be induced to join in it; lectures are delivered illustrating the havoc and misery caused by the gigantic evil, and pointing out the advantages which accrue from total abstinence; bands o pointing out earnest and zealous volunteers are hard at work disseminating the teachings of temperance both by word and by example, bringing in recruits, rousing up those who are indolent or indiffer-ent, and cheering on those who ent, and cheering on those who
fully share their opinions and
their sympathies. But is this sufficient? Is there not something wanted
still? Is it not true of the vice of drunkbelieve the French Canadian Sering it is increasing, not decreasing. Surely it is enness, as of many other vices, that pre-shallow, in face of this, to judge that the vention is better than cure? The work

of reforming drunkards, and of inducing those who are moderate or only occasional drinkers to give up the practice. not from necessity, or from a conviction that the limited use of intoxicants is injurious, but from a desire to help on the good cause by their example, ought not to be the only aim in view. If the advoirtuous. In
the old
poetry of
e habitans,
faith and
faith and
to be the only aim in view. If the advocates of temperance stop at this point,
they will find that the work to be done
in the future will be almost too heavy
and too difficult for them to grant the clinging to the faith and thich is so characteristic ople from which these are ople from which these are being annually recruited from the rising youth of both sexes and it is by no means certain that, at its present rate of pro gress, the temperance movement will increase in numbers and influence propor

crease in numbers and inneces proportionately with the growth of the evil which it has to combat.

This is a difficulty which seems to be overlooked by the clergy and active members of the League of the Cross. If it be not quite ignored, it certainly does not appear to engage the attention not appear to engage the attention which ought to be bestowed upon it. There is only one way of meeting this difficulty, and that is by gathering our boys and girls into the League of the cross before the taste of drink has be-come pleasant, before the fictitious spirit which drink creates has grown to be a solace and an enjoyment, and before the

color to the conduct and character of the individual in after-life; and assuredly it is, at least, as important that children should be made acquainted with the objects and methods of the League of the Cross as that they should be taught what the geographical text-books say with regard to the area and population of Japan or the climate and products of the land of the Kaflirs. If care were taken to instill the principles of total abstinence into the minds of our youth, either by their parents, at home, or by their parents at home of parents and products of the land objects and methods of the League of the surging machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will use an audition of Japan or the climate of the principles of total abstinence into the minds of our youth, either by the parlor, while she and the male parent sit shiver-indicated the principles of the parlor, while she made she is somebody else wringing machine. She will use and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will use and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. She will wear an old shawl and pretend she is somebody else wringing machine. their parents, at home, or by their teachers at school, a new army would be formed which would be of incalculable service in the cause. The ordinary work of the League of the Cross would be rendered much lighter than it is now, and the erection of a healthy wide-spread public opinion in favor of the object of the movement would be only a question of time. This band of total abstainers would indeed become the backbone of the League. The conviction, formed and nurtured in childhood, that alcoholic liquors are not necessary, in any condi-tion of body or mind, but are, on the contrary, highly injurious in themselves and in their liability to be abused, would grow stronger as the years went by, until the aversion to the use of them would become an instinct, a second nature.

Those who have been total abstainers

from childhood or youth, and whose con-

viction is consequently deep-seated, are on the one hand less liable to contract the vicious habit that those who are late converts to total abstinence are to lapse into their former ways, and on the other are generally less aggressive in their pro-fession of total abstinence. It could be wished that those who have become total abstainers in their maturer years and who, intimately acquainted from sad personal experience with the fatal influences of the habit which they have abjured, are naturally anxious to convert both moderate and hard drinkers from the errors of their ways, would be more moderate and considerate in their advocacy. Moderate language, well arranged facts and figures, calm and clear arguments, are immeasurably more effective than are heated harangues, frantic denunciations, and exaggerated similes. Those who adopt the latter mode of wordy warfare no doubt produce some good results; but the moderate, skilful reasoners have the the moderate, skilful reasoners have the best of it in the long run, and the work which they perform is more durable because more solid. The temperance movement is not the expression or outcome of a transient place of public thought. It is a work which, springing from strong abiding conviction, must go forward steadily, without rest, from generating the generation will its regionals. iorward steadily, without rest, from generation to generation, until its principles sink deep down in the hearts of the masses, leavening their characters, and exercising over their daily lives an influence of the steady of th ence second only to that of religion, with ence second only to that of religion, with which, among Catholics, it is, and ever will be inseparably allied. To establish the movement, then, on a firm and solid basis, and to insure its successful pro-gress, our boys and girls must be enrolled in its ranks; and it is therefore incumb-ent upon all whose positions give them an influence over youth—the clergy, school-teachers, parents and friends—to exert themselves in their direction with zeal, vigilance, and promptitude.—Liver-pool Catholic Times.

# THE TRULY "GOOD" PARENT.

N. Y. Freeman's Journ

heard is "queer."

The "good" parent of the male sex is careful not to show any sign of uneasi-ness, if his daughter's "young man" remains with her in the parlour until after mains with her in the pariour until after midnight. The "good" parent reads his paper in a distant backroom, and goes to bed early. He never rakes the fires with ostentation, or bolts doors with intention. He takes off his slippers as he goes up stairs, for fear that his loving daughter may be reminded by his footfalls that it vaxes late. He never asks the young ady unpleasant questions when she declares that she must have a new gown, to go to a ball with a young man she met at a church-fair. He not only gives her the gown, but he presents her with a pear-handle latch key, with "We won't go home till morning" engraved on the handle. When other "queer"—and of course evil-minded fathers—remark that -remark that the young man of the "lovely mustache" with whom she was seen is a blackleg, he does not rush home in a fury, and demand where she met him. No; he winks, and says, "Susannah can take care of herself!"

The model parent, if she be of the

female sex, will be careful to conceal from the male parent all the peccadillos of the "boys." When they come in late and stumble up the stairs, she will assert to her lord and master that the noise is caused by rats or cats, or any other mythical thing that may come handy. She will take an interest in their innocent, youthful games, and find enough loose change in her husband's pockets to keep their dear boys busy at billiards or poker. She will never chide them when they fall against the outer doors o' nights, but make a convenient lie about the early milkman, and hurry down to put them in bed. She will be down to put them in bed. ready to prove that they have that inesti-mable disease, malaria, whenever the male parent shows a tendency to grumble at the lateness of their sleeping. In fact, the truly "good" mother must be not lieve that she was temporarily in Honolulu, visiting and making purchases and so on, preparatory to the wedding. But there came a time when she could no longer deceive herself, and no one would

giggling. Happy the son—fortunate the daughter of such a mother! How grate-ful will her off-spring be to her for her self-sacrifice! How tearfully they will point out the way to the nearest almshouse, when her tottering limbs can no longer bear her up in her labor of love for her dear ones! How tenderly they will break the news to her, that she is no longer needed in the domestic circle! How sweetly will they say :

"Oh, thus may I perish When friendships decay, And from leve's shining circle The gems drop away,"

after they have put her funeral expenses upon a distant cousin, and grumbled in their innocent, gleeful way, at the man-ner in which she had shown her "good-

ner in which she had shown her "good-ness" during life.

And the "good" father, who is so beloved by society, who has neither been seen nor heard nor asked unpleasant questions, may have disgrace brought upon him; he may discover that his daughter was not more than mortal; that temptation may overcome young per-sons "able to take care of themselves;" but, when he reflects that there are many fathers like him; that he never "crossed" his daughter in any wish of hers; that he has always tried to please the young people; and that nobody will call him oneer; will he not be happy? His name queer; will he not be happy? His name may appear in the scandalous chronicles may appear in the scandardus chronicles of the daily press; he may be asked unpleasant questions on the witness stand; he may even be inclined to kill one of the amiable young men who are so attentive to his daughter; his hair may turn white; but no one will dare to point the finger of scorn at him and say; "There is an old fogy who wouldn't let his children have their own way." No; that reproach, galling alike to the "good" American parent and dutiful children, will be spared him.

He will find consolation in the thought

that if his boy knows life thoroughly— even the life in jail—this knowledge is due to his own good nature. He always held that boys ought to be boys, and that the 'old people" ought to be amused at the sowing of wild outs. He will smile when he thinks that he never "broke the spirit" of his children by contradicting them. He will recall their "cute," in-fantile remarks on the adventures they familie remarks on the adventures they read in the story-papers with keen pleasure. He will laugh outright when he remembers how the eldest boy—now comfortably serving a term of ten years—told him the story of some pleasant tricks he had played on car conductors and theatre door-keepers, and how he patted him on the head when he said to him the "smartness was better than repatted him on the head when he said to him that "smartness was better than re-ligion." What a truly "good" father he was in those days! How often he had smiled at the indiscretions of youth, which other "queer" fathers had checked!

Then he will consider how carefully his indulged children are provided for; how warm they are kept, winter and summer; how happy he is to know that, should he die, his beloved ones will be should he die, his beloved ones will be carefully kept by the States in whose care they happen to be! Gentle old man!—wiser than Solo-

man! Let us try not to envy him, how-ever closely some of us may imitate

# SISTER ROSALIE.

There is a story of her having saved an officer of the Garde Mobile, who had at-tacked a barricade in the Rue Mouflebers of society declare that a parent is known in the same way. The parent is known in the same way. The good" parent is neither seen nor heard, and his only chance for life was to rush into the Rue l'Epee de Bois, into the door of the Home itself. The revolutionists were there almost as soon; but they found the Sisters of Charity they found the Sisters of Charity on guard at the door, refusing to give up the fugitive. They listened with respec-even at such a time as this, to what Sister even at such a time as this, to what Rosalie said to them; but they still insisted on having their victim. crowded about the door, pointing their guns, Sister Rosalie fell on her knees be fore them. This was what she said: " have devoted my life to you for 50 years. By all I have done for you, your wives and children, I ask this man's life of you." She had won the day. They cheered her and moved away, leaving the officer in her hands. This revolution was soon followed by cholera, through which Sister Rosalie fought bravely with her little band. They went into the most terrible scenes of suffering and death, and not one of those who thus faced the disease took it. Perhaps it was even more in the long course of her every-day life among them than in these special times of sick-ness and danger that the people learned to love Sister Rosalie. If they were not grateful to her, it would indeed be wonderful, for, besides all the personal help she gave to their bodies and souls, the institutions she founded for them were so many and so good. There was help for those of every age. Her first foundation was a large school for poor children, in the Kue de Banquier. An industrial school was united with it, and both were in the care of some of her Sisters. Then she set up a Creche, a nursery where poor mothers who go out to work can leave their babies during the day, and also an infant school. the best institutions was the age," a society for watching over young girls who had left school. This was joined by many ladies, and every Sunday they met these girls in the Rue l'Epee de Bois, taught them, and made friends with them. The girls themselves, as they grew up, were formed into an association for watching over their younger compan-ions, and both these societies did an im-mense amount of good. Perhaps one of Sister Rosalie's own favorite works was the Old Men's Home in the Rue Pascal.

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Persons writing for a change of address should invariably send us the name of their former post office.

# Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, JAN. 19, 1884.

Lecture by Bishop Walsh.

On next Sunday His Lordship Bishop Walsh will deliver a lecture in Strathroy, for the benefit of the organ fund of the new cathedral. We can promise our readers an intellectual treat of a high order, and we have no doubt the church will be crowded to its utmost capacity.

MR. O'SULLIVAN AGAIN.

We must apologize to Mr. O'Sullivan for holding over his letter, elsewhere published in this issue. Mr. O'Sullivan's exact position on the school question is owing to the lack of clearness characterizing his utterances on the subject-a defect arising not, we would fain believe, from any want of knowledge of the matters under discussion, but from the assumption of a wholly untenable ground not

very clear. In the letter published in this issue Mr. O'Sullivan is rather more obscure than in his first effort. He begins by the following statement: "You say in your last paragraph you fear I have a bad case ; but you must not forget that it is you who came into court to ask for certain things, high schools and a Catholic university-the onus of showing the practicability of these rests on you. I am not called upon to establish a negative." We have viewed this statement from the four points of the compass and do not feel quite certain that we have arrived at its meaning. But after viewing it from every point we are forced to the conclusion that Mr. O'Sullivan holds that we have not yet established the practicability of a Catholic school system for Ontario. Well, for our part we feel that we have done so, and will not trespass on the good nature of our readers by repeating our argument. Let Mr. O'Sullivan show that argument or any part of it inconclusive and we shall endeavor as briefly as possible to set ourselves right. We do not, we must confess, understand what Mr. O'Sullivan means by a negative. He boldly declared in his first letter that a Catholic University in Ontario is an impossibility. Negative enough in one sense, positive enough in another. But whether negative or positive in Mr. O'Sullivan's acceptation of these terms, he did not in that letter make even a respectable attempt to sustain it. In his present letter he makes none. Mr. O'Sullivan tells us that we have shifted our position on the University question, but here again we have empty assertion, not a shred of demonstration. Does our correspondent really expect the readers of the RECORD to be led into his views by such a very strange course on the part of a gentleman of his ments? Mr. O'Sullivan speaks at one breath in very kindly terms of the College of Ottawa, which for some years has exercised the power of conferring degrees with a prudence and success on all hands acknowledged, but in the very next states: "What the Catholics want, however, is not the power of conferring degrees, but the facilities capable of preparing young men so that they can get a degree if it is of any use to them. A sensible young man will prepare for a University whose degree will give him the best standing. As you know, it is the college and not the degree that makes the scholar, that gives the education. A degree without scholarship, as well as a

University without facilities to impart

it, are equally contemptible." Does Mr.

