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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

VOL. 2.

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GENTLEMEN, See our IRISH and SCOTCH TWEEDS and SERGES—the nicest patterns and most dur-able texture ever shown. Our Cutting and Tailoring is

Our Cutting and Tailoring is unequalled in the city.

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ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March 1880. Sunday, 21 – Palm Sunday. 1 Cl. Double. Double. Monday, 22-Of the Feria. Tuesday, 23-Of the Feria. Wednesday, 24-Of the Feria. Thursday, 25 - Holy Thursday. The Com-memoration of the Last Supper of Our

memoration of the Last Supper of Our Lord. Friday, 26-Good Friday. The day of the Crueifixion of Our Lord. Saturday, 27-Holy Saturday.

Ireland in 1847.

They are dying ! they are dying ! where the They are dying: they are dying: where the golden corn is growing;
 They are dying! they are dying! where the crowded herds are lowing:
 They are gasping for existence where the streams of lie are flowing;
 And they perish of the plague where the breeze of health is blowing.

God of justice ! God of power ! Do we dream ? Can it be, In this land, at this hour, With the blossom on the tree. In the gladsome month of May, When the young lambs play, When Nature looks around On her waking children now, The seed within the ground. The bud upon the bough ? Is it right, is it fair, That we perish of despair In this land, on this soll, Where our destiny is set. Where we cultured with our toil. And watered with our sweat ?

We have plowed, we have sown, But the erop was not our own, We have reaped, but harpy hands Swept the harvest from our lands; We are perishing for food. When lo ! in pitying mood, Our kindly rulers gave The fat fluid of the slave, While our corn filled the manger. Of the war-horse of the stranger.

God of mercy ! must this last ? Is this land preordained, For the present and the past. And the future, to be chained. To be robbed, to be spoiled, To be hushed, to be whipped, Its souring pinions clipt, And its every effort foiled ?

And its every chore belief . Do our numbers multiply But to perish and to die ? Is this all our destiny below, That our bodies, as they rot, May fertilize the spot Where the harvests of the stranger grow? If this be indeed our fate, Far, far better now, though late, That we seek some other land and try some other zone; The coidest, bleakest shore Will surely yield us more Than the storchouse of the stranger that we dare not call our own.

ENCYCLICAL LETTER. OUR HOLY FATHER POPE LEO XIII., TO ALL THE PATRIARCHS PRIMATES ARCHRISHOPS AND BISHOPS OF THE CATHOLIC WORLD IN FAVOR AND COMMUNION WITH THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE.

This had for its results fortitude, modera- miracle. Hence it is that the beginning of miracle. Hence it is that the beginning of a new holiness in marriages among men ap-pears to date from that day. He next restored marriage to the dignity of its first origin, by reproving the morals of the Hebrews who abused of the multiplicity of wives and of the faculty of repudiating them, and especially by prescribing that no one should dare to separate what God had joined together by a boud of perpetual union. Hence it is, that after disposing of the difficulties introduced into this question by Mosaic institutions, and as-

obedience of the people was more prompt and easy; the thion among citizens was more initimate, the rights of property more secure. In short, the Christian religion watched over and contributed to everything regarded as useful in the State: so much so that, is St. Augustine says, it would seem that she could not have contributed more to a good and happy existence if she had been brought forth solely to prepare and increase the advantages and con-veniences of mortal life. But it is not our purpose to enumerate all that has of the difficulties introduced into this the San-Simonian question by Mosaic institutions, and as-suming the role of Supreme Legislator, it'e decreed concerning spouses the follow-ing: "And I sav to you that whosoever shall put away his wife, except it be for fornication, and shall marry abother, committeth adultery; and he that shall marry her that is put away committeth adultery "

veniences of mortal life. But it is not our purpose to enumerate all that has been done in this respect; we desire at present to speak of domestic life, of which Matrimony is the source and foundation. The true origin of Marriage, Venerable Brethren, is well known to every one. For, although the vituperators of the Christian faith refuse to admit the per-petual doctrine of the Church on this point, despite their long tried effort to oblicerate the record of all nations and of all times, they have been unable either to extinguish or diminish the power and splendor of truth. We are recalling what is well known to all men and what is charght us, namely, that Our Lord Jesus Christ raised marriage to the dignity of a Sacrament; that He at the same time so Sacrament; that He at the same time so ordained that sponses, surrounded and fortified by heavenly grace, the fruits of their merits may acquire holiness in mar-riage itself, and that in this marriage, become like unto the model of His mysterious marriage with the Church ; He has made natural love more perfect, and He has drawn more closely by the bond of divine love the association of man and woman, which is, in its nature, individual. "Husbands," says St. Paul to the Ephesians, "love your wives as Christ also loved the Church and delivered Himself up for it, that He might sanctify it. . . Men splendor of truth. We are recalling what is well known to all men and what is doubted by none, when we say that after having, on the sixth day of creation, made man from the slime of the earth, and after breathing into his face the breath of life, God wished to place by his side a com-panion, whom He minaculously took from the side of man while he was asleep. By this, God, most provident, wished that this conjoined pair should be the natural beginning of all men, through which the human race was to be propagated for all human race was to be propagated for all time, and that this procreation should be better respond to the wise counsels of God, it assumed from that time two es-pecial properties, noble above all, and, as it were, deeply impressed and graven, namely, unity and perpetuity. This is openly declared and confirmed in the Gospel by the divine authority of Jesus Christ, Who testified to the Jews and to the Apostles that Marriage, by its very institution, was to take place only between two beings, namely, man and woman, that the twain were to become as one flesh, and that the nuptial bond was, 'y the will of God, so closely and firmly preserved and continued without inter-mission to the end of time. And that this union of man and woman should the

this cause shall a man leave his father and mother, and shall cleave to his wife, and they shall be two in one flesh. This is a great Sacrament. I speak in Christ and in the Church." The Apostles have also taught us that Jesus Christ has desired that the perpetual unity and fixity required at the origin of marriage should be always noly and that it should never be violated. "To them that are married," again says St. Paul, "not I but the Lord commandeth that the wife depart not from her husband. And one fiesh, and that the nuptial bond was, by the will of God, so closely and firmly connected, that it can be neither broken nor loosened by any man. "Man shall cleave to his wife and they two shall be in one flesh. Therefore, now they are not two, but one flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart that she remain unmarried two, but ene flesh. What, therefore, God hath joined together, let no man put asunder." if she depart that she remain unmarried or be reconciled to her husband." And again: "A woman is bound by the law as long as her husband liveth; but if her husband die, she is at liberty. It is for these reasons, then, that marriage is a appeared to be darkened and lost sight of among the Hebrews. For, among them the custom was established regarding wives, that every man was allowed to have more than one, and subsequently. wives, that every man was allowed to have more than one, and subsequently, "because Moses, by reason of the hard-ness of their hearts, was so indulgent as of their hearts, was so indulgent as of the ave re-door was opened to divorce. As for the society of the Gentiles, the deformities and corruptions which marriage under-went could hardly be believed, as they were subjected to the flood of errors of every nation and to the most shameful passions. All nations, more or less, ap-peared thus to forget the idea and origin of true marriage, and hence it is that every-1 Windsor. 4 London. 5 Brantford. might be procreated and reared for the worship and for the religion of the true God and of Our Saviour Jesus Christ." In the second place, the duties of both the spouses are plainly defined, and their rights described with exactness. Hence it is necessary that they be always in the disposition to understand that they owe each other the greatest love, a constant faith and promut and assiduous aid. The 6 Strathroy. of true marriage, and hence it is that every-where laws were enacted which seemed to meet public requirements, but not those demanded by nature. Solemn rites, in-vented according to the whim of legislavented according to the whim of legisla-tors, so ordained it that women obtained either the honest name of wife or that of concubine. Moreover, this point was only reached by the authority of the Chiefs of State: they decided who could marry and who could not, the law being thus in-iquitous to many and injurious to many others. each other the greatest love, a constant faith, and prompt and assiduous aid. The husband is the head of the family and the head of the woman; for her, who is flesh of his flesh and bone of his bone, she must be subject to her husband and be obedient to him, not after the manner of a slave, but of a com-panion, that is, in such a way that neither honesty nor dignity be wanting in the obedience thus rendered. In him who commat ds, as well as in her who obeys, as they both represent, one the image of Among others, polygamy, polyandry and divorce have been the means by which the nuptial bond has been greatly relaxed. trict. Great pertubation also arose as to the mutual rights and obligations of spouses, mutual rights and obligations of spouses, the husband having acquired the property of his wife, and comanding her, often with-out just cause, to resume her property: while he himself was permitted to plunge into the wildest and most unrestrained license, and "to frequent disreputable women and servants as if the fault pro-ceeded from compromised dignity and not from the will which does the harm." Man's license being thus unchained. as they both represent, one the image of Christ, the other that of the Church, let Fund. At the late Annual Convention of the C. M. Pennsylvania Granad Conneil of the C. M. B. A. it was decided to pay the Grand Recorder Bro. W. C. Shields, as a partial compensation for his services during the past year, the sum of \$50. It is right that them have divine charity-ever before them to regulate their duty, for "the hu-band is the head of the wife, as Christ is the bead of the Church. . . But as the Church is subject to Christ so also let wives be to their husbands in all things." As regards children, they must be subject to their parents; they must be obedient to Man's license being thus unchained, there was nothing more miserable than woman, reduced as she was in such a point them and honor them in conscience; in return, parents must apply all their thoughts and all their cares to the protec-tion of their children, and above all, rear them in virtue. "Fathers, bring up them (your children), in the discipline and cor-rection of the Lord." Hence it is easy to understand that the duties of spouses are neither few nor light, nevertheless for good spouses, because of the virtue they re-ceive in the Sacrament, these duties become not only tolerable, but joyful, even. Jesus Christ, then, when He had again ie tored marriage to such great perfection, remitted and intrusted its entire discipline them and honor them in conscience; in woman, reduced as she was in such a point of humiliation that she was regarded, so to speak, as the bought medium for the satisfaction of pression or the begetting of a posterity. Men did not even blush to buy and sell women for martiage, as they would in corporal things; and the father and the husband had also the power to put woman to death. Coming from such marriages as these the family necessarily became either the property of the government, or the domain of the head of the family, on whom the laws conferred, besides the power not only of making and breaking at will, the marriage of his children, but of exercising over them a bashessing the second second second second second list of the second 255 conferred, besides the power not only of making and breaking at will, the marriage of his children, but of exercising over them a barbarous power of life and death. But at last a solace and remedy were divinely applied to the many vices and the many ignominies with which marriages were sullied; Jesus Christ, wishing to re-establish hunan dignity and to perfect the Mosaic law, disubaved a solicitude abut natural order. The universal society of the human race, too as well as each man individually, have all received a large degree of perfection from it. Indeed, Christian social order once established, it happily came to pass that each and all men learned and accustomed themselves to rely upon the paternal Providence of God, to eherish the unnistakable hope of heavenly ald, which does not bring to confusion. heard from.

We have seen, for example, that dissolute and free loves have been condemned by the sentence of the Council of Jersusalem; we have recorded a citizen of Corinth who we have recorded a citizen of Corinth who was guilty of incest, condemned on the authority of St. Paul; we still see con-stantly repulsed and rejected with the same rigor the efforts of those who attack Christian marriage, as did in the early ages the Gnostics, the Manichæans, and the Montanists, and in our day the Mormons, the San-Simonians, the 1 halansterians and the Communists. No. 1, Windsor Ont. Patrick Monagan, a member of Holy Trinity Branch. No. 1. Detroit, died very suddenly on the 27th of February, of rheu-matism of the heart. He leaves a wife and

Catholic Record.

Thus, also, have the rights of marriage been established everywhere and the same for all, by the suppression of the ancient dis-tinction between slaves and free-born; the rights of the husband and of the wife have committeth adultery; and he that shall narry her that is put away committeth adultery." a dultery." a Now, that which has been decreed and haid down by the authority of God con-cerning marriages, the Apostles, the mes-le sengers of the Divine laws, have trans-e niitted un terms still more clear and ex-must call to mind what, faithful to the teachings of the Apostles, "the Holy we must call to mind what, faithful to the teachings of the Apostles, "the Holy Fathers, the Councils and the universal tradition of the Church have always taught us, namely, that Our Lord Jesus says—"The officers of the Canada Grand Council are evidently men of energy, who will render a good account of their labors at the close of the official year." Thanks, Brother Visitor. If we can only do half as much good for the C. M. B. A. cause as you have done, we shall be well satisfied. Branches in Canada that have not yet forwarded their call of membership to the wives is not permitted to husbands, and they both bear the same yoke, in the same condition;" and those very rights have also been firmly established of concessions and reciprocity of duties; the dignity of women have been recognized and de-manded; the husband has been forbidden to punish his adulterous wife with death, and to violate his plighted troth, to satisfy his passions and his lust. And this great the church, in so far as lay in her power has limited the power of heads of families to such an extent that they can in nowise diminish the freedom of their sons and daughters who may desire to marry; moreover, the Church has decreed that marriages between relatives and connec-stions within certain degrees are null, so ; that the supernatural love of spouses may extend into a wider field; she has been careful, as far as she has been able, to keep error, violence and fraud away from mar-riages he has gimed to uscerve integr the forwarded their roll of membership to the Grand Recorder, are hereby notified to do so without further delay. The Grand Recor-der must keep a complete list of members in his ju-isdiction. Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in His wise dispensation to remove from the presidency of the Catholic Mutual Beneits organization. *Resolved*—That in his death this Associa-tion has lost one of its best members; his wife and family a fond and affectionate error, violence and fraud away from mar-riage: she has aimed to preserve intact the sanctity of the marriage bed, the security sanctity of the marriage-bed, the security of persons, the honor of marriages, and the rights of religion. In a word, she has strengthened this divine institution with so much power and with such far-seeing laws, that every impartial judge is com-pelled, even in this question of marriage, to recognize that the human race has no better guardian, no more firm avenger than the Church, whose wisdom has always triumphed, in the course of time, over the assaults of men and the countless vicis-

than the Church, whose wisdom has alway triumphed, in the course of time, over the assaults of men and the countless vicis-the assaults of the Branch. P. J. Smith,

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

HUGH DALY, Branches and Councils of the C. M. B. A. Recording Secretary, Branch No. 2, C. M. B. A. CANADIAN NEWS.

are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and inter-esting as possible. All matter for this department should be addressed—Deputy Director C. M. B. A., 391 Queen's avenue, At Newstadt, Ont., on Monday, Sebastian Herringer, butcher, was kicked by a horse, and died two hours after. London, Ont. GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. Bresident—T. A. Bourke, Windsor.
 Ist V. Pres.—J. H. Barry, Brantford.
 2nd V. Pres.—J. Doyle, St. Thomas
 Recorder—Samuel R. Brown, London.
 Treasurer—M. J. Manning, Windsor.
 Marshal & Guard—C. W. O'Rourke, Amhersthurg A young lad named Wm. Elliott, son of the late Wm. Elliott, of Cavan, was on Wednesday kicked in the abdomen by a

horse, and died in an hour.

about five minutes after.

forwarded their roll of membership to the

St. Thomas, Ont., March 4th, 1880.

firmly attached to this Association since

husb nd and father, and the Catholic church a good and true Christian. *Resolved*—That this Branch avails itself

Signed, P. REATH, JNO. DOYLE,

Committee.

pices of the C. M. B. **A**. for the Irish Relief Fund, augmented said fund by \$200. Mrs. Devlin, of Windsor, acknowledges, with sincere thanks, the receipt of \$2000 from the C. M. B. Association, the amount specified in the Renderizer (Certification of the Certification of the Certi B. Clark Front street, Sarnia, and oc-cupied by Mr. Hetherington, as a photo-graph gallery, and in which were the offices of J. P. Bue, Esq., B rrister, was discover-ed to be on fire on the 16th, and not with standing the efforts of the firemen the building was completely destroyed. Cause of fire unknown. specified in the Beneficiary Ccrtificate of her late husband, James Devlin of Branch,

NO. 75.

Cause of fire unknown. It is understood that the venue of the Biddulph murder cases will be changed from Lendon to Toronto, and that Amelius Irving, of Hamilton, and Jas. Magee of Lon-don, will be crown prosecutors. Is is prob-able that Dalton McCarthy and Nicholas Murphy of this city, will be engaged with Meredith and Macmahon, of London, to de-fered the prisoners three children. The Catholic Visitor, of Lockport, N. Y., judging from the manner in which the C. M. B. A. notes in this paper are conducted, says—"The officers of the Canada Grand fend the prisoners.

Monday afternoon, as a son of Mr. Thos. Cluffs, pump maker, Seaforth, aged three years, during the temporary absence of his father, attempted to climb on a seat of a hor-e-power used for driving machinery in the fact.ry, he shipped into the gearing and had one leg dreadfull mangled. The doc-tors have hopes of saving his life.

Mr. Phillip Connolly, of this town, was seriously injured on Tuesday last by the fall of portion of the wall of the old Catholic Church building, which was in course of removal. He was looking on at the work, and while walking through the building the walls fell, a portion of them striking him and knocking him insensible. It was first feared that his injuries were fatal, but we are glad to learn that he is in a fair way towards recovery.—Sarnia Ob-server. ficiary Association-our well beloved and Inclury Association—our wen beloved and respected Brother Daniel Barrett, *Resolved*—That while we bow in humble submission to the will of Divine Provi-dence, yet we cannot but regret the sudden demise of one who has been most

IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY.

THE ANNUAL MEETING

The third annual meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society was held on Friday in the hall of the St. Patrick's Benevolent ociety, Albion Block, at which there was

Society, Albon Block, at which there was a large attendance. The following were balloted for and elected members of the Society: Rev. Father O'Mahony, John Yorrick, John Ranahan, jun., and Richard Wright. Mr. Long stated that the committee ap-pointed to raise subscriptions for the relief of the distress in Ireland were working hard and were meeting with grand success. He said they had already collected over \$2,000, together with the very generous grant of \$1,000 from the City Council, and had telegraphed the Lord Mayor of Dublin to draw on them for £200, and had also shipped a car-load for £200, and had also shipped a car-load of Graham flour and another of cornmeal, and thought the committee would be able to increase the subscription to \$2,000 more, as they had not all the returns in

vet. The following resolution of condolence was next introduced and unanimously carried:

carried: Whereas, It has pleased Divine Provi-dence to call from our midst Mr. Philip McCann, late member of this Society, it is therefore Resolved, That, while bowing with sub-ity of the solution of the solution of the solution Resolved, That, while bowing with sub-

Mrs. John Payne, of Renfrew county, drank some nitrate of silver in mistake for liquor, on Thursday, from the effects of which she died yesterday. of deceased. Resolved, That a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to the widow of our late Bro. Philip McCann, and published in Douglass Stewart, a young man aged twenty-one, while chopping in the woods at Mclaneton on the 12th inst., was inthe city papers. Mr. John O'Mara presented the financial statement of the society, for the past year, as follows, which does not include over \$200 relief given at Jacob Weigel, of Formosa, Ont., oldest son of Mr. Jos. Weigel, was thrown out of a wagon Tuesday morning, and died An inquest was held on Saturday on the body of John Carruthers, of concession 18, of Egremont, who was found dead in his bed Friday. The jury returned a verdict of death from natural causes. Christmas: \$ 29 8 142 00 40 00 164 63 19 36 62 00 151 73 1 30 \$610 90 DISBURSEMENTS. By Amount Distributed for Relief during year. Paid for Printing \$119 00 Drugs for poor. Paid St. Patrick's Society as shares of Moore's Centennary Lee-Paid for Badge for President. 334 23 31 26 Balance on hand. 610 90
 ASSETS.
 610 90

 To balance on hand
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 Amount paid on stock
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 Amount paid as premium on stock
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To Our Venerable Brethren the Patriarchs, Primates, Archbishops, and Bishops of the Catholic World in favor and Communion with the Apostolic See.

LEO XIII., POPE.

VENERABLE BRETHREN: HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BENEDICTION.

