

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 2, 1883.

NO. 229

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Dear Motherland for You.
BY WILLIAM COLLINS.
(For Redpatti's Weekly.)
They say our hopes are crushed and banned,
And that the cause is dead.
That nevermore the brave old land
Shall raise her drooping head;
That while the Nations round her rise
To glory and to fame,
No ray of light shall pierce her skies
No glory gild her name.
They know thee not, they cannot know
The love thy children bear;
That burns for thee with purest glow
And true in word and deed.
The love that suffers, warms and wrong
Was powerless to subdue,
Still lives with purpose warm and strong,
Dear Motherland, for You.
Who love thee most mourn not thy fate
Nor pine in hopeless woe,
To track thee not but watch and wait
Though great may be the Briton's might,
Thy foes, dear land, shall fall,
And thou shalt leap to life and light
And soar above them all.
Fear not, for there are hearts prepared
Who every hope and prayer have shared
Through sorrow's night with thee,
Thy flag, though darkly banded,
Shall float in triumph o'er thee yet,
Free and redeemed, dear Land.

CATHOLIC PRESS.
Freeman's Journal.
On the fifth day of February the British Parliament re-assembled. A number of platiudes were, as usual, read in the name of the Queen. Her Majesty thinks that her "lords and gentlemen" should turn their attention to the affairs of England and Scotland and let Ireland alone so far as possible. She states that agrarian crimes have sensibly diminished and law is everywhere upheld in the "distressed country." She mentions that a proposition for compensating English and Scotch tenants for improvements will probably be presented and that some of the legislative wants of Ireland may be dealt with.
Mr. Parnell, who is always "level-headed" and quick to seize a chance, at once announced that he would introduce an amendment to the Land Act of 1882, and Mr. Justin McCarthy followed by making an announcement that he would introduce a bill to abolish the Irish viceregalty.
At any rate of proceeding, Her Majesty's "lords and gentlemen" will have their hands full of Ireland. The spectre of Irish wrong will not down even at the bidding of a Queen. The legislative wants of Ireland can not be rushed aside for other things or be satisfied in a single session of Parliament.

Catholic Review.
We are often asked for information concerning one of the scandalous and apostate priests who, having broken their vows and dishonored their manhood and Christianity, are perambulating the country, prostituting their menial talents and meager acquisitions in abusing the mother that fostered them and tried to teach them. It is a distasteful work to us, to attempt to keep a "Rogues' Gallery," to be adorned by such characterless knaves as these. Therefore we drop them into the oblivion which their crimes merit. We need not tell any intelligent reader that these men, neither in what they do, nor in what they say, nor in what they "reveal," convey any argument against the Catholic Church. If Protestants choose to be humbugged by them, we have nothing to say. But as for Catholics, that these men have broken their vows, and are outcasts. If they then listen to such as these, they are certainly fools, and perhaps criminal, for they recklessly endanger a faith, freely given by God, but not secured to us, unless we ourselves try to preserve it.

Catholic Columbian.
We heard it said the other day, by a gentleman who is a prominent and successful merchant and a man of common sense, that we Catholics are very sensitive about our religion, and very quickly attempt to resent what we deem insults. This is true with reference to the false charges so often made against us, and it has been a characteristic of the Catholic Church, from its foundation, to repel falsehood and expose deceit. She is by her very nature intolerant of all untruth, and unhesitatingly admonishes her children against it. We are not sensitive when the church is fairly represented, because in truth there can be no wrong-doing.
It must be acknowledged that the Catholic Church outnumbers by far any other denomination. It must be acknowledged that there is no power on earth that can dissolve the tie that binds Catholics. It must be acknowledged that they are the truest people to their Church, and have the greatest respect for their ministers, from the Pope to the simple Priest. It must be acknowledged that no potentate on earth exercises a greater authority than the Holy Father at Rome. If this was all brought about by superstition, why do not other organizations take a hand at the same game and gain the same supremacy. Ah, the Catholic Church was not erected by human hands.

Buffalo Union.
THE heart sickens at the revelations of the informer Carey—member of the Council of the city of Dublin. The cold-blooded, deliberate murderer, in abject terror of death, has given away the lives of his fellow-conspirators. The crime was a terrible one, and its details, as described by the lesson he all is simply this: British tyranny has tried its best to make Ireland a jungle; and if an infuriated tiger occasionally pounces on his victims, that same British tyranny is the cause.
The time set apart for the performance of the Easter duty began, as our readers know, on the first Sunday in Lent, and will end on Trinity Sunday. "Time enough," say the dilatory, whose habit it is to postpone their religious duties for every conceivable family or worldly consideration. "Time enough, Easter is still far off, and there are many weeks after before the limit prescribed by the Church shall be reached." But who can count on time? With such a year of horrors as has opened upon us—with so sudden and unforeseen catastrophes by fire and flood, by avalanches and earth upheaval, by railroad and at sea, who shall reckon on the time at his disposal, or be sure that the next visitation of God may not be as well as heavenly punishment—wise in time. We are sure of nothing but now. Is that awful Scriptural warning, "Set thy house in order, for to-night thou shalt die," ever to remain impersonal to us? Let us no longer defer our preparation for a devout approach to the Paschal sacraments. Let us not rashly depend on a hurried confession on Holy Saturday night, or on the eve of Trinity Sunday. Now is the time of greatest spiritual recollection, of more frequent church services and incitements to draw near to God. In nought are delays more dangerous than in the affairs of our salvation.

Baltimore Mirror.
THE Mongolian is fast falling into the track of modern civilization. A few weeks ago one of them, with the assistance of an enterprising Northerner, started a Chinese-American newspaper in New York, from which the celestial may read and digest the latest tidbit in the social world of fashionable scandal; and the other night two of the almond-eyed race fought a genuine pugilistic prize fight, to witness which spectators were charged two dollars admission. In the course of a week or two they will have mastered the *modus operandi* of the divorce law and the other institutions of American rights, and then their happiness will be complete.
No foe like a false friend, and Ireland seems to have been blessed or cursed with an abundance of such since her history under British rule began. In her century of struggle there has ever been a secret foe, lurking like the cherished adder in the breast, ready to give the sting by betraying her confidence. However ennobling the purpose, the mercenary renegade has never been wanting to expose it. The developments in the case of the Dublin conspirators have come with a double-dealing force, since the blow has been administered by one of themselves, and that one singularly trusted. While the world may condemn the systematic plotters of assassination, it will hold in contempt a wretch so abjectly vile and pusillanimous as the cowardly informer, James Carey. His presence in the witness-box is not difficult to understand by any one familiar with the system of police spy-work. There is an underlying current uncessant from the surface. His appearance as an informer adds certainly to the complexities of this terrible trial, but his testimony travels outside the Fenian conspiracy, and out-lands the Fenian conspiracy. He impeaches the Land League. Such an impeachment cannot be swallowed. Public judgment and public opinion revolt against it. It shows the cloven hoof of a police plot to boldly to scathe away sympathy from every Land League in Ireland whom the government may choose to indict. As we have asserted, this trial is not undertaken to convict the assassins of the unfortunate gentlemen who were slain a year ago. It is undertaken to strangle Ireland!

Western Watchman.
DARWIN could see nothing indicative of an intelligent first cause in the evident design and plan of the universe. It might all be the work of chance. A traveler in a wilderness, where he faintly believes that no human foot had ever trodden before, sees but a trough—two boards bound together by birchen chords—placed so as to divert a small stream of water whether it could not otherwise reach him. He knows that a man was there before him. He knows it. He is as sure of it as he is of his own existence. The intelligent design is too apparent to be questioned. What that little argument teaches, the whole universe proclaims by ten million million mouths—intelligent design—no chance rules the world.
If the Devil has not a patent on startling sensations, immemorial and prescriptive usage gives undisputed ownership of certain thoroughfares to the passions. We think it is all wrong for any professional religious body to set up opposition leads to destruction. God has not only his own ends, but his own ways of reaching them. Showmen have their peculiar methods of stimulating curiosity and have made sensation a useful science. Of late there is a disposition on the part of church people to interfere with the prescriptive rights of the press, but especially in their cunning and deception these laborers in the Lord's vineyard have put old showmen to the blush. They have a

"Boy Preacher" now running at large in Illinois, whose work among the people of that state outstrips anything known since the preaching of Peter. In the little town of Peoria he made one thousand converts, and like these other souls saved had a grand celebration over the protracted "run." A thousand souls saved! Shout! Tell yourselves hoarse! Above all, yell to the newspapers! The salvation is like the play, all pantomime. In another and still more startling particular are these church people cutting into the business of the showmen. They are making money out of their exhibitions. For years the practice has been common for a syndicate of capitalists to build a church, hire a prominent preacher, rent pews and declare large dividends on the investment. It would seem that the amusement business has taken up the revivalists and started them on the road. This "Boy Preacher" is managed by a clever firm of speculators who pay him sixteen dollars and sixty-six and two-thirds cents a day for every day he preaches. It is true, the compensation is not as large as that received by Patti or Nilsson or Langtry, yet it is handsome and it stipulates for just so many performances. It would seem that there is trouble between the "Boy Preacher" and his managers. In the contracts entered into between the showman and the worldly preacher to amuse there is a stipulation that the star shall not act for any other person or object. In the case of this reverend youth such a clause was considered unnecessary. But it should have been inserted in the agreement; for the "Boy Preacher" is now using his "off days" in ministering to opposition revivals, to the pecuniary loss of his employers. They denounce him as a business-like preacher and threaten all manner of dire retribution. But it is not in the hand of the "Boy Preacher" to follow the example of the circus beauty and bring his case before the courts. This "whoop-la" style of preaching is peculiarly American, and furnishes rich sport for the scoffers and blasphemers.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE ARCH-BISHOP OF HALIFAX.
Cornelius, by the Grace of God, and of the Apostolic See, Archbishop Elect of Halifax.
To the Clergy and Laity of the Diocese of Halifax, health and benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELIEVED:
Called by the voice of the Supreme Pastor, souls on earth to assume the duties and responsibilities of the Episcopate we hasten to address to you our first words of pastoral greeting. For nine long months the Diocese of Halifax has been grieving for the loss of its gentle, zealous and well loved Archbishop; and although it has now turned aside its widow's weeps, and has raised again an anthem of joy, the memory of Dr. Hannan is not forgotten, but lives as freshly as ever in the hearts of his grateful children. And just it is that it should be; for a life-long devotion to duty merits a life-long remembrance.
But, although the man dies, the office lives on. The Church of God is a divine institution, which its members are mortal. Death can give no victory over it, for death cannot destroy its supernatural life. Unlike institutions of human device, which change and perish like their authors, the Catholic Church, partaking of the undying years of its Founder, keeps on its ceaseless and unchanging course. "Go ye into the whole world, and preach the Gospel to every creature" (Mark, xvi, 15) are at once its mandate and its divine charter. "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved; but he that believeth not shall be condemned," prove its claim on our obedience; whilst the promise, "Behold I am with you all days, even to the consummation of the world" (Matt. xxvii, 20) is its warranty of endurance. Thus chartered, this empow'ered and guaranteed, the Church was established among men, and by right divine took its place in the world. Its mission was co-extensive with the world, and co-eval with all time. Wherever there was a soul to be taught, thither its mandate extended. It lived not by the sufferance of Princes, and it asked not their permission to teach, and to baptize. Its power being from the Lord of all, no mortal has a right to interfere with its heaven-given commission. It speaks to the souls of men with divine authority, but their freedom of will is left untouched. They may, as many, alas! do, reject its teachings; and revile its practices; but they do this at their peril of falling under the awful threat, "He that believeth not shall be condemned."
Man may boast of his free will; it is indeed a noble prerogative when nobly employed, but he should bear in mind that God, also, is free. Freely he created man; freely he prepared for him the eternal joys of heaven; and he is free to prescribe the means through which alone man may attain to that everlasting happiness. Whilst, then, we are free to accept or reject the conditions under which our salvation may be secured, God is free to condemn us if we refuse submission to his will. If this were borne in mind, men would see the fallacy of making the freedom of the human will an argument to prove that the nature of one's religion is a matter of indifference.
In the question of religion we have no choice. Had Jesus Christ simply died for mankind, without teaching any truths, or promulgating any laws,—had he merely told us to love God above all, and our neighbor as ourselves, the case would have been different. Man might then have chosen whatever form of worship seemed to best express that command. But Christ's mission was twofold,—to redeem and to teach.

The former he accomplished by his passion and death; the latter was fulfilled, first by his own preaching, and then by founding a society, or Church, to which he confided the truths he had taught. He gave at the same time to that Church a command to preach his gospel to every creature, and a pledge of its triumph by promising to remain with it for all time, even to the consummation of the world; for Christ, "like now as then many change" the "edge;" and a right to exact our obedience, and a right to prescribe the conditions under we might enjoy the fruits of his redemption. To deny this is to deny God. Hence we are not at liberty to make a religion for ourselves; we must accept the one which His Church was to preach to every creature. He exacts the same obedience to the Church as to himself; he makes his voice one with his own. "He that heareth you, heareth Me." He clothes it with his own power: "As the Father hath sent me, I also send you" (John, xx, 21). It is clearly, then, the duty of men to obey the voice of God's Holy Church, as there can be no property formed society without a recognized head, Jesus Christ, who intended that His Church should be a perfect organization, constituting St. Peter and his successors its supreme visible heads, and His vicegerent on earth. "Thou and thy brethren, which I will build my Church, and upon this I will give thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven, are words which preclude the place and power of the Supreme Pontiff. For they have inherited Peter's apostolate with Peter's throne and prerogatives. Peter died, but his power was transmitted, even as were the mission and mandate of preaching the Gospel to every creature." Hence, from the Apostolic Council in Jerusalem, where Peter's voice ended the discussion and decided the controversy, down through the ages to our own time, the Pope has ever stood forth as the central figure of Christianity, and the infallible head of the Christian religion. "Who heareth you, heareth Me." "Who heareth Me, heareth the Father; for I am not a principle, that die.

The power of the Apostolate, vested in the successors of St. Peter, was ever exercised by them. From Rome went forth daily commissioned teachers to all nations of the earth. From Rome Europe derived its religion, its laws and its civilization. From Rome was ever heard a voice, which no fears or persecutions could still, proclaiming the eternal truths through which alone peace here and happiness hereafter can be attained. That voice may be disregarded, even as we disregard the voice of Christ; but the unchanging word of God, that believeth not shall be condemned."

The divinely constituted authority of the Pope sends me, as it has sent the sands of others, to rule a portion of Christ's kingdom on earth. By no act,—by no seeking of my own, do I come. Fully aware of my unworthiness, I trembled at the mandate. There was, however, one thought that cheered and consoled me. The golden bond of Faith united us, though personally unknown. You knew me not; but you knew that I came clothed with lawful power, and charged to preach the Gospel taught by the Apostles. I knew you not; but I knew you were faithful members of the Church, and submissive to her laws. New and tender relations, born of duty, of consecration, have sprung up between us. An awful responsibility rests on me, and an awful responsibility rests on you. Only cry out in the beautiful words of Christ's prayer: "Holy Father, keep them in thy name, whom thou hast given me, that they may be one . . . sanctify them in truth. Thy word is truth." (John xvii.)