O'Sullivan know of any college in the

Province which gives degrees without

scholarship, cr does he know of any such

institution exercising University powers

without facilities to impart scholarship?

If he have any such knowledge let him

declare it openly. Statements wholly

unfounded in fact, but from which deduc-

tions not only offensive, but injurious to

Catholic institutions of learning in the

Province, may be drawn, are not worthy

him nor any man professing himself a

friend of education in Ontario. Our cor-

respondent again completely misappre-

hends our position on the question of

elementary schools. We are quite well

acquainted with the exiguity of the pres-

ent revenues of these schools, but we

have already pointed out the means

whereby these revenues might without

any injustice to others be raised to a

figure amply sufficient to provide Catho-

lic elementary schools throughout the

Province. We have neither space nor

inclination to repeat ourselves on this

point. Mr. O'Sullivan informs us that

correspondent, on the Separate School system, is such as the law warrants, and proceeds to convey the alarming intimation that we are not in very good company in reference to it. We are sorry for this, for we are in this matter in the company of Mr. O'Sullivan himself, for whom, notwithstanding his selfdepreciation, we entertain the very highest regard. We fully subscribe to Mr. O'Sullivan's view when he says: "The public school system of Ontario is as much Catholic in a legal point of view as it is Protestant." But what has our correspondent to say in regard of the practice. We have not, as Mr. O'Sullivan intimates, stated that there are in Ontario two systems, from the University of Toronto on the one hand, and some Catholic University on the other, down to the elementary schools. What we have stated and now repeat is that there should be two such systems. We thank Mr. O'Sullivan for his assurance that the University of Toronto is not Protestant. But is it, ask we, Catholic? We are also grateful for our correspondent's advice to proceed carefully in this school matter. We can assure him that we have endeavored to do so, and will, under the guidance of those whose counsel we seek on these points, continue in the same path for the future. Mr. O'Sullivan's summary disposal of the question by his telling us that "we have no case at all," is as feeble and misplaced an attempt at terrorism of a small degree as we have ever seen. It is, we repeat, feeble, very feeble. We leave Mr. O'Sullivan for the present, just where we don't know, for his position it is impossible from his own statements exactly to understand.

THE NIHILISTS.

The Nihilists seem to have recovered their former vitality, with the natural consequence of once more unsettling Russia. It does now seem that that empire is on the verge of mighty changes, changes of so radical a character as to make their very contemplation frightful. The crimes of the Russian court, the corruption in high places, the prostitution of the church to state exigencies, are now bearing legitimate fruit. The church, weak and helpless, through its subordination to political, personal and dynastic interests, is not only of no service to the state, in face of the present dangers of the latter, but one of its great sources of weakness. Were the Russian empire blessed with church in communion with the See of Peter, it had now in the days of its trial a strong conservative force welding together for its support the very best elements of society. But Russia has not, unfortunately for itself, such church, and cannot therefore recken on the undivided support of the social elements that constitute the real strength of a monarchy. Imperial Russia is on the very brink of a revolution that will, there can be little if any doubt, have results of a far reaching character, not only in regard of that country itself, but of the neighboring nations, especially those states peopled by Slavs. The Slavonic race is we believe, destined to wield very great influence in the Europe of the future. We hope that from the changes at hand in Russia will not result the permanent predominance of those evil principles now advocated by the Nihilists. With such principles as the ground-work of a new Slavonic social and political organization as the result of their efforts, neither Russia nor Europe would be benefited by the overthrow of the empire of the Czars.

# MODERN THOUGHT.

Under the guise of new scientific developments, we are every day being greeted by new and daring hypotheses, the foundationless conceptions of godless men, concerning the great questions of philosophy and religion. These subtle theories are so worded and expounded as to impress the reader with a conviction that the authors thereof are men of profound erudition and far-seeing judgment. Hard technicalities are freely and universally substituted tor more commonplace expressions; old pagan ideas stolen from Grecian philosophers are clothed in modern garb and set forth for the consideration of mankind as new discoveries in the regions of thought.

Men who have acquired that most dangerous thing, a little learning, are easily attracted by the glamour of long words and unmistakably classic derivatives, and plunging headlong into the thick of these illsupported arguments, their unsettled reason is quickly carried away in the wordy confusion, and soon they are drifting along in the little bark "Vanity," in the wake of the prime

movers of these godless creeds. Did we say godless? we retract the word. These proud men, arrogantly styling themselves modern thinkers, have gods enough forsooth, gods or neither our view, nor that of a certain devils which ever they be, which

command their most humble worship and exact from them the most degrading servility. Matter is the noblest and highest of their divinities. Passions, the mere names of which would sully our pages, are others. Fame, or rather notoriety, praise and vanity also exact a due amount of homage. They bow and cringe before these abominable deities, whose glorious intellects disdain the light of Faith and Catholic science. Too proud to own a God for their creator, they glory in tracing ancestry to the spe. Ignorance credits them with great learning and wonderful faculties, but ah! how Faith opens our eyes and reverses the picture.

Wallowing in the mire of materialism, unable to raise themselves to a bigher and purer atmosphere, they must fain revile, and throw dirt at the minds that soar above theirs. Blind and groping themselves, they will not admit that others can see. and in this deplorable state they frame for themselves and their dupes a morality the grossest which it is possible for human beings to tolerate, the religion of materialism pure and

The chain of evidence furnished as by these modern philosophers in support of their extravagant but most convenient theories, though forged link by link at the expense of long and careful research, is nevertheless sadly broken in some places, for want of missing rings that defy discovery, for a most excellent reason. But our evolutionists are not to be daunted even by such a discouraging result. They would arrogantly impose on us the belief that though the missing links do not now exist, nor to all appearances ever did exist, still they must have existed, Here is a pretty reasoning. Fortunately we-know how to accept it and pass judgment upon it.

The question of the origin of life is a severe trial to the patience of this set of thinkers. They pretend to have mastered this difficulty by specious arguments, but they are so frail that they carry no weight with them in the judgment of at least able thinkers. The step from brute matters to living formations is too wide a one to be lightly crossed, though these philosophers seem to think differently. Spontaneous generation is a poor solution of the problem, or rather is none at all, since it leaves us exactly where we were. It is not the transition which puzzles us so much as the cause of such a wonderful effect. But the cause is not unknowable even to those not gifted with the light of faith. They have not been able to point it out to us yet with sufficient certainty or at least plausibility to shake our belief in God the Father Almighty, who created heaven and earth.

We see a vast and beautiful crea. der between earth and heaven. Ah! tion governed by wonderful and immutable laws. We must have a let us gather around it in thousands creator and a law-giver to account and on the wings of prayer let us for these wonders, and until the waft heavenward an earnest petition learned Agnostics, Evolutionists, Darwinists and other mighty philosophers of the great nineteenth century furnish us with a better than our own God we must fain refuse to give up our judgments to theirs, even though they be modern thinkers and we doomed as blind victims of an ignoble superstition. The shadows of the valley of death will be light to the darkness in which they live, and only by them will they be led, not too late, we trust, to bow their proud reason before the eternal truth, and join with nature's voices in the humble act of faith, "There is a God."

# ARCHBISHOP GIBBONS.

The Most Rev. Dr. Gibbons, Archbishop of Baltimore, has been chosen by the Holy See as Apostolic Delegate, to preside over the national council to be held in Baltimore towards the close of the present year. The Archbishop of Baltimore is a prelate of profound learning, exalted piety and rare discernment. Called at a remarkably early age to the Episcopacy, he first filled with honor and success the arduous post of Vicar Apostolic of North Carolina. Promoted after the Vatican Council to the See of Richmond, he proved himself a worthy successor of the late Dr. McGill. From Richmond Dr. Gibbons was, on the death of the late Archbishop Bayley, translated to Baltimore. He fills that See with the same exalted talent and administrative ability that have at all times

Delegate is a signal honor conferred on ation. Irish Catholics and Irish Protesthimself personally, and through him on most imposing and important ecclesiastical gathering the New World has yet seen.

#### THE SENATE.

The following gentlemen have been called to the Senate: Mr. J. G. Ross, to fill the vacancy caused by the death of Hon. David E. Price; Hon A. Lacoste, in the room and stead of the late Hon. I. Bureau; Dr. McMillan, to fill the place vacated by the death of the late Hon. Dr. Brouse; Mr. James Turner, of Hamilton, in th room of the late Hon. Adam Hope, of the same city, and Mr. George C. McKindsey to the seat vacated by the Hon. J. C. Aikins, on his appointment to the Lieutgovernorship of Manitoba. By the appointment of Dr. McMillan the Catholic of Ontario secure a fourth member in the senate, the others being Hon. Messrs. Frank Smith, R. W. Scott and John O'Donohoe. The Protestant minority of Quebec is represented by the following gentlemen: Hon. Messrs. James Ferrier, G. G. Stevens, C. H. Pozer, Alex. W. Ogilvie, John Hamilton and J. G. Ross, in all six. There are eighteen Catholic Senators from Quebec, and a total of twenty-eight Catholics in the Upper Chamber from all the Provinces.

We beg to extend to Dr. McMillan our hearty congratulations on his appointment as a representative of the Catholic minority of Ontario. We feel assured that he will discharge his trust not only with credit to himself, but to the advantage of the country.

## THE HOLY CROSS.

There is something truly beautiful n the love and devotion with which the Catholic clings to the sacred emblem of his redemption. It recalls to him all the painful reminiscences, all the harrowing and heart-rending scenes which abound in the life of our Blessed Saviour, while it proclaims to the world at large the glorious, the love-laden mystery of our Redemption. What a precious Burden it has borne on its dusky limbs! What a Heart overflowing with love has palpitated against its bloodstained sides. What thrilling memories does it not awake within us, as with voiceless eloquence, more powerful far than words, it unlocks the fountains of the heart and causes the breast to heave in painful sympathy with the crucified Redeemer!

It has rested on the sacred shoulders of Christ; and in all the tortures endured by the suffering Son of Man t has worked with a dread fatality ts cruelly tender mission. Can men wonder that we cherish it as a sacred and touching monument of a sacrifice so generously conceived and so nobly wrought?

Wherefore should not this holy symbol be, as indeed it verily is to most of us, the standard of our faith, the mainstay of our hearts, the ladlet us then rear it proudly on high that we may have strength and grace to cling to it forever; that we may patiently bear its burden through our lives, and that our dying clasp may fold it to our bosoms as our dying breath repeats the Christian motto "First the Cross, and then the Crown."

# SCANDALOUS UNTRUTH.

The Week, Prof. Goldwin Smith's new

Coronto organ, in a late issue stated : If Newfoundland were in the Confederation, the murderous attack made by Roman Catholics in that island on an Orange procession would be setting the Dominion in a flame. As it is, the occurrence only calls attention to another important but often neglected factor in the Irish question. Not only the self-styled Nationalists, but the people generally, and especially American journalists, are always talking of the Roman Catholic Irish as the Irish people, and of their cause as the Irish cause. They forget the exis-tence of the Irish Protestants, who, though tence of the Irish Protestants, who, though a minority, are, and have more than once proved themselves to be, the very sinews of the country. If Ireland were cut loose from England to-morrow, she would contain within herself these warring elements, and the assumption that the element which is numerically the strongest would prevail over that which has the moral forces on its side, to say nothing of the forces on its side, to say nothing of the sympathy of England and Scotland, is to contradict the records of Irish history.

It was the Orangemen, not the Catholics, of Harbor Grace who made the "murderous attack." Irish Nationalists do not, as Prof. Smith unjustly declares, exclude Irish Protestants from their reckoning of Irishmen. But the Orange faction excharacterized his episcopal career. His Orangeism without governmental protect

nomination to the high post of Apostolic ion were in Ireland a mere helpless combinants can live in peace and harmony, and the entire American church. The coming do so live in nearly all parts of Ireland, national council will be in all respects the and in all quarters of the world abroad, except in those few localities wherein Orangeism accidentally acquires predomnance.

### VICE AND MISERY IN CITIES.

We lately made some reference to misery and vice prevalent in the rural districts of Britain. The following horrible picture of crime and want in London is taken from the Saturday Review:

In wide and comparatively airy streets, such as Oxford Street, you occasionally see a very narrow alley. Follow it, and you find it getting darker and narrower, till you reach a "court," where black, broken windows, mended with old hats, look out on the pavement, strewn and piled with sewage and refuge. The staircases which lead from swarming flat to flat in the houses, are slimy, rotten, and full in the houses, are slimy, rotten, and full of treacherous holes. The plaster has fallen from the walls, and rats are noisy behind the dropping mortar and dirty laths. The vermin, the filth, are things it would sicken M. Zola to describe. The very roofs are shambles of dead birds and cats. . . Every room in these rotten tenements contains a family,—often two. In one cellar, a father, mother, three children and four pigs have herded together in filth which would have dis-gusted a cave man. And this family, with their four pigs, must have been com-paratively capitalists. Probably they could have afforded to live in a more human way, if they ever had enjoyed the view of way, if they ever had enjoyed the view of what a human way of living is. The enormous families of these people on the verge of pauperism constitute in them-selves a difficulty in the matter of lodging The children are turned into the street till long aftermidnight, because the room in which their mother lives is a brothel; and the wretched little creatures themselves are ruined before they know good from evil. These miserable cagots, these moral lepers, are then forced into the society of decent people's children at school; and thus one highly profligate court may corrupt a large district, and spread everywhere the knowledge of scarcely imaginable crimes.