The mysterious counsel of the divine wisdom which Jesus Christ, the Saviour of

wisdom which Jesus Christ, the Saviour of men, was to carry out on earth, had for its object the divine restoration, by Our Lord, in Himself and through Himself, of the world, which was decaying, so to speak, of old age. This was most beautifully ex-pressed by the Apostle St. Paul in elo-quent words, when writing to the Ephesians: "The mystery of His will... is to re-establish all things in Christ, that are in heaven and on earth." Indeed, when Our Lord Jesus Christ undertook to execute the command given Him by His execute the command given Him by His Father, immediately banishing old age, Father, immediately bankshing old age, He, as it were, gave all things a new form and a new aspect. The wounds inflicted upon human nature, by the fall of our first parents, He healed; all men who were by nature the children of wrath. He restored to grace with God; they were weary of long-continued errors. He brought them to the light of truth, worn

out by all manner of impurities. He renewed them by the infusion of all the renewed them by the infusion of all the virtues, and, having restored to them the heritage of eternal happiness, He gave them the certain hope that their decrepit and mortal bodies should, one day, par-take of immortality and of celestial glory. Then, to make sure that such singular blessings should remain on earth as long as mankind itself, He established the Church as the Dispenser of His gifts, and, foreseeing the future, He ordained that she should regulate all disturbances in human society, and re-establish whatever

human society, and re-establish whatever numan society, and re-establish whatever might fall into decay. Now, although this divine restoration, of which we have spoken, reaches directly and principally such men as are established in the emperatural order of mer form

in the supernatural order of grace, yet the priceless and salutary fruits resulting from it have also been largely felt in the natural order. The universal society of

herstburg. Trustees-Rev. Jos. P. Molphy, Strathroy;

C. W. O'Rourke, J. Doyle, J. Barry, T. A. Bourke. Spiritual Director-Very Rev. Dean Wag-

stantly killed by a falling tree. LIST OF BRANCHES IN ONTARIO. Rec. Secretaries

Edward Hanrahan Edward Hanranan Hugh Daly. Henry W. Deare. Alex. Wilson. Daniel O'Connor. 2 St. Thomas. 3 Amherstburg.

At the late Annual Convention of the

1880, had 512.

Patrick O'Dwver. Pres. Lavin, of the Grand Council of Michigan, favors the adoption of a second class of insurance to the amount of \$1,000,

Sarnia, March 11.--Correspondence from the north-eastern section of the township assessments to be 55 cents each, for the beof Dawn gives an account of an Indian being found boutally murdered in his wignefit of those who cannot afford the expense of the present rate. He also recommended to the Grand Council the employment of an energetic, industrious person for the wam, on lot 25, 11th con., on the evening of the 10th inst. His body was literally purpose of working up branches in sister cities, a certain amount to be paid the or-ganizer for every branch worked up by overed with wounds.

If a conviction is recorded against M. Kero and Lucian Barnes, of the Royal Opera House, Toronto, they intend to press charges against the Methodist churches for him after the acceptance and organization of the branch by the Deputy of the Distaking up collections on Sunday; and they also intend to proceed against the news-papers for employing labor on Sunday. The Recorder of the Michigan Grand Council reports the receipts up to the re-cent annual meeting—seven weeks—\$209.-50, of which \$96 were for Beneficiary

Seaforth, Ont., March 12 .- While Mr. Robert Reid, Treasurer of the Township of Stanley, was driving near the railway track this afternoon his horses ran away, throwing him out on the frozen street, seriously crushing the back of his head, He died shortly after the accident.

in Several correspondents have asked us to publish the *present* total membership of the *present* total membership changes are continually taking place; we shall, however, give the membership so far as we have received returns: New York State has about 2340 membership so far as we have received returns:

ssociation. We are not prepared to give the present total membership; changes are pointinually taking place; we shall, however, ive the membership so far as we have re-sived returns: New York State has about 2340 mem-ers. Pennsylvania, on the 1st of January, 850 had 512. Mow day last week a cow belonging to John O'Heron, Simcoc, knocked down and gored in a most frightful manner a young woman named Mary Fitzpatrick. The cow is reported to be an ugly brute, for this is the third time it has attacked per-sons. Such animals ought not to live.

John McCallum, a prisoner confined in jail at Belleville, and a former immate of the Central Prison, attempted to commit suicide on Sunday. He seized a razor and tried to cut his throat, but was pre-vented by Geo. Newbola, *alias* Howard, a fellow neisoner. Michigan, on the 5th of March 1880, had Kansas--Two Branches have 50 members. Canada has about 206, and increasing rapidly. This would make a membership of fellow prisoner.

Grand Trunk Railway on the 16th with ninety-three passengers and eleven cars of live stock and household effects, etc., for ing member would have to pay about 60 cents; or, according to our system, 3 assess-ments would pay 5 "death calls." It will not be long before we shall require only one assessment for every two deaths. The Concert in Windsor, under the jaus-

Liabilities-None. \$365.49 The election of officers was next pro-

The election of others was next pro-eeled with and resulted as follows: President—Mr. D. Regan. 1st Vice—Mr. J. M. Keary. 2nd Vice—Mr. J. M. Keary. Treasure—Mr. John F. Mahon. Financial Secretary—John M. O'Mara. Correspondent Secretary — Chris. Lowar

Hevey. Auditors — Thos. Coffey and J. P. O'Byrne.

Executive Committee-John Smith, H Excentive Committee—John Smith, P. D. Long, Dr. Mitchell, Ald. Thompson, D. Glass, Q. C., J. J. Gibbons, D. M. Fraser, Ald. Scarrow, James Magee, Ald. Taylor, P. F. Boyle and Ald. Sharman.

Mr. J. Boyle and Ald, Shahman. Mr. John Smith having taken the chair, Mr. D. Regan moved a vote of thanks to Mr. H. D. Long, the retiring President, for his valuable services during the term of allocation.

of office. Mr. D. Glass seconded the resolution,

Mr. D. Glass seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously. A vote of thanks to Mr. P. F. Boyle was moved by Mr. J. J. Gibbous, seconded by Mr. J.M. Keary, and unanimously carried, second active second s and an honoray life membership tendered to him for his indefatigable labors in con-

The frame building owned by Mr. W. vection with the Society.

about 3360, and Kentucky Branch to be A special train left Clinton by the On the basis of a membership of 3360, at the decease of a member, each contribut-ing member would have to pay about 60

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CANADIAN CONFEDERATION.

WITH CERTAIN CONSIDERATIONS AS TO THE INFLUENCE OF CATHOLICITY ON ITS ORIGIN, GROWTH AND DEVELOPMENT.

INTRODUCTORY.

II. Our origin as a nation offers a decided contrast to that of the republics into which the greater part of the new world which the greater part of the new world is divided. They trace their origin to a violent disruption of the bonds which connected them with the parent countries; we trace ours, and it is to us a matter of unqualified satisfaction so to trace it, to the influence and consent of the mother country. Our American neighbors have already passed the hundredth year of their existence as an independent nation. Their system of government owes its strength to its derivation in many of its leading features from the constitutional monarchy of Britain, a form of government dating in its essentials from pre-Norman days. Whatever of weakness it has shown can be traced to its departures in several im-portant particulars from the underlying principles of the monarchical system. Of the three nations identified with American colonization Spain, France, and England, the latter alone can to-day boast of extensive possessions on this continent. The stern repressiveness of Spanish colonial officials, and the cruel neglect of colonial interests by the French court, lost to colonial interests by the French court, lost to those States possessions in the new world of incalculable value. A dogged per-sistence in a policy radically vicious lost to Britain one American Empire; the other was saved to her by the generous loyalty of the Catholic colony of Lower Consider Canada.

Comparisons are frequently instituted between the growth of the American republic and Canada, and conclusions de-ducted almost invariably to the disadvan-These are the two main objects tage of the latter. Now every Canadian should feel proud of the marvellous progress of our enterprising neighbors, spring from the same honored and renowned ancestry. But if comparisons be insti-tuted, justice must give the honors to

With all the advantages of early colonwith all the advantages of early colon-ization, a mild climate and a soil teeming with fertility, the growth of American population in one hundred years has been a little more than tenfold, while in the same period the growth of Canadian pop-ulation has been fifty-fold.

lation has been fifty-fold. As to our form of government, its origin, eculiarities and excellencies, as well as conpeculiarities and excentencies, as weras con-trasts with the American system, we refer the reader to the following eloquent utterances of the proto-martyr of the confederacy, Mr. Thomas D'Arcy McCiee. In Dec., 1864, a few weeks after the adjournment of the Quebec conference, Mr. McGee said at Cookshire, in Lower

Never, surely, did the wide field of Am-

erican public life present so busy and so instructive a prospect to the thoughtful observer as in the same good year of grace, 1864. Overlooking all minor details, what do we find-the one prevailing and all but universal characteristic of American politics in those days? Is it not that "Union" is at this moment throughout the entire new world the mot d'ordre of States and statesmen ? If we look to the far South, we perceive a Congress of Central American States endeavoring to had new lights, and all its states and states men have at last discovered that liberty without unity is like rain in the desert, or rain upon granite-it produces nothing, it profiteth nothing. From the bitter experience of the past, the Confederate States have seen the wisdom, among other things, of giving their ministers seats in Congress, and extending the tenure of executive office fifty per cent. beyond the old United States period; from bitter ex-perience, also, the most enlightened, and what we may consider the user endities

said the other day at Montreal, on the old foundations—though the result of our deliberations is popularly called "the new constitution." I deny that the prin-ciples on which we proceeded are novel or untried principles. These principles all exist, and for ages have existed in the British Constitution. Some of the con-trivences and adautations of numeriles are paratively small communities, owning a common allegiance, existing side by side on the same continent, in the presence of on the same continent, in the presence of much larger communities owning another allegiance, would not be stronger and safer united than separate, that such a one puts himself out of the pale of all rational argument. Another objector opposes our project because Colonial Union is inconsistent with Imperial connexion. Well, to that

trivances and adaptations of principles are new-but the Royal authority, Ministerial because Colonial Chion is inconsistent with Imperial connexion. Well, to that we might answer that we are quite willing to leave it to the statesmen of the em-pire themselves to decide that point. If England does not find it so, I think we may safely assume it is not so. And, in point of fact, the Imperial Parliament several years ago decided the question when they passed the New Zealand Con-stitutional Act, establishing six or seven local governments, under one general government, in that colony. Still another objector contends that the com-plement of Federalism is Republicanism, because most of the States with which we are familiar as Federal States, are also Republics. But this objection is by no means unanswerable. It is true Switzer-land is a republic in the sense of having no hereditary head, but the United Netherlands, when a Confederacy, were not a republic in that sense: it is true the United States and Maxice and the Ar. esponsibility, a nominative Upper House, he full and free representation of the the full and free representation of the Commons, and the independence of the Judges, are not inventions of our making. We offer you no political patent medicine warranted to cu e everything, nor do we warranted to cit e everything, for do work; protend that our work is a perfect work; but if we cannot make it perfectly we have at least left it capable of re-vision, by the concu rence of the parties to the present settle ent, and the same currence authority from which we seek supreme authority fron which we seek supreme authority from which we seek the original sanction of our plan. Still, it is to be hoped that the necessity for any revision will seldom occur, for 1 am quite sure the people of these provinces will never wish to have it said of their con-stitution, what the French bookseller of the last century said so wittily, on being asked for the French Constitution—that he did not deal in periodical multicities he did not deal in periodical publications. We build on the old foundations, and I not a republic in that sense; it is true the United States and Mexico, and the Ar-gentine Federations were all republican in we build on the old foundations, and I t ust I may say, in the spirit of the an-cient founders, as well. The matrix of the monarchical form of Government is humility, self-denial, obedience, and holy is and theory; but it is also true that e German Confederation is, and has humility, self-denial, obedience, and holy fear. I know these are not nine-teenth century virtues, neither are they plants indigenous to the soil of the New World. Because it is a new world, as yet undisciplined, pride and self-assertion, and pretension, are more common than the great family of humble virtues, whose always been predominantly monarchical. There might be half as many varieties of federal governments as there are states or aristocratic federations-like the Venetian, -or monarchical, like the German-or -or monarchical, like the United States: the lemocratic, like the United States: the whole species of governments of this des-cription is, the political union of states of names I have named. Pure democracy is very like pride-it is the "good-as-you" feeling carried into politics. It asserts an techng carried into points. It asserts an unreal equality between youth and age, subject and magistrate, the weak and the strong the viscious and the virtuous. But the virtues which feed and nourish dissimilar size and resources, to secure ex-ternal protection and internal tronquility. These are the two main objects of all confederacies of states, on whatever principles governed, locally or unitedly; filial affection, and conjugal peace in private life, are essential to uphold civil federalism is a political co-partnership, which may be, and has been formed by Monarchists, Aristocrats, and Democrats, authority; and these are the virtues on which the monarchical form of Government alone can be maintained. This is the frame of government we

Pagans and Christians, under the most various circumstances, and in all periods of human history. They may be almost have to offer you, and to this system, when fully understood, I am certain you as many varieties of confederation as of companies, in private and social life; w will give a cheerful and hearty adherence. We offer the good people of these colonies jointly a system of government which will with propriety too, the company at hotel, or the company who ow Jointy a system of government of preserving external and internal pe ce; we offer to them the common profits of a trade, which was represented in 1863, by imports and exports, to the gross value of 137,000,000 hotel, but the organization of each widely different. Our Federation will be British; it will be of the fourth class of British; if will be of the fourth class of Lord Coke's division, de mutai auxilli— for mutual aid. The only element in it not British is the sectional equality pro-vided for in the Upper House, a principle which is known to be alike applicable to the democratic confederation next us, and the mocrachial confederation of fdollars, and by a sea-going and lake connage of 12,000,000 of tons ! We offer to each other special advantages in det ul. The Maritime Provinces gave us a right of way and free outports for five months and the monarchial confederation of One more objection which comes from

or way and nee outports for hive months out of every year; we give them what they need, direct connexion with the great producing regions of the North-west all the year round. This connexion, if they do not get through Canada, they must One more objection which comes from an opposite quarter to the last, is that our plan is too stringently conservative. Well, gentlemen I can but say to that—if it be so—that it is a good fault, which we may safely leave to the popular elements of our state of society to correct in time. It was remarked long ago by Lord Boling-broke, and a greater than Bolingbroke has called it a "profound remark"—that it is easier to graft anything of a republic on a monarchy, than anything of a monarchy on a republic. It is always easy in our ultimately get through the United States; and one reason why I, in season, and perhaps, out of season, have continued an advocate for an Intercolonial Railway was, that the first and closest and most lasting connection of those Lower Provinces, with the continental trade system, might be with, Canada. I do not pretend that mere railway connexion will make trade on a republic. It is always easy in our society to extend democratic influence Central American States endeavoring to recover their lost unity; if we draw down to Mexico, we perceive her new Emperor endeavoring to establish his throne upon the basis of union; if we come farther north, we find eleven States battling for a new Union. The New World has evidently union. The New World has evidently bad new for what lawyers call the "general" in the sub-the dawy shows and the states and the sub-other side battling to restore the old Union. The New World has evidently remedy may safely be left to time. So much for what lawyers call the "general isme." You will 'probably like me to define, gentlemen, that particular adapta-tion of the federal system, which has lately found such high favor in the eves of our leading colonial politicians. Well, this definition has been. I think, pretty accurately given in the published text,— or what professes to be the text,—of the results arrived at Quebec. Don't be alarmed; I am not going to read you the whole seventy and odd propositions. It is, perhaps, sufficient for my purpose to give you, both by contrast and com-<text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text><text>

double set of returns was received from several states, throwing the whole system into jeopardy and the chief executive office into doubt. office into doubt. We have had our severe crises, but they have been all amicably adjusted by the

steady process of just constitutional action. The recent crisis in Maine has drawn

from our leaving publicists many just considerations. One of the ablest of considerations. newspaper critics, adverting to the Maine embroglio, institutes a comparison between the American and Canadian systems, which at the present time must be found highly interesting, and, it may e said, in this age of governmental roblems highly instructive. The Maine muddle might be made to

serve a useful purpose in adorning a tale, and it may still properly be taken as pointing a priceless moral. It shows how and it has a priceless moral. It shows how mestimable was the loss which America inflicted upon themselves when they em-barked in the constitution-building busi-ness, and how fortunate we Canadians are succeeding to a Constitution evolved from circumstances and warranted to stand potential strain in any direction. The frand committed in Maine could not have been attempted here. Philo-Ameri-cans may urge that it was not successful in Maine, but there is no donkt it cass may urge that it was not successful in Maine, but there is no doubt it was defeat-ed because, at the very moment when victory seemed sure, a soldier set himself up above the law and restored their liber-ties to the people. This is not the first time, however, in American history that there have been rival Legislatures. Indiana and Rhode Island among the Nexthern States and several of the Northern States, and several of the Southern States, have had the same experience; and it is only owing to the savperience; and it is only owing to the sav-ing common sense of the people that there were not two National Administrations established in 1876. The American con-stitution would be perfectly unworkable if there did not exist among the people a spirit of fairness and accommodation to which their statesmen are strangers. In no other community in the world—not even in England itself—would the seating of the present incumbent of the White of the present incumbent of the White House have been unattended by blood-shed. The peacefulness with which the camp-ign ended, however, is no guar-antee for the future. Great danger must

antee for the luttire. Great danger must always attach to a political system under which such frauds as American history has seen are possible. It is worth while to en-quire, then, what obstacles there are to prevent the success of a Maine fraud in Canada. Supposing that we had in Ontario a

Government that was determined to hold on to power, no matter whether defeated at the polls or not. If a Government were so determined and tried to model their plans on those of Gov. Garcelon and his Council, they must first have decapitated all the sheriffs who were not of easy virtue, or they must have passed a new law placing the nomination of returning officers under party control-some such law, in fact, as that now governing the choice of deputy returning officers at municipal elections in Ontario. The Government would then send private notice to all returning officers who were "right" politically, warning them to be extremely careful in observing certain *minutic* as to careful in observing certain minimum as to give notices, posting up proclamations, etc. They would let returning officers of constitutencies supposed to be inimical to the Government "gang that ain gait." Suppose, now, that the election had come and gone, and the Government had been

And at the last presidential election a ran with and expired with that of his Government, as it does in Maine, there would not be much difficulty there. But our Provincial Governors are supposed to be, and usually are, above party. They hold a well-paid office for a comparatively long term, subject only to removal for cause assigned.

It will be seen then that any fraud based upon Maine tactics, or any fraud what-ever which would aim to defeat the will of our people, is simply impossible. There are three distinct barriers in the way, each one impassible. First, the responsibility of the Government to the Lieutenant-Governor, and his responsibility to the Crown. Second, the fact that neither the Govern-ment nor the House is the judge of the validity of elections, that trust having been reposed in judges appointed for life, or during good behaviour, and perfectly incorruptible. Third, the circumstances that the duties of returning-officer are performed by the Sheriff's and Registrars, gentlemen not dependent upon Govern-ment, but appointed for life and during good behaviour, and incorruptible. These returning-officers appoint their own depu-ties and clerks, and are responsible for their good behaviour. Not one of these several barriers could be broken down without the people's consent, and each one of them is, until the people abolish it, a

perfect guarantee against fraud. But, after all, the grand difference be-tween the modes of government in the two countries is greater than even the above recital shows. The secret of the proneness to Government-stealing on the other side of the line is that the vicious "to the victor belong the spoils" doctrine has entirely subverted the principles which the Fathers of the Nation laid down. Ween every office of a State, or the Nation, is held to be at the victor's mercy, the interests involved in an lection become too vast for safety. The division line in election contests is too distinct. Every consideration of patriotism and statesmanship is dwarfed by the bitterness of the conflict for office. The introduction of the Jacksonian system put an end to the decision of great questions on their merits. A large pro-portion of the electors vote for the "ins" as "ins," and the "outs" as "outs." They neither know nor care for anything neither know hor cale for anything further. Then the frequency with which the battles for the spoils take place keeps the nation in a perpetual ferment. Every four years the nation is ranged ing for the enormous stake of the party fight-age of the Civil Service of forty or fifty millions of people. Every provided the party of the party of the people of the p age of the Civit Service of forty of my millions of people. Every year or two years there come struggles for the con-trol of the State treasuries and the con-trol of State patronage. Between or along with the State contests come yearly along with the state contexts come yearly tussles for municipal jobs. Even civic officials go out with their party—from policemen and street-scavengers up to city clerks and treasurers. Hence the nation is in a perpetual turmoil.