We have no strange gospel to announce to you; no startling and vague theories to enunciate. Christ, and Peter, crucified, do we preach; in his cross, and in his name, we glory. Jews may have been amazed, and Gentiles may have laughed, at his Passion; but we know that through his death we were redeemed, and through his gift of riches and an unlimited capacity for happiness and that yearn for untold joys, have, by false maxims and unsound, though brilliant, theories, been led to seek their heaven on earth, and have forgotten, perhaps denied a future state. Disappointed, restless, and weary, as all such are in their wilderness of misery, and ask why hopeless tone "is life worth living?" This is at once the consequence and the punishment of a denial of Christ's Gospel. The cross of his death is dreary only to those who look not to the road of Calvary. Life is importunate only for those who do not lean on God, and who seek to smother within themselves the voice of Conscience and of Religion. The Apostle St. Paul "changed the truth of God into a lie, and worshipped and served the creature rather than the Creator," shows the wretched and degraded state into which they fell. They "became vain in their thoughts and their foolish heart was darkened. For professing themselves to be wise they became fools. Wherefore God gave them up to the desires of their heart, to unbelief in their knowledge, God delivered them up to a reprobate sense, so to do these things

which are not convenient." This picture of sin and shame drawn by the inspired writer, is that of the Gentile world before the coming of our Saviour. That world was not unlike many in the present day. It had its pagan civilization; arts and sciences were held in high esteem; literature of a high order of excellence was not wanting; an outward polish of manners threw a thin veil over the seething mass of inward corruption. Now as then many "like now as then many change" the "edge;" and serve the creature rather than the Creator." What wonder, then, that they should be delivered over to a "reprobate sense," that their souls should be unhappy and dreary; that they should be "foolish, dissolute, without affection, without fidelity, and without mercy?"

The Church of Christ which was an ark of safety to the old heathen world, is still the tower of refuge from the errors, and crimes, and wretchedness of modern unbelief. In it the shadows of life are lit up by a ray cast down from the heavenly source of eternal light, in the intellect perfected by the knowledge of unchanging truths, and rests securely in the infallible certainty of Christ's promise; in it crosses become light; trials and afflictions are sweetened by the reflection that the sufferings of this life are not to be compared to the weight of future glory which will be revealed in all those who observe its teachings.

Do you, then, dearly beloved, during this holy season of Lent, which is a special time for prayer and penance, strive to have "God in your knowledge." For him you should live and labor; against him you should never sin. Remember that "the wrath of God is revealed from heaven against all impiety and injustice." Wash your souls in the blood of the Crucified, by receiving worthily the Holy Sacraments of Penance and Communion. Stir up the grace within you by fervent prayer, by some acts of mortification, by good and pious resolutions. Make the salvation of your souls the one first and chief work of your lives; let the light of your virtues example so shine before men that the darkness of unbelief may be dispelled, even as it was put to flight by the faith of the true Christians in Rome, so that all men may know the true Church, and all souls may praise the one true God, and Jesus Christ whom he has sent.

The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with your spirit, brethren.
This Pastoral shall be read in all the Churches of this Diocese as soon as possible after its reception by the Pastor.
C. O'BRIEN,
E. F. MURPHY, Secretary.
Halifax, N. S., Ash Wednesday, 1883.

VISITS "AD LIMINA"
What This Duty of Bishops Signifies—
"Seeing Peter"—The Glory and Safeguard of the Eternal City.

Selected by Catholic Review from the Bishop of Northampton's Advent Pastoral.
We have already announced that we are about to fulfill one of our highest duties, All the Bishops of the world are bound by the canon law of the Church to make such a visit periodically, and the interval of time between the required visits depends upon the greater or less distance of the country in which jurisdiction is exercised. In England, each Bishop is bound to make this visit every fourth year, unless specially dispensed. The term *ad limina* is used in order to express that the visit implies an act of devotion to the two great centers of Christianity, Saints Peter and Paul, whose shrines have ever been one of the greater attractions to Bishops, priests and other pilgrims in every part of the world. This obligation is binding in spite of the episcopal office, and which can only be fulfilled by the constant residence of a Bishop in his own diocese. Every pastor is bound to know his sheep, to watch over them, to protect them from beasts of prey and to feed them with wholesome pastures; and, therefore, he must live in the midst of his flock. A Bishop is the pastor of the clergy and the laity, who are his sheep and lambs, and, therefore, he is bound to residence. A Bishop must rule well over his house, and also rule that portion of the Church of God over which the Holy Ghost has placed him; he must be solicitous, taking care of the Church of God; he must teach and "exhort in sound doctrine by word or writing," so as "to convince the gainsayers;" he must aim to fulfill the particular duties of his age and condition of life. Bound to visit the flock that he may "set in order the things that are wanting," he is obliged to "journeying often," and by so doing he is ever exposing himself to various perils, much watchings, cold, perhaps also want, and his "daily instance and solitude for all the churches" or missions in his diocese. To fulfill these various duties of his sacred office he must have a residence of residence is suspended, the fulfillment of all the important duties is in a sense interrupted by a higher duty, namely, that of paying a visit at a higher point time *ad limina* Apostolorum. It is true that a Bishop appoints his Vicar-General to act for him in his absence, giving him all possible powers; but still the very interruption of duties which he alone can fulfill, such as administering the sacraments of Confirmation and Holy Orders, shows the importance of this visit.

BUT WHERE ARE THESE "LIMINA" OR SHRINES OF THE APOSTLES? To which of the many citizens of the world is a Bishop bound to direct his

steps? To that city which is the capital of the kingdom of God, the centre of Christendom, the residence of him who is at once the most august sovereign upon earth and the father of all the faithful. Jerusalem exists no longer, and cannot now be the capital of the kingdom of God on earth. What city, then, has been raised to that high dignity? The career of Peter the Apostle will tell us, for to him were given the keys of the kingdom. Study his action, watch his progress from the day of the Ascension; read his authoritative declaration in the upper chamber, recall his standing up with the eleven in the temple on the day of Pentecost, his miracle on the lame man, the first that was wrought; see how the people by the sick in the streets, that the shadow of Peter may deliver them from their infirmities. (Acts v. 15) Does he remain in Jerusalem? No, he goes to Antioch, a capital, but there he is only for a time; he proceeds further to the west and reaches another capital, and there he fixes his See.

LISTEN TO THE WORDS OF BOSSUET on this career of the Apostle: "Jesus Christ never speaks in vain: Peter is to carry about with him everywhere, while preaching the Gospel, the foundation of all the churches, beginning at Jerusalem, the holy city where Christ appeared, where the Church must necessarily begin in order to continue the succession of the people of God—then passing to Antioch, the metropolis of the East, the most illustrious Church in the world, as there the name of Christian originated—through these two cities, so Christ appears, where the Church must necessarily begin in order to continue the succession of the people of God—then passing to Antioch, the metropolis of the East, the most illustrious Church in the world, as there the name of Christian originated—through these two cities, so Christ appears, where the Church must necessarily begin in order to continue the succession of the people of God—then passing to Antioch, the metropolis of the East, the most illustrious 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In Winter.

The last leaf has fallen from the forest
And now faith only the rain;
But I need not the death of the summer,
No you, love, remain.

The rose is a memory only.
Pray, too, with a savor of pain,
But why should I grieve for dead rose,
When you, love, remain.

No blackbird pipes now in the greenwood
No hawk shriek high over the trees,
But you speak, and all birds of the summer
Are singing sweet.

Where now are the sweets of midsummer?
The radiance of June's golden hours?
I care not, the laurel, my summer!
No winter is ours.

The last leaf has fallen in the forest,
The child wails above the pain,
But I need not the death of the summer
No you, love, remain.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XV.

It was with feelings of deep emotion that Catherine revisited the ancient city where her happy childhood had been spent; and with great joy did she hasten, accompanied by Bridget and little Mary, to Andrew's house, where she knew she would be well received.

Nor was she disappointed in her expectations. The old couple were delighted to see her, almost astonished at her unexpected arrival, and much puzzled to know who her two companions were. When they had rested themselves,

"Now, Catherine, my child," said the old man kindly, "you must tell us all that old tale of your life since we saw you, and what you now intend doing; and fear not to ask us all that you need—my good dame and I will help you as much as in us lies."

Catherine related in a few simple words the principal events of her life at Penzance, explaining at the same time why Bridget and the little child were; and when the former, noticing that Catherine avoided saying anything that was to her own praise, interposed, and described her earnest labors for the conversion of her aunt, her courage in saving Lady Margaret's daughter, and her devoted care of the little orphan, the faces of Andrew and his wife glowed with honest pride on hearing that she whom they had loved as though she had been their own child, had lost none of those sterling qualities which they had long since remarked in her.

Then they said they would take a little time to consider what she had best do, asking her not to leave the house until they might be guided to do what was right.

Catherine and her two companions spent some days in peaceful happiness with the good old couple, who would not hear of their lodging elsewhere but in his house.

One morning Andrew and his wife asked their young friend to come with them into their little parlour, as they wished to speak to her.

The old man told her that he had come to the conclusion that it would be safe for her to fix her abode at Exeter, as there was no likelihood that Sir Cuthbert would gain tidings that her niece was there; which he knew of in the neighborhood.

"You remember, my dear child," he added, "what ere you left us you placed in my hands a part of your money, my little fourth part out to the best advantage for you; and now, as you will require some of it to establish your new home, I remit to you the sum of ten pounds. I feel sure you will make a good and wise use of it, Kate."

Catherine was delighted and astonished on learning that her little fortune had so much increased in the hands of her kind friends, and thanked them warmly.

Widow O'Reilly and Catherine settled themselves therefore at Exeter, and the latter was able to add to their means by doing embroidery and various kinds of needlework, for which Dame Andrew found her numerous customers among the ladies of the neighborhood; and when it was discovered that she excelled in this employment, she was also asked to come to different houses to give instructions to those who wished to learn her art. In any way she was never in want of occupation, Bridget, too, could gain money by her spinning, in which she was very skillful.

There was a happy and peaceful little home, and the three were able to support themselves comfortably, but also to assist those who stood in need of it. Catherine had also learnt from Lady Margaret the property of different medical herbs, and how to make divers ointments and remedies for the sick, which knowledge she was of great assistance to the bedside of the sick or dying, not only by reason of this knowledge, but also from her kind and cheerful disposition.

There was another good work towards which Catherine had always felt much attracted, and for which she seemed specially suited—it was the instruction of children, for blended with her steady rectitude of purpose and strong intelligence there was a childlike simplicity and gaiety that easily won the hearts of children. Finding, therefore, that there were amongst the poorer inhabitants many little Catholics to whom no one gave instruction, she obtained the parents' consent that she should teach them, who at once gladly acceded. Accordingly, when the day's work was over, the young girl might be seen surrounded by a troop of little ones explaining to them, with wonderful patience, the great truths of religion. It was a difficult task, but she succeeded, and, moreover, she made the instructions pleasing to her little pupils by the edifying stories she recounted to them, which interested them and served to fix in their memory what she taught.

But it must not be imagined that these occupations made her neglect that which she justly regarded as one of her first duties, namely, the education of Lady Margaret's daughter; this, it may be truly said, was the greatest object of her life. While Bridget, with motherly care, looked after the little child's bodily comfort, Catherine instilled into her heart the love of God and of her neighbor, and imparted to her all the instruction which she herself possessed. The task was likely to be one of long duration, for no tidings had been received of Sir Reginald, and neither Bridget nor Catherine knew whether the child had any relations except her Protestant aunt and uncle; so that it was probable that the scattered remnants of that happy home could be re-united.

The young girl was not unequal to the great mission before her; for not only had she, as had been already mentioned, received an education superior to that of most persons in her position, but her religious instruction, first from her mother and subsequently at the Manor-house, had been such as to impress deeply on her mind the great truths of the Catholic faith.

Little did Lady Margaret think, when she committed the little stranger to her household, that she might be instructed and be present at the prayers, that she was forming the mind of one who was to be the friend and guide of her own daughter.

Often would we be surprised, when we do good, were we to see the effect which our slight, and apparently worthless efforts will, after a time produce; and especially when the return comes, as in this case, upon those who are dearest to us, like the moisture which the earth has given up to sustain the grain which it nurtured in beneficial dewdrops to refresh the parched soil.

It may not be uninteresting to the reader to have a description of Catherine's new home. When you had reached the end of the principal street, and found yourself on the road which led to London there stood, at the period to which this tale relates, a house, detached and a little back from the road, having in front a small garden; behind was a meadow traversed by a brook, and bordered by waters gliding into a neighboring wood, after meandering among the trees for a short distance, were precipitated over a steep bank, forming a mimic waterfall.

The house itself was an old-fashioned structure, as were all those around it; the roof was high and pointed, with two lattice-windows in it; the upper story projected, and was supported by clumsy-looking wooden posts, so as to form a little arcade underneath, where there was a bench when on a night, if so inclined, sit and watch the passer-by.

Those who have visited Exeter, so the old houses still left standing in High-street and other parts of the city, will better understand the kind of dwelling here described.

Its situation was most convenient, as in a few minutes its inmates could either reach the heart of the old city or find themselves among the beautiful combs and lanes of Devonshire. This, then, was Catherine's home, and she had not long been there when she was joined by her little friend, who had just returned from her journey, and with him a Cornish gentleman who was a Catholic, escaped from the Tower, and great search was made after Sir Reginald de Courcy, whose child you are bringing up, methinks it must be the same who escaped from prison; but whether he has gone, I know not."

Catherine rejoiced to think that her little friend was not fatherless, and that perhaps some day she might have the happiness of restoring the child to him.

The London merchant had come to Devon and Cornwall to purchase cloth and woolen goods; Andrew was one of his principal suppliers, and he had long been connected with him. He intended remaining only a few days at Exeter, but he desired to see Catherine again before continuing his journey, and begged that she would bring little Barbara.

Accordingly, with Widow O'Reilly's permission, they both went the following day to Andrew's house; when the young girl was not a little astonished on the merchant's making known to her his desire that she should accompany him to London.

"We have no children," he said, "and my good dame would much like to have one so good and steady as you to help her in household duties, for she waxes old, and you will live with us as if you had been our own daughter."

"Leave Widow O'Reilly and little Mary? O no, good sir, never! I thank you much for your kind offer, but 'tis vain to ask me," replied the young girl. "I told you she would not go," remarked Dame Andrew.

The London merchant sighed and seemed disappointed, but, after a moment's silence, he said:

"I am sorry I cannot take you to my good dame, for she would be greatly pleased; but you must not go; your attachment to Mistress O'Reilly and her devotedness to Lady Margaret's little daughter only make me think the better of you. But I come to this part of the world every three years; if when I return circumstances, and you are able to accompany me, I shall be happy to take you."

Catherine smiled as though she thought it were not very probable that any such merchant adventures, she thanked the good merchant in a courteous, and bidding him farewell, departed.

Widow O'Reilly was delighted when she heard what had happened, and that Catherine had refused to go to great London. A few days after the merchant departed, and the young girl soon forgot all about him and his promised visit at the end of three years.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION IN MINNESOTA

Letter From Bishop Ireland.

CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, ST. PAUL, MINN., FEB. 15, 1883.

To the Editor of the Record.

Since the death, one year ago, of the lamented Dillon O'Brien, who had been the Secretary of our Colonization Bureau from the time of its organization, and indeed the soul of the entire work in Minnesota, but little of any correspondence has appeared in the Eastern press touching upon colonization in this State, and as I learn from letters addressed to me, some curiosity is manifested among people in several of the States, to know whether or not our Bureau is still in operation, and what conditions land can yet be had in Minnesota. To those of our readers who feel an interest in the matter I beg to say that our Colonization Bureau has its doors still open, and that the present Secretary will gladly answer all inquiries that may be sent to him.

In several of the colonies which have been established in Minnesota during the past seven years, either the amount of vacant land remaining is small, or our contracts with the railroad companies, under which the land have expired. The two colonies to which, during the coming season, we will direct emigrants, are Minnesota and Graceville. In each one we still control about 25,000 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us, in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are the colonists happier or more prosperous than in both Minnesota and Graceville.

The Minnesota colony is situated in Lyon County, southwest of Minneapolis, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Immigrants for Minnesota do not need to pass through St. Paul; they should take their ticket in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full payment; one-tenth of the principal and one year's interest on the balance being required in advance. The crop last fall was very good. The colonists owe much of their prosperity to the fact that they give particular attention to stock raising. The colonists are in good number old farmers from Illinois and Ohio; the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the men who come from Eastern cities, or from Ireland and England. Lyon County is being rapidly settled by Catholics. Fourteen miles west of Minnesota is the Polish Colony of Wilna, where nearly three hundred families have already made purchases; and six miles east of Minnesota is Ghent, where French and Flemish or Belgian emigrants are settling in large numbers. Rev. Edward Lee is the resident priest at Minnesota, and will be prepared to give all needed information to colonists on their arrival.