Anything so horrible it were indeed difficult to imagine. But while commiserating the lot of the unfortunate English poor, crowded into great cities, we should not forget that in many of our Canadian and American cities the lot of the poor is not much if indeed any better. We have already given description in these columns of the sufferings of the starving Irish immigrants in Toronto and Hamilton. There are, it is to be feared, many others besides the limmigrants in both cities languishing in the most abject misery. A reporter of the Montreal of misery in that city and gave a harrowing account of his experiences and observations.

There is no doubt that the legislature must before long be called on dealing with it would be to prohibit the crowding of poor people into the wretched habitations wherein they now congregate, to their own and the public detriment, but to the pecuniary profit of some heartless landlord. Provision should also, we think, be made by law for the erection of suitable dwellings for the artisan and laboring classes. It must, at all events, be admitted that as long as such plague spots as those described in the Star exist, we will have in this country fruitful nurseries of

# DYNAMITE DENOUNCED.

We are glad to see friend Redpath dealng so vigorously with the dynamite fiends and frauds. The late Buffalo sensation suggested to our contemporary considerations which with pleasure we place before our readers :-

"A Buffalo blatherskite, whom call McPup, last week told a Buffalo reporter, who was degraded enough to listen to him—like to like—both drunk, probably—that he intended to go to Canada to blow up the Government Bulldings at Ottawa. It was in these buildings that the Canadians voted \$100,-000 from their Public Treasury to feed the starving Irish in 1880, and in which the Canadian representatives unanimously passed resolutions in favor of Home Rule

for Ireland.

The most important Convention of the Irish race ever held on this Continent, up to that time, was the Land League Convention that met at Buffalo three years when the control that met at Buffalo three years. vention that her at build three years ago. Not a single line was telegraphed about it by the Associated Press reporter. Yet, now, a long report of the maudlin talk of this brainless blackguard, McPup, is telegraphed all over the country, i order to injure the Irish cause!

order to injure the Irish cause!

The swift contempt with which McPup is treated by Irish-American public opinion shows how rapid has been the growth of intelligence among the masses of the Irish people since the Fenian raid on Canada—a movement just as brainless as McPup's maudlin talk, and an exact counterpart of it on a larger scale. counterpart of it on a larger scale.
"I can't lick you, but I'll make mouth

at your sister"—the whipped schoolboy's threat to the boy who had thrashed him

both fraud and folly; by both cowardice and brainlessness on the part of its lead-

The Canadians had done no wrong to Ireland, and their only relation to the Irish race had been that of its benefactors. They welcomed the starving fever and famine emigrants of '48, and gave them food and homes and farms. Yet these were the people whom the Fenian leaders attacked! Their want of brains in the management of their railroad picnic (they called it a "campaign," I believe) matched their want of heart in its conception. Both brought the Irish name and cause, for a time, into ridicule and contempt

among native Americans.

There was just as little excuse for their failure as for their scheme. They had

money enough and brave men enough.
The whole fault lay with the leaders.
Yet it is men with such ridiculous failures as a record who presume to sneer at

Parnell and to advocate new schemes of swindling and violence!

McBride is a shocking example of what brainless leadership means: for what he threatened the Fenian leaders did attempt to do; and it is just what the drivellers, who recard themselves as "higger men than who regard themselves as "bigger men than old" Parnell, in one way or other, still want to do to-day.

These are very just views Canada has done a good deal, and especially have Cana. dian Irishmen done fully as much for Ireland as any body of their countrymen in the world. Yet they have been made suffer a great deal of obloquy and injury on account of the criminal and inhuman sayings and doings of some few men calling themselves Irishmen living in the United States. Canadians as a body have shown deep and hearty sympathy with Ireland, but the cause of that unfortunate country will not be furthered with them by threats such as "crank" McBride lately uttered. It is our opinion that a great deal too much importance is attached to the ravings of such criminals. We have in Canada a few official zealots who delight in such occasions as the McBride braggadocio supplies. They are happy only when fomenting disturbance and exciting alarm. They are but one step themselves removed from the Rossas, Mc-Brides, et al. We heartily thank our New York contemporary for its kindly view of Canada and Canadians.

### THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Legislature of Ontario has been sum. moned to meet for despatch of pusiness on the 23rd inst. The session promises to be immensely lively and interesting. The School question will, no doubt, come in for a very large share of the attention of the House of Assembly. It is certainly the question of the day in Ontario. There should be no trimming on the subject, no platitudes, no empty promises. What people of Ontario desire and what they must obtain is a solution of the school difficulty, removing all inequality and injustice. The Star lately visited some of the haunts | Catholic minority in Ontario is now a sufferer both from inequality and injustice. We hope that at the close of the coming session we may be enabled to congratulate the government and legislature of this Province on the removal of the many educational grievances from which to deal with this evil. One way of the Catholic minerity suffers. We promise to keep our readers thoroughly posted upon every development of the question during the session about to open.

# THE CHOICE OF BOOKS.

A peremptory duty devolves upon tors of our Christian youth, regarding the character of the books be placed in the hands of children and young people generally. There is a vast amount of mischief brewing in the literary atmosphere of the nineteenth century, and it is for us to withdraw our precious little ones from the influence of its noxious exhalations, guiding them into the higher and purer walks of Christian science and

Catholic morality. It is a noticeable and melancholy fact that the children of the present generation become so early imbued with a spirit of worldliness and insubordination, that parental authority in many families is but a nominal prerogative, its actual exercise being even sometimes met by scornful indignation and impertinent remonstrance on the part of the precocious

juniors. Evidently the fault here results from a defective early education, which allowed the seeds of many a vice and folly to develop unchecked until they became well-nigh ineradicable from the character. But the well directed influence of a judicious parent or guardian brought to bear in time on a child who has been thus poorly trained may go far in the work of saving the remnants of good which still remain in his heart.

Most young persons evince a strong taste for reading. Standing on the threshold of life, beginning to solve its mysteries of joy and sorrow, of (uttered as soon as he got a safe distance) was a complete history of the Fenian raid on Canada; a movement characterized by 1334

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pressions are made upon them, connections are forced upon them which gradually mould themselves into the ground-work of their future charac-

It is, therefore, of the utmost importance that the books to be placed in their hands be carefully selected, with a view to their mental and mances, let us rather endeavor to give them a taste for subjects of a more serious and elevated cast. It is far more desirable that they should have a certain acquaintance with the leading subjects of the day, and so be able to take part in any conversation, than that they should be constantly filling their empty heads with the worthless productions of anonymous scribblers. For this purpose the writer knows of nothing more suitable than our approved Catholic magazines and newspapers, which, besides the general information they furnish on various topics, are mainly designed with a view of inculcating in the youthful mind a love of truth, an increase of faith, and that fine moral sense which is so sadly lacking in this present generation. In these publications the various departments stalwart men of Queen's County to the of literature are ably represented. The false opinions, the godless theories of the day, are powerfully combatted and disproved. New books are criticised, and condemned or commended as the case may be. The progress of religion, science and literature is carefully noted, and in the lighter departments of poetry and fiction there is also much interesting to the religious influences which guide the reading matter. In all Catholic homes these books and journals should be given a first place, being replete with useful and necessary information, and stored with the treasures and consolations of our religion.

PRISON HORRORS.

While we have no sympathy with the Nihilists in the matter of principle, we cannot but deplore the cruelties practiced on them by Russian officials. A despatch from St. Petersburg lately gave the following information :-

"Netshajeff, a Nihilist, now imprisoned in the fortress of Alexef Ravelin, has sent a harrowing tale of suffering to the Nihilists paper, The Will of the People. He says the dungeons are below the water level of the river and bitterly cold and damp. In summer malaria and scurvy are frightfully prevalent. Men and women are kept within cells from one year's end to another. The officials practice the most shameful extortions upon the prisoners. Those without money are fed on horseflesh and confined in the outer cells, where, between their battles with the water and the rats, they

The Russian Government does itself very great injury in the eyes of the world by permitting such rank injustice and cruelty. Nihilism is not to be got rid of by such inhuman agencies.

THE VOICE OF QUEEN'S COUNTY.

A great meeting of the people Queen's County was, some few weeks ago, held at Rathdowney. Queen's County is represented by two honest and unflinching supporters of Mr. Parnell: Messrs. Richard Lalor and Arthur O'Connor. The demonstration was a splendid one, many people from the adjoining counties of Tipperary and Kilkenny attending. Mr. Lalor was prevented by illness from assisting at the meeting, and was represented by his nephew, Mr. Michael Lalor. Amongst those present were, besides Mr. Arthur O'Connor, M. P. for the county, Mr. William O'Brien, M. P., and Mr. Harrington, M. P. Mr. Marum, M. P., was also present. There were deputations from the following places-Maryborough, Galmovpike, Orushell, Aghakoe, Abbeyleix, Burrow, Johnstown, Borrisin-Ossory, and Ballyroan, and there were bands from Rathdowney, Ballyroan, Galmoy, and Borris. The Rev. Canon Keefe, P. P. Aghaboe, presided. Mr. Lalor proposed the following resolutions-

That no concession, however great, short of the restoration of our native Parliament will give us final satisfaction.

Pending the foregoing we earnestly de-mand that the Land Act shall not be administered in future, as it has been, without the application of the Healy Clause (which means the abolition of landlordism) and that the rents wherein this great will operate should form the standard and be a perfect guide as to the number of years' purchase to be given for the

That as the Labourers' Act is as defective as the Land Act, we call upon our memas the land act, we can upon our members to use every exertion to have the act amended, so that the labourer may have as "firm a grip" on his holding as the farmer, or any other man, has on his.

That we protest against the action of the Donaghmore Board of Guardians in throw-

ing out the labourers' representation forms, which, of itself, is the greatest condemnation of the law by which the elections of poor law guardians are carried out.

That as the lowering of the franchise is be one of the bills to be brought before Parliament in the coming session (doubts being entertained whether Ireland will be included or not), we desire to strongly impress on the Government the justice of including Ireland, and that the franchise shall be so reduced as that we shall have mached as frage.

manhood suffrage.

That we tender our most sincere thanks to the independent active Irish party for the great services rendered by them to our moral improvement. Now, instead of allowing our young people to cultivate an unhealthy craving for sensational stories and impossible romanness let us rather enclasive to greatest confidence, are amongst the most useful and hard working of that distinguished party.

guished parly.

That we earnestly call upon our Irish constituencies to reduce to practice what was so much talked about a short time since, viz., the payment of the members, without which it is impossible to ever expect that Ireland generally could be honertly and fearlessly represented. Follow the example of Sligo, Queen's County, and Wexford.

and Wexford.

That we call upon all the people, farmers, shop keepers, labourers, artisans, &c., to support Irish industries, which would be the greatest means of keeping the people at home, and thereby rendering abortive the last government "confidential circular" ungasthed by the Freeman's Journal. lar" unearthed by the Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Rudd seconded the adoption of the resolutions, which were declared adopted amidst cheers.

We regret our inability to give a full report of the speeches delivered at this important meeting. The resolutions, however, speak volumes in themselves and will now stand on record as a testimony of the unswerving fidelity of the cause of freedom and fatherland.

HONESTY AMONGST DOMESTICS.

The N. Y. Sun has been lately discuss ing the question of honesty amongst domestic servants. Our contemporary finds that as a class female domestics are a very honest body. The Sun is right in attributing this happy condition of affairs vast majority of these servants. The Sun puts the case thus :

To their credit be it said, the great mass of female domestics are honest under great and peculiar temptations. If they were not so, if they were not honest from principle strong enough to resist tempta-tion, society would suffer grievously.

There are in the United States about a million female domestics. No matter how carefully a family guards its household property and personal belongings, the servants must have constant opportu-nities for theft. A thief by profession or by instinct could not be restrained from plunder if he enjoyed such chances. But plunder if he enjoyed such chances. But only a few of these women betray the confidence their employers are obliged to repose in them, or yield to the innumerable temptations put before them through carelessness or necessity, and those few, as we have said, are usually under the direction of outside adepts at thievery, who make them their tools.

"The vast majority of female domestics are under religious influences which fortify and protect their integrity. They stand in fear of God, and have had a moral and religious training which saves them from temptation to gross dishonesty. Anybody may become a thief who has not more repugnance to the wrong of stealing than desire for other people's stealing than desire for other people's property—who is not honest from the love of honesty and hatred of dishonesty. These girls look on serious stealing as a sin with awful consequences, and abandon thoughts of it, unless they are suggested to them by devilish outside advisers. Fortunately, the outside influences which are strongest with the great majority of them are those of spiritual guides who direct them to good and not evil, and whose frowns they fear. They have been brought up, too, among people under like spiritual supervision, and with a similar hatred of wickedness because it is wicked-

"Probably there is no body of human "Probably there is no body of human beings employed amid like temptations who yield so little, in proportion to their numbers, to the temptations of their places, as the million female domestics of the United States. But how would it be if religion did not fortify the honesty of these women with its rewards and terrors, its precepts and its sentiments? Suppose they were agnostics?