Even now we have but skimmed the surface of the advantages of our political system over that of the States or of any of them. There is one great difference in our favor which time is bringing out more clearly as the years roll on. Under the British system great changes come gradually. We do not make a clean sweep of our Legislature from head to foot whenever the spirit moves us. Yet the popular branch is with us ten times more amenable to control by the people than any body elected for a set term can ever be. If our popular House loses the confidence of the people, the members can be sent about their business at once. But the Executive, the Upper House, and the civil servants remain as they were. And even in the popular branch changes are apt to come by degrees rather than specially. Usually, a man drops off here and another there, and their places are filled by successors who are less and less antagonistic to the measures which is seething among the measure places. But the Executive, the Upper House, and who are less and less antagonistic to the measures which is seething among the people. Reforms come by degrees, but come none the less surely for that. Public opinion is amply prepared for them when they come. Thus came the Corn Laws, Household Suffrage, the Ballot, and the Irish Church Disestablishment in Britain. Thus are coming Disestablishment of the Anglican Church, Abolition of Primogeniture, Re-

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GLUCK AND HIS ROSARY.

One of the greatest artists of the last century, one of the most learned com-posers that has ever existed—the illustrious Gluck, preceptor in vocal culture to Marie Antoinette, was distinguished by Marie Antoinette, was distinguished by his fidelity to the recitation of the rosary. This devotion preserved him from the philosophical and irreligious spirit that pervaded the society in which he was con-stantly obliged to move during his long and brilliant career. Like the greater number of famous artists, the celebrated composer learned the first elements of his art beneath the roof of an ancient cathedral. One day, says his biographer, a poor couple brought before the proa poor couple brought before the pro-vost of the Cathedral of Vienna a pale, delicate looking child, to obtain his ad-mission among the number of children who start the promission among the praises of the Lord of Heaven. The child was as happily gifted in heart as in mind. His voice was so wonderfully rich, its expression so pure, that, whenever he sang the Cathedral was that, whenever he sang the Cathedral was filled with an immense crowd listening in admiration. Thus passed Gluck's early years, advancing in art as well as in piety. Often, during the religions ceremonies, when the organ filled the vault with its sacred melody, the child was meved to tears. Often, too, when his youthful comr des were engaged in their innocent games, he was discovered alone praving in games, he was discovered alone praying in deserted church. At evening the rays of the setting sun scattered over the stalls of the sanctuary the varied hues of the stained-glass windows. Gluck, prostrate at the foot of the Gluck, prostrate at the foot of the tabernacle, meditated and prayed. On one occasion, after he had sung better than usual an anthem of our Lady, as he was about to leave the church he was met by a venerable religi-ous. "My son," said the man of God, "You have caused me to shed tears of iox to day. I remet acceedingly that he joy to-day. I regret exceedingly that I cannot give you something as a testimo-nial of my gratitude and delight; but take

this rosary, and keep it in memory of Brother Anselm. If you cannot recite it entire every day, at least, say a part; and if you are faithful to this practice, I as-sure you you will certainly one day be

great among men. Gluck faithfully recited his rosary. His family was so poor that they could not furnish him with means to continue his studies, but the young man was not disuraged, and continued his pious prac-One evening, a knock was heard at the door of the poor dwelling. It was the celebrated chapel-master, who, having been charged with the task of collecting the works of Palestrina in Italy, came to take Gluck with him and have him continue the studies so happily begun. From that time he advanced rapidly; but never did he cease to be faithful to the counse of religion and the practice of piety. At the court of Vienna-that court then irreligious-amid gayety, amusement and pleasures of all kinds, the illustrious comoser might be seen at evening separating imself, and, as a priest would do in order to read his breviary, seek some secluded spot to recite piously his rosary. And when, after a long and glorious life, death came to claim him, he was found ready. He still held the poor and precious rosary of Brother Anselm; it had never left him, and he continued to recite it up to the tim of his death.

THE AZURE GROTTO.

BY BEL MELVILLE. It was evening in fair Italia, that beautiful land of sunny sky and fragrant flower. Moonlight slept softly on the thousand gildeddomes and spires of the populous city of Naples. Massive pile urchitecture lifted themselves towards the blue heavens, and high above them all towered the magnificent palace of the Count Barbarelli. From the splendid mansion there issued the sounds of revelry and mirth. All was joy and festivity. The best and noblest of the land were gathered there; and conspicuous in the jewelled and glittering throng, was a tall and graceful figure in whom, though masked, many rengure in whom, though masked, many re-cognized the beautiful Bianca, the daugh-ter of the proud Count Bardarelli. The hours wore on, and Bianca stole softly from the gay multitude, and entered a balcony which overhung the water. She gazed around. The moon shone clear on the blue waves beneath, and the preze softly fammed her burning checks FRIDAY, M

But alas! they retreat of the lo their cars, and tw their cars, and tw A piercing cry res there was a hear few bubbing mu Days, weeks, passed since the still remains. St from it arching is misread from is mirrored from The traveller is o to a spot where t moss grows gree above, as the p Bianca and her b

FATHER

Crushed with a b Wrecked in the Death came, and "Ah! once I was In the happy and But they say Goo Will he let a po

" In where the li Ah ! Justice sta Does it moek a Ahas ! I have fall Oh, God! Oh, God! Oh, God! Oh, But my heart, li Of the sky it has I have wandered Oh ! would that I s God like a mo Any love for a s

Her face wore th Her words, the Ah' how can a l How a face the Can be furrow Wild rushed the From her lips ru Her poor heart Her God was fai

A voice whisper "Child! God is He watches by He sees a wree He beckons wit And He sees t To the haven of And He whispe "The angels of T O'er the share . .

And a silence c And her lips And her face it As, perhaps, Ere the heart o Ere the soul of That had led

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But alas! they seemingly suspected the retreat of the lovers, for they paused on their oars, and two pistols were discharged. A piercing cry resounded from the grotto; there was a heavy splash in the water, a few bubbling murmurs, and all was still. Days weeks, mouths, and years have

few bubbling murmurs, and all was still. Days, weeks, months, and years have passed since then; but the azure grotto still remains. Still the sun is glinted back from it arching roof of azure, and still it is mirrored from its clear crystal waters. The traveller is often pointed by his guide to a sure under the word is bluest and the to a spot where the wood is bluest and the moss grows greenest on the azure arches above, as the place where the ill-fated Bianca and her lover sank to rest.

A Death.

FATHER ABRAM J. RYAN.

Crushed with a burden of woe, Wrecked in the tempest of sin. Death came, and two lips murmured low. "Ah ! once I was white as the snow, In the happy and pure long ago; But they say God is sweet-ni is so ? Will he let a poor wayward,one in ?"

With the let a poor way way particular " In where the innocent are: Ah ! Justice stands guard at the gate— Does it mock at a poor sinner's fate— Alas ! I have failen so far ! Thave failen as fails a lost star; The sky does not miss the gone gleam; But my heart, like the lost star, can dream of the sky it has fail'n from. Nay ! I have midtered too far—far away. Oh ! would that my mother were here; Is God like a mother? Has he Any love for a sinner like me ?"

Her face wore the wildness of woe— Her words, the wild tones of despair; Ah' how can a heart sink so low. How a face that once bright and so fair. Can be furrowed and darkened with each Wild rushed the hot tears from her eyes, From her lips rushed the wildest of sighs. Her poor heart was broken; but then Her God was far gentler than men.

A voice whispered low at her side, "Child' God is more gentle than men: He watches by Passion's dark tide, He sees a wreck drifting-and then He beckons with hand and with voice. And He sees the poor wreck floating in To the haven on Mercy's bright shore, And He whispers the whisper of yore: "The angels of Heaven rejoice O'er the sinner repenting of sin.""

And a silence came down for a while. And her lips they were moving in prayer. As per the lips they were moving in prayer. As, per haps, it was oft wont to wear free the heart of the girl knew a guile, Ere the soul of the girl knew the wile That had led her to Passion's despair.

Death's shadows crept over her face, And softened the hard marks of care; Repentance had won a last grace, And the Angel of Mercy stood there.

FATHER BURKE.

THE GREAT DOMINICAN TELLS THE CAUSE OF IRELAND'S CATHOLICITY.

There are two classes of men in the world who can never agree, although both are Celts. I mean an Irishman and a Scotchman. But an Irishman and an Englishman, when acquainted, get on very well together. Yet, I repeat, that in spite of all that intercommunication, all that amalgamation of the races, all that identity of interests, when Henry VIII. But an Irishman and an identity of interests, when Henry VIII. commanded England obeyed at once, and Ireland turned away. This is the fact which I wish to bring before you. Let us see how history accounts for it, and then I will tell you in what manner I account for it. History on all sides says the fact is true, and I must say that the man is blinder than the one who is born blind who can not recognize the fact that Eng who can not recognize the fact that Eng land is very Protestant and Ireland is very Catholic. I have lived much in both countries. I had the honor of being pelted in England because, from my Roman collar, I was known to be a priest, and I confess I do not know a more striking proof of Protestantism than a blow of a stone. I have gone through the length and breadth of Ireland, and every-

where I have been met by the head un-covered, and the warm prayer of, "Long life to your Reverence." Is there any truth more patent than the fact that no truth more patent than the late that he two peoples are ever more different in re-ligion that those of England and of Ire-land? There is but a narrow strip of sea between the two countries, which can be crossed in a short time, and yet, if fifty thousand miles separated them, they could not differ more than they do upon the

poor and needy whatever of wealth is theirs and dedicate their lives mainly to the duty of rearing and educating children, will join the English; we will both fight you, and when you are conquered, I will turn round and drive out the English mythe duty of rearing and educating children, acting on the divine precept—"Suffer the little children to come unto Me: for such is the Kingdom of Heaven." But the children are not only taught—they are partly fed and partly clad; indeed, were it otherwise, their education would be a hard task, for many of the little ones would be compelled to go hungry and almost naked to their lessons.— $M^{vs.}$ S. C. Hall. self!

This a fair illustration of the wretched divisions existing among our people during those four hundred years. When it is said, therefore, that the adherence of the Irish people to their religion is because of this trait in their character, I must say I cannot believe it. Other historians say that the adherence of the Irish people was caused by the devotion existing in their character—by a certain piety not to be found in that of the people of England. This a beautiful idea; I was charmed with it when I read it, and I began to think that all my forefathers were saints. I was told that the cause lay in the devo-tion of the Irish people to the Blessed Mother of God; but I found that the devo-tion to the Blessed Virgin existed quite as strong in England. On one occasion This is a fair illustration of the wretched Hall. A correspondent of the Cork *Examiner* writing under the date of Jan. 9th, gives the following additional details of the miracles being preformed at Knock: tion to the blessed virgin existed quite as strong in England. On one occasion England, by a solemn decree, declared herself to be the dowry of the Blessed Virgin, and, although the devotion to the

the following additional details of the miracles being preformed at Knock:— Yesterday a letter was received from Mrs. O'Brien, of William street, who, a short time since, went to Knock with her son, a little boy, aged ten years, who had been born totally blind. Hearing of the miraculous cures performed at the chapel of Knock, Mrs. O'Brien determined on taking her little boy with her there, all efforts at doing any good for him having previously failed. Mrs. O'Brien writes to her husband, the owner of a smack which trades between Limerick and Kilrush, to Mother of God existed as strong in Ireland as it does at the presence day, she never did that, contenting herself with the title of "Island of Staints." Others, ag sin, tell us a tale not very flattering to Ireland to account for our adherence to the faith. Mr. Froude says we are the most pig-headed people on the face of the earth, and that when Henry VIII. told us to become Protestants, we refused from sheer obsti-nacy. Now among the many things I did in my life-time, I never drove a pig; but I am toid that if a man wants to drive Mother of God existed as strong in Ireland but I am told that if a man wants to drive a pig a particuliar way, he must pretend he wants him to go another way, or he will never get on. There is a humorous photo-graph extant in which an Irishman is repgraph extant in which an insumation is rep-resented as driving a pig along a road. A neighbor comes up and asks him where he is going to, when the other answers in trepidation and a kind of whisper: "Whilst, avic," says he, "I'm going to Cork, but the pig there thinks I'm going to Viscolo 2. two inches shorter than the other, got its proper length, having prayed for a con-siderable time. She left, as a memento of Kinsale."

siderable time. She tert, as a memerie of the her visit to Knock, a beautiful silk um-brella after her. Bridget Nerny, Strokes-town, county Roscommon: her right eye was blind, can see with it, and also read. Marie Connolly was disabled for 15 years, Now, according to those historians, the reason why we remained Catholic was because Henry VIII. wanted us to become Protestants. If he had said to us: "Remain Catholics, but let me tell you that a very nice gentleman, one Martin Luther, has started a new and a nice religion; there will be no more fish on Friday; we will have no more priests; no more Mass; we will have no more confessions and no more penance, but, on the peril of your lives, don't touch it;" ac-cording to those historians, if Henry VIII. had spoken in that way to us, we would have become Protestant at once. No one can fairly lay such a fault at the door of the Irish people, and I fail to find any of this animal trait in the character of my countrymen. It now remains for us to try and see what was the real cause of their remaining true to the faith.

their remaining true to the faith. The real cause, my friends, why Ireland has remained Catholic, and why she will ever continue so, is her devotion and her fidelity to the See of Rome, to the Pope, the successor of St. Peter. In other words, if you want to know the real cause of this great fact you want each if words, if you want to know the real cause of this great fact, you must seek it in the very constitution of the Church itself. As every kingdom requires a head for good government, so the Church of God has to have a visible head on earth, to whom He commits all authority, and to whom, in the fullness of that authority, all must yield obedience. Such is the constitution of the Catholic Church.

ROME AND THE ENGLISH RITUA-LISTS.

In regard to a recent sensational rumor concerning the English Ritualists, which, appearing originally in the London papers, was cabled to this country, the London methods this the country of the London of expla Tablet has this to say in the v

THE CATHOLIG RECORD

THE MIRACLES AT KNOCK.

TESTIMONY AS TO THEIR REALITY.

THE IRISH FAMINE. GLOOMY PROSPECTS.

DETAILS AND PARTICULARS OF THE DISTRESS.

There is yet no change for the better among the distressed in Ireland. The following details must form painful mat-ter for reflection to our readers:

THE DISTRESS IN ENNIS. An adjourned meeting of the Ennis Town Commissioners was held on Mon day, Feb. 16th, presided over by Mr. Thomas Greene. Mr. John Cahir, merchant draper, said that to his own knowledge, and that of many others, in-cluding the Catholic clergy, actual starva-tion existed in the town, and deaths would have taken place as a consequent result THE DISTRESS IN ENNIS have taken place as a consequent result but for the private charity dispensed by the priests from their own pockets, and by other persons in Ennis. It was re-solved to form a committee to solicit sub-

THE DISTRESS IN DERRYGONNELLY. It is truly astounding to witness the misery and distress of hundreds of the poor people located in this part of Fer-managh. The committees have applied to the Mansion House and the Duchess of Malborough's Relief Funds, praying that they would give assistance. The former. they would give assistance. The former, with landable alacrity, transmitted ± 20 , but not one penny has been received from her Grace's fand. The local committee astrades between Limerick and Kilrush, to say that there is every probability of the child being at least blessed with sight. child being at least blessed with sight. Having prayed before the portion of the chapel where the maraculous apparition was seen, the little fellow, it appeared, declared that he thought he could see candles burning on the altar. Since then the cataracts of both eyes show signs of crumbling off the pupils, and so there is even here of a sneedy and miraculous sembled in the court-house not long since for the purpose of distributing relief tickets. As soon as it was made known, all the approaches leading to the courthouse were taken possession of by a crowd of people of all ages clamoring for succor. The heads of ninety families received reevery hope of a speedy and miraculous lief, but ninety was only a maniple of those who sought it. DISTRESS IN CARLOW. Miss O'Neil, of Dublin, whose leg was

DISTRESS IN CARLOW. We are informed that there is deep dis-tress in Hacketstown, in the model county of Carlow. It is greatly augmented by the immigration from certain large estates in the vicinity. The poor people being driven from those places find a re-fuge at Hacketstown, and after a time become a burden on the people of the town and district. To meet the distress in some way a committee was formed. Marie Connolly was disabled for 15 years, her leg being quite powerless. She was carried into the chapel. She came out with the use of them quite restored. It must finally be borne in mivd that anything that has been stated or written in the pages of the *Tuam News* is only a mat-ter of news, and has no other authority than that which facts of daily occurrence perceived from the testimony of sensible inin some way a committee was formed, but it failed to give satisfaction to any one, and to make matters worse, a concert that was about to be held in the town for the benefit of the poor had to be postponed till after Lent. I may also add that the the benefit of the poor has add that the till after Lent. I may also add that the people in general are very badly off about there, the land being very high rented. In most cases it is double Griffith's valua-tion of the second seco received from the testimony of sensible in-dividuals who have seen or felt the reality or the effects of what they testify. All In most cases it is double Grinnin's valua-tion, and yet no landlord made any re-duction worth mentioning except the Hon. More O'Ferrall, who acted in a gen-erous manner towards his tenants.—Corthe Church rulers and ecclesiastical guides; all that has been stated has only the same amount of authority that is usually given

respondent Freeman. THE DISTRESS IN BUNDORAN

to any public event witnessed by many-but with this exception, that much greater I have often traveled through this beauout with this exception, that much greater care has been taken to be accurate and rigidly truth ful in the accounts now given than if they were the ordinary events of the day. If they are supernatural, as they tiful seaside place (properly called the "Brighton of Ireland,") and it was always brighton of Irefaud, ') and it was always happy and gay, but on this occasion it is the very opposite—distress, misery and want being most apparent in it. I always stop at Maguire's Hotel, where the enterappear to be, there is much more to be said yet regarding them; if, after all they stop at Maguire's Hotel, where the enter-tainment is all that could be desired, but to-day (Saturday) I could scarcely enter it, as the proprietor, through his good and kind feelings, acknowledged by all who know him, allowed the poor of the district (a most pitiable sight) to be relieved at his hotel from the different charitable funds. are in any way unreal, as some think, then very soon that want of reality must come to light. Meantime, till the Church speaks

the man died from starvation or from natural causes, but they believed that death was accelerated by the deceased having been conveyed in a common cart over a rugged road fourteen miles. The Rev. Canon Griffin rem rked if the Guardians did not provide a proper ambulance they would be guilty of manslaughter. HELPING THE FISHERS IN CLARE

HELPING THE FISHERS IN CLARE. It is a matter for gratification that the appeal which lately appeared in these columns on behalf of the poor fishermen of the county Clare has not been in-efficacious. Another letter which we publish to-day from Mr. Brady, Inspector of Eichnyledges the respect of of Fisheries, acknowledges the receipt of almost sufficient contributions to enable him to make formal application to the him to make formal application to the Board of Works for the conditional grant sanctioned by the Treasury for the con-struction of a fishery pier near Loop Head. Only £14 is now required to complete the necessary sun, and we feel certain that this will not be long forth-merica. There are near years around

certain that this will not be long forth-coming. There are many spots around the coast where the judicious expenditure of a few hundred pounds would afford certain hope of perennial return, and it is sad to think that or all that is likely to be done for them by the Government which has done so much to make the Scotch ficheries a source of great national Scotch fisheries a source of great national Sected its here is source of great national wealth, they must forever remain as nature left them. This is a matter which comes more fairly within the duties of the Government than those of the charitably disposed; but since the former have abnegated their functions, we are glad to see that the latter are coming to the rescue in a most laudable way.—

ublin Freeman. THE DISTRESS AND TROSELVTISM.

The fanatical tactics of over zealous bigots, which existed over thirty ye rs bigots, which existed over thirty ye is ago, during the former famine, are again being employed, not only amongst the starving peasantry of the West, but, we are sorry to add, nearer home. The Pro-testant zealots about Clifden, Conne-mara, had become so obnoxious and bare-faced in their efforts at proselytism, that the Areldishop of Tuam has found, it the Archbishop of Tuam has found it necessary to dissolve the relief committee, and to form new ones, "composed of the parish priest, the two curates, and the leadpartsh priest, the two curates, and the lead-ing laymen of the town and neighbor-hood, to the exclusion only of proselytiz-ing ministers and their following." The extent to which this disgraceful practice was carried in Connemara, is told in a letter in the *Freeman*, signed, "F. G. Godolphin Osborne, M. A., J. P. for Godolphin Osborne, M. A., J. T. For county Galway." Replying to a letter of the Rev. Thomas Fleming, A. P., Rector of Ballinakill and Canon of Tuam, as well as a salaried official of "the Irish Church Missionary Society," that gentleman

"With regard to the report of Mr. Fleming which Father MacAndrew characterizes ing which Father MacAndrew characterizes as 'maddenly offensive from a Catholic point of view,' I will only say that I have not seen it, but if it is anything like the tracts distributed in the West by the Irish Church Mission Society, which were simply disgusting and blasphemous, Father "Catholics," he said, "care not how much they are personally and individually abused, but they will not stand having the

abused, but they will not stand having the dearest truths of their religion blasphemed, and, thank God, the law no longer compels them to do so." Mr. Osborne thus con-

POPE LEO TO THE LENTEN PREACHERS.