The Graceville Colony lies partly in Big Stone and partly in Traverse Counties, on the line of St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad, some 200 miles west from St. Paul. The train for Graceville leaves St. Paul daily at 7 p. m. Immigrants for Graceville are invited, when in St. Paul, to call at the office of the Bureau in the Cathedral block, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville Colony. They are all in a very prosperous condition. The crops, from the opening of the colony, have been uniformly good. There is a movement at present in Graceville to establish a large creamery, which would be of a great advantage to the settlers, as it would encourage stock-raising, and enable a family with three or four cows to obtain at once a sufficient quantity of milk for their own use, and the land. The land costs \$40 and \$6 per acre, with several years allowed for payment. Rev. J. P. Fox is the pastor of Graceville, and will give detailed information to all who may desire it.

The early days of colonization in Minnesota were a time of great difficulty, and government homesteads—of at least a very low rate—\$3 or \$4 per acre. Things have since changed. The price now, as I have observed, is \$5 and \$6 per acre, and the tendency is continuously upward. On this account, immigrants to Minnesota should have more capital than we were formerly accustomed to specify. I would advise no one to come without, at the very least \$800 or \$900, and with such a sum the most expert struggle for a while with difficulties. The disadvantage of having to pay higher prices for land has compensations, in this, that people now coming into the country find themselves at once amid established communities, with organized parishes, and—a most important matter—they will have near neighbors who have had experience of farming in the Northwest can be safely relied upon.

To those contemplating emigration to Minnesota, I beg to offer the following conditions are required for success in farming, and without these conditions they should not think of moving westward. A Minnesota farmer must work, perseveringly and energetically. The man who will appear in his field when the sun is in the sky; who must go into the village two or three times a week, to lounge around the railway station or the grocery store, is sure to fail. I have met specimens of this kind, and have heard them too often blaming the country for the results of their own idle habits, not to wish to meet no more of them. Strange as it is, there are men who will work hard under a boss, who cannot work for themselves. They need a boss to keep them in order. Then a farmer must be patient, and be willing to learn. Agriculture does not redeem all its promises in one or two seasons, especially in a new country. It has in the beginning its trials and its difficulties. Its reward, copious and rich, is sure to come in time, but the man whose vision cannot take the future, who who will not endure present struggles, in view of coming independence, should keep far away from it. Nor must the new-comer in a colony believe that he knows more than all others, and refuse to make inquiries and receive information. Pride, moralists say, is a capital sin, and the man who is just as much as moralists. Finally, the colonist's wife must be a woman of common sense—one who will forego the pleasure of the daily gossip with her neighbors for the future welfare of her family, and who will, with her daughters, not disdain to milk a cow, make butter, look after the poultry-yard, and do as much work generally as a woman can do on a farm. Nor must I forget to add that people who love whiskey will be dead failures, most certainly. There is no hope for them in our colonies, and as we have built no poor-houses, they will starve on the prairies. We do not want them.

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To the Editor of the Record.

Since the death, one year ago, of the lamented Dillon O'Brien, who had been the Secretary of our Colonization Bureau from the time of its organization, and indeed the soul of the entire work in Minnesota, but little of any correspondence has appeared in the Eastern press touching upon colonization in this State, and as I learn from letters addressed to me, some curiosity is manifested among people in several of the States, to know whether or not our Bureau is still in operation, and what conditions land can yet be had in Minnesota. To those of our readers who feel an interest in the matter I beg to say that our Colonization Bureau has its doors still open, and that the present Secretary will gladly answer all inquiries that may be sent to him.

In several of the colonies which have been established in Minnesota during the past seven years, either the amount of vacant land remaining is small, or our contracts with the railroad companies, under which the land have expired. The two colonies to which, during the coming season, we will direct emigrants, are Minnesota and Graceville. In each one we still control about 25,000 acres, and it is a satisfaction for us, in this connection, to be able to say that in none of our colonies is the land better, and are the colonists happier or more prosperous than in both Minnesota and Graceville.

The Minnesota colony is situated in Lyon County, southwest of Minneapolis, on the line of the Chicago and Northwestern Railroad. Immigrants for Minnesota do not need to pass through St. Paul; they should take their ticket in Chicago directly for their destination.

The land costs \$5 and \$6 per acre. Long time, if desired, is allowed to make full payment; one-tenth of the principal and one year's interest on the balance being required in advance. The crop last fall was very good. The colonists owe much of their prosperity to the fact that they give particular attention to stock raising. The colonists are in good number old farmers from Illinois and Ohio; the presence and example of these being of immense advantage to the men who come from Eastern cities, or from Ireland and England. Lyon County is being rapidly settled by Catholics. Fourteen miles west of Minnesota is the Polish Colony of Wilna, where nearly three hundred families have already made purchases; and six miles east of Minnesota is Ghent, where French and Flemish or Belgian emigrants are settling in large numbers. Rev. Edward Lee is the resident priest at Minnesota, and will be prepared to give all needed information to colonists on their arrival.

The Graceville Colony lies partly in Big Stone and partly in Traverse Counties, on the line of St. Paul and Manitoba Railroad, some 200 miles west from St. Paul. The train for Graceville leaves St. Paul daily at 7 p. m. Immigrants for Graceville are invited, when in St. Paul, to call at the office of the Bureau in the Cathedral block, and obtain any information they may desire. There are over four hundred families in the Graceville Colony. They are all in a very prosperous condition. The crops, from the opening of the colony, have been uniformly good. There is a movement at present in Graceville to establish a large creamery, which would be of a great advantage to the settlers, as it would encourage stock-raising, and enable a family with three or four cows to obtain at once a sufficient quantity of milk for their own use, and the land. The land costs \$40 and \$6 per acre, with several years allowed for payment. Rev. J. P. Fox is the pastor of Graceville, and will give detailed information to all who may desire it.

The early days of colonization in Minnesota were a time of great difficulty, and government homesteads—of at least a very low rate—\$3 or \$4 per acre. Things have since changed. The price now, as I have observed, is \$5 and \$6 per acre, and the tendency is continuously upward. On this account, immigrants to Minnesota should have more capital than we were formerly accustomed to specify. I would advise no one to come without, at the very least \$800 or \$900, and with such a sum the most expert struggle for a while with difficulties. The disadvantage of having to pay higher prices for land has compensations, in this, that people now coming into the country find themselves at once amid established communities, with organized parishes, and—a most important matter—they will have near neighbors who have had experience of farming in the Northwest can be safely relied upon.

To those contemplating emigration to Minnesota, I beg to offer the following conditions are required for success in farming, and without these conditions they should not think of moving westward. A Minnesota farmer must work, perseveringly and energetically. The man who will appear in his field when the sun is in the sky; who must go into the village two or three times a week, to lounge around the railway station or the grocery store, is sure to fail. I have met specimens of this kind, and have heard them too often blaming the country for the results of their own idle habits, not to wish to meet no more of them. Strange as it is, there are men who will work hard under a boss, who cannot work for themselves. They need a boss to keep them in order. Then a farmer must be patient, and be willing to learn. Agriculture does not redeem all its promises in one or two seasons, especially in a new country. It has in the beginning its trials and its difficulties. Its reward, copious and rich, is sure to come in time, but the man whose vision cannot take the future, who who will not endure present struggles, in view of coming independence, should keep far away from it. Nor must the new-comer in a colony believe that he knows more than all others, and refuse to make inquiries and receive information. Pride, moralists say, is a capital sin, and the man who is just as much as moralists. Finally, the colonist's wife must be a woman of common sense—one who will forego the pleasure of the daily gossip with her neighbors for the future welfare of her family, and who will, with her daughters, not disdain to milk a cow, make butter, look after the poultry-yard, and do as much work generally as a woman can do on a farm. Nor must I forget to add that people who love whiskey will be dead failures, most certainly. There is no hope for them in our colonies, and as we have built no poor-houses, they will starve on the prairies. We do not want them.

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Wife's Story.

St. Elizabeth of Hungary.

St. Elizabeth of Hungary, on one occasion, when in company with Duke Louis assisting at Solent in thanksgiving, the historian tells us that Elizabeth, being ailing for a moment the sanctity of the sacrifice, allowed her eyes to wander to the deary-loved face of her husband, who was kneeling at her side, and her thoughts dwell with infantile devotion on his goodness, and the many virtues which endeared him to all who knew him. At the moment of the consecration, however, our Divine Lord deigned by a miracle to recall her thoughts to Himself; for, as the priest raised the Sacred Host on high, she beheld in his hands the semblance of our Redeemer crucified, with blood falling from his wounds. Bitterly our saint bewailed her momentary forgetfulness, remaining on her knees after the duke and his retinue had left the church, she continued to mourn her fault with many tears. As time went on, and she was prepared for the invited guests was ready, and Elizabeth did not appear, Louis himself went to call her, saying with great gentleness: "Dear sister, why comest thou not to table, and why dost thou make us wait so long a time?" Then, seeing, she raised her head, the evidence of her sorrow, he knelt by her side, and having heard the cause of her trouble he also began to weep and pray with her. O Heaven! the faith and simplicity of heart of these middle ages! Far from being elated at the thought that the contemplation of his perfections could cause even so great a saint to sin he was filled with consternation at her wrong-doing, slight even though it was.

Listen to his exhorting words: "Let us put our trust in God. I will add that to do penance and become better than thou art!" Do not these words describe most perfectly what Christian wedded life should be? "I will add that to become better than thou art!" She infinitely dear to him, but the honor of his God dearer still, and in his singleness of heart, would fain to do what in him lay to help her to advance even more and more towards that pinnacle of perfection, which these faithful servants of God did not despair of attaining. O, Blessed type of perfect union! To love one another in God, less than God, giving to Him, as benefiting, the first place in heart and thought.

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Strive, Wait, and Pray.

Strive yet I do not promise
The prize you dream of today,
Will not fade when you think to grasp it.

Wait; yet I do not tell you
The four you long for now,
Will not come with its radiance vanished.

Pray; though the gift you ask for
May never comfort your fears,
May never repay your pleading tears.

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD.

Origin and Object.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Last year, two of the Magdalens, Mary Catherine and Rose were summoned to meet their Judge. Like the two former, they had passed several years in the Asylum. Mary Catherine had been left an orphan in her tenderest years, and was given in charge to an aunt who lived in the country, with whom she remained till her fifteenth year.

Since we began the narration of the ordinary deaths of our adopted children, we more have been freed from the burden of mortality, and has entered, we trust, the portals of unending bliss. This creature's death is a source of sweet consolation to us when we consider from what misery she had been rescued.

TO BE CONTINUED.
The terror of being judged sharpens the memory; it sends an inevitable glare over that long unvisited past which has been habitually recalled only in general phrases.

Decline of Man.
Impotency of mind, limb or vital function, nervous weakness, etc., cured by WORLD'S DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

THE DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM.

By Bishop McQuaid.

CONTINUED.

Third, Protestantism shows decay in church membership. Proof of this assertion flows in from many sources. These proofs are startling and conclusive. They are found in the admissions of Protestant clergymen, in official documents, and in the statistics gathered by impartial secular newspapers.

Within a few years, statistics carefully collected simply confirm the statement that church membership and attendance are falling off. According to the Christian Alliance, of the 1,000,000 inhabitants of Berlin, only 30,000 go to church.

In England and Wales, statistics of church attendance have been gathered by secular newspapers in about 70 cities and towns. These statistics have been made in the interest of Non-conformists, as against the Established Church.

The object of this paper is, however, chiefly with the condition of religion in this country. Here, also, secular papers have, at times of general news, busied themselves and interested their readers with accounts of the growth or decline of the Churches in their respective localities.

On the 16th of April, 1880, the Boston Advertiser caused a census to be taken by its reporters of attendance on Divine worship. They too, have been torn from the wolf who sought to devour them, and placed under our care and though not so dear to us as those for whom we have been founded, we know that a few words about them will not be uninteresting to you.

On a Sunday in January, 1881, canvassers counted in 131 non-Catholic churches of Philadelphia, 42,140 heads, and in 19 Catholic churches, 82,653. The accuracy of this count having been called in question, the Philadelphia Times sent its reporter on a Sunday of March in the same year, who found in 56 non-Catholic churches, 16,246 attendants, and in 9 Catholic churches, 38,019.

The 40 non-Catholic churches in New Haven showed a less number of worshippers on a Sunday in April, 1881, than 5 Catholic churches.

St. Louis gave 34,109 at 104 non-Catholic churches, and 85,171 at 34 Catholic churches. A count of church attendance made by the Rochester Morning Herald on Sunday morning, Nov. 26, 1882, gave these figures: At non-Catholic churches, 10,754 were present; at the Mass in 11 Catholic churches, 18,913 worshipped.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Sebastian.

BETTER TO OBEY GOD THAN MAN — Sebastian had obtained, by reason of his facility and courage, the highest offices in the Praetorian guard; the emperors Dioclesian and Maximian honouring him with their peculiar esteem.

MORAL REFLECTION.—The apostle Paul, after having pointed out in his Epistle to the Romans, the duty of obedience in regard to our superiors, himself prescribes the limits thereof, telling us that "If you come from God; and hence that obedience to God precedes the obedience due to men.—(Rom. xiii. 1.)

Saint Agnes.

CHASTITY HALLOWED BY MARTYRDOM — Agnes was born at Rome, of a Christian parent, towards the end of the first century, and dedicated herself to God from her very childhood.

MORAL REFLECTION.—If chastity be the virtue most honoured upon earth, it is still more precious in the eyes of God; for the apostle St. John teaches us that "the virgins follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth."—(Apoc. xiv. 4.)

Saint Vincent.

FIDELITY AMID EVERY TRIAL.—Under the reign of Dioclesian and Maximian, the prefect Pasian, having been sent into Spain with very severe orders against the Christians, Vincent, a deacon of the church of Saragosa, was led in chains, together with his bishop, Valerius, before Valentinus.

MORAL REFLECTION.—Such a one bears up against sorrow and evil fortune who would let himself be unmoved and borne down by prosperity; it is with the world as with wine, of which the Wise Man hath said, "It goeth in pleasantly, but in the end it will spread abroad like poison."—(Prov. xxiii. 31.)

A Just Rebuke.

I once heard this anecdote of Judge Parsons, said the Rev. James Freeman Clarke, the great Massachusetts advocate and lawyer. It is said that, being about to try a mercantile case, he ordered a jury to be summoned, and among the names was that of Colonel Thomas H. Perkins, the leading merchant of Boston in that day, and a personal friend of Judge Parsons.

Answer This.
Can you find a case of Bright's Disease of the Kidneys, Diabetes, Urinary or Liver Complaints that is curable, that Hop Bitters has not or cannot cure? Ask your neighbors if they can.

THE DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM.

By Bishop McQuaid.

CONTINUED.

subjects is opened to interested seekers after this kind of knowledge. The reporters of the Times, in continuance of their labors, interviewed prominent clergymen to learn what they thought of the figures thus displayed before the community. These were not getting around these figures; nor could an honest mind ignore their lesson.

The non-Catholic population of New York City in 1882 is estimated at 800,000. The total membership of all the non-Catholic churches, including Synagogues and miscellaneous, was 97,497. Brooklyn held its own much better, for out of an estimated non-Catholic population of 390,000, it had 69,000 church members.

The full religious training of children is not cared for in families liable to be broken up, not by death, but by troubled passion; by men and women whose principles with regard to marriage differ from those of the Mormons only in this: that the others have it in one time, and the others have it many, one at a time, as has been said.

When passion rules in marriage, other evils follow. Children become an incubation. Hence, alarmed at the prevalence of child-murder, Bishop Coxe, of Western New York, directing attention to matters treated of in a late pastoral of the House of Bishops, wrote, "There are scientific and statistical documents before me, the people which fully sustain my remonstrances."

After the foregoing arraignment of Protestantism as an efficient agency to hold and transmit faith in Christianity, it is but right that causes be assigned, if any there be, for this inefficiency. There is one true and effective cause for this inefficiency and consequent failure. There are, no doubt, many secondary causes, which are rather results flowing from the primary and predominating one.