"The people who are overturning or trying to overturn religious faith will incur a terrible responsibility unless they also provide a substitute for it, which shall be at least as effective in the promotion and preservation of good morals."

We are very decidedly of opinion that no other class of servants, private or public, can in point of honesty be compared with female domestics. Those of the latter guilty of dishonesty are the merest exception. In these days when fraud and embezzlement have become fashionable it is indeed consoling to reflect that amid temptations of a very peculiar character the female domestics of the country are distinguished by a love of rectitude and a hatred of stealing that renders them as a class preeminently worthy of respect. A faithful servant is a veritable prize for any family to possess. Hence should every family extend to its servants the regard which virtue, in whatever station it is found, truly merits. If female domestics are sometimes wanting in duty, is it not often to be attributed to wicked example set them by masters and mistresses? How often are not the latter, by their indolence and constant disregard of duty, responsible for the shortcomings of their domestics. Masters and mistresses have a duty to fulfil in regard of their servants, which, if omitted, may lead to unfortunate results THE SPEAKERSHIP.

We are very much pleased to see the name of Thomas Murray, Esq., member for the North Riding of Renfrew, favorably mentioned in connection with the speakership of the Ontario Legislature. No better appointment could be made to this important office. Mr. Murray is possessor of the tact, moderation and good judgment required for the impartial discharge of its duties. Than the member for North Renfrew there is not in Eastern Ontario a more popular gentleman. Not only would the great and intelligent county of Renfrew, but the entire valley of the Ottawa, feel highly honored by his election as Speaker of the fifth Parliament of Ontario.

JEFFERSON DAVIS INTERVIEWED.

The Indianapolis News publishes an interview of one of its contributors with the President of the late Southern Confederacy. Mr. Davis once filled a prominent place in American politics and is by no means yet forgotten. He is a living link between the dead past and the actual present. Mr. Davis, whatever his political mistakes, dearly loved and yet dearly loves the South. Many of our readers will be glad to read the report of the interview as given in the News:

When he came, says the writer, in response to my card, and cordially received me, I found him an old man of 75 years, me, I found him an old man of 75 years, a half finger under six feet in height, apparently a man of sorrows, but withal of an extremely agreeable and gentle nature. He wore a black alpaca frock coat, and his dress otherwise was also noticeable for comfort and simplicity. Time has certainly softened the outlines of his face, unless the current photographs of it are travesties. His heard is graphs of it are travesties. His beard is short and white, and his frame fragile, but upright and steady. He at once entered into cheerful conversation, but the subdued sadness of his countenance did not wholly disappear even when he smiled.

"Has your History of the War been a success, Mr. Davis?" I asked of him.

"I know very little about it since putting it into the hands of the publishers. If the amount of money it has brought me is a criterion, I should say that it has not been successful."

"Are you engaged in any similar enter."

"Are you engaged in any similar enter-prise now, and do you expect to give any more utterances upon the questions in-volved in the civil war?"

"None at all."
"Do you contemplate ever making a tour of the North? I have seen by the papers that such a trip was not improba-

"When you see anything in the papers about me you can almost always accept the contrary as the truth. I do not now ever expect to go North. I am living a ever expect to go North. I am living a quiet life, removed entirely from public observation. I receive numerous invitations to make public addresses, but I habitually decline them, even those coming from my own neighborhood."
"What is the hope of the South?"
"Her vast timber regions, stretching from the Pearl River east to the coast, almost a yet nuture hed, her mineral resources of

as yet untouched; her mineral resources of almost unbounded value, and her rich soil, capable of producing almost everything that grows. At Birmingham, on the Louisville and Nashville road, in Alabama, a great city has sprung up among the mines, and all through the South are evi-dences of growth. Then the soil and the climate are favorable for stock raising, and the South will coin money from this ad-vantage. The South is a great undeve-loped quantity, but its importance will not remain long unknown."

of culture and much good sense. The family relations were apparently of the most tender nature. To the wife and daughter there is no greater hero than the husband

and father. Mr. Davis' hopes in regard of Southern growth and advancement are, as all who know that country are aware, well founded. As a matter of fact no portion of the union has since the war made such gigantic strides in national wealth and progress as the South. The abolition of slavery has proved for it a real benefit, and there is no Southerner who would now care to see the horrors of the slave traffic revived. There is amongst the Southern people an energy, perseverance and patriotism that will soon, in our estimation, bring the South to its old position of supremacy in the union. It will be no loss to the country when Puritan radicalism shall have ceased to hold sway in its councils.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Ingersoll, Jan. 14th, 1884.
To the Editor of the Catholic Record.
DEAR SIR—At our last regular meeting

the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Moved by C. B. Ryan, seconded by Thos. pass without showing some respect for him, the spiritual adviser of this associa-

every member of this Branch—and that the secretary of this branch forwards a copy of this resolution to the Rev. Father Boulbat and to the Catholic Record for publication.

T. P. Comiskey, E. H. Henderson, Rec. Sec. President. Officers of Branch No. 13, Stratford, for 1884.—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. E. B. Kilroy, D. D.; President, C. Stock: 1st Vice President, J. Ryan; 2nd Vice President, J. O'Connor; Assistant Secretary, J. N. Dagan; Financial Secretary, J. N. Dagan; Financial Secretary, T. F. Ryan; Treasurer, Dr. Hanavan; Marshal, P. Harley; Guard, J. Niven; Trustees for 1 year, T. F. Quirk, E. Fitzgerald; Representative to Grand Council, C. Stock.

UNIVERSITY MATTER.

UNIVERSITY MATTERS.

To the Editor of the Record. DEAR SIR,-I am obliged to you for you who came into court to ask for certain things, high schools and a Catholic University. The onus of shewing the practicability of these rests on you. I am not called upon to establish a negative.

In the programme you originally for-mulated you asked for a Catholic Uni-versity for Ontario. In the same breath you deny the right of the University of you deny the right of the University of Toronto to further public aid. I ask you how is a Catholic University to be supported unless by the state, and you reply that we have at least one flourishing University, a Catholic one, at Ottawa, and the charter of another that only requires resurrection, and with these or a new charter a Catholic University supported by the state would be the easiest thing in the world. Now, if we have one good Catholic University for Ontario, why want another? and if the University of Ottawa is good enough now and its alumni so is good enough now and its alumni s worthy of the name, why was it not good enough six weeks ago? You accuse me, and I think quite unfairly, of instituting a comparison between the different Uni-versities, but my offence, if I was open to versities, but my offence, if I was open to that construction, is mild when compared with the high treason of your own ar-ticles. I have the highest respect for the authorities of Ottawa College, and have good evidences of the ability of their students, and if your scheme was to make it the apex of the Separate School system I would have had nothing to say on the question. You shift your position on this What the Catholics want, however,

What the Catholics want, however, is not the power of conferring degrees, but the facilities capable of preparing young men so that they can get a degree if it is of any use to them. A sensible young man will prepare for a University whose degree will give him the best standing. As you know, it is the college and not the degree that makes the scales. degree that makes the scholar, that gives the education. A degree without scholar-ship as well as a University without facilship as well as a University without facilities to impart it are equally contemptible. But whether any college should use University powers without the means to support them is entirely a question for themselves. Charters are cheap and may be had for the asking; but the expense attending one well-equipped faculty is enormous. Your correspondent, who quotes from Dr. Newman, will, if he continue, relieve me from any necessity of repeating what I said in my last letter, that a Catholic University is an impossibility in Ontario. There are not twenty Canadian students to-day in our colleges Canadian students to-day in our colleges fit to matriculate into a University. The great mass of our people don't want a University; they have other wants that must first be attended to.

As to the Catholic Universities in the

gent lady, several years the junior of her husband. Owing to the deafness of Mr. Davis, she at once assumed the lead in the conversation. Miss Davis, pale faced and plain of dress and manners, is a young lady or useful to do so. I prefer to believe with you on the subject. Coming down to the Separate Schools, you undertake to shew that from the "two sources of municipal taxation and legislative aid there would be not only money enough to pro-vide our people with good elementary schools but also with intermediate and collegiate institutions properly equipped and in adequate number." These sources give a little over \$100,000 revenue for Separate Schools, with about 25,000 children scattered from Sarnia to Cornwall. The High schools alone cost annually over \$300,000, not to speak of the cost of building, &c. Making all allowances for considerable "zeal" for dollars and cents, I think it will be difficult to work out the problem you propose. The zeal which animates the religious teaching orders in the church cannot be counted upon in the case of lay people. The existence of Separate Schools now largely depends upon the religious teaching com munities, especially as to schools in the towns and cities and I don't see where the towns and crues and I on I see miles are money or the teachers are to come from for the additional schools. Your own view of the Separate School system and the view of your correspondent also are not such as the law warrants; and I assure both of you that you are not in very good company in reference to it. The public school system of Ontario is as much Catholic in a legal point of view as it is Protestant. Neither denomination is altogether satisfied with it, and so the law has provided a remedy. When the Catholics provided a remedy. When the Catholics are dissatisfied they can secede, when the Moved by C. B. Ryan, seconded by Phos.

Henderson, that we, the members of Branch
No. 19, C. M. B. A., of Ingersoll, have
heard with deep and heartfelt sorrow that
the Rev. Father Boubat is about to leave
us—and we cannot let this opportunity
us—and we cannot let this opportunity
were two systems from the University of were two systems from the University of Toronto down to Public Schools and from tion, and also as a truthful exponent of our holy religion. From the date of his arrival in Ingersoll his earnest wish and endeavors have been to advance the spiritual interest of us all and that he endeavors have been to advance the spiritual interest of us all—and that he may live for many years to work in the cause of Mother Church, and that whereical text books is what gives offence to

FROM MONTREAL.

THE LAST RITES.

permission to reply to your criticism on my letter in your last issue. You say in your last paragraph you fear I have a bad case; but you must not forget that it is was conveyed to Ville Marie and the same of t attended by all classes of citizens. The body was conveyed to Villa Maria convent where a most imposing ceremony took place. Rev. Father Hogan, with two priests of the Seminary, and over one hundred sisters of the convent, received the remains in the large hall. The solemn service and mass for the dead was sung in the chapel, which was lighted throughout with wax tapers, after which the body was placed in one of the large vaults of the convent. Requisecut in pace.—Star, Jan. S.

placed in one of the large vaults of the convent. Requiescat in pace.—Star, Jan. S. ST. GABRIEL'S T. A. & B. SOCIETY.

At the annual meeting of this society, held before mass on Sunday last, the following officers were elected for the ensuing year:—Rev. J. J. Salmon, Spiritual Director and President: Tobias Butler, 1st Vice-President; Thomas Clark, 2nd Vice-President; James Burns, Secretary. Vice-President; James Burns, Scartary (re-elected); Peter Doyle, Treasurer (re-elected); Thomas Doyle, Librarian (re-elected); Edward Kelley, Grand Marshal; John Condon, Henry Perkins, Assistants. Executive Committee—John Lynch, Jeremiah McCarthy, P. H. Herbert, John Ryan, Patrick Polan, Thomas McShane, John Power, Charles McAuley, M. Shea, William Ellis, T. Sullivan and John Consent Conroy.

Conroy.

Rev. Father Fahey, in the evening, delivered a sermon in honor of the occasion, and a solemn benediction was subsequently given by the Rev. Father Dowd, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. After benediction, Mr. Tobias Butler ascended to the altar rails and there read a very complimentary address to the Rev. Father complimentary address to the Rev. Father Dowd. The address in concluding tend-Dowd. The address in concluding tendered the reverend gentleman the compliments of the season. A beautiful bouquet of flowers was also presented to the Rev. Father by a little boy and girl. Father Dowd replied in words of practical advice to the members of the Society and to the very large congregation present. He thanked them for the address presented, and referred to the noble work in which and referred to the noble work in which the Society was engaged—the propaga-tion of temperance principles.—Star,

The Notre Dame Hospital was en fete yesterday afternoon, the occasion being the annual dinner of the lady patronesses to the patients of the institution. Among the lady patronesses present were Mesdames J. R. Thibaudeau, C. Beausoleil, Dancan, Macdonald, Edward, Murphy, J. Duncan Macdonald, Edward Murphy, J. E. Berthalot, Henri Masson, J. Chas. Lacoste, L. A. Jette, John Leclaire, Oscar Archambault, J. A. Laramie, J. B. A. Lamarche, J. Grenier and E. A. Genereux; Masses Macdonald, Murphy, Genereux, Misses Macdonald, Murphy, Genereux and Genand. Among the invited clergy present were His Lordship Bishop Fabre, Rev. Fathers Colin, Superior of the Semi-arry; Sentenne, of NotreDame; Rousselot, of St. Jacques; Marcchal, Vaillant, Adam, of Hochelaga, and Rev. Abbe Levesque. The proceedings opened in the Salle

loped quantity, but its importance will loped quantity, but its importance will not remain long unknown."