On the eve of the Lent, his Holiness Leo Valies the event of the bench in solutions in XIII, received in special audience at the Vatican the Rev. preachers who had been chosen to deliver the Lenten sermons in the principal churches of the Eternal City. After the customary formalities of recep-tion, the Holy Father addressed them as as follows:--" It is always a source of great consola-

" It is always a source of great consola-tion to us, at the approach of Lent, to see the holy pastors and preachers who have been selected to scatter the seeds of the Divine Word through the city of Rome. Divine Word through the city of Rome. The mission of feeding and instructing the flock of Jesus Christ, although it is not limited by fixed place or period, ought, however, in the troublous times through which We are passing, to be discharged with a greater zeal than ever in this city of Rome, where, as on a lofty mountain, the light of faith and of exangelical doctrine shines out as briedly, in order that that light of faith and of evangelical doctrine shines out so brightly, in order that that light may shed and spread on all sides its beneficent rays. That faith, which is the foundation and the root of justification, without which it is impossible to please God, is the object of the most violent attacks directed against it, under every form of trick and pertidy, by the emenies of the Church. It is, therefore, of great importance and necessity to watch and of the Church. It is, therefore, of gleau importance and necessity to watch and 1 ber that this faith be preserved in its purity, and should show itself full of life and a tivity in the midst of the Christian people. But that which chiefly calls for people. But that which chiefly calls for our solicitude is THE RESING GENERATION on whom efforts are being made to enforce

on whom efforts are being made to enforce a training and a course of instruction unenlightened by the rays of faith, un-vivified by the blessings of Redemption. In face of this imminent peril, conscious of the severe temptations to which our youth, the hope of society, are exposed, let it be our endeavor to provide a remedy for the evil, by securing for the children in the schools of Rome a training and an instruction which will be truly Christian and religious. The excellent Commission established by Us for this purpose, thanks to its zeal and skilful energy, has fully corresponded with Our most thanks to its zeal and skilful energy, has fully corresponded with Our most earnest desires; and it may con-gratulate itself also on your co-operation - you, O pastors of souls, to whom it is always glad to have recourse to obtain useful and opportune information with reference to the particular requirements of each parish. If, on the one hand, We have much reason to be consoled, We must, on the other hand, forvently exhort you to do all that in you lies to secure must, on the other hand, tervently exhort you to do all that in you lies to secure that this salutary work shall go vigorously forward, in order that it may be produc-tive of abundant fruits of salvation. It is your concern, excellent pastors of the eity, to engage yourselves amongst the families confided to your care, that by every means which prudent zeal and active charity can suggest to you, you make cer-

THE EDUCATION OF THEIR YOUNG SHALL

THE EDUCATION OF THEIR YOUNG SHALL DE RELIGIOUS AND CHRISTIAN. Point out to them the disastrous conse-quences which must result to the Church, to society, to domestic life from an irre-ligious and an infidel education. Con-vince parents that they are wrong in nourishing pleasant, hopeful prospects of their children if these children do not re-ceive a training and an instruction in full conformity with the precents of religion Another correspondent writes: "The local relief committee are composed of clear and outside of the chapel. Where inside and outside of the chapel. Where inside and outside of the chapel. Where the apparitions appeared at Lourdes, in France, the Blessed Virgin was seen only by the child Bernadette—at Knock by no less than fifteen witnesses were struck and fifteen witnesses, wo of them being members of the Royal Irish Comstability. These witnesses were struck and fifteen witnesses, wo of them being members of the Royal Irish Comstability. The set that a paparition of the Virgin, St. Jeseph, and St. Joinn the Evanement.
 Another correspondent writes: "The local relief committee are composed of clear commonder in the different charitable funds. The local relief committee are composed of clear the commutation and cliar respectable gentlemen, who are poorting in the problem the transmittee are composed of the chapel. Where the apparitions appeared at Lourdes, in France, the Blessed Virgin was seen only consecrated her and stabulary. These witnesses were struck and fifteen witnesses, two of them being members of the Royal Irish Comstability. The set witnesses were struck and fifteen witnesses ence of evil sentiments obscure the lights of sound reason, so, in human society, immorality, inasmuch as it is derived from below, opens the gate to infidelity. Let it then be yours—you who carry in your hands the invincible weapon of the Divine Word-to DISSIPATE THE DARKNESS OF ERROR with the light of truth, and to trample on vice with the teaching of Christian moral-ity. Earnestly recall to men's minds the true fundamental principles on which Catholic faith reposes — maintain the soundness and the truth of it, so that those soundness and the truth of it, so that those who are already solid in the faith may be stronger—that the erring may be led back to it—that the weak may be fortified against danger, and thus Rome may pre-serve the inestimable gift of faith. **4** And that the power of the Most High may des-cend upon one and all 'of you, and that you may be strengthened in the exercise of your apostolic ministry, We raise Our hands to heaven and give you Our bless-ine " ing.'

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water. cheeks om the ay, and a. Res-i.g from mantle, or, des-vas soon rom his vidently ht gon-was the ed her. dal hate refused probibit-ing this ret, and ined her Marquis

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credit us.

If there was such a trait in our charac

ter, do you think Strongbow, with his handful of Normans and his Saxon serfs,

ful grotto. ianca and their purle grotto.

have been publishing sensational des-patches from their correspondents in Rome concerning negotations between the Vati-can or the Propaganda and the Ritualists or representatives of the Ritualists. We have been told of the conditions upon which it was proposed by the latter that their clergy should be admitted to the communion of the Holy See and the Cath-olic thurch throughout the world. Those who were married were to be allowed to great question of religion. How does history account for the fact that when Henry VIII. commanded all to who were married were to be allowed to say mass but not to hear confessions, and the use of the English vernacular was to be the use of the English vernacular was to be permitted in the Liturgy, at least outside the Canon of the Mass. Those who par-ticularly wished to celebrate in Latin might do so with special permission. And there was to be a specially appointed Mebecome Protestant that Ireland refused ? Some historians say that Ireland remained Catholic because of the determined character of her people, a fixed determination to carry out that which they had resolved carry out that which they had resolved upon, and that, having come to that deter-mination, the Irish people remained Cath-olic. That would be a magnificent reason to account for this great fact. No higher tribute could be paid to a man or to a nation than to show that one or the other was endowed with that tremendous deter-ientic which no metter what came was endowed with that then tendentous deter-mination which, no matter what came, would carry out that which had been fully resolved upon. Tell me, is that determi-nation an attribute of the Irish character ? I work it uses that I an vore sorry to ear I I wish it was; but, I am very sorry to say, I don't believe it. You have read the history of your native land. I admire as much as any man living the

there was to be a specially appointed the-tropolitan of the Anglican rite. This, we were led to suppose, was something quite different from the proposal for a Uniat Church, which was known to have died in its birth. We confess that we are obtuse enough not to see the distinction; how-ever, be this as it may, though we are ever, be this as it may, though we are sorry to dissipate such a pleasing romance, we are compelled to declare in the most positive terms that the whole story is a pure fiction. We have authority to state that neither the Vatican, nor the Congre-gation of Propaganda, nor any other authority or organization at Rome has been engaged in any negotations whatever with the Ritualists or anybody represent-ing them. The whole thing is merely one of those canards which the Roman corres-nondents of the Standard and the Dailg virtues of the Irish character. For more than two hundred years, in the darkest days of Ireland's columities, the greatest gleam of glory in the twelfth and thiror mose canards which the Roman corres-pondents of the Standard and the Dailg Chronicle are in the habit of serving up to tempt the appetites of a public which must by this time have become shy of such prevender. We do not mean to ac-cuse the correspondents in question of teenth centuries was the activity of the Irish chieftains when they banished from the land the violator of the sacred bond of matrimony. I admire the tenderness of the Irish character; I love what is beautiful in such preventer. We do not mean to ac-cuse the correspondents in question of wilful deception, but they are such con-stant dupes that they have become ridicu-lous, which for some people is worse than being eriminal it, but I have sought in vain for one proof, for evidence of that grand determination with which history would

being criminal.

THE SISTERS OF KENMARE.

and filled with horror, and stood gazing 1 for hours at the apparition of the Virgin, St. Jeseph, and St. John the Evangelist, who held a book in his hand, and had a mitre on his head. There were two ap-paritions—one in August of last year, another early in January of this year. Since these apparitions several miracles have on undeniable testimony been wrought at the chapel—the blind receiv-ing sight, the lame walking, as the crutches wrought at the chapel—the offind recerv-ing sight, the lame walking, as the crutches left behind testify, and the incurable of other diseases are made whole—by these miracles. The world can judge of the miracles. The world can judge of the truth of the apparitions. During my stay, there was a boy who was blind and dumb, He was accompanied by his father, who had the appearance of a nobleman. Another man also, who was lame and on crutches, walked home without his erutches, glorifying God. A boy who accompanied me from Belfast, and who lost sight of one of his eyes, was restored to the sight of his eyes again." The wonderful manifestations have also

that has been said or written has no posi-tive sanction from the Church, or from

The wonderful manifestations have also he said :---

"Last night about half-past nine o'clock, "Last night about half-past nine o'clock, I, and several others, saw a most brilliant star outside the gable. It lit up the whole place. It came and struck against the spot where the apparition of the Blessed Virgin was seen, and flashed with the quickness of lightning. I have fre-quently, of 1-te, about eight or nine at night, seen a golden light floating about the gable, with stars and brilliant lights flashing through it, but I never saw any-thing so dazzling as that one star last tashing through it, but I never saw any-thing so dazzling as that one star last night. Inside the church also appear-ances have been seen. I have seen them myself; both last night and the night before I saw stars above the altar, on both sides of the little stained glass win-day proceeding the considerance of the In Sisters of ALMARE.
In the Sist

Amongst them are numerous poor fisher-men from Downing's Bay, who sadly require some improvement in their harbor there. Around Milford small farmers are there. Around Milford small farmers are working at 10d. a day, and a number are being assisted by the Relief Committee. In the district extending from Rathmullan to Knockhalla, a theckly populated and mountainous locality, there are fully two hundred families, representing about twelve hundred persons, destitute. Fuel is much wanted, and clothes for school children cannot be had. Much relief is expected from public works, as there is no expected from public works, as there is no employment otherwise obtainable through-out the limits of the Union, and in the matter of county roads there is considermatter of county roads there is consider-able room for improvement. Were it not for the charitable relief afforded by the Duchess of Marlborough's Committee and the Donegal Central Relief Committee,

the Donegai Central Rener Committee, the distress would be very great indeed. GREAT DISTRESS IN ARKLOW. A very striking proof of the intensity of the poverty and enforced idleness which erushes down the country has just been afforded in Arklow, where the clergy ar building a new convent and school for the children of the poor. About a dozen laborers and a few skillen workmen were

laborers and a tew skilled workmen were asked for for these works, and as soon as the want became known the applicants came in by the hundred. So thick were they, and so piteously did they beg for work, that they had to be allowed to take it in turn—a naltry means of staving off work, that they had to be allowed to take it in turn—a paltry means of staving off absolute starvation, yet the only one which could be adopted. The people of Arklow, which appears to be in an ex-tremely depressed state, are quite tired of petitioning the Government for some help towards putting their harbor in order -a work which would give employment in plenty to the idle population. But the Government show not the least disposition to help them in the matter. Their treat-ment of Arklow is an exact reproduction of their treatment of many other parts of Ireland equally necessitous. Yet all the time they are posing before Parliament as the wise saviours of the people.—*Freeman*,

the wise saviours of the people.—Freeman, Feb. 21.ALLEGED DEATH FROM STARVATION. The resident magistrate of Millstreet, Cork, held an adjourned inquest on Mon-day, Feb. 16th, upon the body of a man named Michael O'Connor, who, it was alleged, had died recently of starvation. The sub-inspector of the district watched the proceedings for the Crown. The jury returned a verdiet to the effect that there was no evidence to show whether day, Feb. 16th, upon the body of a man named Michael O'Connor, who, it was alleged, had died recently of starvation. The sub-inspector of the district watched the proceedings for the Crown. The jury returned a verdict to the effect that there was no evidence to show whether

tion to the fact that this nefarious system tion to the fact that this netarious system is being attempted in that locality, by old and young ladies particularly, with more zeal, and perhaps more money, than brains, charity or religion. It appears the prac-tice is to lay hold of the young, and by in-ducements of food and other tempting there is lead them to longly undees. things, to lead them to lonely places, where those " disgusting and blasphemous tracts " of the Church Missionary Society are read to them, and other efforts made to turn their young hearts and minds away from the faith of their fathers and their country It is needless to say that, how-ever mischievous and disgraceful the intention, how futile the efforts; but having heard the names of some persons men-tioned who were supposed to be sensible and respectable, we would administer to them a caution, to give over those evil ways, and try and restore themselves to the light in which they were heretofore held by their neighbors.—Waterford News.

STANDING UP AT THE GOSPEL.

At the re-ding of the Holy Gospel all stand up out of respect for the sacred words of our Divine Lord, as well as to testify their readiness to follow out all that the Gospel teaches. This custom is very ancient, as we find the Jews ob-served it when E-dras the Scribe read them the Law after the return from the D-Lol energy and the Jews (b). them the Law after the return from the Babylonian captivity (2 Esdras, viii, 4). When the custom was in vogue of bring-ing staves to church for the purpose of leaning on them during certain parts of the service, their use was never per-mitted during the reading of the Holy Gospel. They were at that time to be put aside, and with them all insignia of royalty, such as sceptres, crowns, and things of that sort, in order that all might appear in the humble posture of servants before the Lord) Bona, p. 328; Romsee, p. 114). Certain military knights, and among others the knights of St. John, were accustomed to unsheathe their

A RECONCILIATION.

The reconciliation of Mr. William Grant The reconciliation of Mr. William Grant of Peckham, which took place on Monday at the Church of St. Mary of the Angels, Bayswater, is one of the instances of God's long-suffering towards those who have been so unfortunate as to make ship-wreck of their faith. Mr. Grant commenc-ed life as an ordinary Church of England Protestant; was received into the Church in 1857; by a process happily unique left Frotestant; by a process happily unique left in 1857; by a process happily unique left the Catholic Church, eleven years later, for irvingism; abandoned that body after a five year's experience, and has since been an attractive adherent of Ritualism, been an attractive adherent of the formed and an office-bearer in the recently formed "Order of Corporate Reunion." His spiri-"Order of Corporate Reunion." His spiri-tul life for the past twelve years has been a series of disappointed hopes and aims; andhe returns to his allegiance a wiser, if not a sadder man. Fortunately for himself, he seems to have carried with him in his wan-derings a precious tallisman in the shape of an intense devotion to the Immaculate Mother in wheas honor, indeed he here Mother, in whose honor, indeed, he has broken a lance both with the Irvingites and with that section of the Ritualists which discredits devotion to our Blested Lady, and Mary has not forgotten him in his need.—Catholic Times.

----The force of cannon may quell mobs, but education will prevent them.-E. L.

The Catholic Becord blished every Friday morning at 432 Rich-nd Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

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elve and a-half cents per line for first, six cents per line for each subsequent tion. Advertisements measured in noninsertion. Advertisements measured in non-partiel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three, six or twelve months, special terms. All advertise-ments, should be handed in not later than

THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, London, Ont

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, —As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its tone and principles: that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and worddent that under your expressed mandependent of points cause of the United sitely devoted to the cause of the United sitely devoted to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man agrement the RECORD will improve in useful ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage ment of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 19, 1880.

THE DISSOLUTION IN GREAT BRITAIN.

The dissolution of the British Parliament, announced in both houses on Monday, the 8th inst., is another proof of the consummate skill of Lord Beaconsfield as a Parliamentary leader. The intention of the government was kept a profound secret till the very last moment. Not since Pitt ran down "a fox in every borough in the kingdom," was the Tory party so well disciplined for a fight as it is at this moment. most exciting that has taken place The recent elections in Liverpool since the union. At the general and Southwark have given the party election of 1874, three parties in Ireland contended for popular support. confidence, while the continued and Besides the Liberal and Conservamarked dissociation of the Liberals tive parties, a new and much more and Home Rulers must work powerful party than either appeared to the disadvantage of the in the struggle. A review of that regular Opposition. The contest contest may be of assistance in will, however, be severe, and enabling us to draw inferences for though the government may return with a majority, that majority may the coming constitutional battle. At the election of 1874, it must be rebe so diminished as to place the balance of power in the hands of the membered that the Home Rulers Home Rulers. Earl Beaconsfield's were without any well-organized letter to the Duke of Marlborough plan of campaign. They, nevertheis certainly as strong an appeal as less, succeeded in winning the two seats in each of the following could, from an imperial point of view, be pressed on the constituencies at counties: Cavan, Clare, Cork, Galway, Kilkenny, Kings, Leitrim, this juncture. Speaking of the policy of his government towards Limerick, Longford, Louth, Mayo, Ireland, he declares: "During the Meath, Queen's, Roscommon, Sligo, six years of the present administra-Tipperary and Wexford, and one tion the improvement of Ireland, seat in each of the following counand the content of our fellow-country- ties: Kerry, Kildare, Westmeath and Wicklow, carrying inall thirty-eight nen of that island have occupied the care of the Ministry, and they may seats in the rural constituencies. remember with satisfaction that in The Conservatives carried the two seats of Antrim, Armagh, Carlow, this period they have solved one of the most difficult problems connected Donegal, Dublin, Fermanagh, with its government and people, by Monaghan and Tyrone, with one establishing a system of public eduseat in each of the counties of Down, Waterford and Wicklow, a total of cation open to all classes and all creeds." After thus referring to his nineteen seats in the counties. The efforts to settle definitely one of the Liberals failed to carry the entire most vital of the domestic concerns representation of any county except of Ireland, in which it must be con-Londonderry, and obtained a seat in ceded he achieved no small success. each of the following counties only: the Premier alludes to the question Down, Kerry, Kildare and Waterof Home Rule, "Nevertheless," he ford, making but six seats secured proceeds, "a danger, in its ultimate by that party out of the entire Irish results scarcely less disastrous than county representation. The Borough representation gave a still larger pestilence or famine, and which now engages your Excellency's anxious preponderance to the Home Rulers, attention, distracts that country. A who carried both seats in the cities of portion of its population is attempt- Cork, Galway, Limerick and Watering to sever the constitutional tie ford, one of the metropolitan seats, which unites it to Great Britain, and and the towns of Athlone, Carlow. that bond which has favored the Clomnel, Drogheda, Dundalk, Dunpower and prosperity of both. It is garvan, Ennis, Kinsale, Mallow, New to be hoped all men of light and Ross, Wexford and Youghal each learning will resist this destructive sending one member to Parliament. doctrine." The noble lord then The Liberals were successful in the adroitly attempts to fasten on the towns of Bandon, Carrickfergus, Liberal party a latent sympathy Coleraine, Dungannon, Kilkenny, with the Home Rulers. " There are Newry and Tralee, each with one some," these are his exact words, "who challenge the expediency of the imperial character of this realm. Having attempted and may perhaps now recognize in the

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this ineffable blessing cannot be ob- in this Parliament will not unlikely mentation of rhetoric, but did not lasting service by sparing France tained by the passive principles of fall into Conservative hands in April, the less favorably impress and con- the disgrace of again becoming an non-interference. Peace rests on the presence, not to say the ascendancy, of England in the councils of Europe." The Times says of the Tenant Right. As to the towns now brethren at home. As it was pertin-Premier's letter, that there can be no doubt that for some important reasons, it constitutes a very forcible Newry are almost sure prey for the through any inherent fault of Irishappeal. "Recent elections have Tories, while Bandon, Kilkenny and men themselves, that they suffer so shown that at this moment, on the Tralee will almost as certainly fall much in Ireland. Their suffering, mere issue of foreign and imperial under the control of the Home Rule policy, the government may fairly count on the support of public opinion. The Liberal party during tionally governed countries, to the last few years have made such attempt to forecast the result in the but to the system by which they are fatal errors that it may almost be coming contest, but judging from governed. For, as that same gentlesaid of them that they have left no present indications we are inclined further faults to be committed by to the opinion that the Home Rule them." This latter statement, coming from a journal formerly in symcarry seventy or seventy-five seats and self-government, they are behind pathy with the Liberals, is certainly in Ireland, leaving the remainder to a strong impeachment of the course the Conservatives and the Liberals. pursued by that party. The Daily The Home Rulers have achieved a News, on the other hand, thus sumgreat moral victory in forcing the marily deals with Lord Beacons-British Premier to make the quesfield's letter: "A more bold, intion one of the issues in the coming definite, and unsatisfactory address election. It will in consequence rewas never issued by a party leader ceive more attention than ever the on the eve of a great constitutional kindred question of repeal received struggle. This reticence may interfrom the British public in the days agitation. But with such a change pret, and be interpreted by the barof O'Connell. What may be the renness of Lord Beaconsfield's adoutcome of the agitation, and of ministration in all useful legislation. this great contest face to face with No ministry of modern times has which the people of Great Britain spent six legislative years to so now are, no man can tell. That it little purpose; but Lord Beaconsfield may result in a full measure of civil, Parnell's mission, while not attended would probably spend another six religious and educational liberty for years, if the country should give him Ireland is the firm hope of the Irish a chance, in creating agitation and population of Canada, and we doubt disturbance abroad to call off attennot of the vast majority of the tion from needed reforms at home." readers of the RECORD. While the contest in England will be severe, it will in Ireland be the

MR. SHAW'S ADDRESS.