Some years ago a poor negro, purchased as a slave on the coast of Africa, was carried to the West Indies. Having come amongst Christians, he soon learned and adopted the maxims of Christianity; and as his master, a wealthy planter, found him faithful, he showed great confidence in him, and employed him in affairs of importance.

One day the planter wished to purchase twenty more slaves. He therefore went to the market with his faithful Peter, and told him to choose those that he thought would make the best workmen. To the great surprise of his master, Peter chose among others a decrepit old man. The planter would not consent to purchase him, and he would have been left on the hands of the dealer had not the latter offered to "throw him in" for nothing, if twenty others were purchased. This offer was finally accepted.

On the plantation Peter took the greatest care of the old man. He led him in his own cabin, and shared his meals with him; when it was cold, he brought him to the fire; and when it was hot, he let him sit under the shade of the trees. In a word, he was as careful of him as a good son could be of a beloved father. The master was apprised at Peter's conduct towards his fellow-slave, and wished to know the reason for it.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 21, 1878.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its aim and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY
 Office of the "Catholic Record."
LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
 Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 19th Nov. 1882.
 DEAR SIR,—I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for their Sunday readings and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will continue your mission for the diffusion of the RECORD among the congregations. Yours faithfully,
 JAMES CLEARY,
 Bishop of Kingston.

MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHOLIC RECORDS.

Catholic Record.
 LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 2, 1883.

IRISH DISTRESS.

Mr. Redpath still continues his good work in drawing the close attention and discriminating scrutiny of the American public to the distress in Ireland. The recurrence of that distress after so many attempts at remedial legislation on the part of the British government is a proof positive of the correctness of the position we have so often assumed, viz., that landlordism as at present constituted is the bane of Ireland and should be removed. Mr. Redpath continues to prove by indisputable testimony from the afflicted districts in Ireland, not only the existence of distress in the direct forms, but the causes of its existence. In a late issue of his valued journal we find the following in relation to the diocese of Clonfert, whose bishop resides at Loughrea:

"The town of Loughrea is the property of the Marquis of Clanricard. He has from £20,000 to £40,000 per annum in rents from his estates in the county Galway. He has never visited the estate in the neighborhood of Loughrea or the town itself since he came into its possession. He never (in his, the Bishop's opinion) spent one shilling in Loughrea in charity or employment, or gave any reduction in his rents except £70 per annum, which his father allowed in aid of the rates to the town commissioners, and which he continued to allow. There were increases made in the rents of the holdings of several tenants in the Loughrea estate after Galway election of Nolan and French.

"A couple of years ago there was a great fuel famine in Loughrea. The people were perishing with cold. A meeting was held at which his Lordship the Bishop, presided, and large subscriptions were given by the local proprietors. Mr. Smith, of Masonbrook, gave £22. A respectful letter was written to Clanricard, representing to him the deplorable condition of the people, and asking him to assist. He did not even answer nor acknowledge the letter.

"A railway was for a long time in contemplation between Loughrea and Athlery, which would have vastly increased the commercial prosperity of the town. The Marquis of Clanricard refused to join with the other local proprietors in encouraging the project, or to give the land in his estate required for the railway at one penny less than the full valuation that could be got for it.

"In consequence of neglect Loughrea is rapidly falling away in trade and importance. The Bishop's door is constantly besieged with beggars.

"His Lordship, speaking of landlordism in this diocese, said that, he had heard constant rumors of wholesale and merciless evictions by Mr. James Blake in 1855, and some of the tenants then evicted are beggars to-day in the streets of Loughrea.

"Just before the death of the old Marquis of Clanricard he had promised a site for the erection of a

Catholic Cathedral in Loughrea. The arrangements, title, etc., were arranged, but the old Marquis died before matters were complete, and the present Marquis refused to carry out the project or give the site."

But this is not the only evidence adduced by Mr. Redpath. He publishes a letter from Rev. Father Mellet, P. P. of Killeen, Spiddall, Co. Galway, from which we extract a few lines. Father Mellet says:

"The potato crop failed partially last year. The failure of the crop is a sure precursor of famine, as the people have to depend for support chiefly on the potato.

"Of the 700 families in the parish, 300, I believe, will be destitute during the summer months. One-half of these 300 will be destitute not only during the summer months, but also during the spring months. I may say they are destitute already. They will not be able to do any spring work for themselves, as they have no seeds, nor will they be able to purchase any without external aid.

"There is no demand whatever for labor. The holdings are small and of very inferior quality—generally reclaimed bog. The average yearly yield of each holding is about £4. As a rule every family can easily cultivate its own. Where additional aid might be required, poverty prevents its acquisition.

"I could easily get a thousand persons to work at a shilling a day, but there is no employment. A paternal government could easily find employment for them, either in the reclamation of waste lands, of which there is any quantity, or in other productive works. But it offers them only the emigrant ship, or servitude for life in a workhouse prison."

This letter is dated Jan. 9th, 1883. Its statements are incontrovertible, and are more strongly condemnatory of landlordism and British misrule than any we could venture to make. But we have before us through the earnest solicitude of Mr. Redpath on behalf of the Irish tenantry another letter from Connemara that speaks volumes on the condition of that unfortunate section of a distressed and sorrowed land. The writer says:

"The staple food of nearly all in Connemara consisted of potatoes and fish.

"By kelp, had been a few pounds earned for some years. A man of more courage than his fellows ventured to rear two cows or so on land that really could not feed a goat.

"Boggy, marshy land is the sort of land that surrounds my house. I protest I cannot obtain half enough of milk for my own solitary needs for any offer of money.

"At the end of another month 209 families will be without potatoes—even verging on destitution. I need not remind you of another cause that has ruined Ireland. If some of the land in West Connemara had been given gratuitously, people could not subsist on it. The fish seem to have deserted these shores. No gurnets, herrings, save a few far out from us.

"Money is extremely needed in this parish. Productive remunerative works constantly in operation. This the half-famished creatures want. Money never should be sent to any part of Connemara save on the indispensable condition of earning it by work. Send the money to Dr. McEvilly, Archbishop of Tuam. His Grace will see it rightly distributed.

"I suggest that you thus apportion your aid for: Gurranna Island 300 families, Lettermore Island 180 families. In the mainland—townlands of Clynagh, Shruflawnava, also sadly need your help; 80 families among them are very destitute.

"No arguments nor statistics are required to prove the existence of dire want in this part of Connemara."

These are the views of men competent to form just and discriminating judgment on the Irish land system. We give their expression prominently that our readers may see for themselves the evils of a system whose iniquities have filled the world with horror, shamed humanity and disgraced the civilization of the age. Away, say we, utterly and absolutely, away with that blood-stained and accursed system. Speak not to us of the rights of property in connection with Irish landlordism. The rights of property are sacred and inviolable, but cannot be invoked

to cover infamy before which the enormities of slavery itself pale into insignificance. No man is invested with a right to starve his fellow being and then rob him. Yet this is the result of Irish landlordism throughout the greater part of that unfortunate country whose wails of want and distress so often afflict the wearied ear of humanity.

THE RECORD OF CRIME.
 American criminal returns for 1882 present some very singular features. Throughout the year there were on an average two murders a day, while the executions reached an average of only two a week. There were, besides the regular legal executions, fifty-seven lynchings. This is a much smaller number than we should have been led to believe from exaggerated newspaper reports. Lynch law, it has been well remarked, is by no means an inevitable accompaniment of American life. Nor is human life exposed to such dangers from violence in the South as New England journals would have the people of the North believe, especially about election time. Of the total 730 murders committed during the year only 212 were perpetrated in the entire south, while in New York state alone there were 131 murders, of which 76 were committed in New York city and 14 in Brooklyn.

The number of legal executions during the year was 101. Of these 53, or more than half, took place in the south, while in the state of New York, which furnished one-sixth of the total number of murders, there were only four executions. This fact indicates that there is after all a sounder public opinion in the south on the subject of punishment for crime than is generally attributed to that section of the republic. During the year 1882 there were also, as far as could be ascertained, 383 suicides, and of these New York supplied 184. This is indeed a sad showing for the great commonwealth. Surely some of the labor and treasure expended by American bible and tract societies on the heathen might be well devoted to the improvement of the moral sentiment of the leading state of the union.

CAPITAL PUNISHMENT.
 There was some few years ago a very decided disposition manifested by certain of our republican neighbors in favor of the abolition of capital punishment. In certain states, the abolition of capital punishment was decreed by the popular vote swayed by the teachings of certain doctrinaires always eager for distinction as friends of humanity. In Maine and Michigan the views of such men prevailed and the abolition of capital punishment within their limits decreed by the voice of the people. In other portions of the union this same view for a time prevailed, but did not obtain as firm a hold on the public mind as in the two states just mentioned. In these states it is now altogether probable that a change is coming over popular opinion in respect of the abolition of capital punishment. It has in fact worked very badly in both.

In 1870, the convicts undergoing life imprisonment for murder in Maine alone were 6 per cent of the whole number; in 1876, 10 per cent; in 1882, 25 per cent. These figures are really alarming and should open the eyes of our good neighbors in Maine to the truth that crime of a severer, like that of a lighter character, is fond of companionship. Nothing but the most rigid repression can prevent the increase of crime and the people of Maine and Michigan will soon learn, if they have not already learned, that dealing with heinous crimes after the manner in which they at present deal with them, is no preventative whatever against their increase. In connection with this subject the American very significantly remarks that:

"It is rather curious that, with the decline of the belief in everlasting punishment in the future life, grows the unwillingness to pass the worst criminals on to what people now profess to regard as another stage of probation. Is it because people

doubt the validity of their own reasoning, that, like Voltaire and Diderot, they feel no certainty that there is no endless hell, and therefore incline to act as though there were one? Or is it that both the disbelief in hell and the disuse of capital punishment have the same root,—more vivid appreciation of physical suffering than of moral degradation."

Both feelings have had, we think, a great deal to do with the creation of that morbid sentiment which in some of the neighboring commonwealths has brought about the temporary abolition of capital punishment. We trust that the decline of the sentiment in favor of the abolition of capital punishment indicates also a decline in the infidel tendencies of the age.

FLOODS IN EUROPE.
 Our readers can form some idea of the disastrous consequences of floods in Europe from the statement in the Scientific American that a dispatch from the Imperial German Foreign Office at Berlin to the German Consul at Boston states that through the inundations last autumn 20,000 houses, 130,000 persons, and 150,000 acres of land and property have suffered damage in Prussia alone, and the damage by the December floods has been nearly as great. In the Bayrische Rheinplatz 1,000 houses were swept away and 12,000 persons rendered homeless. Hessen and other districts along the rivers suffered the same calamity.

The Scientific American adds that the floods in Austria, Italy, and other parts of Europe were quite as disastrous as those of Prussia.

It is impossible even from the figures given by our contemporary to form anything like a just idea of the sufferings and privations caused by these terrible inundations. Their worst characteristic is that they are of such frequent occurrence. Moreover, it does not appear that the governments of those countries whose people suffer most from inundations take any effectual steps to protect the latter from their ravages.

In connection with this subject we are happy to perceive that steps have been taken in the American Congress to procure a substantial measure of aid for the sufferers from the late floods in Germany.

FOREST PRESERVATION.
 The subject of forest preservation has assumed practical importance in the state of New York. The citizens of that great commonwealth are now fully alive to the importance of saving the woodlands of the Adirondack forests, out of which flow the Hudson River and other streams as well of great commercial, manufacturing importance as of sanitary value to the state. The outer and more accessible portions of the original wilderness have been for many years shorn of their timber and large tracts of little or no use from an agricultural standpoint made treeless and barren. While the vast forest areas of Maine and Michigan and other lumber regions were able to supply timber at a less cost for transportation to market, the portions of the Adirondack forests still standing were to a great extent protected from the inroads of the lumbermen. Now, however, the attention of the latter has been directed to this source of timber supply and large tracts of wooded lands in that region have been acquired by them.

"There is no question," says an able American contemporary, "that the general clearing of the Adirondack region of its protecting forests would produce effects of the most disastrous character to the valleys of the streams flowing therefrom; effects like those which, during the past few months, have brought death and desolation to so many European river valleys. The rainfall of the Adirondack region is great; the drainage slopes steep, and without the controlling and restraining influence of the existing swamps and forests about their sources, the rivers which drain this northern wilderness would show only great and sudden alternations of flooded and empty channels, destructive at once to the agriculture of the valleys, to the manufacturing interests

which cluster along their banks, and to the commerce of the Hudson, the channel of which has been already seriously obstructed by the detritus washed in from unprotected hill slopes and other spaces stripped of their original forests."

The New York Legislature has taken strong ground for the protection of that portion of the Adirondack forests yet under state control. A bill forbidding the sale of 600,000 acres owned by the state in the Adirondack region, has passed the Senate by a vote of 24 to 5. This action on the part of the legislature shows that the importance of preserving forests from wholesale destruction is now being duly appreciated by the public at large. Our legislatures must before many years take vigorous action to preserve Canadian forests from wholesale destruction. Fire is in this country the greatest enemy of our wooded lands, but we do think that more stringent regulations might very justly be adopted in relation to the cutting of timber, and some provision made for the re-wooding of many tracts of land denuded of forest by fire or otherwise.

REDUCTION IN POSTAGE.
 The American Senate has made an amendment to the Post Office appropriation bill that cannot fail to attract attention in this country. The amendment changes the date when the reduction of letter postage to two cents shall go into effect from January 1st, 1884, as proposed by the House, to July 1st, 1883. With this amendment the bill passed.

We are not aware that the Canadian government proposes to introduce this session any similar legislation on the subject of postal reduction. We hope, however, that the session will not be allowed to pass over without some promise from the government of its intention to make at the earliest moment a reduction in postage similar to that provided for in the United States. We have frequently maintained that there is no reason why such a reduction should not be made. It is idle to say that the revenues of the Post Office department are far behind its expenditure. We should be glad to see the expenditure in that and every other department brought within its revenue, but in a new country like Canada, it is utterly impossible that for many years such could be the case. The Post Office, we may point out, should not be an engine of taxation. It exerts a potent influence as a medium of civilization and enlightenment. That influence it is the duty of every government to widen and increase by the liberal application of surplus revenues derived from other sources. Our government is now blessed with a very large surplus, and can easily afford as well to reduce the rate of postage as to enlarge the scope of our postal system.

A TRIBUTE TO THE JESUITS.
 The Evening Express, published in Edinburgh, Scotland, has of late paid a just tribute to the Jesuits for their services to humanity and to civilization. The Express is a pronounced Protestant organ. Its testimony is therefore all the more valuable. It calls attention to the summing a few months ago of Father Alphonse Renard from Belgium by the British government to form part of the expedition of the Challenger. More recently still in the month of August last another Jesuit, Father Stephen Perry, was sent by the government of Her Majesty to Madagascar to observe the passage of Venus, a mission with which he had been on other occasions honored.

Father James Stevenson, a Scotch Jesuit, has under the direction of the government, made many valuable literary researches. He lately prepared in Rome an exhaustive report on the investigations he had succeeded in making in the archives and library of the Vatican. Father Stevenson was also during the past year named a member of an important Parliamentary commission. The Express adds that the Rev. Father M. Sweeney, another Jesuit, is at this moment busily engaged in studies that will shed brilliant light on the ecclesiastical history of Scotland.

TO BE CROWNED.
 It appears after all that the Czar is to be crowned. From Moscow it is learned that immense preparations are being made for the coronation. It is evident that the government must feel assured of the inability of Nihilism to endanger the life of the Czar, or such preparations would not be entered on. To make, however, the present system popular will require some energetic and systematic reform in every department of the government as will prevent the re-organization of the Nihilist conspiracy, which was, with all its faults, the outcome of a public demand for justice. We greatly fear that no such action will be taken by the Russian government, and that it will be again brought face to face with some danger, not only to its own existence, but to the very existence of social order itself in Eastern Europe. The worst feature of despotism is that in its destruction is involved the destruction of happiness for multitudes of men wholly free from responsibility for its misdeeds.