As to the Catholic Universities in the United States, I am glad that you have a good word to say for them. They are not daughter interrupted the conversation and intercepted my hope of leading him into an expression of personal and political views. Mrs. Davis is a portly and intelliviews. Mrs. Davis is a portly and intellistical views. Mrs. Davis is a portly and intellistical views. Each old within our discussion, but I will repeat what "in the absence of the real thing, several Latin schools have taken occasion to assume the logical views. Which was in turn of the control of the co the soup, which was in turn given to the patients by the lady patronesses. The dinner was altogether a very pleasant affair. When the treat was over, the guests assembled in the chapel, where a solemn benediction ser-vice took place, Mgr. Fabre officiating. The Sisters connected with the hospital rendered the musical portion of the services in an admirable manner.

LAVAL—VICTORIA.

His Excellency Dom Smeulders comnenced the examination of the Professors menced the examination of the Professors of Laval University, in regord to the Uni-versity troubles, on Monday last, and al-ready three gentlemen have given their testimony, while it is stated that a number of others will be summoned within the next few days. The first witness examined on behalf of Laval was Dr. J. P. Rottot, Dean of the Medical Faculty, and the same day Dr. E. P. Lachapelle, Secretary, also appeared before the Commissioners. Dr. A. A. Foucher, Professor of Ophthalmology and Otology, of Laval University, was summoned yesterday afternoon, and remained with Mgr. Smeulders for several

It has been ascertained from the high est authority that the various Professor of the University, in addition to their personal testimony, have been requested by the Apostolic Commissioner to each prepare and submit to His Excellency a written factum of his allegations.

MEDICAL MEN.

The Scientific American has the follow-

"The proportion of doctors to the population in different countries is given as follows by the Siglo Medico: France, 2-91 per 10,000; Germany, 3-21 per 10,000; Austria, 3-41 per 10,000; England, 6 per 10,000; Hungary, 6-10 per 10,000; Italy, 6-10 per 10,000; Switzerland, 7,06 per 10,000; Linited States, 16:24 per 10,000. 000 ; United States, 16:24 per 10,000."

Our American neighbors have certainly doctors enough, if not too many. We in Canada are also blessed with so large a number of medical men that many of them cause of Mother Church, and that where ever his lot may be cast his endeavours may always be the same, and that the memory of his many good deeds may never be forgotten, is the earnest wish of lat I have written this letter. Though

The unusually interesting letter which we give below was published in the London Tablet of December 22d:

CARDINAL GUIBERT'S FIRMNESS.
The venerable Cardinal Guibert has given France, or rather the Republic, another proof of its inability to either disturb his serene patience, or to inflict real damage on the Church by robbing her. The day after the Chamber voted the suppression of two-thirds of the prelate's modest income, several gentlemen of the Conservative Party waited on him, and offered to make good the loss, but Cardinal Guibert declined the offer, as he also did that of the Figaro to open a subscription for the same purpose. His answer to all was: "I shall get on very well with what remains to me. Poverty will not hurt me. The Church has sometimes suffered from too much riches, but never from too much poverty." The persistent refusal of the venerable prelate to accept the compensation proposed by his friends and the Catholic Party proves that he is determined not to let the affair be made the motive of a political demonstration, even indirectly, and that he will not lower. and the Catholic Party proves that he is determined not to let the affair be made the motive of a political demonstration, even indirectly, and that he will not lower the act of injustice to the level of a political measure on the part of the Chamber. He prefers to leave it in its true and proper place, above party strife or politics, a direct attack upon God, His Church, and religion. When the moment comes for the Cardinal to be in pressing need of money for those who are the real sufferers by this spoliation of the Chamber, he will go to his flock for help, and he knows that it will be speedily forthcoming.

THE FRENCH EMBASSY TO THE VATICAN.

The huge deficit in the ludget is inspiring the Chamber with the idea of economizing on all that directly, or indirectly, concerns the Church. M. Raspail was once more to the front on Friday

was once more to the front on Friday-last with his annual proposal for abolish-ing the French Embassy to the Holy Sec. His argument was that a stipend of one hundred and nine thousand francs was a monstrous sum to be spent on an embassy to a Power that existed only in name, and that it was absurd to pay one half of it for "entertainments," amongst which soirces dansantee were supposed to be in-cluded, as ostensibly the Pope did not go to these festive opportunities. If some delegate must be sent to this phantom of delegate must be sent to this phantom of a sovereign, why not, M. Raspail de-manded, send him a simple envoy, as schismatical Russia, or heretical England did? But the logical thing would, he maintained, be to do like Belgium, sup-press all direct communication with the Pope.

THE CHURCH DEFENDED BY AN ENEMY.
The French Chamber is in the habit of giving curious surprises to the world, but perhaps it has never given a more startling one than that which followed this startling one than that which followed this proposition of M. Raspail's, when M. Spuller, the alter ego of Gambetta, the fire-eating anti-clerical par excellence, rose and declared that the idea of suppressing an Embassy to the Holy See was inadmissible both on historical and political grounds; that the Pope had always been considered by France as the head of Catholicity, and that France, as a Catholic nation, could by France as the head of Catholicity, and that France, as a Catholic nation, could not break off her relations with him. This assertion brought down a storm of protests from the Left; but M. Spuller held on his way, and said that, though the State no longer had any religion, and though the Constitution repudiated all religion, the fact remained that the majority of the French nation was Catholic. "So long French nation was Catholic therefore, as the French nation has not broken off from the Church, she remains

even when the day comes that you will have broken off with the Church, you will still in my opinion, be very glad will still in my opinion, be very glad to have an ambassador to regulate your divers exclesiastical affairs.

In holding this language, I do not speak from my own point of view, philosophical, or personal, in the domain of dogma, but from the point of view of the political interests of the country and her good internal administration.

A break with the Helevistration istration. . . . A break with the Holy See would lead to difficulties for the Gov-See would lead to difficulties for the Government of the Republic, and if we are wise, and wish really to be the founders of the Republic, we ought to seek to diminish, rather than augment, the number of those difficulties." M. Spuller was interruped in the course of his speech by M. Clemenceau, who jeered at him, and M. Madier de Montjau, who fiercely upharized him and hy the Left thet kert braided him, and by the Left, that kept up a rising chorus of hisses and yells between times. When M. Spuller left the tribune, M. P. de Cassagnac mounted to it, and thanked M. Spuller for having thus publicly, in the name of the Republic, proclaimed France a Catholic nation. "It is not the first time it happens to you to be in contradiction with yourselves," said M. de Cassagnac, "many of those now in power demanded not long since the recall of our Ambassador to the Vatican

You give us the spectacle of men who forgot where they came from, and who don't know where they are going to. . . We are glad to have the to. . . We are glad to have the chance, once in our lives, of thanking the Government. We thank it for understanding at last that it is necessary to smooth away the difficulties existing between the Government and the Catho-

The Bishop of Hamilton.

We see it announced in the daily pa-pers that His Lordship Right Rev. Dr. Carbery, Bishop of Hamilton, will leave Rome to take charge of his diocese, on the 17th of February.

At the Convent of the Sacred Heart, in Manhattanville, on Monday last, the following named ladies took the final vows of the order after which the Con-

#### A Druid's Death Prayer. FROM AN OLD IRISH MANUSCRIPT.

[For Redpath's Weekly.]
ing who mad'st the earth so beau And to the stars such harmony hast given; And in salt ocean fish, in mid air birds, Did'st place,—O take my spirit to thy heaven.
I've sighed for thee. unknowable, unknowa
Give me to know Thee—holiest, greatest one

I have loved justice; not a little child, Nor bird, nor beast—nor living thing tha Did e'er I wrong to, for I knew them thine, And suffered them, as Thou did'st suffer me:
I've longed and sighed for what not earth
can give.
Take me to thine Avillon there to live.

III.

Yet black ingratitude repaid my care;
The spouse who held my heart, too faithles
proved.
In action foul, tho' in the seeming fair.
Now I am weary-now my course is runSpouseless and friendless but for Thee alone ш.

Iv.

Then fare thee well, thou rich and bounteous earth!
And thou, good bye, all bright, all glorious Voices of birds and streams and winds, no I'll drink your music, when the day is

To the dark earth my body, whence it came, But forth my soul shall soar a quenchless

PASTHEEN FIONN.

#### GOLDWIN SMITH ON IRISH ASPIR-ATIONS.

To the Editor of the Winnipeg Free Press. Sir:—Seeing the liberality of spirit towards "American revolt" and supposed Canadian aspirations of a like nature which breathes through Goldwin Smith's contribution to the first number of the Toronto Week, is it not surprising that he is still so much opposed to Ireland's right to that limited control over her local interests which O'Connell and Butt contended for, and which I am sure would be willingly accepted by Mr. Par-nell. In the writing I refer to, the Professor seems to abhor "a depend-ency," tells us "of the ignorant indifference of British citizens to colonial affairs," prays "that the meddling, whether official or covert, of Downing street and its representatives with Canadian affairs and destinies in the interest of the British aristocraey, may soon cease;" and then, by way, I suppose, of indicating the true remedy, he proclaims that "independ-

ence gave America national life." it be, sir, that underlying this marked contrast between the Professor's love of "American Democracy," and his appreciation of Ireland's demands, is Englishman's characteristic as told by Doctor Arnold? "The English," says the Doctor, "are indifferent to justice when it is not on their own side."

Before noticing a passage in the Week, which I have specially marked for notice, must refer to words still more offensive in the last (October) number of the By-

stander. You will remember, sir, that in repelling the charge, in a former letter, that opposition to English rule was confined to Celtic or Catholic Ireland, I undertook to shew that Protestant Ulster was really not impeccable in that way. Mr. Sullivan, member of the Imperial Parliament, urged this important point with still more effect. How did Mr. Smith meet us? Insultingly. Obliged to admit that the "leaders of the Irish disturb-ances"—his own words—"are, and have generally been Teutons, men of British adds, with measured malice "But the Celt is not a leader; he borrows Tweed as well as Parnell." That is to say, Sarsfield was not a Celt, neither were the O'Neils of pre-Scottish history in Ulster. The men who, with heads bowed down, left Ireland after the violation of the treaty of Limerick, and sub-sequently, as Lord Macauley tells us, 'distinguished themselves in every court in Europe,—the McMahons of France, the O'Donnells of Spain, the Nugents of O'Donnells of Spain, the Nugents of Austria, and the O'Dalys of Portugal,"—
these men, according to Mr. Smith, bore
(Fox), and "whose favorite object," says not celtic names, and are of no accoun in Celtic history! And stranger still, O'Connell, of whom the Duke of Wellington said that "he had more power than any monarch in Europe," was neither a Celt, nor a leader!

When I read, some years since, that Professor Smith had advised the ladies of an educational institute in Montreal to teach history from Lingard, I was much pleased. From what history is the Professor, himself, teaching in this

It is meanness or madness that clings to

To return to the Week. The Professor rejoices that "there was nothing anti-British in the demonstration, or in the speeches, on Evacuation Day at New York," and proudly indites that "England has now no enemies on this continent except the Irish, whose antagonism is not only to her but to Anglo-Saxon civilization." Is there not something contradictory here? May I ask, was not the very celebration of the event anti-British? The orators did not, of course, indulge in the usual taunting terms of triumph, as Mr. Smith would have done had he been on that day what it is likely enough he will one day be, "a greater Briton," but if the proceedings meant anything it was to proclaim for the hundredth time and more, that on a given day, and after a bloody war, England ceased to rule in the thirteen colonies, and that her potentialities utterly disappeared from that portion of this continent. To be reminded of this annually, no matter what may be the atten dant pomp and circumstances, cannot be gratifying to Englishmen. Celebrating the anniversary of the battle of Waterloo was not pleasing to the French nation, and was accordingly discontinued, and most fittingly, in the year of the exhibition in London. The fuss and hibition in London. The fuss and feathers and fife-playing in honor of the Boyne is a precedent to the contrary, but let that pass; my more immediate cern is with Protessor Smith's "Anglo-Saxon Civilization." It would, I be-lieve, be difficult for even our gifted Professor to show, with appreciable exactness, what is the civilization he refers to, and where it exists. There is a civilization common to Christendom in which, it is to be hoped, the Anglo-Saxons participate, whoever, or wherever, they are. England, as a nation, is not now of that race of men—has long ceased

to be. Indeed, so strong and active is the Irish element there that Allison fears it may one day control the national instiit may one day control the national insti-tutions, and so much has it increased also. Bulwer tells in his "England and the English" that, at that time, two-thirds of the army were Irish Cetts, a fact which, as we see in Sir Robert Peel's Memoirs, enabled the Duke of Welling. nemore, enabled the Duke of Wellington to speak rather boldly to George IV. on the question of Catholic emancipation. So much on Saxonism in England. It would be still more absurd to speak of it as a power on this continent. But, sir, it as a power on this continent. But, sir, it is easy to discern what the Professor really means. His ethnological allusions are sound, signifying little. The object in view is to discredit the Irish Celt as a citizen in either hemisphere. He will fail, however, in this as he has in other projects affecting his judgment and discretion as a public man. The Irishman whether in the British Empire or the American Republic, is true to his obligations of citizenship, while nowhere can it be said of an Irish community that "the higher class is materialized, the it be said of an Irish community that "the higher class is materialized, the middle class vulgarized and the lower class brutalized," the description recently given of England's population by Matthew Arnold. Every measure of reform affecting either or all of the three kingdoms has found undivided support in Celtic Ireland. The Reform bill of 1822 was carried by the Irish vote in the 832 was carried by the Irish vote in the House of Commons, England thus receiv-ing early and abundant return for the Act of 1829, which admitted Catholics to Parliament