The address of Mr. Shaw, Home Rule member for Cork, has been issued. This distinguished gentlenan who was elected by the Home Rule party to succeed Mr. Butt; is a man whose views command respect and attention in and out of Parliament. A large landholder, an enemy of sedition in every guise, a friend of Irish progress and a determined supporter of the Home Rule principles defined by Mr. Butt, his utterances will receive from all classes in Ireland that tuli and respectful consideration which may be said to precede conviction. In his address to the electors of the great constituency which by an unanimous vote sent him in 1874 to the Imperial Parliament, he denounces the Beaconsfield manifesto and accuses the government of systematic neglect of Ireland. No ground of impeachment against the ministry could be stronger than the latter charge for which Mr. Shaw must have ample reason. If we except their measures on education, the government have done little or nothing for Ireland, their measures were a step in advance of anything their Whig predecessors were prepared to do, but they certainly fell far short of the just and reasonable expectations of the Irish people. ,We have no doubt whatever of Mr. Shaw's triumphant return for his old constituency. His presence in the House of Commons will give dignity and strength to the advocacy of the cause he has already done so much to promote. With sixty or seventy such representatives, the true public opinion of Ireland could not be safely ignored at Westminster.

while Kerry, Kildare and Waterford | vince his auditory. The Irish people | instrument of repression and tyranny will almost without doubt give their of Canada take a deep interest in all towards the church. The action of and the consequent inferiority of buted not to the people themselves, man pointed out, here in America, where Irishmen and their descendmajesty as President of the Chamno other race in progress, refinement, and education. The Montreal meeting may be justly looked on as a vigorous protest on the part of the Irish in Canada against the present system of land tenure in Ireland. Without a radical change in that system little of permanent good can

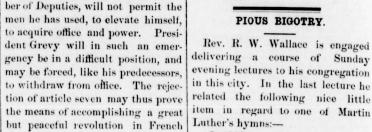
be expected to flow from the present as that proposed by Mr. Bright, politics, a revolution in the interests Ireland would soon have a peasant propriety, a credit to the Irish race

THE PRESS AND THE PRIEST-HOOD.

Recent events have shown Cathowith perhaps all the success desirable, has left on the public mind of lies how small a measure of justice and truth-or, rather, how large a America impressions tavorable to the measure of injustice and untruthgreat cause he represents, which time cannot eradicate, nor prejudice they may expect from the Protestant press of the country in any efface. Vainly was the cry of commatter where the latter can, by munism raised to detach from him the sympathies of the law-abiding any manner, drag down the name of a Catholic priest to infamy. The public in the United States. No one who heard him could fail to perlicentious scribes who do the work of editing, corresponding, and interceive that his views are not identical with socialism. He is the friend viewing, all of whom, with very few exceptions, belong to some one or of social order based on individual security, without which no order other of the secret societies so hostile to Catholicism-many of whom are can subsist. He is the advocate of devoid of education, but sustained by that form of government for Britain which has achieved such happy rebrazen-faced audacity-fairly gloat over any incident wherein they can sults in Canada and the neighboring States. To him must certainly be in their own estimation connect the ascribed the credit of being mainly Catholic church with a clerical instrumental in forcing Lord Beaconsfield to go to the country on the ately very rare in the Catholic issue of Imperialism versus Home church, but whenever they occur Rule. He will during the coming elections have every opportunity to offending ones. The church deals show that tact, discernment, and summarily and severely with such industry, so essential to a leader of the human infirmities which genor men. He has reached the crisis in his life. He has the best wishes of the Irish people of Canada, that his leadership at this remarkable crisis

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out a blow being struck, while formerly these same celebrations were fruitful causes of rancor and discord for weeks, and sometimes months whole strength to Home Rule and matters affecting the welfare of their M. Dufaure, M. Jules Simon, and every year. For all this the Cathoother leading republicans, in oppos- lic priesthood ask no public com represented by Liberals, Carrick- ently stated by the learned chairman ing a measure devised solely in the mendation from the press of the fergus, Coleraine, Dungannon and of the Toronto meeting, it is not interests of irreligion, demands the country. They ask for justice, they ask that none of their body be imcommendation and enlists the esteem of all friends of order. The threat- pugned as a criminal for dischargened action of M. de Freycinct will ing an undoubted public duty, and be taken at its proper worth, that of they sincerely trust that whensoever party. It were very difficult, so un- their country in every walk of pro- an empty menace. An early resigna- any one amongst them be charged certain are elections in all constitu- gress and civilization, must be attri- tion of the cabinet will not surprise with a grave crime, the charge may us. But, who will succeed to the not be made the occasion of covert sneers at a body to which the whole reins of power? The extreme radical wing may demand some consid- country owes so much in the preservation of order, the promotion of eration for past services and insist on its share of portfolios. But M. harmony, and the perpetuation of and Tenant Right candidates will ants enjoy the advantages of freedom Gambetta, now enthroned in awful that good feeling so essential to true social happiness.



Luther's hymns:-"In 1529 some Romish priests were preaching at Lubeck, and inveighing fiercely against the reformed doctrines, when two boys struck up one of Luther's hymns, "O God from heaven now behold," and the whole assembly joined as with one voice; and whenever the priest would return to the attack the congregation would answer him and drown his voice by singing another hymn. They were too much for the caustic preacher. And so I have come to God's house with a heart pained and disturbed by my week's reading, with faith trembling and argument

PIOUS BIGOTRY.

weakened, but as I have joined you in singing "Nearer my God to Thee," or "Jesus, Lover of my Soul," I have found that the hymns were too much for my doubts, and these fled away before the song. And so Christianity is not imperilled while her music is full of Christ.'

This may all be true, every word of it, but we are under the impression Martin must have written this hymn before he cast aside his monk's habit, for he certainly would not feel like singing, "O! God from scandal. Such scandals are fortun- beaven, now behold," some of the saying and doings of his after life. If the Rev. Mr. Wallace's heart is Catholics do not make beroes of the pained and disturbed after a whole week's reading, there will not be much benefit derived from his singoffenders. Catholics deeply regret ing "Nearer, my God, to Thee," unless he exhibits a larger measure ate such offences, but will not on any of charity towards his fellowaccount intervene to prevent the christians, and avoids inculcating a ends of justice being reached in any spirit of bigotry among his congregation. But why was his heart such case. It is not, indeed, in cases wherein offences of a grave nature pained and disturbed after his week's are established-and we are, we must reading? Why, again, was his say-and gladly do we say itfaith trembling and his arguments ignorant of any such offences being weakened? Well, it matters very fastened on members of the Catholic little, at all events. We feel glad clergy in this country-that Cathothat the hymns were too much for lies complain of a display of vulgar his doubts. We hope the hymns will likewise prove too much for his bigotry, in the time to come.

FRIDAY. M

A ONE-S

Our neighb poses to give items every w proper. But i never a compl about the Ca religious depa cuse this mon purporting to Protestant de week's budget of the falling priest in Balt. took place so considered su the religious ness is thoug Then we have MacNamara's course a religious per away off in Editor of the try and let us a list of your stantly embra We know it you might pe account of events. And religious per no need of g home-no ne outside the co good little o cover a larg religious bigo and as much will allowpride themse Christians. BIGOTE

A Presbyt Toronto rece that to Ire mainly due among the The Toront paper, adm bake to thi which should lesson long t a remarkabl this Irish qu the Presbyt and clerical. almost the brought rel We are not Their system narrow, an tracted by t within white mitted to m that they a bute every countries to terianism.

of true liberty and social order. the world over, and a source of strength to the government. Mr.

MR. PARNELL IN CANADA.

Brief as was the stay of this dis- Ferry ha, in consequence of the tinguished Irishman in Canada, it rejection of his favorite clause, was long enough to impress us favor- thrown up the seals of office, while ably in regard of one so cruelly mis- M. de Freycinct has declared that represented, and to impress him the executive will now be obliged to the benefit of that self-government existing against the Jesuits. If metropolitan seats, and one member accorded Mr. Parnell in the city of article just rejected. The Ministry for each of the boroughs of Armagh, Toronto was a credit to that city; found itself unable to carry out its failed to enfeeble our colonies by Downpatrick, Enniskillen, Lisburn, but of the reception in Montreal we irreligious designs without an extheir policy of decomposition, they Londonderry and Portarlington. In must say that it was a credit to all pression of opinion, such as was redom a mode which will not only ac- memorable ever fought in Ireland, that Mr. Parnell himself was free to legislation to suppress Catholic policy, he speaks thus pointedly: Conservative parties. The Liberals a genuine large-hearted welcome. attempt to "humiliate religion and "The power of England and the have no organization in Ireland, and His speeches, instead of being the in- violate liberty," will, we trust, open liarly the interest of our own. But the one for Down held by Liberals the graces of oratory and the orna- Senate has done religion a festivals now pass away almost with- must in all cases be given.

in the affairs of Ireland and his own. may redound to the lasting advantage of the people whose cause he champions and to the honor of himself and his trusted supporters.

THE REJECTION OF ARTICLE SEVEN.

fanaticism on the part of the infidel The French Senate has, contrary to expectation, rejected the famous and Protestant press of the country. article seven of the Ferry education What we complain of is the desire so bill by a majority of 148 to 129. M. manifested of distorting the motives Dufaure opposed the clause and and misrepresenting the actions of described the bill as despotic and Catholic priests even in cases wherein calculated to humiliate religion and their influence for good is so much violate liberty. This statement from felt as to merit for them the lasting a statesman so eminently republican, gratitude of all law-abiding members in the true sense of that term, must of society. The Catholic clergy have have produced a profound impresaccomplished more in Canada in the sion on the chamber. The defeat is interests of peace, order, and good terrible humiliation for the blatant will outside their actual spiritual radical element which has thus far ministrations, than all the magissustained M. de Freycinct's cabinet trates and constables of the Proin its attacks on the church. M. vince combined. Go to any place you will in the humble regions of Ontario and Quebec, where utter lawlessness prevailed despite all the efforts of the secular officials, and you will find all classes of citizens speak favorably with a people who enjoy enforce the very severe laws already in terms of highest commendation of the influence of the Catholic clergy, member. The Conservatives won he is seeking to procure for the such laws could be enforced, why go very often justly and prudently both seats in Belfast, one of the people of Ireland. The reception to so much trouble to carry the exercised in the interests of peace and good order. When, in many instances, within our own recollection and knowledge, bloodshed involving lasting quarrels was thus the coming contest, destined, as we Canada. So great was the enthu- quired in the passage of the proposed avoided, peace was established by disintegration of the United King- have already said, to be the most siam manifested in the latter city, article, and therefore sought new this same praiseworthy intervention, and that not a peace of a momentary complish but precipitate their pur- the struggle will be almost wholly admit, that he had not in any city teaching in France. They have character, but a peace which no pose." On the question of his foreign restricted to the Home Rule and of America been received with such signally failed, but their determined further ebullition of angry feeling has been able to shake. In certain districts, also, where Orange and peace of Europe will largely depend will in most cases throw in their flammatory and ill-connected the eyes of French Catholics to the Green disturbances were so often a on the verdict of the country. Her strength with the ministerial candi- harangues they were represented to necessity of united and determined cause of anger and rioting, this same Majesty's present Ministers have dates. In any case, their hold in be on the other side, were in Canada action at the polls to wrest power influence was at hand to restore hitherto been enabled to secure that both the county and town seats now models of calm statement, moderate from the hands of the godless harmony between the rival parties. peace so necessary to the welfare of held by them is very precarious. expression, and dignified argumenta- and unprincipled politicians who How well it has succeeded we now all civilized countries and so pecu- The two seats for Londonderry and tion. They were, indeed, devoid of now rule France. The French know, by the fast that the Orange



A Toronto religious paper says that the unfortunate priest Father MacNamara, "is still guiding the movement in Boston, and addressed a large audience in the Music Hall." We are also told that he "called upon Irishmen to free themselves from the fetters of the Romish Church, and to establish a worship of God divorced from the priesthood and formulas of a Church controlled by an Italian Pope and priesthood." In the same column our cotemporary makes reference to quite a Romish revival expected to take place among very high churchmen in England. Now, why not advise Father MacNamara to go over to England and address the wealth and intelligence of that country, which is fast wending its way to "the formulas of a church controlled by an Italian Pope and priesthood." The little army engaged in fighting for the cause for which our friend offers up his fervent prayers, is busily engaged amongst a few unworthy stragglers from the Pope's camp, while the main forces of Protestantism are voluntarily surrendering themselves to that "church controlled by an Italian Pope," and on which the divine. marks are so plainly visible.

COBRESPONDENTS should bear in mind that we cannot insert anonymous communications. The name of the writer An organ published i the same se namesake, a the Catholic

We must

justice of sta cause of Irela the First of into the Nor the lands out Scotch follo Undertakers. there in the statue which and the O' O'Donnels, t and gallant 1 of Ulster, w Connemara, shout of "hhow the foul James "plan in the North his Presbyte province of Catholics fr built and fertilized. that enriche Antrim or] before a Pre the land to found in the manufactur to the rest o facture, and may use a James surre else in Irela amongst his

> IN AN in Montreal. conduct of the follow think the excellent assisted r never an money set columns a tions-in a my tool a not come would ha hence I th my heart. you, as th Canadian proper to its repreplace in o you say a

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A ONE-SIDED COLUMN.

Our neighbor the Advertiser purposes to give a column of religious items every week. This is eminently proper. But it seems strange that never a complimentary word appears about the Catholic church in this religious department. We could excuse this more readily in a paper purporting to be the organ of some Protestant denomination. In last week's budget we have an account of the falling away of an unfortunate priest in Baltimore, an event which population is filling up this vast took place some months since, but considered such palatable food for the religious column that its staleness is thought to be no drawback. Then we have a tit-bit about Father MacNamara's movement, and of abroad. Hitherto the means of course a wind-up piece about religious persecution in Austriaaway off in Austria. Now, Mr. Editor of the religious column, do try and let us have once in a while a list of your minsters who are constantly embracing the Catholic faith. We know it will be quite a task, but you might perhaps find room for an account of some of them, at all events. And if you want to expose decapitation of Chicago, and its own religious persecution, there will be no need of going so far away from home-no necessity, even, for going outside the corporation bounds of the good little city of London-to discover a large amount of genuine

BIGOTED EVERYWHERE.

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A Presbyterian paper published in cern to Canadians whether St. Paul Toronto recently made the assertion that to Ireland's Catholicity was mainly due the present distress among the people of that country. The Toronto National, a secular paper, administered a scathing re- an all-rail route with Lake Superior, buke to this narrow-minded bigot, which should serve to teach him a lesson long to be remembered. It is a remarkable fact in connection with this Irish question that members of the Presbyterian church, both lay and clerical, have been the first and almost the only persons who have brought religion into the question. We are not much astonished at this. Their system of religious belief is so narrow, and their minds so contracted by the cold and callous circle within which they are only permitted to move and have their being, that they are predisposed to attribute every misfortune in all countries to the absence of Presbyterianism.

The rivalry between the cities of St. Paul and Chicago, for the control North-west, gives Canadians an op-

A CHANCE FOR CANADA.

portunity of indulging hopes which may not, we trust, prove delusive. We have in our North-western territories one of the largest unbroken fertile belts of land in the world. Year after year-or, to speak with more precision, month after montha hardy, vigorous and progressive tract of country. With a soil so prolific, these pioneers of civilization are enabled to raise wheat enough not only for themselves, but immense quantities for transportation communication with Manitoba was so very limited, and for an extensive trade so very impracticable, that any surplus of wheat was of no profit to the agriculturist, the home market being literally drugged. The opening of the Pembina Branch of the Pacific has given Manitoba an outlet to St. Paul. The latter city now contemplates nothing less than the instalment into the position of mistress of the immense grain trade of the west. Without the trade of our Northwest, and without a large amount of control over our Pacific Railway, it were utterly impossible will allow—amongst people who pride themselves on being exemplary Christians. as that now looming up, by the most powerful capitalists of New York. It were in our opinion of little conor Chicago control the trade of the American west. But the trade of our Northwest should be placed in Canadian hands. The early connec-

tion of the Province of Manitoba by would, until such time as the new road could be connected with the Quebec, give great impetus to the Canadian merchant marine in the western lakes, an impetus which might in fact build up in our inland waters a carrying trade of a permanent character. Canada has too long been at the mercy of Americans in regard of railway facilities. We see that at the present moment three four great roads, the Grand Trunk. the Canada Southern and the Great Western, have termini in the United States, and do for Brother Jonathan do, Again, at Montreal the

culminates in incendiarism and any other. We trust, in any case, for bloodshed. The peace of the colony the good reputation of the American of the great carrying trade of the States who hope to secure personal ating. We trust that, however slowly he may proceed, Senor ing true reform for Cuba, and we in eliminating an element of weakness and of distraction from the body politic by conceding to Cuba a just share of influence in the management of her own local affairs. Cuba has suffered a good deal from civil war, but her position to-day, compared with that of any of the Spanish American republics, of Central or Southern America, reflects credit on the Spanish Government, which amid great difficulties has suceeded in keeping secure the life and property of its Cuban subjects, while anarchy prevails in many, and disorder never abandons some of these republics. Cuba has, if we make exception of a few insurrectionary districts, enjoyed comparative immunity from the troubles which afflict so many sister States. While results so satisfactory can be shown, we see no reason why Cuba should dissolve her connection with the mother country.