THE IRISH PEASANT.
 No class of people on the face of the earth has been so much subjected to slander and injustice as the peasantry of Ireland. They have been accused of every crime in the whole category of moral and social delinquencies.

The world has been informed and assured that the Irish peasant is ignorant, that he is cruel, that he is bloodthirsty and barbarous to the very last degree. If he were so in general the responsibility would rest, as it does rest wherever he is so in particular, on the brutal system of government to which it is his misfortune to be subjected. But by his manly instincts, his bright and comprehensive intelligence, and principally by means of his thoroughly christian character, the Irish peasant is not so. He is as Justin McCarthy describes him:

"The Irish peasant," says that able writer, "is an intelligent man. Of late years he has become a great politician, and an eager reader of the newspapers. When I speak of him as a reader of the newspapers I fear I may be conveying a wrong idea or indulging in too wide a generalisation, for it is unfortunately true that in many cases even now the Irish laborer cannot read. But he is a student of the newspaper all the same, for in the evenings, or at least in some evening of every week, when the papers come down from Dublin, there is a gathering at the house of some one who has a rather better room than his neighbors, and the political contents of a newspaper are read aloud, and made the subject of keen and earnest comment. Many a laborer will go to a second house the same night to hear the contents of the same paper read out again. Downtrodden barbarian ignorance there never was among even the poorest of the Irish laboring class."

Mr. McCarthy further goes on to say: "The too true stories which used to be told some years ago by the late Mr. Clay, chaplain of the Preston goal, and by many other men, touching the brutal ignorance of masses of the English rural and mining population, never could have been told of Ireland. We used to hear then of men who never knew what the word 'God' meant, and only used it as an expletive of emphatic adjuration; had never heard of London, and did not know that England was an island. Not merely was there no such class of men in Ireland; there was no such man. Even among the scattered and remote populations of the west, even in those wild regions of Connemara and Mayo, where few speak anything but Irish, I am told that the laborers still contrive to get the contents of a newspaper interpreted to them, and are never entirely ignorant of what is going on in the world around them."

ANOTHER SAMPLE OF MANY.
 St. Mary's, Feb. 19th, 1883.
 MR. COFFEY—Dear Sir:—You will find enclosed \$2.00, my subscription for 1883. I am very much pleased with your paper, and would not be without it in my family. Yours very truly,
 ROBERT QUAYLE.

THE LICENSE QUESTION.
 The License Commissioners of Montreal have addressed an important petition to the Dominion government. Their petition recites the fact that the Privy Council of Her Majesty, the highest Court in the Empire, has lately given its decision in the case of Russell vs. the Queen from which we infer that the Federal Government has solely the right of prohibiting and regulating the sale of spirituous liquors throughout the Dominion, and this altogether independent of the Local Legislatures, which, nevertheless, have the rights of imposing a tax on all engaged in this trade. From this, think the Commissioners, it may be taken for granted that the Quebec Legislature has the right, as in the past, of imposing such a tax, but all laws and regulations passed by it to limit or prohibit such trade must be considered as void and as having no force. Therefore, they think they should not any longer be guided by such laws and regulations; and, at present it believes that such laws and regulations do not exist. But as the Dominion Parliament is about to legislate on this matter, as announced in the speech from the Throne at the opening of the Parliament now in session, and as it is of the greatest importance that this trade should be limited rather than increased, they are of opinion that a smaller number of licenses should be granted. Pending the action that is proposed to be taken by the Commons Parliament the Commissioners suspend all further proceedings with regard to the applications for licenses that have been made till the 1st of May. The Commissioners conclude their report with an expression to the effect that they hope the Dominion Parliament will settle the matter with the least possible delay, as it is one of great importance to a large section of the population.

This is a very important action on the part of the License Commissioners of Montreal, and practically makes the trade in liquor in that great city free till legislation is had from Ottawa. Now free trade in intoxicating liquors is an evil of such magnitude as to call for very prompt action. We hope there will be no unnecessary interference with existing Provincial legislation anywhere on the subject of liquor licenses, but as some legislation on the part of the Dominion Parliament regulating and restricting the liquor traffic appears necessary, we hope to see it enacted at the earliest possible date, and trust that it may, while removing doubts as to existing laws, raise not other doubts likely to give rise to litigation and to political agitation of a dangerous character to the very existence of the Confederation.

GALWAY.
 Redpath's Illustrated recently contained a very fine and exact map of the noble county of Galway. Galway has always done its share bravely on behalf of Ireland and of liberty. It will be, therefore, interesting to our readers—many of whom, by birth or origin, hail from that historic county—to know that it is one of the largest counties in Ireland, being 84 miles long and 62 broad. It contains, says Redpath, 1,566,352 acres—239,902 are under tillage, 794,710 in pasture, 23,910 in plantations, 426,600 waste, bogs, etc., and 90,280 under water. The principal islands are Inishmore, population 2,392; Inishmaan, 473; Inishere, 456; Gt. Inish and Inishark. Lough Corrib is the largest lake, and is navigable from the sea to Cong, in Mayo. Iron and lead are found, and limestone and marble are the chief minerals. In Connemara there is abundance of most beautiful green variegated marble, called serpentine; and black is found near Oughterard. The occupations are principally agricultural. A company for deep-sea-fishing and trawling has been established in Galway. Population in 1881, 222,756. Galway is the principal town, population, 18,906. The constabulary force consists of 13 officers and 610 men. There are barrack stations at Loughrea, Dunmore, Portumna, Galway, Gort and Oughterard.

VINE CULTURE.
 It will be interesting to many of our readers to know that there has been of late a great increase in the size of vineyards in California. We are told that while a plantation of 200 acres used to be considered a large vineyard, now vineyards of 500 and 600 acres are not uncommon, and one of 1,500 acres was recently planted near Los Angeles. It is also, we learn, ex-

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pected that in three years or so California will possess vineyards of 5,000 or 6,000 acres in extent. The total number of acres in that state at present devoted to vine culture is estimated at about 100,000, all of which will be bearing in about four years' time, and producing about forty or fifty million gallons annually. New wines, it is said, at present fetch from 20 to 25 cents per gallon for dry wines, either red or white. Sweet wine is, however, dearer, ranging from 75 to 75 cents per gallon.

The western peninsula of Ontario offers, in our estimation, many advantages for grape culture that no other country on this continent, not even California, possesses. There has not, however, been as yet sufficient interest taken in the matter to show the farming community of Ontario the advantages, pecuniary as well as otherwise, to be derived from the cultivation of the grape. Our agricultural associations could be easily put to good use as a medium of communicating to the farmers of the province much valuable information on the subject. If not educated on the advantages of grape culture, our farmers cannot be expected to have recourse to it to any extent or with any great profit. When, however, they do so, after approved methods, they will find it one of the greatest sources of wealth.

FROM OTTAWA.

If ever Ottawa saw a dull week in a Parliamentary sense, it was that closing with this letter. The fact is that the interest taken by members of the Commons in the pending Ontario elections is so great as to prevent their devoting any steady attention to other matters of public interest. Before these lines are in print it shall be known whether or not Mowat must go, and that known, our legislators here will no doubt devote themselves earnestly to the serious work before them.

The promised measures of the government on liquor licenses and the regulation of the franchise are looked forward to with very deep interest, and will no doubt, whatever their form and purpose, give rise to protracted discussions. One thing to be feared in measures of the character which, it is assumed, these will take is that they have at least the appearance of interfering with, if not setting aside Provincial legislation. Now, if the Federal system is to be maintained in its integrity, as your correspondent believes it should, as a national measure it is to reach that point of national greatness which in due course of time it ought to reach, there should be the very greatest care exercised on all sides not to provoke contention between Federal and Provincial jurisdictions. But it were premature to pronounce judgment on the proposed legislation of the Federal government on the license and franchise questions till it shall have been submitted to Parliament.

A subject that must soon come up for discussion and regulation is undoubtedly that of the Dominion subsidies to the various Provinces. The matter is a difficult one to deal with. But if the subsidy to be given the Provinces from the Dominion treasury is to be fixed, so ought also their power of contracting debt.

I began by saying that last week was a very dull one, in fact one of the dullest Ottawa has ever seen during session time. Yet it must not be supposed that no business was transacted in the House of Commons. Of what the Senate did, very little is known, as the daily press gives almost no account of its proceedings. The government has initiated several measures of importance in that body, but as its majority is there so large and so certain, it is not probable that any great interest will be taken in the discussions they are likely to provoke all they reach the Commons. It is believed that the Liberal party will very soon take a decided stand as to the often talked of abolition of the Senate or the amendment of the constitution of that body.

Taking Wednesday last as a fair average day of last week's work, I may mention that amongst other matters brought up on that day Mr. Ritchey moved for leave to introduce a Bill to amend the Acts respecting cruelty to animals. The motion was carried and the Bill read a first time.

Mr. Landry asked whether the Government can now state whether it is their intention to bring down and pass, during this present session, a measure depriving the Supreme Court of all jurisdiction in matters covered by the Civil Code of the Province of Quebec?

Sir H. Langevin asked that the question be allowed to stand.

Mr. Wheeler then asked whether it was the intention of the government, at an early date, to amend the Order in Council regarding the importation of United States wheat in bond for milling purposes, so as to allow the equivalent in Canadian wheat or flour to be exported to cancel such bonds.

Sir L. Tilley replied that it was not the intention of the government to amend the Order in Council referred to.

Hon. Mr. Blake moved for a statement of any sums paid to Hon. John O'Connor since his retirement from office. He said he had learned from the Premier that Hon. Mr. O'Connor had retired from the government because of ill health; as he had learned from the papers that Hon. Mr. O'Connor was in receipt of a salary from the Government for services performed since his retirement. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Blake also asked for a statement in detail, with dates of all expenditures made in connection with the commission of authorization to the Hon. Jas. Cockburn, Q. C., to consolidate the Dominion Statutes. He said that they had received with regret the resignation of Mr. Cockburn as a member of the House, and contemporaneously with that the announcement was made that he had been appointed to consolidate the Statutes. But, according to the reports made by the Public Works Department, the hon. gentleman

was appointed fully six months before he resigned his seat, to consolidate the Statutes.

Hon. Mr. Blake further moved for a list of the returning officers appointed for the general election of 1882, other than registrars or sheriffs. He called attention to the fact that when the Bill passed the House no registrar or sheriff was to be removed unless with cause, and he was surprised that in the case of East Durlam it was found necessary to appoint some person other than the registrar to the position of returning officer, and the result was that an incompetent person was given the place. In fact, in that riding the nomination was by acclamation, but the returning officer, Mr. Armour, was greatly in doubt if he could receive the paper, as it read "Hon. Edward Blake, Esq." as the statute did not mention anything about Honorable or Esquire; but he was finally persuaded, after legal advice, to accept the paper.

Mr. Blake moved, for Mr. Cameron, of Huron, who was absent, for a return showing the total number of timber licenses applied for and granted or refused up to 1st February, 1883.

Sir John Macdonald said that the returns involved great outlay, as the number of papers would be overhauling. After some slight discussion further debate on the motion was postponed.

Mr. Dawson moved for the return of all information obtained through reports from officers of the government, correspondence with the Imperial authorities, or otherwise, in reference to the duration of the season of navigation at Hudson's Bay. Carried.

Mr. Hesson moved for copies of any correspondence that may have passed between His Excellency the Governor-General and the Imperial Government, in reference to the selection of a successor to His Excellency. He referred to the rumors all that Sir John Macdonald would be the next Governor-General; but he hoped that the rumor was untrue, as he did not wish the House to be deprived of his services.

Sir John Macdonald said there was no correspondence between the governments in the matter. He had no aspirations for the position, and if he had he was not the remotest hope of their being fulfilled. His nomination to the position had been discussed through the Canadian papers, instigated by a letter to a New York paper. He did not believe the Home Government would give up so important an appointment as it was one of the great connecting links between this and the Mother Country.

The motion was then withdrawn.

The five books submitted to Parliament this year contain many items of general interest. From the report of the minister of Inland Revenue we learn that as compared with the average revenue accrued for the four preceding years, the increase is very nearly 15 per cent.

The detailed statement of the Excise revenue shows that there was obtained from spirits, \$3,555,490; from malt liquor, \$6,125; from malt, \$287,597; from tobacco, \$1,902,895; from petroleum, \$25,884; from manufactures in bond, \$33,653; from seizures, \$11,000; from other sources, \$14,468—total, \$5,936,142.

The report of the department of Indian affairs shows that the condition of Indian matters in the North West Territories during the past five years has necessarily turned the attention of the department in a very special manner to the Indians of that portion of the Dominion, and claims that the results which have followed the efforts put forth to render those Indians as far as practicable, self-sustaining have fully justified the means adopted towards accomplishing that object.

The report of the Indian Commissioners for Manitoba and the North West Territories, as well as that of the Inspector, and the reports of the several Indian Agents also claim that important progress has been made during the past year in the advancement of the Indians of the plains, who have settled upon the reserves, in the arts of civilization, such as building houses, barns and store or root houses, and cultivating the soil, and the comfort consequent upon dwelling in houses, when compared with the discomfort of the tents or tents.

The following table shows the census return of resident and nomadic Indians in the Dominion of Canada, by Provinces: Ontario, 11,789; Quebec, 11,989; Nova Scotia, 11,228; New Brunswick, 1,486; Prince Edward Island, 312; Manitoba and N. W. Territories, 2,944; Athabasca District, 4,298; Rupert's Land, 3,779; British Columbia, 3,952.

Total, 40,555. The amount at the credit of the Indian fund, which consists of all moneys held in trust for the benefit of Indian tribes or bands, was, on the 30th June, 1881, \$8,147,271.43, being an increase of \$57,672.65 over the amount at the credit of fund on the same date last year.

The expenditure from the same fund during the fiscal year amounted to \$257,277.97, being \$7,015.15 more than last year's expenditure.

As I may have occasion to discuss the Indian affairs of the country and their management in full and in another form at a future period, I will not now dwell at any length on the report of the Minister for the past year.

One of the events of the past week in Ottawa was the arrival in this city of Rev. A. J. Ryan, the poet priest of the South. The Rev. gentleman lectured on the subject he had already so ably discussed in Montreal: "What is Truth." His arrival here drew the following beautiful tribute from Mr. William Pittman Lett, a well known *littérateur* of Ottawa: "Go, and bear words of fervor and beauty, Discours'd by an eloquent mouth, Which sung of 'The Valley of Silence'— His genius is bathed in the brightness From some of Hebron's hills; His words, like dew, will enliven you, And mantle your soul with a thrill. The Post alone can give power, And more, like that of a tower, To theme which stands up like a tower, Sublime and unshaken—the Truth! It is his to unlock the portals of heaven, Which shut up the glories within, The charm of a genius immortal, Born to conquer, enlighten and win. If his words can but equal his verses, How grand will the treat be you'll get!"

As with eloquent tongue he rehearses A story you'll never forget, Brought up from the ever springing fountain Like memory that often will turn, To the Post Priest of the South.