The emancipation of the West Indian negro was secured by the same support O'Connell sternly refusing to treat with the slaveholders or their numerous Eng-lish agents in Parliament. In the English Colonies, Irish residents have never been surpassed as a loyal and industri-ous people. The Marquis of Lorne has just testified to their respectability in Canada; and in a trying time (1837) the late Chief Justice Robinson, of then Upper Canada, thus spoke of them: "But I think it was universally felt throughout the Province that the con-

duct of the Irish, as a body, was preeminently good. They seemed not only to acknowledge their obligation to support their Government and the laws, but port their Government and the laws, but they discharged their duty with an eager forwardness, and a fine hearty warmth of feeling, that it was really quite affect-ing to witness. It did honour to Ireland, and makes us feel persuaded that the Irish peasantry must owe their misery and misconduct (when they do act amiss) to some peculiarly unfortunate circum-stances springing from the past history of their country, or in some way attrib-utable to their condition there."—(Let-ter to the Right Hon. Sir R. W. Horton,

Bart.)
When, some forty years ago, the pres ent Sir Charles Gavan Duffy drifted to the shores of Australia as a part of the debris of the Young Ireland party, he was immediately approached by a Scotchman, Dr. Laing, who was engaged in an endeavor to revolutionize that country, a scheme of secession in fact.
The doctor, calculating, no doubt, upon Mr. Duffy's antecedents, relied upon at once securing an able ally; but the latter, in one of the ablest papers he has ever written, promptly declined the hon-or, for the good reason that not only was Australia not Ireland, but that it was be ing governed upon the very principles which he (Duffy) and others had been contending for in behalf of their injured country. This wise conduct so commend ed itself to the judgment of the colony at large that Mr. Duffy was soon elected to Parliament, became the speaker of that Parliament, in time a member of the Government, and more than once Pre mier. Finally he merited the dignity of Knighthood, and is now enjoying his Otium cum dignitate, with a heart as

warm as ever for old Ireland.
I admit, sir, that the Irishmen in the United States do not conceal their hatred only to oppress and distress Ireland" (Fox), and "whose favorite object," says the Catholic inhabitants of Ireland." But it should not be forgotten that these men are in the position of the Irish Brigade or the continent of Europe in the last cen tury. Memories of the past are nurtured by the very air they breathe, often by more tangible local appliances, and they are encouraged to feel and act as they do by eminent Americans, from the states man and philosopher Franklin historian Bancroft. (History of the U. S.

vol. V. chap. IV, p. 73.) Would that Ireland did not need this extraneous aid,—that she were in a posi-tion more becoming an old and gifted nation! In silence and solitude I often grieve to see that her history like her hills is capped with clouds; but surely beyond these clouds there is a sun! Yes I firmly believe that a brighter day is near, notwithstanding that I see difficulties, and hear of deeds, on both sides, which are calculated to retard, and which motives cannot justify.

Your obedient servant,

MATTHEW RYAN.
Winnipeg, 22nd Dec., 1883.

Ayer's Hair Vigor improves the beauty of the hair and promotes its growth. It imparts an attractive appearance, a delight-ful and lasting perfume. While it stimu-lates the roots, cleanses the scalp, and adds elegance to luxuriance, its effects are enduring; and thus it proves itself to be the best and cheapest article for toilet

# Bad Drainage.

There is nothing more productive of disease in a neighborhood than bad drainage. Open the culverts and sluiceways and purify the locality. The obstructions in the human system may be remedied in a similar manner by Burdock Blood Bitters, which opens all the outlets of disease through the Bowels, Liver, and Kidneys.

Mr. R. A. Harrison, Chemist and Druggist, Dunnville, Ont., writes: "I can with confidence recommend Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure for Dyspepsia, Impure Blood, Pimples on the Face, Biliousness and Constipation—such cases having come under my personal observation." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

The report is current in Dublin that certain clerks employed in the education offices at Tyrone House received an official message which pleasantly conveyed the information that they might go to the Parnell banquet if they chose, but then they need not come back to their offices. A serious charge is made against the military authorities who have the control and management of the Royal Barracks, Dublin. If what is alleged be true, the barracks are little less than a huge fever den, and have been so for several years.
The Army and Navy Gazette takes up the subject, and holds the late Secretary of State for War directly responsible for the deaths of many officers and men in the barracks. It is said that the state of the adjacent cemetery, which has been closed for some years, is disgraceful, the most noxious and pestilential vapors exuding

from it daily. WEXFORD.

WEXFORD.

There was a large meeting at Ramsgrange, on Dec. 16th. The object of the assemblage was the establishment of a branch of the National League. The branch was successfully started, a considerable number of persons having enrolled themselves. The chair was occupied on the occasion by the Rev. P. Doyle, C. C. The fact is but another sign that in spite of much which has happened of late "the priests are with the people still."

An inquest was held, on Dec. 11th, on the body of Mr. Patrick Hennessy, New Ross. It appears that Mr. Hennessy, who was 70 years of age, had a fair rent application listed for hearing, and attended the Ennisoorthy Laad Commission and gave evidence in his case, on the previous

Enniscorthy Land Commission and gave evidence in his case, on the previous evening. He was in the act of getting into his car to go home, when he suddenly fell back, exclaiming, "I am dying! Lord have mercy on me!" and in a few minutes after, life was extinct. The meaning the training was that death resulted. cal testimony was, that death resulted from heart disease, and the jury returned a verdict of death from "natural causes." LOUTH.

On December 18th, Mr. Sexton, M, P. delivered a lecture at Dundalk, under the derivered a fecture at Dundark, under the auspices of the Catholic Young Men's Society, the subject being "The Lords and Commons." The Most Rev. Dr. McGet-tigan presided. The lecture was a most

interesting one. The Rev. M. Murphy, P. P., died, at his residence, Killanny, on December 13th. Born about the beginning of the century, Father Murphy after making his preparatory studies in his native diocese entered tory studies in his native diocese entered the Irish College, Paris, where on the completion of his course of philosophy and theology he was ordained a priest. On his return to Ireland he was appointed to a curacy in the diocese by the Most Rev. Dr. Kiernan, the then Bishop of Clogher. From that date till within a few years of his death, when failing health obliged him to retire from eatigs missingary work he to retire from active missionary work, he labored uninterruptedly and with the most devoted zeal for the salvation of souls.

CORK.

The Most Rev. Dr. Delany is about building a Diocesan College in Cork, for preparing students for the priesthood. A handsome new structure is to be immediately erected on a fine site, near to the North Monastery, and within a short distance of St. Mary's Cathedral.

ANTRIM.

On December 19, Michael Davitt delivered an address in St. Mary' Hall, Belfast, on the "The Land for the People." The Rev. J. P. Greene, Adm., presided. Mr. Davitt, who was presented with an address from the local branch of the National League, received an enthus-

iastic reception.

Sergeant Dunbar, of Aughaville, has received from the Lord Lieutenant a warrant directing him to levy off the several townlands therein named the sums awar-ded to W. Downing for the shooting of his son while in company with Samuel Hutchins, J. P., in 1881, and to John Nel-ligan, C. B. O., for the injuries inflicted on him by a man in Killeenleigh, in January, 1883. A similar warrant is issued on a count of the injuries inflicted on Mr Robert Swanton, of Gortnagrough.

On Sunday, December 16th, a meeting of the inhabitants of Kinsale was held in the vestry of the parish church for the purpose of taking steps to erect a memor-ial to the late Father Murphy. KERRY.

The remains of the dead priests of the parish of Castleland were, on Dec. 15th, transferred from their resting-places in the old chapel to graves prepared for them in the new church. The services, which wer most impressive, were largely attended.

Among the passengers landed at Queens own, on December 20th, from the Cunard steamer from Boston, was a poor demen-ted Irishwoman, named Hannah McClellan. She was apparently about twentylan. She was apparently about twentyeight years of age, and in excellent physical health; but her reason is obscured to
such an extent that she is unable to state
what part of the United States she resided
in or how long. She, however, has a faint
idea that her brother paid her passage to
Ireland, but positively asserts that she belongs to Sneem, county Kerry where she longs to Sneem, county Kerry, where she was sent by the steamship company Though comfortably clad, she had neither money, nor luggage.

LIMERICK. The Constabulary at Newport and Castleconnell proceeded, on December 14, in search of persons suspected of having a still in full working order, for the manufacture of poteen whiskey, in the neigh-borhood of the last mentioned place. The police were unsuccessful in finding the till or apparatus, but in the house of one Denis Moyal, a laborer, they were fortu-nate in coming on a large quantity of whiskey. Forty gallons of poteen were secreted on the premises. The police

secreted on the premises. seized the liquor. CLARE.

On Sunday, December 16, a great de-monstration took place at Kilrush, under the auspices of the Irish National League. Mr. Mayne, M. P., and Mr. Kenny, M. P., arrived from Ennis, and were met out-side the town by a large assemblage, ac-companied by the Kilrush brass band, when an address was read to them by Mr. John M. Nagle from the traders, Nationalists, and working men of Kilrush. A search for awns was made on Decem

ber 17, at Shannon View Tavern, Kildysart. At midnight Sergeant Walsh and three constables visited the house, and asked if there were any lodgers. The proprietor informed him that a commercial traveller from Limerick had arrived a short time previously. The sergeant then asked the traveller his name, where upon the latter remarked that the serupon the latter remarked that the sergeant ought to know him well. The pro-prietor interposed, and explained who he was, adding that he was in the habit of coming to the house in his capacity as traveller for more than a year. The sergeant then asked for the gentleman's travelling bag, and, after a close inspection, found that it contained nothing that would subject the owner to arrest. This gentle-man was arrested by Sergeant Walsh some twelve months ago, under the Crimes Act, while engaged in his legitimate business, and subjected to imprisonment for eight

days.

A meeting of Orangemen, presided over by Mr. John Mulholland, M. P., was held in Downpatrick on December 20, when resolutions, in reference to Lord Ross-more's supersession, and declaring the de-termination of those present to "uphold the integrity of the empire against all open and secret foes," were adopted. CAVAN.

The members of the Cavan Home Rule and Farmers' Club decided to have a County Convention on Monday, January 7, to discuss the Parliamentary represen-tation of the county, recent decisions of the Sub Commissioners, and other ques

tions of importance.

Philip Maguire, a farmer, was killed at
Killycreeny Bridge, near Cootehill, on
December 16, when returning from a Salvation Army meeting.

MONAGHAN. A number of ejectments have recently been served on the properties of Lord Templeton and Darcey Hamilton, near Castle-blayney. Most of the defenders were obliged to get the benefit of the Ar-rears Act, and the others have made themselves obnoxious to the rent officers by applying to have fair rents fixed. The strangest and hardest cases are those in strangest and hardest cases are those in which tenants who actually tendered their full rent before they had any knowledge of proceedings being taken, were refused unless they paid ejectment costs, because instructions had been given Mr. Hamilton's solicitor. Great disatisfaction is felt in the district, particularly as the landlords, in almost every case, have recently received three years' rent for the recently received three years' rent for the farms, one year from the Land Court, the qualifying rent from the tenant, and a

third since.
On December 18, two men were shot at Clonbur, by three of Lord Ardilaum's bailiffs. One of them is dangerously wounded, his hands being entirely shattered, and there is not much hope of his recovery; the other is not so badly wounded. It appears that the two men were going across Loughmask for a boat-load of lime-stone. When passing an island belonging to Lord Addilaun one of the boat pegs was broken, and as the island is wooded they went in for a peg. When leaving they were followed by three of Lord Arditaun's bailiffs, one of whom fired on them, with the result above stated. The bailiffs were allowed out on bail of \$10 to appear at Clonbur Petty Sessions on the 14th January.

MAYO.

Another search was made at Rocktown House, Balla, the residence of Mr. Nally, on Dec. 18th, by Inspector Moore and a party of police, but nothing came of it. Perhaps no other county in Ireland gave more martyrs to the Land League cause than Mayo, where rack-rented tenant-farmers suffered bitterly in the struggle. There is one instance of remarkable Ballina, in that of a man who gained transatlantic fame as "Irreconcilable Tom Browne." When the Land League was in its infancy he joined its ranks, and obeying its teachings, took up his post, and held it firmly and unflinchingly to the last, refusing the payment of an exorbitant rent to his most amiable landady, Miss Harriet Gardiner. Thrice was he more than a match for the sheriff and his retainers; but, about six months ago he was obliged to yield at last, and allow his cabin door to be closed against him for ever. Browne and his sickly wife are now penniless, and it will not be creditable if they are allowed to starve in their old age. DERRY.