M. DE LESSEPS.

This distinguished man, who has already done so much in furthering practical progress in our times, and who proposes to do yet much more in the same direction, binding the nations of the world together by an identity of interests, has, we perceive, arrived in New York. His projected scheme of a canal at Panama has given rise to some discussion in the United States, in which threats of enforcing the Monroe doctrine, railway systems of Ontario and and of resisting the interference of foreign nations on the continent of America, were brought into service. We cannot see what the American Government can do to prevent French and British capitalists from investing their means in the construction of a canal through the territory of a state entirely independent of the American republic. The American nation has no more right to interfere with matters on the Isthmus of Darien, than the French or British nations have with what many of his own roads could the elevated railroads in the City of New York. If the American peopl have any representations to make concerning the rights of its merchant navy, as affected by the construction of the proposed canal, these representations will, we make no doubt, be well received by the other nations interested. But to threaten armed resistance to the construction of the canal is braggadocio pure and simple. It can have but one effect, that of bringing universal contempt on the American people. We are sorry to see so respectable a name as that of Senator Bayard, of Deleware, associated with a resolution of the American Senate reaffirming the principles of the Monroe doctrine. The resolutions of the American Senate are always received with respect abroad, but that respected body should remember that there is but one step from the sublime to the ridiculous, and that that step is made when it places itself in the ab-surd attitude of defying the nations ridiculous, and that that step is surd attitude of defying the nations of Europe to do that which it pro-poses in another way to have the American people themselves accomplish. We trust that M. de Lesseps while in New York will take occursion to make hencem the surd attitude of defying the nations take occasion to make known the merits of the project with which he feel at his well-earned dignity and prois identified to the citizens of that great commercial city. He can have no difficulty in assuring the people of New York that the scheme of constructing the canal at Panama is ways prove a source of weakness to not intended to injure the commercial interests of their city. New York has long controlled the steam- Irish Catholics of Canada. ship communication with the Pacific an efficient system of local self- coast. The opening of a canal will the Black Rod would have attempted to government, might be made a source simply facilitate that communica- cast a fling upon the Irish Catholic of wealth and strength to the parent tion, and if these citizens and capi- members of the Civil Service. If the state. At present, owing to the talists of New York interested in fact be as stated in the Pilot Mr.Kimmany abuses, engendered by the maintaining the control now enjoyed system of government prevailing by their city therein, there can be ing in a horsepond has been found, in bythere, it is not difficult for the agents no doubt that the scheme of M. de gone days, an efficacious remedy against

is constantly disturbed by adven- people, and the city of New York in turers from Mexico and the United particular, that M. de Lesseps will not be made the butt of offensive aggrandizement as a result of the braggadocio, or of empty threatencommotions they succeed in origin- ings. He deserves well of America and of the world, and in every great centre of human progress an effort Robledo may succeed in accomplish- should be made to show marked respect to a man who gives so much should be glad to learn that the of his time, so much of his energy Spanish Government had succeeded and of his intelligence to further the interests of humanity at large. The Americans have given from time to time brilliant receptions to foreign potentates and political refugees. They could not now better display their hospitality than by honoring a person so thoroughly devoted to the interests of man as M. de Lesseps.

THE IRISH IN CANADA.

We find the following in the Boston Pilot of 6th instant. Our contemporary avs:-

One of the most intelligent and influential Irishmen in Canada writes from Ottawa, as follows, to the *Pilot:—*

I observe, from time to time, some severe strictures on Canada and Canadians in the columns of the *Pilot*. Without entering into any discussion upon the merits of your views, I would venture to say that, had you a practical experience of our form of Government and its opera-tion, you would modify your opinions and deal more leniently with the Dominion and deal more remently with the Dominion and its belongings. There, are in Canada upwards of three hundred thousand Irish Catholics and their descendents, who, I as-Catholes and their descendents, who, I as-sureyou, are perfectly contented and happy. They highly appreciate the Government under which they live, and would not be willing to exchange it for that of any other country that I know of. And where-

fore should they? Here we enjoy com-plete civil and religious liberty; we have our separate schools, supported, in part, from the public funds; Catholic chaplains from the public funds; Catholic chaplains are appointed and salaried in such of our public institutions as require their constant ministration; while from none are they ex-cluded or prevented from discharging their clerical functions; we create and expend our own revenue, make our own laws, and control our own affoirs with absolute and control our own affairs, with absolute exemption from interference, it may be fairly said, on the part of the Imperial Government.

What more could a reasonable man There is not an intelligent Irishwant? man living, who loves Ireland, that should not be satisfied and delighted with the same government for that sorely oppressed and afflicted country. Would to God that Ireland, to-day, were as well governed

This little digression I considered some-This fittle digression 1 considered some what necessary, in order to try and con-ciliate your future good opinion, upon which I, in common with a large number of your readers in Canada, set high store. In connection with the opening of the Dominion Parliament, I may mention that cards to the floor and dress gallery are issued to obtain admittance. The cards are distributed by the usher of the Black are distributed by the usher of the Black Rod, to those authorized by the govern-ment to receive them, and whose names are on his list. The usher, M. Kimber, though a French Canadian, appears to entertain a strong prejudice to Irish Cath-olics-more so than he does to our Orange compatients. compatriots. There are a number of Irish Catholic gentlemen in the public service whose official position entitles them to the courtesy of having a card of invitation to the tesy of having a card of invitation to the floor or gallery extended to them. This act has been always performed grudgingly and with bad grace by the Black Rod. It is the rule for the usher to send a correct list of all the ladies, who had been invited, to the city papers for publication. On the present occasion, the little usher in-dulged his little spleen by violating a fixed rule in omitting the names of the wives and daughters of every Irish Cath-olic gentleman holding an official position olic gentleman holding an official position olic gentleman holding an official position and entitled to receive cards at the seat of government, though, in point of res-pectability, social status and breeding, the ladies upon whom this attempted slight has been thrown by the Black Rod are the equals, at least, of any one of those whose names appeared in the *Court Journal*. I notice this malevolence of M. Kimber in the *Black* and difficulty and in the Pilot, because of the difficulty and delicacy of having it done in an Ottawa It is a small business altogether, vastly his superiors.

paper. It is a small business altogetner, and deserving only contempt, were it not a question of studied insult by a "Jack in Office" to the nutionality of Irishmen, shore of Lake Huron, hundreds of whom he converted and baptized. His super-

EDITORIAL NOTES.

Hon. L. H. Holton died in Ottawa, of ease, on Saturday night

WM. SHAW, the Home Ruler, and a man of very moderate views, denounces Beaconsfield's manifesto as a lying, insulting missive, an opinion which will be largely coinsided with in both kingdoms.

A MISSION was held in Father Corcor-A MISSION was held in Father Coreor-an's parishes, commencing Monday last, including the churches of Parkhill and Williams. The mission was conducted by Rev. Fathers Connolly, O'Keefe and Kelly. Large numbers approached holy communion, and the results of the exer-cises are such as to bring comfort to the minds of the popular parish priest, the two fathers who took charge of the mis-sion and the people under their spiritual care. Not in Canada can be found a more staunch and exemulary body of more staunch and exemplary body of Catholics than those living in the Townships of Williams.

HON. MR. GLADSTONE'S address to the electors of Mid-lothian says: "In the electors of And-Johnan says: "In the election cering address issued by Lord Beaconsfield an attempt is made to work upon your fears by dark allusions to the repeal of the union and the abandon-ment of the colonies. Those who en-dangered the union with Ireland were the party that maintained there the alien aburgh uniust laws and fear-blue in church, unjust land laws and franchise inferior to ours. As to the colonies, the Liberal administrations gave them perpetual responsible Governments, under-took to defend Canada with the whole strength of the Empire, and organized a great scheme for the uniting of several settlements of British North America settlements of British North America into one Dominion. The present Ministry neglected home legislation, aggravated public distress by continued shocks to confidence, and augmented public expenditure abroad.

THE Sarnia town council has become noteworthy by refusing a grant of \$300 to the Irish Relief Fund. In former times they readily gave a grant to the Lanca-shire Relief Fund, as well as to Chicago and St. John's, N. B. The matter was brought before the honorable body by brought before the honorable body by some of the most prominent men of the town. Jehn Davis, one of the councillors, felt very nervous lest he might be taking unwarrantable liberties with the peoples' money, and he was supported by the other nervous members, who voted the resolu-tion down. Messrs. Keays and Watson, the mover and seconder, were the only persons who voted for the grant. The Observer administers a rebuke to the coun-cil which will be considered well-deserved well thered minded man. We are sorry by all liberal-minded men. We are sorry our cotemporary did not give us the names of all who voted nay. We would like to publish them, and perhaps the We

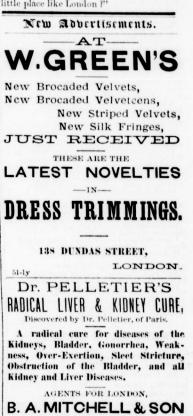
make use of them for future reference THE Home Rule Confederation hav

issued the following manifesto. The newspapers call it a violent document but on comparison it will be found that the utterances of the premier which have called it forth are by far more violent and ill-tempered, as well as uncalled for:-"Lord Beaconstield has issued in the guise of a letter to the Viceroy of Ireland a declaration of war upon your country and your friends. The Ministry is seeking to obtain a renewed term of office by sowing dissension and hatred between Englishmen and Irishmen, and Beaconsfield's vicious manifesto directly appeals to the worst passions and prejudices for the purpose of stirring up Englishmen against Irish nationality. The Ministry neither knows nor cares how to relieve

power which has struck such deep roots nto the hearts of men.

5

WHERE will the secret society business end? Almost every week some new combination of grips and passwords springs into excistance. From a list recently published in one of our city papers, we find that there are Masons, Odd Fel-lows, Knights of Pythias, Knights of Malta, Foresters of several kinds and sizes, Shepherds, Temperance, Orangers of every hue, Workingmen, Maccabees, Knights of Columbia & duration, America Territoria hue, Workingmen, Maccabees, Knights of Columbia's Adoption, American Legion of Honor, Royal Arcanium, Sons of Liberty, and—we would like to go on, but our space is limited. "The 15 Puzzle" will probably be the next one. A correspond-ent of the Advertiser, signing himself "Constant Reader," thus bewails the growth of so more continue to the growth of so many societies which he evidently considers are becoming a power which will be productive of much harm and very little good. "I was astonished to e by your paper that there were nearly ighly secret societies in this little London ! cannot make out what they all exist for. I cannot make out what they all exist for. One thing is certain—they must use up **a** lot of money for fees, regalia, rent, fuel, light, documents, and dear knows what. And how much effort and thought and energy they absorb that might be devoted to business, to study, to lonely wives and neglected children'. We hear men saying they cannot afford to marry, but it seems they can afford to lavish their money on secret societies. We hear of women and secret societies. We hear of women and children who seldom see their husbands or fathers of an evening, and we now know where the latter are. We hear complaints that the prayer meetings and even busi-ness meetings of the church are attended ness meetings of the church are attended chiefly by women. The men, 1 suppose, are in attendance at their societies. I would like some admirer of these institutions to tell me what adequate benefit either individuals or the public as a whole get from having eighty secret societies in a little place like London ?"



144 Dundas Street west, north side. NEW MERCHANT TAILORING

BUSINESS.

An organ of this denomination published in Baltimore, puts forth the same sentiments as its Toronto namesake, and is thus dealt with by the Catholic Mirror of that city:

We must do the *Presbyterian* the full justice of stating that his idea as to the cause of Ireland's woes is as old as James cause of Ireland's woes is as old as James the First of England, who sent his armies into the North of Ireland, and parcelled the lands out for a hungry tribe of his Scotch followers, termed by the law, Undertakers. They were "planted" there in the expressive terms of the statue which drove out the Catholic Irish; and the O'Neills the O'Dochertys, the and the O'Neills, the O'Doghertys, the O'Donnels, the McGuires and their brave and gallant people, from the fertile plains of Ulster, were hunted into the wilds of Connemara, to the pleasing Presbyterian shout of "h-ll or Connaught." This was shout of "h-ll or Connaught." This was how the foul-mouthed and foul-mannered James "planted" the Protestant religion in the North of Ireland. He "planted" his Presbyterian Lowlanders in the richest province of Ireland by dragging the Catholics from the homes they had built and the homes they had fertilized. It was not Presbyteri nism that enriched the plains of Derry or Antrim or Down. They were enriched before a Presbyterian dare set his nose in the land to claim an inch of it. They found in the old Catholic towns, too, the manufacture in which Ireland is superior manufacture in which Ireland is superior to the rest of the world, the linen manu-facture, and they " froze on to it," if we facture, and they "froze on to it," if we may use a vulgar but expressive phrase. James surrounded its prisuit unywhere else in Ireland with penalties, to keep it amongst his Protestant undertakers.

IN AN interview with a reporter in Montreal. Mr. Parnell hit off the conduct of James Gordon Bennett in the following unique style:---"I think the New York Herald a most excellent paper, and I think it has assisted me in a degree which I never anticipated. I count the money sent to Ireland through its columns as through my own exer-tions—in a word, I count the Herald my tool and my servant. If I had not come to America, the Herald would have started no fund, and hence I thank it from the bottom of my heart. Hence, also, I request of you, as the representative of an Irish Canadian journal which thinks proper to endorse my views, to give its representative here present place in one of the carriages which you say are prepared for our reception.

Grand Trunk divests trade from Canada to Portland, in the State of Maine. It is now time for Canadians to resolve that Canadian wealth,

Canadian energy, and Canadian enterprise will not be expended to build up the interests of St. Paul or Chicago, Detroit, Buffalo or Portland. We have our own cities of Winnipeg, Toronto, Montreal, Quebec and Halifax, each with many claims on the consideration of our government. We hold that the time has now come when Parliament should. profiting by the rivalries of American cities, afford such opportunities as legislation can afford to secure an unbroken system of communication through Canadian territory with the Northwest. This is the only chance that now offers for Canada to become truly Canadian-attentive to its own interests, and determined to promote its own progress.

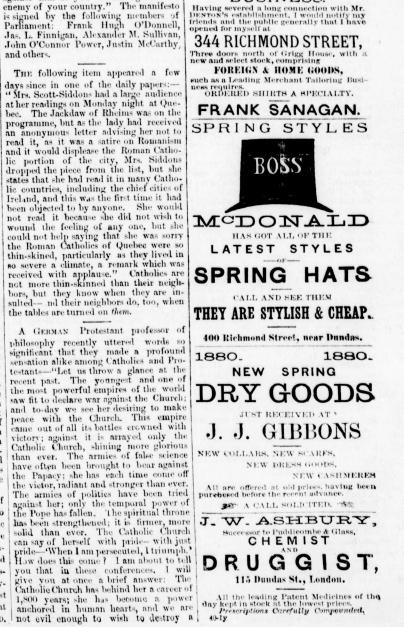


In the Spanish Cortes, Senor Robledo, Minister of the Interior, recently informed the deputies that reforms in Cuba would have to be proceeded with slowly, lest any confusion might arise through precipitation. This is a statesmanlike view of the situation. But we fear that the present mode of governing Cuba, directly from Spain, will althe colony and of annoyance to the mother country. Cuba is a country of great natural resources, and with of Republican secret organizations to foment ill-feeling, which usually advance such a purpose as well as attributed to the Black Rod, -ED. RECORD.

human labors amongst our plague and fever-stricken people in the famine years We are rather surprised the Usher of ber should be reprimanded in a marked manner by his superiors. A good sous-

distressed fellow-countrymen Beaconsfield's foreign policy has been an inglorious and disastrous failure. Vote against him as you would against an enemy of your country." The manifesto is signed by the following members of Parliament: Frank Hugh O'Donnell, Jas. L. Finnigan, Alexander M. Sullivan, John O'Connor Power, Justin McCarthy and others.

the tables are turned on them.



THE CATHOLIG REGORD.

A Shamrock from the Irish Shore.

ON RECEIVING A SHAMROCK IN A LETTER FROM IRELAND.

8

Denis Flore

Denis Florina Jacoby St. 1. 8 O postman, speed thy tardy gait, Go quicker round from door to door ! For thee! twatch, for thee l wait, Like many a weary wanderer more, Thou bringest news of bale and bilss, "Some life begun, some life well o'er. He stops! he rings! O heaven! what's this ' A shamrock from the Irish shore!

Dear emblem of my native land. By fresh fond words kept fresh and green; The pressure of an unfeit hand. The kisses of a lip unseen, A throb from my dead mother's heart, My father's smile revived once more. Oh, youth ; oh. love; thou art, Sweet Shamrock from the Irish shore.

Enchanter, with thy wand of power Thou mak'st the past be present still,— The emerald lawn, the lime-leaved bower, The circling shore, the sunlit hill; The grass, in winter's wintriest hours By dewy datsies dimpled o'er, Bafrhiding, 'neath their trembling iflowers, The shamrock of the Irlsh shore.

And thus, wher'er my footsteps strayed, By queenly Florence, kingly Rome. By Padua's long and lone arcade, By Jschia's fires and Adria's foam. By Spezia's fatal waves, that kissed My poet sailing calmly o'er; By all, by each, I mourned and missed The shamrock of the Irish shore.

I saw the palm-tree stand aloof, Irresolute 'twixt the sand and sea; Isaw upon the trellised roof Onispread the wine that was to be; A giant-flowered and glorious tree, I saw the tall magnolia soar; But there, even there, I longed for thee, Poor shamrock of the Irish shore.

Now on the ramparts of Boulogne, As intery by the lonely Rance, At evening, as I watched the sun. I look, I dream. Can this be France? Not Albion's cliffs, how near they be, He scens to love to linger o'er; But gilds, by a remoter sea, The shamrock of the Irish shore.

I'm with him in that wholesome clime, That fruitful soil, that verdurous sod, Where hearts unstained by vulgar crime Have still a simple faith in God. Hearts that in pleasure and in pain, The more they're trod rebound the more, Like thee, when wet with heaven's own rain, O shamrock of the Irish shore !

Memorial of my native land, True emblem of my land and race, Thy small and tender leaves expand, But only in thy native place; Thou needest for thyself and seed Soft dews around, kind sunshine o'er; Transplanted thou'rt the merest weed, O shamrock of the Irish shore !

Here on the tawny fields of France, Or in the rank red English clay, Thou showest a stronger form, perchance, A bolder front thou mayst display, More able to resist the scythe That cut so keen, so sharp before, But then thou art no more the bilthe, Bright shamrock of the Irish shore.

Ah me't o think thy seorns, thy slights, Thy trampled tears, thy nameless grave On Fredericksburg's ensanguined heights, Or by Potomac's purple wave ! Ah me't to think that power malign Thus turns thy sweet, green sap to gore; And what calm rapture might be thine, Sweet shamrock of the Irish shore.

Struggling, and yet for strife unmeet, Tue type of trustful love thou art; Thou liest the whole year at my feet, To live but one day at my heart. One day of festal pride to lie Upon the loved one's heart, what more ? Upon the loved one's heart to die. O shamrock of the Irish shore !

And shall I not return thy love? And shalt thou not, as thou shouldst, be Placed on thy son's proud heart, above The red rose or the fleur de-lis? Yes, from these heights the waters beat, I vow to press thy check once more, And lie forever at thy feet, O shamrock of the Irish shore !

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

DUBLIN.

Dr. Cameron has written a letter recom-Dr. Cameron has written a letter recom-mending rye as a substitute in many cases for potatoes as an Irish crop. A men y and Barry of Laivlin und for potatoes as an Irish crop. A man named Percy, of Leixlip, un-married, aged about 29 years, who was driving two horses attached to a boat betions. onying two horses attached to a boar be-longing to Mr. Samuel Rac, of Leixlip, when on the way from Dublin to Leixlip, on February 11th, accidentally fell into the canal and was drowned. The body, with the assistance of Mr. Keogh, the station-master, and the Lucan police, was soon The Rev. Michal Ryan, C. C., the cathe recovered. The death of Dr. O'Leary, M. P., in dral, Thurles, was present at the meeting of the Board of Guardians, on February 17th, and stated there was about 100 un-London, has caused the deepest regret among the people of Dublin, and also among his constituents in Drogheda. Dr. O'Leary has left a widow and eight young lay their case before the Board. children- the oldest only fourteen-entirely unprovided for. Mr. Richard Power, M.P., Waterford, is about drawing the attention of Parliament to the vital question of absenteeism by which the country has been so foully wronged since the Union.

an outrage which was perpetrated early on the previous morning, near the village of Castlemartyr. It appears that about half past three in the morning a shot was hait past three in the morning a snot was fired into the bedroom of a farmer named May. The discharge from the gun lodged in the furniture of the room, but did not take effect in the person for whom it was evidently intended, and the police being immediately communicated with, their inquiries led to the arrest of the two prisoners. Cox hold a farm on the estate of Mr. Fitzgerald, from which he was to be evicted, and the man May was about to become possessor. Field is a cousin of the other prisoner. Ayoung nam and young woman, Daniel and Mary Reilly, son and daughter, of a farmer living near Dunmanway, on Feb. 19th, while sitting near the fireplace in their own house, during the provalence of a violent storm, were struck by lightning and killed on the spot. fired into the bedroom of a farmer named May. The discharge from the gun lodged in the furniture of the room, but

and killed on the spot. KERRY.

There are 120 families in a state of destitution on Valentia Island, county Kerry. To add to their misery the weather is most inclement. The Listowel Local Relief Committee

passed a resolution, on Feb. 16th, expressing want of confidence in the county Committee of the Duchess of Marlcommittee of the Duchess of Mari-borough's Fund in Killarney, in con-sequence of the refusal of the latter body to extend any more relief to the parish, as they considered there was no distress there, from the small number of paupers in the workhouse, and the fact that the Guardians gave no out-door relief.