Father Ryan's lecture was listened to by the appreciative audience which he gathered about him in the Canadian Institute with the very closest interest. In dealing with his subject, the words used by Pontius Pilate on the occasion of Christ's condemnation, he touched upon the lowly birth of our Saviour and the circumstances connected with that memorable event. The helpless babe, he said, lying in that humble manger, was the emblem of immortality. Kings came to worship it, and shepherds came to adore. They had expected Him to come as a great monarch, but how different was the reality. Omnipotence slept quietly in that little basket of scarce sixteen years. In His thirtieth year He went forth among His people. Humble of mind, yet how all powerful if He wished to be. His words were star words, sun words, and they flashed across the darkness which hovered over the world. But they must get rid of Him, and He was led outside the city on the memorable Friday morning. He was born outside a city, He died outside a city, but belonged to all cities. Had he come down from the cross on Mount Calvary, He would have been a failure. He stayed up, and the clouds which were hanging around His form on the Mount were to be the sunshine of human hearts for ever afterwards. His detractors at the present day had tried to efface His name from the page of human story. But with the nail in His hand as the pen and His crimson blood as the ink, His name would never be effaced from human history. Christ was a living, a divine personality, and a complete answer to any question ever put forth by human mind. In referring to his church, the Rev. father said he believed that church was the only truth. These men with whom, he said, He would stay for all time, were the men to whom we should go to find the truth. The successor of these men at the present day was Pope Leo XIII. If there was but one Christ, one book, there could be but one church, and still how many religious denominations were there now a days? Were it possible that we could all be united in the bonds of faith, in the universality of charity, that would indeed be a redemption. Referring to the Bible, Father Ryan said the revision of the Testament was the greatest mistake of modern days. The French language was crystal pure, but the English language was as muddy as the Mississippi River. Not one of the revisers thoroughly understood the English language. It was impossible to accomplish the task properly. The writers of the Bible were the Apostles themselves, and these alone we could understand. Their writing was the truth, and the truth was intolerant. All men were intolerant, politicians in particular. The believers in that truth were ready to die for their conviction. The lecturer continued: "If you could hear the inaudible and lean your ear against the calm air outside at this moment, you could hear the music of the Roman Catholic priest's cassock as he treats the snow on which the feet of sinners never tread. You could hear the patter of the Irish girl's feet in far off Australia, as she repairs to kneel in prayer in the sunset at the lonely hour of midnight. And these were believers in that great Truth, Christ himself."

As an instance of the little interest taken by the moment by the House of Commons in our little home, I may mention that on Thursday last the House for an hour and a half was occupied in discussing the report of the Rev. Father Ryan on the subject of the Catholic population of the Province of Ontario. The Rev. Father Ryan, one of the most interesting portions of the newly-erected Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac is the county after which it is named. This county is situated on the Ottawa river, and forms one of the sixty-five electoral districts of the Province of Quebec. There are several flourishing missions and parishes in the county of Pontiac, and the Record, as your correspondent can from personal knowledge testify, everywhere read in Pontiac with pleasure and interest. The Rev. O. L. Fathers of Mary Immaculate have an important mission at Temiscamingue in the adjoining territory. It is my hope to be enabled at some future day to speak at length of that mission and its dependencies. Next after Temiscamingue there is Pontiac, the mission of Sheen attended by the Rev. Father Shallow. It is the township of Sheen there is a flourishing colony of Irish Catholics. Adjacent Sheen is the important parish of Alouette Island, in charge of the Rev. Father Lynch, one of the oldest and most respected priests in the Ottawa Valley. There is a resident priest at Calumet Island, the Rev. Father Ouellet, who has also for many years labored with zeal and success in this portion of the Lord's vineyard. Then in Litchfield is the Rev. Father Ferrier, a very energetic and zealous priest, who has in his township a very fine and respectable congregation. At Portage du Fort, on one time county town of Pontiac, resides the Rev. Father Brunet, formerly pastor of L'Orignal in the county of Prescott. Father Brunet is an old and earnest friend of the Record. The next mission is at Portage du Fort, in the county of Pontiac, is that of the Rev. Father Bristol, now in charge of the Rev. Father Cadigan. It was the good fortune of your correspondent to be enabled to visit this mission some days ago. Father Cadigan was placed in charge of the parish of Ouslow in September, 1882. He had been previously stationed at the Basilica in Ottawa, where for more than two years he had acted as Secretary to His Lordship, Bishop DuRoi. His departure for Ouslow was the source of very deep regret to the Irish parishion-

FROM PONTIAC.

ers of the Basilica, to whom he had endeared himself by his energy in every good cause. But what was Ottawa's loss was Ouslow's gain. No sooner had the reverend gentleman taken possession of his new charge than he set his heart on devising means to effect the improvements he at once saw necessary for the good of his people. The people of North Ouslow stand very badly in need of a new church edifice, the present building having long outgrown its usefulness. The congregation, though quite willing to extend hearty support to its pastor in his undertakings, is as yet poor and scattered and must needs look elsewhere for assistance. Father Cadigan has resolved on their behalf to make an appeal to Catholic generosity through the medium of a bazaar. This bazaar he has placed under the patronage of the saints of Ireland, St. Bridget being the titular of the parish church. The bazaar will take place some time in June next. Your correspondent was favored with a glance at the prize list, which is of course yet far from being complete. Amongst the prizes are a horse, silver-mounted harness and carriage; gold watches, silver watches, cooking stoves, sewing machines, several cows, a town lot in the flourishing village of Quio and many others. The success of the bazaar is already assured from the heartiness with which it has been entered into by the parishioners themselves and Father Cadigan's many friends elsewhere. It is the purpose of this zealous priest to erect a church either of brick or stone for the people of North Ouslow. Your correspondent can safely say that the readers of the Record can do no better work than assist, wherever their means permit, in promoting the success of this undertaking.

But besides inaugurating his Bazaar, Father Cadigan has begun a great work in the establishment in his parish of a Temperance Association under the patronage of the Immaculate Mother of God. The association he founded on the feast of the Purification of the Blessed Virgin. He began its establishment at Quio, where he, for the time, resides. In that village and vicinity alone the Society counts nearly one hundred members. Its constitution embodies some excellent provisions. All Catholics of both sexes who have made their first communion are eligible for membership. The pledge is taken for a period of five years and is of course renewable at the expiration of that term. This obligation is contracted by all wishing to become members signing a form of pledge in a book in the Church, in presence of the pastor. None have as yet signed but men, women and boys of the congregation at Quio, but the ladies, young and old, have been invited to do so on the first Sunday in March. It must not be thought from Father Cadigan's energetic efforts in the direction of total abstinence that the Catholic people of Ouslow were generally addicted to the vice of intemperance. Such was by no means the case, but intemperance had worked evil there, and Father Cadigan very justly felt it his duty to take strong ground against its growth. The signing of the pledge is not the only advantage connected with the Temperance Association he has founded. There are special advantages of a very important character attached to its membership. The pastor himself celebrates twelve masses in the year for the members, all of whom besides approach Holy Communion at stated periods. It is Father Cadigan's purpose to establish the Society in the other parts of the vicariate at an early date.

From his own energetic efforts and from the hearty manner in which the good work, which must have a special blessing attached to it, has been taken up by the people, it will, there can be no doubt, prove a very decided success, and a source of great benefit to the people of the parish of Ouslow. The signing of the pledge is not the only advantage connected with the Temperance Association he has founded. There are special advantages of a very important character attached to its membership. The pastor himself celebrates twelve masses in the year for the members, all of whom besides approach Holy Communion at stated periods. It is Father Cadigan's purpose to establish the Society in the other parts of the vicariate at an early date.

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KIND WORDS FROM THE NORTH-WEST.

The following opinion of the CATHOLIC RECORD is sent by Rev. Father Lestae, O. M. I., St. Albert, N. W. T.: "I am a subscriber to the CATHOLIC RECORD now for four or five years. I have tried to propagate it among my brethren of the clergy and amongst the few of the laity who can read English. Everywhere everybody becomes at once fond of it. No wonder. The spirit of your paper is excellent, the style is beautiful, the selection of reading matter most appropriate and most interesting."

FROM FATHER MORLAN, O. M. I., GRANDIN, SASKATCHEWAN. "We are always happy to receive the CATHOLIC RECORD. It is a very pleasant companion in our lonesome place."

THE REVIVAL OF MONASTICISM IN ENGLAND.

A curious fact in the ecclesiastical history of Europe is, that whilst every Catholic country in turn is expelling the religious and persecuting the Church, Great Britain is becoming once again covered with monasteries and convents. At the time of the so-called Reformation in the sixteenth century, there were in England some 800 monasteries and cells, ranging from the great abbey with its 100 monks to the humble house with two or three religious. Of these houses, 230 belonged to the various branches of the great Benedictine Order. The Dublin Freeman's Journal of Feb. 3 says:

At present there are some five hundred religious houses in England, and as might have been expected, the sons of Saint Benedict are not wanting. Thus we find the Abbey of St. Bernard, in Leicestershire, filled with Trappists; at Parkminster, in Sussex, an Abbey of Carthusians; in Dorsetshire a colony of Benedictines expelled from France; at Runigate, a Priory of the Cistercians; at Ealing, a Priory of English-speaking people the most interesting of all is the Anglo Benedictine Congregation. This was having been founded by St. Augustine, the first of that great line of Pontiffs which terminated with Cardinal Pius, rapidly spread over the face of England. The noble Abbeys of Westminster, St. Albans, Glastonbury, Peterborough, were, with many more, the portion of this great congregation. To this day we find titular Abbots of the first three of those houses, and there are eleven others who, taking their titles from the old Catholics, have the rank and dignity of Cathedral Priors. After the dissolution of the monasteries, and during the times of the Penal Laws, the Benedictines were amongst the firmest in the fight, and had their share of martyrs. Happier times having come, they once more founded their houses in England, and now there are four Priories—Auburgh, Dursley, Beaufort, and Douai (in France)—besides many cells belonging to the congregation. Faithful to their traditions, they were ever anxious to found new monasteries, and at length were able to establish one in Scotland, at Fort Augustus. Some six years ago, Don Jerome Vaughan, then Canon of Newports, was given the great work of founding a monastery in Scotland. He worked hard, and at the end of a month had collected some £2,000. Not only had money been found to build the house, but a site, too, had been given. Lord Leith, with great generosity, gave the site at the end of Loch Ness, known as Fort Augustus, and with it a goodly piece of ground. The monastery once begun, funds flowed in apace. Amongst the most generous donors were the Marquis of Bute and Mr. Hunter Blair, who is now a Monk of the Abbey.

At the end of three years the present structure was complete. It is built in the old Scottish baronial style, and as a relic of the past, two bastions of the old fort are included in the building. The stately pile, consisting of monastery, college, scriptorium, and guest-house, where visitors are received according to the rule of St. Benedict, "tamquam Christus," will bear comparison with the monasteries of old, as will the beautiful cloisters. The church and the chapter-house have not yet been built; funds are wanted. The buildings already finished cost £70,000, and another sum of equal amount is needed for the church. The situation is very fine, in the midst of mountains and at the head of the Loch. In this secluded spot dwell about thirty monks. At present they have no parochial work, but eventually they will take care of the parish, a district twenty miles by fifteen in extent. An important event recently occurred by the act of the Holy See the monastery was separated from the Anglo Benedictine Congregation and created into a Pontifical Abbey. This is a new departure for monasticism in Scotland, and it is to be expected that the Abbey of St. Benedict at Fort Augustus will have in time many dependent houses. One great feature of the Benedictine Order is that attached to every abbey and large priory is to be found a school. St. Benedict himself, Thomas was educated in the Benedictine school of Monte Cassino, that the monks of St. Gall were ever famous for their schools, as are still the Abbots of Einsiedeln and Engelberg. Agreeably to the tradition of the Order, at Fort Augustus we find a school attached to the Abbey. The professors are chosen from the monks and also from the outside world. Their success in public examinations has, we believe, been great. If Fort Augustus can hold its own in public competitions, there is every reason to look for a grand future for its college. The delightful situation, combined with careful instruction, cannot fail to draw pupils from the families of Scotland and elsewhere. The rapid progress of colleges in England conducted by religious is very striking, especially when we look at the state of the Continent. It is a good sign, and one which must be a source of pleasure to every true friend of youth. Though at first sight the creation of new colleges would seem superfluous for the English Catholic population, yet when we bear in mind the great number of conversions constantly taking place in the more educated classes, it will appear that the number of first class colleges is none too great. The majority of the colleges of this class are conducted by the Jesuits and Benedictines, two Orders devoted to learning.

Entombed.

The most horrible calamity in the history of coal-mining in the United States occurred Monday at the Diamond shaft, about three miles from Braidwood, Ill. About 390 men and boys were at work as usual, when without a note of warning a mass of earth overhead about forty by ninety caved in, and was followed by a torrent of water, which almost instantly flooded that portion of the mine beneath. Efforts were made by those who escaped and by the workmen at the shaft, but the attempt was abandoned owing to the impending water, which at dusk was already on a level with the mouth of the main shaft. It may be weeks before the bodies can be recovered.

Origin of the Opal. A dewdrop came, with a spark of flame...

"Bless His Dear Little Heart."

In a very elegant palace car entered a weary-faced, poorly dressed woman...

A smile of amusement was seen on several faces as the frightened group hurried out to enter one of the common cars.

"Amie," said the boy to the lady beside him, "I am going to carry my basket of fruit and this box of sandwiches to the poor woman in the next car."

"No, I do not need them," he answered, "I do not need them."

"You know I had a hearty breakfast and don't need a lunch," the woman looked hungry, amiable, and so tired, too...

The worldly aunt brushed a tear from her eyes after the boy left her, and said, audibly: "Just like his dear mother."

About a minute later, as the conductor passed the mother and the three children, he saw a pretty sight...

"No," answered the mother, with a grateful look brightening her faded eyes, "but he is doing an angel's work, bless his dear little heart!"

Mr. Neville and the Catholic University of Ireland.

At a meeting of the Episcopal Committee of the Catholic University of Ireland, held at the residence of Cardinal McCabe in Dublin on January 9th, 1888...

Resolved, that our Most Rev. Secretary be directed to present to Monsignor Neville on behalf of this Committee as representing the Cetus Episcoporum...

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ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

(LIMITED)

Annual Meeting of the Shareholders—Satisfactory Reports—Election of Officers, Etc.

The annual meeting of the Ontario Investment Association was held in the Board Room, Richmond street, on Tuesday, 29th inst.

The following gentlemen were in attendance: Charles Murray, Henry Taylor, F. A. Fitzgerald, D. Macle, B. Cronyn, M. D. Fraser, J. H. Flock, C. P. Goodhue, A. Wallace, W. W. Fitzgerald, R. N. Curry, J. B. Boyle, J. A. Nelson, J. Dan, S. Crawford, John Labatt, Hugh Brodie, D. Dewar, A. W. Hill, Jas. Griffiths, Robert Dickie, J. Barnes, G. S. Hellmuth, T. Bakewell, Edward Hodgins, John Hunter, and others.

The chair was occupied by the President of the Association, Mr. Charles Murray, Manager of the Federal Bank.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Manager, Mr. H. Taylor, and confirmed.

Mr. Taylor then read the annual report, as follows:

The Directors in presenting their report and financial statement for the year ending 31st December, 1887, have pleasure in calling attention to the successful progress of the Association.

In the previous year's report reference was made to the annual meeting of the Association, at which the Directors on now congratulated stockholders upon a further accession of strength by the union of the Superior Savings and Loan Society, an old and well established institution.

The Association in compliance with the provisions of the Act, has caused a full and correct statement of the accounts to be audited by Messrs. G. S. Hellmuth and M. D. Fraser, who have reported in favor of the same.

The report was read and approved by the meeting.

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able to bring in no less than three large and influential companies with a substantial addition to our business. Our stock list numbers will be to four hundred, and comprises a large number of the best names in our country, including many prominent and successful business men and other prominent financial men; and I am proud to say we possess in us a marked degree of confidence of the community.

The revised bye-laws were read and approved by the meeting. The bye-laws have been decided to withdraw from investing in stocks of other business companies, and to restrict their business to real estate and debentures. Amendments to the bye-laws touching upon the same were submitted at this meeting for your consideration.

Mr. St. Clair presented the adoption of the report, which was carried unanimously. The appointment of auditors was then proposed and carried.

Mr. M. D. Fraser moved, seconded by Mr. A. Wallace, that Messrs. John Smith and John Barnes be appointed auditors at a salary of \$200 each, for the year ending 31st December, 1888.

The minutes of the previous meeting were read by the Manager, Mr. H. Taylor, and confirmed.

Mr. Taylor then read the annual report, as follows: The Directors in presenting their report and financial statement for the year ending 31st December, 1887, have pleasure in calling attention to the successful progress of the Association.

In the previous year's report reference was made to the annual meeting of the Association, at which the Directors on now congratulated stockholders upon a further accession of strength by the union of the Superior Savings and Loan Society, an old and well established institution.

The Association in compliance with the provisions of the Act, has caused a full and correct statement of the accounts to be audited by Messrs. G. S. Hellmuth and M. D. Fraser, who have reported in favor of the same.