The hollowness of Earl Spencer's pre-tence that equal justice will be meted out to Nationalists and Orangemen in Ulster was strikingly shown on December 18, when, in defiance of the viceregal prowhen, in defiance of the viceregal pro-clamation, the Apprentice Boys were practically permitted to do just as they liked in Derry. In the presence of resi-dent magistrates, soldiers, and police, the Orangemen took possession of Walker Monument and placed the effigy of Lundy in position; they were allowed to swagger through the city with their scarfs and sashes carelessly placed in their pockets; and when the right moment came they burned the effigy without a murnur or burned the effigy without a murmur or protest from magistrate or police. As Mr. John Guy Ferguson, the governor of the Apprentice Boys, stated, the "essential characteristics" of the celebration of "shutting the gates" were preserved. And they were preserved in spite of the Lord Lieutenant's proclamation. It is not diffi-cult to believe that if the National Party attempted to carry out a similar demon-stration when Earl Spencer had forbidden it, the consequences would have been vastly different. Nobody need be surprised to hear that the Orangemen are now boast-ing that they can do just as they like with Dublin Castle and its impotent edicts.

A good deal of Colonel King-Harman's recent violence of language may be ac-counted for very readily if much of his property is in the condition of five hold-ings for which judicial rents were fixed Ings for which judicial rents were fixed recently, at Bagenalstown. The old rents of these holdings amounted to £78 4s. in all; the valuations footed up to only £16 15s; and the judicial rents fixed by the sub-Commission actually come to £1 less, or £60 15s! The reduction, therefore, has been over 23 per cent. If anything like this is to be general over the King. has been over 23 per cent. If anything like this is to be general over the King-Harman estates there is reason enough for much gnashing of teeth on the part of the honorary colonel.

ROSCOMMON.

### THE ORANGE RIOTS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal The telegraphic accounts of the disturb

or the Catholics. The spirit of moterance and hatred of Catholicity may possess the Orangemen, but we doubt very much whether it would display itself so violently against Catholics of any other race than against Catholics of any other race than the Irish. The Orangemen hate Irish Catholics with the inherited hatred of traitors and baffled conquerors. The Orangemen are loyal, and they would ex terminate all who differ from their principle of sycophancy. It is not as Catholics, but as Irishmen, that the Orangemen detest the "Catholics." It is certain that the genuine Irishman whether in Ireland or in Canada, does not detest Protestants as Protestants; but, not detest Protestants as Protestants; but, it must be admitted, that he detests Orangemen as Orangemen. Would the Orange lodges support a Catholic for Parliament as the Irish voters in Ireland Parliament as the Irish voters in Ireland have supported Mr. Parnell and the other Protestant members? A little thought on the subject will make it clear that the religious bitterness said to be at the bottom of the disturbances does not exist in the hearts of the Catholics. The Catholics of Harbor Grace or of anywhere else are not intolerant of the Protestants. In many places in Ireland, where Canada. are not intolerant of the Protestants. In many places in Ireland, where Orangemen and Irishmen are bitterly opposed to each other, the Catholic priests and the Protestant rectors are very good friends. The newspaper accounts of the Harbor Grace difficulty are contradictory. If a recent dispatch in the New York Sun is to be relied on, the Orangemen desecrated the graves of the Catholic dead, and insulted the cross, because it was reand insulted the cross, because it was re-ported that the "Catholics" intended to burn an Orange Hall. The feeling of the Catholic population against the Orangemen is not a hatred of their religious belief; it is a hatred of bigotry and oppression. In the Harbor Grace affair, it seems, from the Sun's report, as if the Orangemen were the aggressors; yet Lord Derby, the Colonial Secretary of State, offers to send "imperial" assistance to the unfortunate and unprotected Orangemen, numbering one thousand, who were intimidated by the truculent and ferocious Catholics, numbering one hundred! The Sun's latest report, as to the numbers, flatly con-

tradicts previous reports. So far there is no getting at the facts.

The Orangemen in Ireland are the pets of a Government so wicked, so pompous, so short-sighted in its administration of Irish affairs, that even Mr. Froude— whose eyes Fra Tom Burke opened—has in a recent work turned against it. The Orangemen in Canada are the pets of the ame Government. Traitors to the faith of their fathers, they hate all that a true bit their itthers, they hate air that a true Irishman holds dear. They hate the cross which he holds dearest of all things. Their motto is the "immortal memory," not the greatest of all Commandments.

tradicts previous reports. So far there is

## The Queen and the Parnell Banquet.

An "Unfortunate Celt" writes to Truth:

"With regard to the fact of the Queen's health not having been drunk at the rish National Banquet, many commen-tators seem to look on Irish want of loya'ty as a crime. May I state my case? It is not unique, but may be instructive. I am nearly 25 years old, and have spent all my life in Ireland. Within my memory no Sovereign has ever visited the country. Through the medium of newspapers, I knew that a Queen existed in England, whose movements backwards between palaces in that country and in Scotland were periodically chronicled. I am not a deep thinker or inquirer; it never occurred to me that this potentate was also Queen of Ireland. I have no dynamite proclivities, but am a peaceful and law-abiding citizen; nevertheless, I have not a spark of the senti-ment of loyalty as defined by Trench. Can anyone be unreasonable As well might a blind man be reproached with want of sight. Of late, however, I will acknowledge to having learned of the existence of a Queen of Ireland; indeed, her name is now quite familiar to me in State prosecutions and proclamations, and as the war-cry of Orange rowdyism. But alas! I watch in vain for the kindling of a quick and passionate devotion in my breast towards this unseen power. Has 'knowledge' come too late? What can I do? Will any loyal Saxon kindly offer a suggestion to an unfortunate Celt ?"

Lord Coleridge hit the worshippers of the 'almighty dollar" a hard but mented rap, when he said, in the presence of New York's millionaires: It is not your colossal fortunes that interests me. I can see great estates and sufficient enormous fortune at home. I should be disposed to give a wide berth to these things, because millons of dollars confuse my mind and are irrelevant to my tastes. But what I do rejoice to see, what has filled me with delight, what I have longed to see, but never will see, in England, is the condition of your upper and lower middle classes and the homes of your people.

Belgian exchanges notice the marked Belgian exchanges notice the marked increase this year of pupils in the Catholic schools. They dwell with pleasure on the admirable examples of abnegation and courage shown by simple workmen to secure sound Catholic instruction for their children; sometimes by such denial risking their daily bread. They prefer to let hunger sit down at their hearths, rather thap along in the proposed. hearths, rather than help in the propagan-dism of anti-Christian liberalism. But all the efforts of the false spirit of liberalism and Freemasonry will come to naught before the victorious fact so stupidly ignored in the wicked legislation of 1879: Belgium is Catholic, and wishes to remain so.—Catholic Review.

The remains of a Saxon church have been discovered in Peterboro, England. As the workmen engaged in the restoration of the cathedral were digging for the purpose of laying foundations for thepiers, they came against masonry, which clearly indicates the presence of some building in former times. It is supposed to be a portion of a Saxon monastery which was built on that spot in the year 655, and des-troyed by fire in 870. The stones still bear

### the traces of having been exposed to fire.

ances that have taken place at Harbor Grace, Newfoundland, are doubtless exag-gerated. At any rate, there is no reason to talk of "religious animosity" on the part of the Catholics. The spirit of intolerance

the traces of having been exposed to fire.

A Saxon sarcophagus was also exposed.

Cardinal Manning is said to dislike that pestilent humbug, Errington, the Home Rule renegade who has, during the last year created so much trouble in the Catholic world; and what is better, it is also reported that the Cardinal intends to take these takes to have the said or the said of the sai to take steps to have the sneak put down. Cardinal Manning is a patriotic Engcardinal Manning is a patriotic Eng-lishman, and we respect him for it—every good man loves his country and it is pre-cisely on that account that Cardinal Man-ning desires to see justice done to Ireland, and sternly opposes back stair politicians like Errington

Some American papers foolishly repeat the English cry that "there is danger of civil war in Ireland, between the Orange-men and the Nationalists." What abmen and the Nationalists. What abs-surd bosh! There are only 20,000 Orange-men in Ireland, and if they attempted to make a fight they would be squelched by hundreds of thousands of respectable and patriotic Protestant Irishmen, whom they disgrace. There would be no need for the millions of Irish Nationalists to raise

A Query Answered.

People often ask when is the best time to take a blood purifier? We answer, the best time is now. Burdock Blood Bitters does its work of purifying, regulating, and toning the system in all times and all seasons. Purity in all things is always in order when required. order when required.

Orion Catlin, 49 Pearl Street, Buffalo, N. Y., says: "I tried various remedies for the piles, but found no relief until I used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, which entirely cured me after a few applications." Since Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil has become celebrated, unprincipled persons re imitating it. Get the genuine.

A Wrong Opinion.

Many a dollar is paid for prescriptions for some disease that never troubled the patient, and when the sole difficulty was worms, which a few of Freeman's Worm Powders could remove. These powders are pleasant, safe, and sure, contain their own cathartic, and are adapted for children or adults.

The cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diptheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

A Good Introduction.

J. Kennedy, a merchant in Dixie, about three years ago introduced Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam to his customers by trying it in his own family for Coughs and Colds. Being pleased with results, large sales followed, and it is now the favorite remedy in that neighborhood.

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

Another Witness. .

A Chard, of Sterling, testifies to the efficacy of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, which he used for a badly injured knee joint. It is the great household remedy for inflammation, pain, soreness, lameness, etc., and is used both internally and externally with infallible success.

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Consumption Cured.

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	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.	A.M.	P.M.	P.M.
Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-						
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 30
New York, &c. (Thro Bags).		1 00	10 30	8 00	2 45	
G. T. R. East of Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa, Mon-		1 00	10 30	000	2 10	6 30
treat, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		1 00	5 00	8 00		0.00
Fer Toronto	5 7 90		5, 10 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
For Hamilton	5 & 10	1 00	10 30	8 00		6 30
G. W R. Going West-Main Line.	0 00 10	1 00	10 30	000	1 3042 4	0000
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		0.00		0 40
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London,	5 00	1 10		8 00	****	2 45
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15			0.45	
Thro Bags-Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		1 15	10.00	0.00	2 45	****
Thro Bags-Chatham	****	1 15		8 00	2 45	
Mt. Brydges	2.00	: ***	10 30	8 00	2 45	
Newbury	5 00	1 15		****		6 30
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.	5 00	1 15	****	****		2 45
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-						
ing bags-retrolla, Sarnia, wattord and wyom-						
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 30	1 15		8 00	2 45	
Stroth now	****	1 15			2 45	
Strathroy	6 30	1 15	****	849 30	2 45	
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.						
Glanworth Wilton Grove.	7 30				2 45	
witton Grove		1 15		9 00		
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.						
Bruce and Orwell	7 30				2 45	
Aylmer	5004730	1 15			130a24	5 630
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-					2 45	
town and Amherstburg	7 30	1 15			2 45	
St, Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	7.77			10000		
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15			2 45	
St. Thomas	7 30	1 15		9 00	2 45	6 30
Port Stanley	7 30	1 15			2 45	6 30
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	5 00			8 00		
London, Huron & Pruce-All places between Lon-						
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth, White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.						
White Church, Ripley, Kincardine & Lucknow.	7 00				6 30	
Alisa Craig	7.00	12 15			6 30	
W. G. & B. South Extension	5 00			11 00		
W., G. & B	5 00	1 90	2 30	8 00	1 30	6 30
Thro Bags-Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth.				000		0 00
Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine		2 30			11 00	
Between Harrisburg and Fergus		1 15		8 00		
B. L. H. West of Stratford	7 15					6 30
G. T. E. West of Stratford	1	12 00		1		6 30
B. L. H. between Paris and Stratford		12 00			1 30	6 30
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo	5 00	12 00			2 45	
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto	0 00	12 00		****		6 30
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division	7 15			11 30		
St. Mary's and Stratford	7 15	12 00	4.05	8 00	11 30	6 30
Thro Bags-Goderich and Mitchell	7 15		4 05			6 30
Belton, Thorndale, (daily) Cherry Grove, St Ives,	1 10		4 05	11 30		0 30
(Tuesday and Friday)		12 00		-		0.00
	****					6 30
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth			4 15	11 30		

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Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion, 3c. per i oz., prepald by postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding i oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c. will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Canada or to the United States, ic. per i oz. Post Cards for United Kingdom. 2 cents each.

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London, January, 1884.

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WM. CAREY CRANE." AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and

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DUNDAS STREET, LONDON, ONT

# LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Irish Affairs.

LONDON, January 8, 1883.
The death of the Orangemen stabbed by the military in Dromore brings events in Ulster to a cri-is. Earl Spencer is reported to have received full powers at the recent Cabinet Councils to deal with the Orange lauders.

Preparations continue for more Nationalist demonstrations in Ulster. Should there be a repetition of Orange rowdy ism vigorous action will be taken to meet it. The great reception given to Michael Davitt and William O'Brien, at Clonmel, decides the fate of Arthur Moore, nominal Home Ruler.

Home Ruler.
The resignation of Daly, in Cork, removes a weak member. A fierce contest is probable, the Whigs and Tories being willing to combine against Parnell.

The feeling with which Buckshot Forster is regarded among English Radicals may be inferred from the fact that Jacob Butcht refused to varying over his tate.