LIMERICK. A woman named Mary Anne Kelly, A woman hanted shary Anne Keity, residing at Boherbuoy, county Limerick, has died from the effects of injuries she sustained by a parafin lamp falling on her, which set fire to her clothes. The Limerick Corporation, at a special

are time to be obtained by a large majority to apply the provisions of the Artisans' Dwellings Act to Limerick, on the ground that dreumstances did not warrant them imposing any ad-

An extraordinary Presentment Sessions was held at Belmullet, for the barony of Erris, and was largely attended by justices, cesspayers, and contractors, and the town was crowded by needy country-people and unemployed laborers. A very large number of works were presented for, amounting to over £16,000; but a large number of these were rejected, and only these of the utmost utility for labor pur-poses and permanent benefit were apditional taxation on the ratepayers. A tragic affair has occurred at New-castle West, county Limerick. While a small farmer from Shanagolden, with some members of his family, were selling butter at the market, two bailiffs holding butter at the market, two bailiffs holding a decree against him, came up and took possession of the property. A row en sued, and the two parties were badly beaten by each ether. The son was taken into costody, and on his way home his father was thrown from his horse and killed on the spect poses and permanent benefit were ap-proved; so that in a week or so ample emploment will be afforded in this outof-the-way and distressed locality.

killed on the spot. On February 20th, Mr. John Ryan, a farmer residing near New Pallas, county Limerick, while returning from a wedding, was thrown from his car, owing to the horse becoming frightened, and was killed

The two young men, Matthew and Bryan Clune, who were arrested on sus-picion of having fired into Mr. Creagh's house, county Clare, on Feb. 14th, have been discharged, there not being sufficient

evidence to warrant their detention. An adjourned meeting of the Ennis Town Commissioners was held on Feb. 16th, presided over by Mr. Thomas Greene. Mr. John Cahir, merchant draper, said that to his own knowledge and that of many others, including the Catholic clergy, actual starvation existed in the town, and deaths would have taken place as a consequent result but for the private charity dispensed

TIPPERARY.

ANTRIM.

rescind a resolution passed at the previous meeting, authorising a zealous old maid, Miss A. Irwin, of Springfield, to visit the workhouse and give religious instruction to the Protestant children whenever she the leaf imported into the Province is for "Myrtle Navy" stock, this fact is official proof of the claim that the "Myrtle Navy" is made of the finest Virginia leaf. Meetings.

into Ontario. As over four-fifths of all

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT CASSOCIATION-The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Monday of every month, at the hour of s o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX WIL-son, Rec.-Sec.

Drofessional.

DR. HANAVAN, MARKET SQUARE, J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST. Office, 1101 Dundas street, between B. A. Mitchell's drug store, corner Talbot. Several shots were fired recently at

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE

Cloughanower, the property of Mr. Mc-Dermott, and several persons have been summoned to elicit information. Threatof McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 72 Dundas street. 2.1y

were also posted. Eighty police, under command of Sub-Inspectors Rogers, Roscommon, and Gib-sons, Clare, proceeded from Galway, on Feb. 17th, to assist in the execution of de-crees at Longhgeorge. They were accom-panied by Mr. McKiernan, R. M. No resistance was offered. An influential meeting has been held at 22 Dundas street. Mc DONALD, SU RGEON DEN-tors: Office-Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.19 DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Dequeen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post office. 38-1y

CL. T. CAMPBELL, M. D.-MEM-An influential meeting has been held at Roundstone, county Galway, to bring under the consideration of the Govern-Berry of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Onitario : Graduate of the Western Medical College of Ohio, and of the Homeo-pathic Medical College of Pennsylvania ; Coroner for the County of Middlescx. Office and Residence, 251 Queen's Avenue, London, Ont. Diseases of the Skin a specialty. 42-19 ment the necessity of at once procuring seed potatoes to enable the small holders to crop their lands. One of the resolutions

to crop their lands. One of the resolutions passed suggested, that in order to prevent the people from consuming the seed potatoes for food they should be cut into suitable sets, and sprinkled with lime, also that an entirely new description of Discusses of the Skin a specialty. 42.1y
 F. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Graduate of McGill University. Diseases of the Throat and Lungs a Specialty. Office Hours-From 8 a.m. to 12 a.m.; from 4 p.m. to 12 p.m. office:-No.1 Wilson Terrace, cor-ner Taibot & Maple Sts., London, ont 38-1y
 C. MUTUL & SMUTUL DA DEGENERD

SMITH & SMITH, BARRISTERS, D Attorneys, Solicitors in Chancery, etc. Office – Abbott's Block, Water street, St. Mary's, R SMITH, C. GRAYSON SMITH, E. SYDNEY SMITH 71-3m

STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE, Barrister, Attorney, Solicitor, Conveyan-cer, etc. Office-Indian Block, over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-19 70° MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE.

J. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW J. Solicitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office – Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-19

 \mathbf{H} -P. O. Box, 578 Hamilton CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHI-

ROSCOMMON.

On February 12th about 1,600 men and women from Killglass district, county Roscommon, walked to Strokestown carrying a black flag, on one side of which was inscribed, "God bless all who relieve us," and on the other "Are our gardens in Killglass again to become our grave-yards, as in '47 ?"

ening letters in extremely strong language

potatoes should be imported.

MAYO.

were also posted.

SOME "RULES OF THE ESTATE" ENFORCED IN IRELAND.

ENFORCED IN IRELAND. A correspondent of the Dablin Nation, writing Feb. 10th, shows how some Irish landlords rule their estates. The letter says:—"It may not be amiss to remind the patriotic men who are now so ably advoc ting the Irish cause in America of a few facts which may contribute in some degree to enlighten the American mind on the land system of this country. Many of the landlords in Ireland, not being satisfied with the laws enforced by the English Parliament, have instituted by-laws or rules of their own, which their their farms by ejectment. I will subjoin a few of those laws:— "1. If a tenant gives a night's lodging to any stranger, even if he be perished



O. F. SHAFER, MANUFACTURER for Deformities and Weak Limbs, Supporters, Trusses, &c., 64 Dundas St., London. 41 by

WASHING MACHINES .- THE

Lusses, &c., or Dunhas St., London. 41 by LONDON SHEEPSKIN MAT LFACTORY. W. J. Robinson, Manufac-turer of Sheepskin Door Mats, Hearth Rugs, Carriage Mats, etc., in every description and color. Also, long Wool Dusters, the most perfect made. First Prizes at the Toronto Industrial Exhibition and the Provincial Fair of Ottawa. W. J. Robinson, London, Ontario. 29-6m

Dotels.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL-P. K. FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich. THE PARK HOTEL, LONDON TIME FARK HOLLL, POPIETOR, THE Motel, situated on the corner of Richmond and Albert streets, offers the very best ac-commodation. Farmers and others may rest assured they will be well treated and charged moderate rates. EDWD. BRENNAN. 41 ly

41 1v **REMOVAL!**

A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR,

Sewing Machines.

Educational.

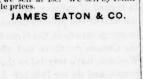
to the store lately occupied by A. Rowland, U TECTS, &c., Nitchke's Block, Dundas St London, Ontario. 41.1y No. 196 DUNDAS STREET, where they will be pleased to see the 'r old customers and as many new ones ...s may favor them with a call. London, January 2', 1880. 68-3m

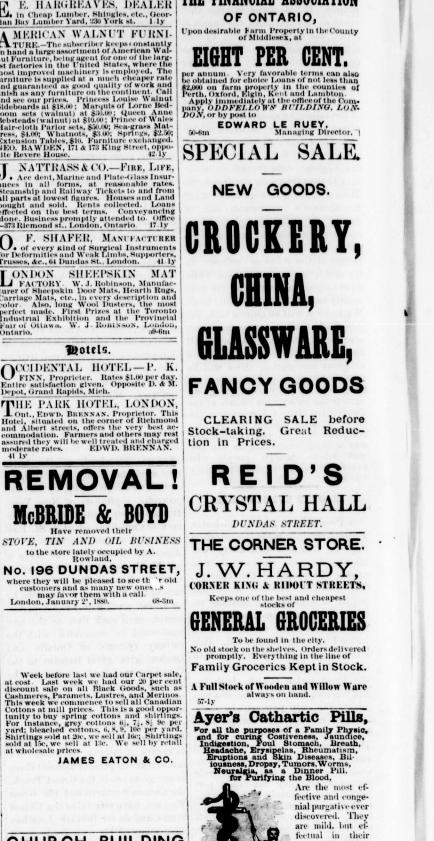
Have removed their

THE WILLIAMS SINGER 1S A

THE WILLIAMS SINCER IS A real canadian sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrep-resentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, Oil, Parts, &c. FESSENDEN BROS., 233 Dundas street. 42.1y

Week before last we had our Carpet sale, at cost. Last week we had our 20 per cent discount sale on all Black Goods, such as Cashmeres, Paramets, Lustres, and Merinos. This week we commence to sell all Canadian Cottons at mill prices. This is a good oppor-tunity to buy spring cottons and shirtings. For instance, grey cottons (6, 74, 8] be per yard; bleached cottons, (6, 8, 9) loc per yard. Shirtings sold at 20c, we sell at l6c; Shirtings sold at 15c, we sell at 18c. We sell by retail at wholesale prices.





[FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

MONEY

In Sums of Not Less Than \$500,

[FI

QUEEN'S COUNTY.

Matthew H. Franks, Esq., J.P., agent to Lord Castletown, in Upper Ossory, has forwarded seed potatoes to be given to the could not meet the gradually increasing poverty. The Guardians unanimously agreed to instruct the relieving officer to poor of the tenantry on that portion of his extensive estates in the Queen's County, situated at Ratheniska, Murry, Lough-teague, Big Bog, &c. The tenants are to get the seed potatoes at half-cost price, give relief in kind to those men. The Rev Mr. Ryan thanked the Board and with drew. and are not to pay for them until after A man named Matthew Rogers died on

next harvest.

the 28th January, at Gortin, at the patri-archal age of 100 years. He was interred MEATH. Summerhill, the residence in Ireland of in the new burying ground, Broughderg, on the 30th. All the members of his the Empress of Austria, is a very large house. The retinue the Empress brings family reside in America, most of them, with her is enormous. Twenty-five sit it is said, in Philadelphia, Pa. down in the steward's room, and sixty-five in the servant's hall, every day to On February 13th an old wommn named Catherine Maguire, who resided at No. 10 Morrow's entry, Belfast, died in the hospital from the effects of severe burns. The deceased was about 68 years old, and her health was very bad. She was liable meals-ninety in the household. In the stables are about fifty horses, though out of these only six are for her majesty own riding. So far she has never ridden a horse after he has once thrown her, which to fits of dizziness, and when in that state fell into the fire and was burned. this year will be an expensive rule. More than half the servants are Irish or English. More CAVAN.

LOUTH.

On Feb. 6th, five of the Constabulary proceeded from Cavan to Annageliffe, a The skilled tradesmen of Drogheda connected with the building trades are in mile and a half from the town, for the purvery distressed circumstances. One thoupose of assisting Mr. Townley, sub-sheriff, sand six hundred persons are announced to be on the outdoor relief list, and 465 in the workhouse by the Board of Guardians.

CORK.

Alderman Burrows died very suddenly at Cork on February 18th. Alderman Burrows, while pursuing a business in which he met much success, gave a large portion of his time to municipal affairs, and he bestowed on them that large intelligence and strict integrity which char-acterized him in commercial life. His demise creates a vacancy in the Alderman-

ship of the South Centre Ward. On February 18th a body of police the Castlemartyr police station ed two men, one named Richard Cox, station from the Castlemartyr pointe entropy lodged two men, one named Richard Cox, and another named Field, in the county

in part

The Duchess of Malrborough's Commit-tee has informed the Nenagh Relief Com-mittee that on account of the number of prior applications they cannot give them any assistance. 554 families are in the most straitened circumstances.

The Rev

of his family to marry, without a written license from the agent, he renders himself liable to eviction.

"3. Many landlords have a notice to quit printed on each tenant's receipt, so that if he infringe any rule he can be evicted at once employed laborers at the gate clamoring for bread. They asked him to come and evicted at once. He

though it was his duty to do so. Up to that time local charity was able to meet local want; but since the closing of the works on the new railway, the number "4. If a tenant do not give information against anyone who fires a shot, breaks a twig, or keeps a dog on the estate he is liable to eviction.

"It would be most desirable to read a form of the 'Leinster Lease' at each unemployed had become very great. Six hundred persons were being partially sup-ported for the past nine weeks by the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. The town-people were very charitable, but they public meeting in America, or have it printed in the American press, it is such a favorite amongst the landlord class. It can be purchased at Gerrard's, on the Inn's It Quay, or any law stationer's.

See what the Clergy say.

Rev. R. H. CRAIG, Princeton, N. J. avs : Last summer when I was in Canada, I cought a bad cold in my throat. It became so bad that often in the middle of

my series on my throat and tongue would become so dry I could hardly speak. My tongue was covered with a white parched crust, and my throat was much inflamed. An old lady of my congregation advised

and in a few days my congregation around a which she was using. The first dose relieved me, and in a few days my throat was nearly well. I discontinued the use of it, but my throat not being entirely well became worse again. I procured another supply, and am happy to say that my throat is en-tirely well, and the white crust has entirely disappeared. I wish that every minister who suffers from sore throat would try the

Great Shoshonees Remedy. Rev. GEO. W. GROUT, Stirling, Ont., says Mas. Georger Francis was severely afflicted with Kidney disease, and had been under the care of three physicians without any obtained by his landlord, Mr. E. Saunder-obtained by his landlord, Mr.

obtained by his landlord, Mr. E. Skuhder-son, at the last Quarter Sessions, for non-payment of rent. Olwell had been in ill health, having been only recently liberated from prison (where he was undergoing a sentence for an assault on his son) on a doctor's certificate. The arrival of the party of police to enforce the law greatly azitated the neor man and when the subparty of police to enforce the law greatly agitated the poor man, and when the sub-sheriff drove up in about five minutes after the constabulary, it was ascer-tained that Olwell was dead. Under these painfull circumstances the party retired.

TYRONE. By looking at the quotations of the Vir-ginia tobacco markets it will be found that the highest price paid for "fillers "—which of Chardians with a view to get them to
 By looking at the quotations of the Vir-ginia tobacco markets it will be found that the highest price paid for "fillers "—which invoiced price of tobacco leaf imported
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ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-ine Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spaceous and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, in-cluding groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fang work, embroidery in gold and ehenille, wide flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Mornier SureRitor. 41.9

41.1y A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-with and the sembrane sembrane the classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses). Canada money, Slöp per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent. 46-ly

Maiscellancous.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND U Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ing, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 47-1y

BUILDING-JAMES ELLIOTT, **D** St. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of Stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 ly

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DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE DOYLE, & CO., WHOLESAME, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block, Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Catholic Record. 3-1y

Technic Record. 349 W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR Manufacturer, 38 Rielmond street, (opposite City Hall-2nd Floor) London, Ont-He is determined to offer the public some-thing new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest brands at figures as close as any respectable manufacturer in America. A long experience in the business enables him o supply HOFEL KEEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satistac-tion. Call and inspect the stock before pur-chasing elsewhere 40-ty A K THOMDSON'S LIVEDY.

CHURCH BUILDING A SPECIALTY.

From long experience in the United States and in Canada, I am prepared to contract or superintend the building of mason work at very reasonable prices. I saved over a thousand dollars on the plastering of the Ingersoil Church, without any cost to the people. Can do the same for others. Unques-tionable referances from the Clergy in the States and Canada. Call on, or address-PETER SMEEDY DOUGHIN, Ingersoil. 73.3m searching cathar-tic medicine that can be employed : cleans-73.3m

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Mr. A. Harrison, St. Mary's, Ont., dealer n all kinds of BUILDING STONE of the est quality, Window sills, door sills, and pase stone a specialty. 71:3m Electropathic Remedial Institute.

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Electricity is acknowledged by the Medical Faculty, to be the most Effectual Remedy in the treatment of Paralysis, Deformities, Nervous Debility and Female Complaints. The Modice Electric Vapor Baths have become famous in the treatment of Rheumatic, Neurophysical and Diseases of the Skin, Liver, Ling, and Ridneys.
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Tom Dr. Thomas, of New York.
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Tom Str., Whilts in London for a few dys I was induced to give your Mollere Electric Vapor Baths a trial, for Rheumatism. And basing my judgment upon my own experience, I am able to give your Mollere Electric to be usedualed. J. L. Titoas, The Neurophysical and the treatment of Rheumatism. and for the preservation of health, believe it to be unequalled. J. L. Titoas, The Neurophysical and the streatment of the reatment of the streatment of the reatment of the streatment of the streatment of give the advice of friends path had anticipated would be eured or materially benefited by through the advice of friends path in under your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and now 1 am only too glad to your care, and how 1 am only too glad to the streatment of Rheumatic Affections.
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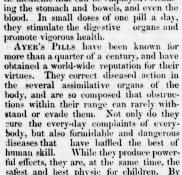
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and without pair Although gentle

in their operation, they are still the most thorough and

the needs, the same same same time, me safest and best physic for children. By their aperient action they gripe much less than the common purgatives, and never give pain when the bowels are not inflamed. They reach the vital fountains of the blood, and strengthen the system by freeing it from the elements of weakness.

Adapted to all ages and conditions in Adapted to all ages and conditions in all climates, containing neither calomel nor any deleterious drug, these **Pills may** be taken with safety by anybody. Their sugar-coating preserves them ever fresh, and makes them pleasant to take; while being purely vegetable, no harm can arise from their use in any quantity.

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got the start on him. ... GASFITTERS,

THE Speaker of the British House of Commons has \$20,000 a year, a house rent free, \$5,000 of equipment money, 2,000 ounces of silver plate on his election, \$500 for stationery each year, and fees amounting to \$15,000 a year. Gall and examine our connomical Hot Water Heating Apparatus now in operation, for dwellings, stores, &c. Patent applied for, amounting to \$15,000 a year.

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n't complant of hard these while you have La LAWLESS Postmaster, blood H. HALLETT & Co., Pertland, Maine London, Ten Office, 920, 2502, 1819.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

THE wisdom of the Church in forbidding

her priests to marry was strikingly illus-

been copied into the anti-Irish papers in America. The *Herald* must use facts and arguments, and not English statements and wholesale vituperation, before it con-vinces the liberty-loving people of America that Mr. Parnell is a demagogue.

Who has not seen the Irish drama adver-

tised in flaming letters on the bill-boards?

"The Rapparee," "The Colleen Bawn,"

FRANCE.