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a most instantaneous change came over him. He no longer glared savagely, he approached the honorable gentleman with the air of an Adonis, smiling as sweetly as a lovesick swain. He apparently met with an old friend in the person of Mr. Sheehy, judging by the way that gentleman thrust forth his extended, and somewhat extensive palm. A right burst upon this Ocar in disguise, and speaking to a Missions friend? We had not long to wait for an answer. The crowd, which had momentarily accumulated, pushed us forward, and we caught the following remarks from Mr. Sheehy:

"Why, to be sure, I found St. Jacobs Oil an excellent remedy! Excellent, sir, I would not be without it. I am a great admirer of St. Jacobs Oil. I have a great cat was out of the lag. Our sensation had taken wings. Our Ocar had 'busted.' We had been following one of the many press agents of St. Jacobs Oil who was hurrying around among the notables to 'do' the columns of the newspapers. Later investigations proved this, and we have learned from the lips of several of our senators and assemblymen and others that were subjected to the treatment of the Ocar, that the Ocar had been out for some excellent testimonials for St. Jacobs Oil soon.

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THESE CROSSES, STATUES & CRUCIFIXES VISIBLE ALL NIGHT IN THE DARKEST ROOM!

When Nothing Else Can Be Seen They Shine Out Like GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA. Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

READ! READ! READ! The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses!

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

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February 16th, 1881. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerval's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as if were there, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a scene was so novel and reverential, upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is kept on a bracket in our chamber, and in the darkness of night it seems to say, sleep safe, His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honor to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna,

Life's Economy.

Dr. Johnson, in "Rassels," gives the following advice to young men: "The first years of man must make provision for the last. He that never thinks never can be wise. Perpetual levity must end in ignorance, and intemperance, though it may life the spirit for an hour, will make life short and miserable. Let us consider that youth is of no long duration, and that in its maturity, when the enchantments of fancy shall cease, and phantoms of delight dance no more about us, we shall have no comforts but the esteem of wise men, and the means of doing good. Let us, therefore, stop, while to stop is in our power; let us live as men who are sometimes to grow old and to whom it will be the most dreadful of all events to count their past years by follies, and to be reminded of the luxuries of youth by the health only by the maladies which riot has produced."

Of the havoc wrought in Prussia by the persecution of the Catholic Church, which has now been going on for upwards of ten years, some idea may be formed by glancing at the statistics of the clergy of the only two dioceses of the Kingdom of Prussia which have not lost their Bishops within these ten years—either through death or "suppression." These dioceses are Ermland and Kulm, both belonging to Eastern Prussia. They are among the smallest of all the dioceses of Prussia. In Ermland there are now twenty-six "parishes," and in some of these no Mass has been celebrated since the beginning of the "Kulturkampf"—that is to say, since 1873. In the diocese of Kulm the state of things is even worse. The entire diocese contains only 690,404 inhabitants, yet there are now forty-two bereaved parishes, nearly the fourth part of all the parishes of the diocese. Every one of the surviving priests has at this day to minister to at least two thousand persons, spread generally over a large area, and we leave our readers to imagine to what extent the poor Catholics of that part of Prussia are deprived of the spiritual comforts to which they are entitled by virtue of both the Divine and the human laws. Heavy responsibility rests indeed on the shoulders of Prince Bismarck!

UNIVERSAL TESTIMONY "KIDNEY-WORT."

THE GREAT SPECIFIC FOR KIDNEY DISEASE, LIVER TROUBLES, MALARIA, CONSTIPATION, PILES, LADIES' WEAKNESSES, AND RHEUMATISM.

TERRIBLE KIDNEY DISEASE. "Mrs. Hughes says I cannot too highly praise Kidney-Wort," says Mr. Sam Hughes, Hillmanstown, W. Va. "I cured my terrible kidney disease by using it, and to turn me over in the bed, before using it."

SEVERE KIDNEY DISEASE. "I was entirely cured," recently said Mr. N. Burdick, of the Chicago box Co., Springfield, Mass., "of severe kidney disease by using Kidney-Wort."

COULD NOT WORK BEFORE. "I've had no pains since I was cured by Kidney-Wort," said Mr. J. C. Ford, of the Chicago Box Co., Springfield, Mass., "and my kidney troubles were my kidney difficulties."

KIDNEY AND LIVER TROUBLES. "Several doctors failed," writes N. Steep, Allegheny City, Pa., "but Kidney-Wort cured my kidney and liver troubles of two years standing."

KIDNEY COMPLAINT AND DIABETES. "I was cured," says Engineer W. H. Thompson, of C. M. & St. Paul R. R., "of kidney complaints and diabetes. Kidney-Wort has cured me."

IT HAS DONE WONDERS. "I can recommend Kidney-Wort to all the world," writes J. K. Bingham, Crestline, O., "it has done wonders for me and many others, troubled with kidney and liver disorders."

CONSTIPATION, PILES AND RHEUMATISM. "I have found in my practice that Constipation and Piles in all forms, as well as Rheumatism, affections of the bladder, to Kidney-Wort—Philip C. Bailon, M. D., Monks, N. Y."

PILES 16 YEARS. "Kidney-Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had Piles for 16 consecutive years. It cured me."—Nelson Fairchild, St. Albans, Vt.

GRAVEL PERMANENT RELIEF. "I have used Kidney-Wort for gravel," recently wrote Jas. F. Reed, of North Adams, Mass., "and it gave me permanent relief."

20 YEARS KIDNEY DISEASE. "I had kidney disease for 20 years," writes C. P. Brown, of Westport, N. Y., "I could scarcely walk and could do no work. I devoutly thank God that Kidney-Wort has entirely cured me."

IT IS GREAT BLESSING FOR RHEUMATISM. "It is a great blessing for RHEUMATISM. I am, I think, kind Providence, a great temporal blessing," truly remarks Wm. Ellis, of Evans, Colorado, "to the gentleman referred to Kidney-Wort, and its magical curative properties, in cases of rheumatism and kidney troubles."

RHEUMATISM ON THE BENCH. "A priceless jewel," J. G. Jewell, a Judge at Woodbury, N. Y., says of Kidney-Wort, "it cured my rheumatism. Nothing else would do it."

From Nantucket, Mass., Mr. Wm. H. Chadwick writes: "Kidney-Wort promptly and efficiently in cases of Piles as well as kidney troubles. It's a most excellent medicine."

LADIES' TROUBLES. "No medicine helped my three years' peculiar troubles," says Mrs. J. G. Lumbard, of Isle La Motte, Vt., "except Kidney-Wort. It cured me, and many of my friends, too."

OVER 30 YEARS. "I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, Elk Flat, Oregon, "Nothing but Kidney-Wort cured me. It will effect a permanent cure."

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES. "Domestic remedies and prescriptions by myself (a practicing physician) and other doctors, only palliated my wife's chronic, two years standing, inflammation of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, however, cured her." These are extracts from a letter of Dr. C. M. Summerlin, of San Hill, Washington Co., Ga.

SETTLED CONSTIPATION. "I have had kidney disease for 30 years," writes Mrs. Sarah Phillips, of Frankfort, N. Y., near Utica. "Kidney-Wort has allayed all my pains and cured my settled constipation."

LADY DISCHARGES TWO SERVANTS. "I have not been able to do my house work for many years, until lately," writes Mrs. M. P. Moore, of Hyde Park, Minn. "I've now surprised all my friends, by discharging my two servants and doing the work myself. Kidney-Wort was the cause. It cured me and I'm strong."

CONSUMPTION.

I have a really reliable remedy for consumption, standing above all others of the kind, and of long standing. It is a sure cure, and is sold by all druggists. It is a really reliable remedy for consumption, standing above all others of the kind, and of long standing. It is a sure cure, and is sold by all druggists. It is a really reliable remedy for consumption, standing above all others of the kind, and of long standing. It is a sure cure, and is sold by all druggists.

Baltimore Church Bells. Sold in Baltimore, Md. For particulars, apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, President.

Thurlow Weed and Archbishop Hughes.

The recent death of Thurlow Weed, the great political manager of New York, recalls an incident in his life which illustrates the manly and tender strength of his feelings of friendship. Forty-three years ago, the venerable Archbishop and Mr. Weed crossed the Atlantic ocean together. Landing at Queenston the Archbishop plucked a rose and presented it to his fellow-traveler with a hearty welcome to the land of his fathers. The Archbishop little thought that this simple trifling expression of kindness would be remembered nearly half a century. But it was when the Archbishop was in New York in 1879, he paid a visit to the aged politician. Calling up memories of bygone days, Mr. Weed sent for a book in his library. Opening the pressed and faded leaves of the flower, that had been the symbol of greeting on the shore of Ireland. The perfume of the dead rose had long departed, but the sweeter fragrance of true-living friendship clung to it through all those many years.

Remember This. If you are sick Hop Bitters will surely aid Nature in making you well when all else fails.

If you are constipated or dyspeptic, or are suffering from any other of the numerous diseases of the stomach or bowels, it is your own fault if you make ill of Hop Bitters. It is a sovereign remedy in all such complaints.

If you are wasting away with any form of Kidney disease, stop toasting Death this morning, and turn on a cure to Hop Bitters. His child is now in a position enjoying the best of health. The doctor gives this Remedy free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses.

If you are a frequenter, or a resident of a malarial district, barricade your system against the scourge of all countries—malaria, epidemic, bilious, and intermittent fevers—by the use of Hop Bitters.

If you have rough, pimply, or scaly skin, bad breath, pains in the face, and feel miserable generally, Hop Bitters will give you fair skin, rich blood and sweetest breath, health, and comfort.

In short, they cure all Diseases of the stomach, bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys, Bragg's Disease, & all the ailments of the system. A 50¢ bottle is paid for a case; they will not cure or help.

That poor, bedridden, invalid wife, sister, mother, or daughter, can be made the picture of health, by a few bottles of Hop Bitters, costing but a trifle. Will you let them suffer?

AN ONLY DAUGHTER CURED OF CONSUMPTION.

When death was hourly expected all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. JAMES was experimenting with the many herbs of California, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of CONSUMPTION. His child is now in a position enjoying the best of health. The doctor gives this Remedy free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses.

DIAMOND DYES.

Best Dyes Ever Made. FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RAGS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cotta and 20 other best colors.

Warranted Fast and Durable. Each package will color one to four lbs. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these ones. You will be delighted. Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted post-paid. 25 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for 25 cents.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT.

Bronze Paint Artists' Black. For gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames, Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of ornamental work. Equal to any of the high priced kinds and only 10¢. A package at the druggist, or post-paid from WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

EDUCATIONAL. YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivaled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bathing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical studies take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensuring self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

Terms to suit the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution. For further particulars apply to the Superior or any Priest of the Diocese.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.

This Institution is pleasantly located in the town of Windsor, opposite the Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the fundamental as well as the higher English branches. Terms payable per session in advance in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and drawing, \$10; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and board, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address—MOTHER SUPERIOR, 41-1/2.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.

Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building is supplied with all the modern improvements. The system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and shell, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, from extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR, 41-1/2.

ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.

The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Bells, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT, Cincinnati, O.

K. & K. Surgical Association

Largest in the World. J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Med. Supt. More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated, and more cures effected than by any other establishment in the world. Sixteen skillful and experienced physicians and surgeons, each eminent in his own specialties. Five remain at the Detroit Office and eleven visit the principal cities in the United States and Canada. All Diseases and Deformities treated. Address: Drs. K. & K., Detroit, Mich. Send two 3c. stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH.

HALL'S BLOCK Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.



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Table with columns for destination (e.g., Great Western Railway, Port Huron, etc.), departure times, and arrival times.

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MRS. JAMES MCNEIL, 202 Simcoe Street, London, Ont. (The above statement of my wife's illness.) JAMES MCNEIL, For sale by all druggists, manufactured by Prof. A. M. Shilves, London, Ont.

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AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

BY CABLE FROM IRISH SPECIAL NEWS AGENCY LONDON, Feb. 22, 1883.

The murder trial in Dublin are still the all-absorbing topic of the hour, and the interest is deepened by the revelations of the reticence of the English system in Ireland. It is known that there was a sharp struggle at the castle before it was finally decided to bring him forward as a witness. There were three different meetings of the Privy Council in Dublin at which the question was discussed and Crown Prosecutor Murphy's apology shows how keenly the humiliation of their position is felt by the Castle officials, who are not at all thin-skinned in such matters.

As per is general among all classes of the community at this juncture. According to his own confession he is as guilty as any of his associates and was the means of bringing many of them into the conspiracy. The reward expected by the Government for this infamy is the imposition of the Lord League leaders and Carey's evidence is carefully directed to that end. The fact that he is wearing a wig and under clearly in almost every sentence he utters. The attempt is a complete failure and the probable result will be a far greater injury to the Ministry than to the Parliaments. The Tories too, advantage of the incident to renew their allusions to the Kilmainham transaction, and reiterate the old charges of a betrayal of Mr. Forster by his colleagues. Their chief attack is directed against Mr. Chamberlain, and they seek to make the public believe that he encouraged outrages in Ireland for the purpose of wringing concessions from his unwilling colleagues.

The Tory speeches in the House of Commons are singularly bitter in tone and party feeling is running high. The Irish Party is thus enabled to maintain an attitude of reserve. Many attempts have been made to draw Mr. Parnell into an expression of opinion on the Dublin trials and a speech of apology. The Irish leader, having nothing to confess or conceal, maintains a dignified restraint. Carey's statement that the murder was suggested by an article in the Freeman is an old and bitter hatred to Mr. Gray, who opposed several winding schemes which the informer had concocted against the Dublin Corporation. Shortly before the trial it is known that Carey uttered threats of murder against Mr. Gray, and he now seeks to wreak vengeance on him by establishing a connection between attempts at murder and the Freeman's criticism on the Irish administration.

To sum up, the result of this infamous plot is that the excitement caused by the trial is passing away, and the Government will lose prestige; first, for the failure to discover the plot earlier; and secondly, for their attempt to morally assassinate the Parnells. LEAGUE ELECTION PROSPECTS. In Ireland the whole business is discussed without passion, and, after the first day's work, the Parliamentary agitation proceeds tranquilly. In Portlinton the resolutions of the trial have produced actually no effect. Mr. Mayne, who is an excellent candidate, has a promise of all the Catholic votes and of several Protestants. His success is certain unless a large amount of bribery is used. In the County Dublin the prospect is less hopeful. There is a majority of seven hundred for the Conservatives on the registry. The contest, however, is conducted with great spirit, although many weak Liberals have been frightened by Carey's statements.

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

Shortly after the opening of Parliament, on the 10th inst., the Speaker read a letter announcing the arrest of Mr. Healy. The Marquis of Hartington said the Government would not move for committee of inquiry. Mr. Parnell moved for a committee, and complained that Mr. Healy was imprisoned on account of his ability. The Attorney-General opposed Mr. Parnell's motion, contending that there was no remedy elsewhere than in the House of Commons. Messrs. McCarthy and O'Donnell spoke in behalf of Mr. Healy. Mr. Trevelyan said Mr. Healy's offence was of most serious character. Mr. Gorst, Conservative, complained that the Government had given no president for its action in regard to Mr. Healy, and said that his case should be treated like that of an English member. Mr. Parnell's motion was rejected by a vote of 353 to 47.

Under the regulations of Kilmainham Jail Messrs. Davitt, Healy and Quinn are subjected to solitary confinement for two hours daily and are allowed two hours' exercise together. Mr. Trevelyan, Chief Secretary for Ireland, on having these facts submitted to him in the House of Commons on Friday, 16th inst., merely said that they were allowed every accommodation that their health required.

Mr. Wilfrid Lawson, radical, moved an amendment to the address that no official reason had been shown for the employment of British troops in reconstructing Egypt. Mr. Labouchere, advanced liberal, seconded the motion, which was rejected by the House. A motion by Mr. Balfour, conservative, expressing regret that steps with regard to Egypt had not been taken earlier, was also rejected by a vote of 179 to 144.