Bright refused to preside over his late meeting in Manchester. The Echo, describing the release of Mr.

Harrington's brother says that a more infamous act of arbitrary power than the imprisonment of that gentleman was rel-dom chronicled even in Indand. This is one among many indications that the tide of English public opinion is turning against the combined brutality and cowar-

dice of Spencer and Trevelyan.

Dubl'n, Jan. 13 — The Nationalist meeting announced to be held in County Fermanagh to-day, was prohibited by the The garvison at Enniskillen has been

ordered to make preparations to accomodate 1,000 additional troops which are to be sent there in view of the Nationalist meeting announced for the coming week.

The Limetick branch of the National League has passed a resolution in favor of

conferring the freedom of the city upon Michael Davitt and Messrs. Gray and Dawson, members of Parliament. The presentation will be made the occasion of an extensive demonstration and banquet to be given in honor of the three gentlemen.

The Situation in Egypt.

A cable special says the city of Khar-toum is now considered lost to Egypt. Colonel Coetlogan, commanding the Colonel Coetlogan, commanding the forces there, again telegraphs to the Khedive for instant orders to retreat. Orders have been given to evacuate the place. The Mudir of Klartoum has returned from a tour of inspection of the country toward Sennaar and reports that all the tribes of the province around Khartoum have declared for El Mahdi. The Mudir has advised the immdeiate withdrawal from Kbartoum of all the Christian population, European or native, on the ground that El Mahdi's followers will massacre all unless they embrace Mohammedan-

The French press this week is very severe on the proposed policy of the Eng-lish Government in abandoning the Sou-dan. The Journal des Debats maintains that England abandons not only her own interest, but that of civilization. The interest, but that of civilization. The district, it says, was rescued from barbarism by the late Khedive, and the germs of civilization introduced into the country. All this England abandons at the dictates

of her own interests.

Cairo Jan. 13.—El Mahdi demands £2,000 ransom for five nuns and four

priests he holds in captivity.

The Government has received advices The Government has received advices from Suakim that an agreement has been effected with several hitherto hostile chiefs on the Suakim-Berber route to Khartoum, by which it is hoped the evacuation of the Soudan will be faciliated. It is intended to despatch Abd El Kader, Minister of war, to Khartoum to supervise the evacuation. vise the evacuation.

# France and China.

Chinese advices point to the determination of the Pekin Government for war with France. Since the Marquis Tseng has returned to his residence at Folkestone he has sounded Earl Granville upon the question of mediation by England, but Earl Granville expressed unwillingness to act as mediator. The Chinese Ambasador at Berlin then applied to Prince Bismarck, but he also declined to interfere.

The Temps denies Figaro's story relative to the resumption of negotiations between France and China on a new basis of settlement, asserting that Prime Minister Ferry has received no fresh pro-

posals from China.

Breslau, Jan. 12.—In a letter published here the Marquis Tseng is reported as saying that if the French treat to exact a war indemnity from China is seriously meant, it is somewhat premature. China is far from thinking that she is on the

is far from thinking that she is on the road to a Sedan.

Hong Kong, Jan. 12.—The Chinese authorities have fears of the French entertaining designs upon the city of Canton. The natives are very uneasy.

Hong Kong, Jan. 13.—The state of public feeling here is satisfactory. The pirates are being vigorously pursued, and they are gradually forsaking the delta. The Europeans of the far cast are confident concerning the success of the French enterprise. French enterprise.

Vienna, Jan. 13.—It is reported that China has definitely decided not to recall her troops from Becninh, where a decisive battle is expected to take place shortly.

What Toronto's well known Good Samaritan says: "I have been troubled with Dyspepsia and Liver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many rem-

from a distance promptly filled.

All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See advertisment in another column.

#### TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

Prominent English Opinions Upon an Important Subject of Great Value to Every Reader.

The day for pretenders has passed. Men The day for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do, not by what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into oblivion. For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to. such ordeals as it has been subjected to, nearly every known preparation would have failed, but this one did not. In England and the United States to day, it is the most widely known and popular of all as such it commends itself more warmly

the most widely known and popular of all public preparations. In verification of which note the following:

In September last, one of the English forresters of India returned to London, Eng., utterly broken down and debarred from further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy. He was comparatively a young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted

ing physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the Safe Cure for kidney, liver and various diseases, also speaks of it in the highest terms,"

R. C. Sowerby, Helensburg, N. B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

years from the best doctors and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks I was brought from death to life."

Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad Street, London, W. Eng., suffered for years from female weakness, skin eruptions and impure blood, but after using Warner's Safe Cure, she says: "My health is better now than it has been for years."

H. F. West, Esq., 16 Burton Crescent, W. C., London, from his own experience "strongly recommends Warner's Safe Cure to all persons suffering from kidney and liver complaints, as the best remedy

long and faithfully tried some of the ablest medical men in South Wales in vain, one of them remarking that medical

ablest medical men in South Wales in vain, one of them remarking that medical science has failed to find a remedy for confirmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly."

Mr. Robert Patten, New Delaval, Eng., was much overcome by severe inflammation of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidneys and liver were affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney, and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his "cough and palpitation are quite gone."

William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Kirkcaldy, N. B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidneys, and consequent dropsy. His body was dreadfully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment; his palse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptons of

with Dyspepsia and Laver Complaint for over 20 years, and have tried many remedies, but never found an article that has done me as much good as Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. CLARA E. PORTER.

A large stock of Pure Bees Wax Candles, Paraftine Wax Candles and Wax Tapers for sale cheap at the "Catholic Record" Bookstore. Orders from a distance promptly filled.

weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short he had all the painful symptoms of that dreadful disorder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh under the skill of the best physicians who, having exhausted all agencies at their command discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed water every hour, day and night, having great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk, with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he be-When in this desperate condition, he be-gan to use Warner's Safe Cure- the only known specific for Bright's disease of the kidneys—"I have used twelve bottles," he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: "I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for

so little cost."

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a

# few of the thousands who have used and have commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's diseases:

female and Bright's diseases:

Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 8 Park Villas
East, Richmond.
Captain F. L. Norton, Glingall Villa,
Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent.
Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra
Drive, Liverpool.
Hon. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul,
Manchester.

Manchester.

The Rev. C. G. Squirrel, Stretton-under-

Fosse, Rugby.

Such testimonials from such unques Such testimonials from such unques-tionable sources prove the value of this remedy, which is sold in every drug store, beyond the shadow of a doubt. They prove that it is the greatest of all modern medicines for those terrible kidney and liver diseases. What it has done for one it will unquestionably do for others, and

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

In September last, one of the English for the form further service by reason of what the examining physicians pronounced incurable kidney disorders and dropsy. He was comparatively a young man, and felt depressed over the situation. Incidentally learning, however, of the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which has attracted so much attention of late, he began its use. Within three months he was thoroughly restored to health, passed medical examination as a sound man and is to day discharging his duties as well as ever in the trying climate of India!

J. D. Henry, Esq., a near neighbor of the late Thomas Cariyle, Cheisea, S. W., London, Eng., became very much emaciated from long continued kidney and liver disorders, the treatment he had sought from the best medical authorities working only temporary results. He then began the use of Warner's Safe Cure, and in May 15th last, declared "I am now feeling physically a new creature. A friend of mine to whom I recommended the

#### MARKET REPORT.

R. C. Sowerby, Helensburg, N. B., was obliged to relinquish his professional duties because of a severe kidney and liver complaint. After using a dozen bottles of Warner's Safe Cure he says: "I am to-day better than I have been for twenty years and I cheerfully recommend the Safe Cure to all who are suffering from these diseases."

Mr. Wi'liam Jones, 16 Wellington street, Camborne, Eng., says that he was thoroughly treated in St. Bartholomew's hospital, London, Eng., for urinary disorders and weakness. He used Warner's safe Cure and he says: "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors and all in vain, FLOURE-Receipts 600 bbls. Opografions

Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts 600 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 50 to \$5 60; extra \$5 40 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; strong bakers, \$5 10 to \$5 57; fine, \$3 60 to \$3 50; middlings, \$3 40 to \$5 75; fine, \$3 60 to \$3 70; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 60 to \$3 25; Ontario bags, \$2 15 to \$2 60; eity bags, \$3 00 to \$3 00 fRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 18 to 1 18; can, red winter, 1 20, to 1 23; No. 2 spring, 1 18 to 1 20. Corn, 75 to 75c. Peas, \$8 to 90c. Oats, 35 to 36c. Rye, 60 to 62c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS—Butter, creamery, 25 to 25c; Eastern Townships, 20 to 25c; B. & M. 10 to 21c; Western, 15 to 17c. Cheese, 124 to 12; c. Pork, 17 50 to \$18,00. Lard, 11 to 12c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 16c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Jan. 14.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2, 10 7 to 108; No. 3, 104 to 105; spring, No. 1, 111 to 111; No. 2, 108 to 109; No. 3, 108 to 109. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 71e; No. 2, 66 to 66c; No. 3, extra, 61 to 62c; No. 3, 5c to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 75 to 75c No. 2, 75 to 75c No. 4, 87 to 75c No. 4, 25 to 75c No. 2, 30c. Corn. 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Flour, Superior, 5 00 to 5 10; extra, 4 80 to 485, Bran, 11 50 to 12 00. Butter, 12 to 18c. Hogs, street, 70 to 7 to 0. Barley, (Street), 66 to 00c. Rye, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 00c. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 30.

known."

Mr. Henry Maxted, 1 Pennsbury Private Road, Wadsworth Road, London, Erg., was cured by Warner's Safe Cure of enlarged liver which produced numbness in his left leg, with a dead heavy feeling and dizziness on the right side of his head. "I have recommended it," he says, "to several of my friends, most of whom have derived great benefit from it."

Mr. W. Clarkson, Hartington Villas, Spital, Chestefield, Eng., used Warner's Safe Cure for liver complaint, dyspepsia, flatulence, vomiting of bile, and mental flatulence, vomiting of bile, and mental than for many years. It is an invaluable medicine."

Mr. J. Hiscock, station master, Taff Vale railway, Navigation station, was cured of absess of the kidney, calculus or stone, discharge of pus, etc., by thirteen who be the control of the con



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Ladies' Astrachau Mantles alarmingly low. Gents' Coon and Buffalo Coats "Goat Robes "Goat Robes "Best Mink Sets \$20.00 Fur Caps, Gauntietts, and all fur goods, &c., at proportionate figures.

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WANTED For the Pembroke R. C. Separate School, a Male Head Master, holding a second-class certificate. Applicant to state salary, furnish testimonials and enter on duty immediately. A. J. FORTIER, Secretary. Pembroke, Jan. 10, 1884. 275. tf

TEACHER WANTED Holding a second or third class certificate, for the Roman Catholic Separate School of Downle. Services to begin the 7th of January, 1881. Apply at once, stating salary and testimonials.

Address James Killoran, Secretary, 274-2w Conroy P. O., Co, Perth, Ont.

Wednesday, the 30th inst., at 2 o'clock, p.m., when a report for the year will be submitted, and the election of Direct-ors for the ensuing year proceeded with P. F. BOYLE.





# MAIL CONTRACT.

TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 8th February, 1884, for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Malls, on a proposed Contract for four years, twenty-four times per week each way, between London and London East, and six times per week between London and Lucan, from the 1st April next.

April next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of London, London East and Lucan. R. W. BARKER.



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Mission of Our Lady of Seven Dolors, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

We are still in the poor little iron shed, 24 feet by 12 feet. Please help to continue building and to finish and farnish the School Chapel in this poorest of the Poor Missions of this poverty stricken diocese. I make this appeal with the special approval of the Rt. Rev. Arthur Riddel, Lord Bishop of Northampton, who has already biesed all who assist.

FRANCIS JAMES WARMOLL,

STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK, ENGLAND.

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lied on receipt of \$1.50, and with which will be sent without charge, our bandsomely lilus d MANUAL of "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN," (183 pages) containing a colored to fit the new Rose "Spages". PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 Cortlandt St., NEW YORK.

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This sketch of the great modern Apostle of Charity, in whose favor so many miraeles have been wrought, has met with universal praise from the Catholic press of this country. It is a portrait of a man of God whose life is spent in founding schools and implanting religion in the hearts of the homeless and supplying the place of their natural protectors. Young and old can read the simple recital with profit, and finding in it the true exemplar of manhood, have their ambition and enthusiasm directed to their own exaltation and the glory of God.

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Has received the warm approbation of the Right Rev. Bishops of Erie-Fort Wayne-Louisville - Natchez - Ogdensburg - Providence-St. Paul-Springfield.

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An Appal to the Good Faith of a Protestant by birth. A Doffice to the Reason of a Ration dist by Profession. By His Eminence Cardinal Dechamp. Translated by a Redemptorist Father. Cloth, 40 cents.

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This sketch of the great modern Apostle of Charity, in whose favor so many miracles have been wrought, has met with universal praise from the Catholic press of this country. It is a portrait of a man of God whose life is spent in founding schools and implanting religion in the hearts of the homeless and supplying the place of their natural protectors. Young and old can read the simple recital with profit, and finding in it the true exemplar of manhood, have their ambition and enthusiasm directed to their own exaltation and the glory of God.
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