FELEGRAPHIC

which are to night semi-officially denied. The committee of the Right Senators has decided to accept no compromise about seventh clause of Ferry's Educational Bill, and to take no part in the debate on the seventh reading the second second

Bill, and to take no part in the debate on the second reading. London, March 14.—A Paris dispatch says in spite of semi-official denial it is clear the Cabinet is divided on article seven of Ferry's Education Bill. A modifi-cation of the Cabinet is very probable. It is semi-officially given out that it may be necessary for the French Ministry to ask the Chambers to proclaim martial law the Chambers to proclaim martial law in order to suppress possible disturbances. Paris, March 15.—In the Chamber of Deputies to-day the Left introduced an interpellation, asking the Government interpellation, asking the Government what course it will pursue relative to un-authorized religious confraternities. The Premier emphatically repeated the decla-ration of yesterday, that he would apply existing laws. He demanded complete liberty of action. He would always be ready to render an account of his acts. He asked for a complete vote of con-fidence by a large matical. The motion fidence by a large majority. The motion introduced by the Left, expressing con-fidence in the Government, and relying on its firmness to enforce the laws against unauthorized congregations, was adopted 338 to 147. The Extreme Left abstained from voting. The minority were all members of the Right. The Ferry Educational Bill, as amended by the Senate was adopted.

probable that he will take the case to the Supreme Court on a habeas corpus. San Francisco, Cal., March 16.—In sen-tencing Kearney the judge said it was not his duty to punish a prisoner for a similar offence in the past, but to confine himself to the present case; he would pass judg-ment without prejudice. Gailing, or vingreen letters, with the stage Irishman in a green tett ers, with the stage Irishman in a picture disarming at least a dozen red-coated soldiers. And who has not seen the door of the theatre crowded on the evening announced with Irishmen and women, who ought to have more respect for themselves than to countenance these outrageous travesties on Ireland and the Irish? Carleton wrote an abominably ment without prejudice, feeling or vin-dictiveness, but the sentence imposed would indicate his estimate of the gravity would indicate his estimate of the gravity of the offence. Kearney received the sentence in silence, but his features expressed the utmost surprise and indignation. He previously stated that he expected to get off with a fine of \$20. After leaving Court he freely ex-pressed anger, denouncing the penalty as outrageous, and claiming he would beat it. Probably, in the expectation of a no-minal sentence, his Counsel neglected to Irish? Carleton wrote an abominably vulgar book, "Paddy-go-Easy"—it is to be hoped that none of our readers re-member this work—which seems to have served as a model for the typical stage likibare. And then the sulfar the stage Irishman. And then the colleen to whom a villainous agent makes love, in her low-necked dress and with a display of stock-ing which would cause her expulsion from that dear little chapel of which she speaks so gushingly to slow music ! Irishmen sheuld not encourage this kind of thing. It is in Lent the Irish drama generally ap-pears on the boards, and Catholies are all the more culpable who, during this holy season, assist at performances in which their race, and indirectly their religion, are caricatured.—*Catholic Review*. Irishman. And then the colleen to whom minal sentence, his Counsel neglected to demand a jury trial, and having no re-course in that direction filed an appeal to the Superior Court, furnishing be nds of Many expressions of gratification \$3,000. at the judge's action are heard on all sides

Austin, Texas, March 16 .- Matthew and David Dow, Scotchmen, settled in Bell county, and commenced teaching the doc-trine of santification, and thus destroyed trine of santification, and thus destroyed the domestic tranquilltity of a number of families by arraying wives against their husbands. A party of men, on February the 10th, flogged the Dows and ordered them to leave the country. The British Consul at Galveston demanded of the State Department what action had been taken to punish this outrage on British whist. The action State Lennan & Fryer, plumbers, &c., 244 Dun-das st., have patented an Economical Hot Water Heater, for heating dwellings, churches, &c. The invention consists of a

subjects. The acting Secretary of State replied that the local authorities were

ready to act upon proper affidavits. A writ of lunacy was sworn out against the

Dows, and they were declared insane, but the Superintendent of the asylum at Austin denied them admission, and they

BUSINESS ITEMS,

WINLOW BROS. boot and shoe store has

been removed from 121 to 113 Dundas street, opposite B. A. Mitchell's drug

A MOUNTJOY, importer and wholesale

FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS

moved here and remain quiet.

store

FRIDAY, MARCH 19.

Why do They Die ?

8

WRITTEN ON THE DEATH OF WILLIAM J. BERHORST, MEMBER OF THE CATHOLIC BERHORST, MEMBI UNION, CHATHAM.

Why do the young and the beautiful die? Why do they leave us? God knows why; We may not question His high decree, But still the poor heart's ery will be Why do they die?

Why do the noble and generous die ? Why do they leave us? God knows why; He has but called them a little before, Soon we shall meet them on heaven's bright There we need ask this sad question no m Why do they die ?

Why do the best and the hollest die ? Why do they leave us ? God knows why. Hath not the Master of fruits and flowers A right to the fairest in Earth's fair bowers, If he chooses to pluek the opening rose, Shall we our stubborn will oppose ? While from our hearts goes up this ery Why must our loved ones die ?

Why must our best beloved die ? Why must they leave us? God knows why. The smallest sparrow may not fall Without His knowledge, who governs all, He loved them best, so called them home From His dear presence ne'er to roam, And we who're left in exile here, Cry while we shed the blinding tear, Why must our best beloved die ?

O Father of mercy, and Lord of light! Thou knowest what is just and right, Thy loving hand wounds but to heal, The hearts aftections to reveal. Thou who didst weep at Lazurus' tomb Console us in this night of gloom, Teaching our poor bruised heart's to cry E'en tilf their last expiring sigh, Thy will be done.

LOCAL NEWS.

PERSONAL .- Mr. Joseph Lumley, reprentative for the Dominion Paper Co., is the city, on his way west, on business for that company.

OBITUARY .- We are sorry to announ OBTUARY.—We are sorry to announce the death in Ireland, of the father of Mr. P. O'Keefe, of Strathroy, which occurred a few weeks since. We deeply sympathize with Mr. O'Keefe in his bereavement.

THANKS.—The proprietor of the RE-CORD returns his sincere thanks to the peo-ple of East and West Williams for the liberal and hearty manner in which they received the travelling agent of the paper, Mr. W. Walsh.

OUR STEAMBOATS .- The Thames Navigation Company contemplate having a dredge built this summer in order that the channel near the Forks may be rendered navigable during the season. The machinery is under construction.

FIRE.——On Monday evening the dry goods store of Mr. H. B. B. Alley was de-stroyed by fire. Loss estimated at \$10,000. Partly covered by insurance. The build-ing was owned by G. G. Magee, and was fully insured.

THE CANADIAN SENSATION. - Mc-Dowell's company will appear at the Mechanics' Hall Thursday and Saturday evenings of this week in the popular play "H. M. Ship Parliament." It is well worth seeing.

ACCIDENT. - A young man named Bayley, son of Conductor Bayley, G. W. R., met with a severe accident on Thursday He was knocked off the foot board of the pony engine by a low switch, and sustained severe injuries by being thrown heavily on the track. Though the injuries are serious, it is thought no fatal results will follow

NAVIGATING THE THAMES.—A move-ment is on foot for making the Thames navigible between London and Chatham. The estimated cost is half a million of dollars. At present no decided steps are being taken in the matter, but before the summer sets in our capitalists may per-haps discover a "bonanza" and set to work.

The following additional sums have een received by Rev. M. J. Tiernan dur-8 30 00 131 00

THE IRISH FAMINE.

 By private subscription
 56 00

 Patrick Ryan
 1 00

The frish Relief Committee of Point Edward's concluded its labors on ¹ uesday evening last, having forwarded 52 barrels of oatmeal to the Duchess of Marlborough, purchased with the proceeds of the collec-tions raised in the village. This is a very creditable showing in the eause of charity for this little municipality, consisting main-ly, it might be said wholly, of the worsing classes. A good deal of credit is due to the committee and the collectors for their promptness of action and zeal in this matter.

The Herald has not killed Mr. Parnell by its violent attacks on him. On the contrary, he seems to become stronger and more popular under its abuse. This is owing to the fact that our fellow Irish

NEBRASKA. The following letter, received from Bishop O'Connor, by Mr. J. M. O'Sullivan, of this city, will prove of interest to parties who may contemplate moving westward.

matter.

J. M. O'SULLIVAN: --DEAR SIR,—I send by this mail a pam-phlet that will give you good reliable in-formation about Nebraska, and Greeley county in particular, where our colony is located

I encourage no man of family to come here who cannot bring into the state from six to eight hundred dollars. He can put up a house of sod for eight or ten dollars, but he needs a team of oxen which will cost \$100, or horses which cost \$150, a plough, a cow, and the ordinary furniture, and must support himself till he gathers the full crop of corn any title will do, provided it be Irish, in

and vegetables Some men who have brought but two or three hundred dollars have done well,

but this is not to be expected. If you decide to come to Nebraska, two of you should do so immediately, as by so doing you can take timber claims, and homesteads for all four, which will cost you nothing. You can also build houses for your own and the other two families, and have everything ready for the spring work in March. This will save you much trouble. The soil in Nebraska is the richest in the world, and the climate is

richest in the world, and the climate is unsurpassed anywhere. Churches and schools will be built in Greeley county immediately, and there will be a resident priest there. There are over sixty Catholic families now there, and more than a bundred have purchased. We ex-pect all our lands to be broken this coming summer. Sincerely vours. Sincerely yours, +JAMES O'CONNOR. ummer.

Omaha, Dec. 31st, 1879.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.

The April number of this welcome monthly is to hand, and is more than usually interesting. The following is the table of contents :--THE DONNELLY CASE. - The magis-

Paris, March 13.— A secret Cabinet Council gave rise to the reports that differences arose about the Jesuit question, trated in this city last week. The Episcopal Rector of Christ Church gave notice to $\begin{array}{cccc} 30 & 00 \\ 31 & 60 \\ 7 & 00 \end{array} \quad \text{his people a short time ago that he} \\ \hline 7 & 00 \\ \end{array} \quad \text{would be obliged to seek another field of} \end{array}$

is owing to the fact that our fellow Irish citizens more than distrust the disinterest-ed honesty of the *Herald* in the whole business, while Americans, true to their principles of fair play to all parties, are desirous of having the case of Ireland laid before them by an Irish landlord, who has discarded his class associations, in order to espouse the cause of an oppressed people. Irish grievances have only come before them in the shape of sneering comments from the London *Times* and slanderous diatribes by Mr. Froude, all of which have been copied into the anti-Irish papers in

UNITED STATES.

San Francisco, March 11.-The 24th of March is the day fixed by the agitators for abating the Chinatown nuisance. It is be-lieved the agitators will be dissuaded from causing the threatened trouble. It is certain communism is the real object of the Kearneyites. Every arrangement is made to meet the first act of violence. San Francisco, March 16.—The police

Red Fall " eas ...

Cornmeal Bran, per ton Shorts, P '; Oatmeal, P cwt... PRODUCE. Eggs, Store Lots, & doz... "Farmers' "Intter, Crock...... Rolls.... Firkins.

London Stock Market.

Reported by John Wright, Stock Broker, 10 Richmond st.

London, Feb. 10. Buyers. Sellers

Cheese, Dairy, P b.... Factory " MISCELLANEOUS. Mutton th Lamb, & th. Beef, pr th & qtr Geese, each

Huron & Erie Ontario Dominion Agricultaral Canadian London Loan English Loan Co... London Life Royal Standard Financial Southeren Comit

utheren Counties

Beef, pr fb # qtr Geese, each Turkeys, each Dried Apples # fb. Onions, # bag. Hay, # on Straw, # ioad Live Hogs, # cwt Dressed Hogs Chickens, # pair Ducks. Turnips # bush Carrots. Apples, ♥ bag Potatoes bag Coal, all stove kinds Cordwood, No. I dry, ♥ cord. Tallow, rendered Wool,



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GENUINE

SINGER SEWING MACHINES

SOLD DURING THE YEAR 1879.

ADDRESS WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA. Nine Leading Insurance Companies License the CHAMIPION to be used within 2 f Barns or Stacks Insured by them. We are testing and finishing Six CHAMPION S eek. Threshmen should come and investigate for themselves. Send for Circulars

FARM ENGINES, PORTABLE SAW & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTY. **BOOK & JOB PRINTING** AT THE RECORD OFFICE.



have opened in Hunt's Block, Richmond St., for the Treatment of all Acute and Chronic Useases. Turkish Bath, \$i: Electric Bath, \$i: Molliere Bath. δe ; Hot and Cold Baths, 25c. 70-1y DRs. STREET & MCLAREN.



T. E. O'CALLAGHAN Has opened out one of the

CHOICEST STOCKS OF FAMILY

GROCERIES !

EVER SEEN IN

LONDON, ONT.

Everything New and Fresh and Cheap

Goods Delivered Promptly. Call and see

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trates have delivered the following decision in this case:—The examination of wit-nesses by the able counsel both for the prosecution and defence being now con-cluded, it is our judgment that we find sufficient evidence against the prisoners now before us to send them for trial be-fore a higher tribunal. We therefore commit James Carroll, John Kennedy, Martin McLachlin, James Ryder, John Purtell and Thomas Ryder to the common jail to await their trial at the Assizes, and thereat to be convicted or discharged by the Judge and jury.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

HOW IT WAS OBSERVED IN LONDON.

On Wednesday last, 17th, our fellow countrymen did not forget to pay the usual honor to the memory of the patron saint of Ireland. Green badges were the

order of the day, and from the number seen on the breasts of passers-by, we can realize what a large element in our midst is the Irish population. At ten o'clock solemn High Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, Rev. Father Father

celebrated in the Cathedral, Rev. Father Tiernan acting as celebrant, Father Dilhon as Deacon, and Rev. Mr. McKeown as sub-deacon. His Lordship Bishop Walsh was seated on the throne. Rev. Father O'Mahony delivered the sermon. The musical part of the service was more than usually grand. The regular choir was ably assisted by Messrs. John Marshall and Prof. Jones, who kindly volunteered for the occasion. Mozart's 12th Mass was rendered in a most credit-

12th Mass was rendered in a most creditmanner, an orchastra assisting to make its production a rare musical treat. Mrs. Cruickshanks, the organist, deserves great credit for the artistic manner in which everything passed off. After Mass the organ and orchestra played "St. Patricks Day," Tho' the last glimpse of Erin," and the "Last Rose of Summer," in beautiful style. The church was crowded in every part,

and the services were such as to leave a lasting impression on those in attendance. e orphans of Mount Hope took up a tion, and it must have been a most The

collection, and it must have been a most generous one, judging from the appear-ance of the plates. In the evening a grand concert was given under the auspices of the Irish Bene-volent Society. The management was placed in the hands of Mr. G. Sippi. This of itself is quite enough to convey the in doubt he will succeed in building up placed in the hands of Mr. G. Sippi. This of itself is quite enough to convey the impression that the programme was choice, a large trade. He has all the qualificaimpression that the programme was choice, and carried out in a manner worthy the bacasion. A large crowd thronged the hall, and the singers and performers were hearly applauded in each piece. The bard of the 7th Fusileers contributed not a little to the success of the concert. Character and the source of the success of the concert. Character and the source of the

and to the second

Introductory; Genesis of the Catholic Churches, the Prodigal at his Best (Epi-similiar to a box stove in such a manner gram): Dante's Purgatorio (Poem); My Raid into Mexico; the New Christianity; the Agony on the Cross (Poem); Mary Stanley; Easter Morning (Poem); Follette; On Diress in Hell (Existence); Follette; fore going up the chimney, thereby saving a great amount of fuel. Their premises, which are three stories in height, was heated comfortably last month with less than a cord of wood. They have On Dives in Hell (Epigram); the Religious Struggle in Ireland within the Century; a Song in Lown (Poem); American Prin-ciples and American Catholics; the Monroe Doctrine; Mr. Hawkins, Mr. Crooks and Harper's Weekly; Golden (Poem); New Publications. The price of this magazine has been re-

furnaces can be made for larger buildings when necessary. Explosions are made impossible, by the arrangment of an ex-pansion tank placed on the top story, in which a gauge glass is fixed to show the duced to \$4 per annun. Can be had on receipt of price by addressing D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Montreal.

quantity of water in pipes, and from the op of which tank is a smalll iron pipe open to the air, which acts as a safety valve. The heater will burn wood or coal equally as well, and especially recommends itse f to parties in the country as the quantity of valve re-Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in another column.

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ECONOMY IN HEATING .- Messis. Mc-

especially recommends like I to parties in the country, as the quantity of water re-quired averages from one to two quarts per week. All parties interested in the proper heating of their houses, would do well to pay the firm **A** visit, and see for dealer in foreign and domestic fruits, smoked fish, game, oysters, etc., City Hall buildings, Richmond street, London, Ont. FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prizes at London, Eng-land, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, themselves the large quantities of pipes heated by a very small fire. 1876. Sent everywhere. Address-Box 226, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.

THE AGRICULTURAL .- This Savings and THE AGRICULTURAL.—This Savings and Loan Company have now taken rank among the most successful monetary in-stitutions of the Dominion. Although called the Agricultural, and doing a busi-ness largly among the farming community, its transactions are extending among all classes, and all have great confidence in its stability, while the utmost pleasure is experienced by those who have business with the Agricultural from the courteous and straightforward manner in which

and straightforward manner in which they are dealt with by Mr. Roe, the efficient manager, and his able staff of assistants. The Board of Directors comprise some of our most prominent and responsible business men, and to the careful manipulation of its affairs in the hands of these gen-tlemen may be attributed its unprecedentthe team which Mr. Goodwin was driving became scared, and dashed away down the hill, tipping over the buggy and in-stantly killed Mrs. Goodwin. Mr. Gooded success. Money can now be obtained trom the Society at a very low rate of in-

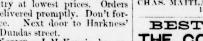
win was also seriously injured, and is not expected to recover from his injuries. The unfortunate affair has cast a gloom charge, we feel some interest in stating As the salve made by the old Irish lady charge, we feel some interest in stating that report says of it that a failure to cure any sore, no matter by what name called, is a thing unknown to it, that is, if

moved to A. J. Webster's old stand. This mored to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies' and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to.

New BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call,

ARD & CAMERON'S, meat market, 266 Dundas street, are offering to the public best quality of meats as follows : Best quality roast beef and porterhouse steak, 9c.; sirloin and round steak, 9c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; shoulder steak and shoulder roast beef, 7c.; leg of lamb, 9c.; bind quarters, 8c.; fore quar ters, 7c.; lamb chops, 9c.; stewing lamb, 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; 5c. to 6c.; shanks of beef, 10c. to 25c.; lard, 11c.; sausages, 10c.; suet, 7c.; corned beef, 4c. 5c. 6c. 7c. to 8c.; pickled tongue, 25c.; pickled pork, 9c.; roast pork, 7c. to 9c.; pork chops, 9c.; boiling beef, 4c. 5c. to 6c.; poultry at lowest prices. Orders taken and delivered promptly. Don't for-get the place. Next door to Harkness' drug store, Dundas street. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J McKenzie has re-wayed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This



CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toront BEST IN USE! THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER Is the most popular Baking Powder in the bominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not in-jured by keeping: It contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do. The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the esti-mation in which it is held by consumers. Manufactured only by 55 College Street, Montreal. Retailed everywhere. 73.1y

 $\begin{array}{c} 136\\ 127\\ 122\\ 109\\ 110\\ 108\\ 101\\ 75\\ 102\\ 101\\ 108\end{array}$ 101 100 107 THE STAR HOUSE. Next to the City Hotel. DUNDAS STREET. TRACY & DURAND. ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT. G. JOLLIFFE. L. PLUMBER, LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY. STEAM& GASFITTER J. CAMPBELL, PROP. All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesak and retail. BELL HANGER, ETC. Dealer in Hand and Steam Pumps, Iron and Lead Pipe, Brass and Iron Fittings, etc. Spe-cial attention given to fitting up houses and Public buildings outside of the city, with plumbing, Gas Fitting, &c. Also heating same with steam or hot water. 376 Richmond St., London, Ont. 42.1y ALL WORK WARRANTED. CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL PARTS OF THE WORLD. PARTS OF THE WORLD. The been in business over 25 years, and has been awarded by the Provincial and Local Fairs 178 FIRST PRISES, besides Second, Third and Diplomas also been awarded Medal and Diploma at the Interna-tional Exhibition in Sydney, New South Wales, Australia. SHOULD OLD ACQUAINY ANCE BE FOR GOT ? FACTORY : KING ST., W. of Market HOLIDAY BARGAINS BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDRUFF, HAIR-FALLING. PIANOS by Chas. M. V ate of H.M. R ORGANS! and Hami Of best Quality, at Lowest Wholesale Prices to Everybody. 72° ALL FULLY WARRANTED. Several Second-hand PIANOS & ORGANS! At Purchasers' own Figures.



Made, transferred, repaired and cleaned, by MISS CUNNINGHAM, 153 Mill street, London, Ont., lately of Youghal Town, County Cork, Ircland-where Irish Point Lace derived its origin. All orders will be promptly attended to at the residence, 153 Mill street, or at Miss Jefferey's ladies' furnishing store, Dundas st.

FIRST DIVISION.—First (highest) Class—C.
L'henreux, A. McCardal, J. Walsh, R. Mc-Garry, J. P. Jubenville. Second Class—J. Harington, G. Cotter, J. Lee, R. McLinden, E. Gignae, A. Gignae, E. Barrett, E. Reaume, H. O'Brien. Third Class—M. Fitzsinmons, G. Clark, A. Cote, W. Gannon, T. Valentin, Fourth Class—I. Bogue, F. Marentette, C. Langlois, A. Pepin.
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WINDSOR SEPARATE SCHOOL.

FEBRUARY EXAMINATION.

..... On Friday, an accident occurred at St. Thomas, which resulted in the death of a indule-aged lady named Goodwin, from Strathroy. It appears that Mr. Charles Goodwin and his wife were attending the funeral of Mrs. Goodwin's mother at St. Thomas. On returning from the funeral