Mr. Bradlaugh, as he threatened to do in his speech at Trafalgar Square, on Thursday week, reported in our last, entered the House at four o'clock that day. After the reading of the Queen's speech the Speaker read a letter from Mr. Bradlaugh, declaring he would present himself, and do all the law required in an endeavor to sit and vote. The Marquis of Hartington said the Government would not introduce a bill authorizing members to make a affirmation. Right Hon. Sir R. A. Cross stated that he would strongly oppose the bill. On Friday the debate was resumed, and Mr. Bradlaugh proposed the introduction of such a bill, and charged the Government with being terrorized by Bradlaugh's mob into bringing it forward. The speaker said the

resolution of last session against Mr. Bradlaugh was not valid this session. The Marquis of Hartington said it was the business of the House and not the Government to attend to Mr. Bradlaugh's voting. Heretupon the usual obstructive tactics of motions for adjournment, reporting progress, &c., were resorted to, but as the Irish members took no part in the debate, the closure was not put in force. Finally, Mr. Trevelyan said that the Poor Law Guardians were able to cope with the distress in County Clare. Nobody had died of starvation there.

Mr. Parnell announced that he would offer an amendment to the address in reply to the speech from the throne. He also gave notice that he would severely criticize the administration of the Times act, jury packing and iniquitous sentences when the discussion regarding English affairs was finished.

Mr. O'Brien, in response to a challenge from Sir Herbert Maxwell, conservative, to explain the attitude of the Irish members with regard to the Kilmainham disclosures, said that crime in Ireland was distinctly traceable to evictions and tyrannical administration of the law by the officials of Dublin Castle.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he would introduce a bill amending the Land Act. Mr. Justin McCarthy gave notice that he would introduce a bill to abolish the Irish vote royalty.

Bad Thoughts

Bad thoughts, if cherished, will blight virtue, destroy purity and undermine the noblest foundations of character. They are like rot in timber; like rust in iron. They eat into the man. And when the process has gone on for a while, and there comes the stress of an outward temptation, down they go into a mass of ruins! Ships go out to sea, all bright with fresh paint, they sail all spread and streamer flying, and never come back—never reach port. Why? They met a storm and went down, because they were rotten. Under the paint was decay! Just so bad thoughts, vile impure thoughts and imaginations, rot the manly oak of character, eat at the iron of principle, slacken all the stays of virtue, and leave the man or woman to the violence of temptation with no interior reserve power to withstand the shock. Bad thoughts fed and fattened are the bottom of vice and misery.

Archbishop Wood's Little Pet.

Philadelphia, February 3.—A frolicsome little gray mouse occupies a cage by the bedside of Archbishop Woods, and is the special pet of the kindly old man. For weeks his fitness and growing infirmity have kept the Archbishop a close prisoner in his room. About a month ago he was much annoyed, especially during the night, by the sharp, grinding sounds made by the mouse in the patten of his little feet as it explored the ceiling overhead. By his instructions a trap that would catch without hurting the little animal was set, and soon the Archbishop had his prisoner. By the 'Fratello's' order a large cage with a revolving top was provided for the mouse and placed by the side of the bed. The mouse feeds from the hand of the Archbishop, who derives much amusement from the antics of his little pet.

Substitute for Bells.

In some places in Europe steel bars are used in preference to bells, supplanting the usual tones altogether. In church steeples, and producing very pure, distinct, and melodious sounds. An English writer even advocates their general use, on the ground that, while in point of sonority, they are equal to the common bell, in certain other respects they are preferred to it. The weight will be light in comparison with the ponderous objects they are to replace; they will not burden the steeple so much, and consequently, will give more room for architectural details. The proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrh of the Throat, and other affections have been cured at this institution during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and relative references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont. 153 Philip's Square, Montreal, P. Q.

A Rifle, a Satchel, and a \$1,000 Bond.

The wealth of the late Bishop Rosecrans, according to an inventory filed in the Probate Court at Columbus, O., consisted of one old Spencer rifle, one small hand satchel, and one bond of the H. B. & T. railroad for \$1,000, which latter the administrator states, was bequeathed to the Bishop by Katie Ford, but which he has not been able to obtain from one Daniel McAlister, of Richmond, Ind. The other property is of no value.—Col. Journal.

550,000.

Bishop Lyman, of North Carolina, gave as a bride present to his daughter, who last week became the wife of Representative Cox, of that State, a check for \$50,000.—Press-Despatch.

NIGHT CRUCIFIXES, STATUES AND CROSSSES.

What are they? Why so called? They are called night crucifixes because the beauties they possess can only be seen and appreciated at night. Wherever they are placed, whether they are placed in church, in private sanctuaries, on altars, or on a bracket in the bed-chamber, they come at night, when darkness covers all, can be seen shining with a steady white glow, as a last inspiration to devotion. Read what is said about them on page six.

A little girl in Casco, Wisconsin, while at the breakfast table a few mornings since, made loud and repeated calls for buttered toast. After disposing of a liberal quantity of that nourishing article she was told that too much toast would do her no good. Looking wistfully at the dish for a moment, she thought she saw a way out of the difficulty, and exclaimed: "Well, give me auzzer piece and send for the doctor."

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Through the failure of the Mahon Banking Co. of this city, a number of our Catholic people are heavy losers; and among others we are sorry to hear our C. M. B. A. Grand Recorder, Mr. S. J. Brown, is a financial sufferer. In addition to his own loss, Mr. Brown loses on C. M. B. A. account all of the 17 assessments he received from our Canadian Branches. The last of this assessment was paid only a day or two previous to the bankruptcy, and Mr. Brown had the "statement" of the assessment ready to send with draft to the Supreme Recorder on the 20th inst., but when he called at the bank, he found that the C. M. B. A. branches in Ontario will not see their Grand Recorder suffer this loss. Mr. Brown has been a faithful worker in the C. M. B. A. cause, and this was through no neglect whatever of his C. M. B. A. duty; no one could attend more strictly to his C. M. B. A. work than our Grand Secretary has. The loss would come very heavy indeed on one person, but if our branches in Canada could, out of their Grand Fund, repay this assessment, it would be a very light, and be hardly felt by any one of our members. This course has been suggested to us by those who are deeply interested in the welfare of our association. Let us then show a true and fraternal C. M. B. A. spirit in this matter.—Euron C. Recorder.

The Miseries of a Mean Man.

Sometimes I wonder what a mean man thinks about when he goes to bed. When he turns out the light and lies down. When the darkness closes in about him and he is alone, and compelled to be honest with himself. And not a bright thought, not a generous impulse, not a manly act, not a word of blessing, not a grateful look, comes to bless him again. Not a weary drooped into the outstretched bed, and never comes back—never reach port. Why? They met a storm and went down, because they were rotten. Under the paint was decay! Just so bad thoughts, vile impure thoughts and imaginations, rot the manly oak of character, eat at the iron of principle, slacken all the stays of virtue, and leave the man or woman to the violence of temptation with no interior reserve power to withstand the shock. Bad thoughts fed and fattened are the bottom of vice and misery.

Advantages of Long Nose.

Mozart's nose was a very long one, a great contrast to his friend Haydn's, who had almost a flat nose. Many jokes passed between them about noses. One day, in a numerous and brave society, the subject of noses, and being discussed, Mozart, in reply to the compliment paid him, laid a wager that no one, not even his friend Haydn, was capable of performing at first sight a piece of music that he had composed that morning. Haydn accepted the wager. The piece of music was placed before him on the piano. Haydn easily played through the first portion of it, then he stopped short, finding it impossible to go any further. The two hands must each be at the furthest end of the instrument, and one note in the music demanded that the fingers should be in the center. Haydn continued himself conquered. As to Mozart, he took up the piece of music, and when he arrived at the puzzling note he touched it with his nose. Everybody laughed heartily, and at least he who had lost his wager.

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Only one in America." The International Throat and Lung Institute, Toronto and Montreal, is positively the only one in America, where the air passages alone are the diseases of the throat and lungs. The Institute is an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. Carruthers, of Paris, ex-aid surgeon of the French army, and is the only one of its kind. It is a simple mechanical contrivance. They are also much cheaper than bells.

Live Stock Markets.

Feb. 21.—Receipts—Cattle, 3,401; hogs, 3,375; sheep, 8,000. Shipments—Cattle, 1,485; sheep, 6,000. The market is about steady, but the demand is better than since Wednesday. Receipts since yesterday through, heavy, but mostly consigned to Montreal. Cattle—1,000 to 1,100 lbs., ranged from \$3 to \$5 per cwt. Hides, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Sheep—1,000 to 1,100 lbs., ranged from \$1.50 to \$1.75. Hogs, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Butter, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Eggs, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Potatoes, \$1.50 to \$1.75. Corn, \$1.50 to \$1.75.

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley.

PROF. A. M. S. FLETCHER, M.D., of Montreal, writes: "I have a great deal of good, I have only one word to say, and that is, in favor of the Pride of the Valley, and oblige your obedient servant, A. M. S. Fletcher, M.D., 100 St. James Street, Montreal, P. Q."

THE SABBEST OF SAD SIGHTS.

The grey hairs of age being brought with sorrow to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of old age more resume their former color and the hair becomes thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come toadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists.

A Romantic Ragged \$2 Bank Bill.

Many different stories are told about the prize which Underwood Fisher, of the Three Rivers House, drew in the Louisiana State Lottery. He stated the facts thus: Dec. 12th he bought a \$2 bank note, and drew a ticket No. 31,401. He put the ticket away, and on the 22nd he drew a ticket No. 31,401, which was a \$2,000 prize. He had a \$2 bill ragged, and he sent it for a ticket. The moral is, that you send for lottery tickets when you get a ragged \$2 bill, and you may win the Three Rivers (Mich.) Herald of January 13.

COMMERCIAL.

Table with columns for London Markets, On Feb. 23, and various commodity prices like Wheat, Spring, and Flour.

London Stock Market.

Table with columns for various stock prices like 5% Agricultural, 5% Dominion, and 5% London Loan.

Montreal Market.

Table with columns for various commodity prices like Flour, Receipts, and various grades of flour.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Table with columns for various commodity prices like Wheat, Fall, No. 1, and various grades of wheat.

Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Post Office, Clifton, Ont. and after FEBRUARY 27th inst., will be received until THURSDAY, the 15th day of MARCH next, inclusively, for the erection of a POST OFFICE, &c., AT CLIFTON, ONT. Plans and specifications can be seen at the Department of Public Works, Ottawa, and at the Post Office, Clifton, Ont. and after FEBRUARY 27th inst. Tenders to be sealed and signed, and to be accompanied by a deposit of \$100.00, which will be returned if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for, or if he fails to accept the cheque which will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. By order, F. H. ENNIS, Secretary, Department of Public Works, Ottawa, 19th Feb., 1883.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superintendent of Public Works, Ottawa, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, 10th MARCH, 1883, for the delivery of the usual Indian supplies, duty free, in Manitoba and the North-West Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, White Oxen, Cows, Hogs, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c. Particulars and full specifications relative to the supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg. Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the tender for Manitoba, and ten per cent. on the amount of the tender for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for, or if he fails to accept the cheque which will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. No newspapers to insert without special authority from this department through the Queen's Printer.

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A FARMER SPEAKS.

Mr. Asa J. Jay, Copenhagen, says he was so afflicted with Liver complaint that he was obliged to give up work. The druggist advised him to try Z. P. Ross's Tea-Berry, which he did, and he was cured. He writes: "I was able to resume work as usual. I feel better than I have for years, and I think there is no better Liver remedy in existence. He gladly allows us to use his name."

THE STATIONS; OR WAY OF THE CROSS.

Translated in 1882 from the Italian by Rev. M. O'Connor, D.D., first Bishop of Pittsburgh. These prayers will be found to be beautiful, and they are short but pithy; forcibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons derived from them. Published in 1882 by Thomas D. Egan, New York. Price 10 cents each, or \$2.00 per 100 copies.

GODLESS SCHOOLS.

A compilation of evidence against secular schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Egan, D.D., first Bishop of Pittsburgh. It is a work which every priest and Catholic parent should peruse carefully.—Sunday Democrat. Price 25 cents each, or \$15.00 per 100 copies.

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New York Catholic Agency, 25 Broadway, New York. From whom can be purchased anything that is published or sold in New York. The public is requested carefully to notice the new and extended Scheme to be drawn monthly. CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. TICKETS ONLY \$5. SHARES IN PROPORTION.

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Table with columns for Capital Prize, 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each, and various prize amounts.

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Male Teacher wanted in School Section No. 4, Biddulph. Application should be made to the undersigned, and what section taught in look. Apply to James Carrigan, Biddulph, P. O., Ont.

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Freeman's Journal.

Mr. Forster's base attack on Mr. Parnell in the British House of Commons on February 22nd, was one of those ebullient impotent rage like that which the illustrious chief of the Liberal Party has when he wrote the infamous Nationalist pamphlets. It is an outrage on decency and common-sense to consider Mr. Forster's reckless abuse in any other light. Parnell, with the exception of his injudicious visit to Paris, and his signing of the "No-Rent" manifesto, has acted, on the most difficult conditions, with excellent prudence and wisdom. He has made a record which, should he die tomorrow, would make him famous as the one of our Irish political leaders, who marched unwaveringly against deadly foes, with a dauntless intrepidity in his own camp. Forster's charges that Mr. Parnell and Land League countenanced assassinations are the vengeful cries of a man maddened by defeat.

JUDGE INGRAHAM sustained the Mayor's decision not to grant Mr. Saint Moses a license to make money by hawking.

St. John's Church, Lockport, N. Y. has been engaged in fighting the battles of the Church militant. This brave Dominick who so frightened the devil, is only six feet six inches high and three hundred and twenty-five lbs. in weight. Behold the growth of popery in this land of the free where it has room to expand.

Buffalo Catholic Union.

The largest man in the British service is Lieut. Sutcliffe, of the Fifth Cavalry Regiment. He is six feet four inches high and weighs twenty-six stone.—N. Y. Sun. That British trooper is more than matched by Father Turner, a Kentucky friar, who in the course of a mission to St. John's Church, Lockport, N. Y., was engaged in fighting the battles of the Church militant. This brave Dominick who so frightened the devil, is only six feet six inches high and three hundred and twenty-five lbs. in weight. Behold the growth of popery in this land of the free where it has room to expand.

Boston Pilot.

M. Jules Simon, six years ago the leader of a Liberal Ministry in France, has published a remarkable book, "God, Fatherland, Liberty," in which, amongst other things, he says:—"Let us not ask what we have done in the last three years. We have merely made ruins. We have degraded the intelligent by subjecting them to the mobs, and the mobs by depriving them of their beliefs. Such is the state of things in France. At home there is no longer a Government, and abroad there is no longer a France. Our material situation is lost in Egypt, our strength impaired in Algeria, our relations with Rome and London more than jeopardized. The present has killed the past. He has hopes of another life, but has not yet unlearned to pronounce the name of God. If he becomes a Nihilist we shall have the Commune in the town, and the Jaquieries outside." To those who have noted the conditions of France within the last three or four years, the words of Jules Simon are burdened with bitter truths.

We would not for the world attempt to throw discredit on the assertions of such a leader as Dr. Carver; but when he tells a reporter that the Prince of Wales testified to his admiration of the marksman's skill by giving him a magnificent gold watch and a valuable diamond pin, and that other princes gave him diamonds and the like, and finally, that the crowned head of Europe in general presented him with \$150,000 worth of valuable goods, we can only say:—"Let us not ask what we have done in the last three years. We have merely made ruins. We have degraded the intelligent by subjecting them to the mobs, and the mobs by depriving them of their beliefs. Such is the state of things in France. At home there is no longer a Government, and abroad there is no longer a France. Our material situation is lost in Egypt, our strength impaired in Algeria, our relations with Rome and London more than jeopardized. The present has killed the past. He has hopes of another life, but has not yet unlearned to pronounce the name of God. If he becomes a Nihilist we shall have the Commune in the town, and the Jaquieries outside." To those who have noted the conditions of France within the last three or four years, the words of Jules Simon are burdened with bitter truths.

Western Watchman.

"There are 700,000 children in New York State who do not attend Sunday schools," said William A. Duncan at a meeting of the Western Watchman.