CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House. N. Wilson & Co.,

Irish Ecclesiastical Monthly.

The Tabernacle. CONTINUED.

5. The Exterior Ornamentation —When made of wood or bronze, the Tabernacle is richly gilt on the outside. The Capuchins, however, in consideration of their onins, however, in consideration that the vow of extreme poverty are privileged to use a Tabernacle of plain wood without gilding. The exterior is usually decorated with emblems of the Blessed Sacrament, such as bunches of wheat, grapes, or with figures of adoring angels. On ment, such as bunches of wheat, grapes, or with figures of adoring angels. On some Tabernacles there are suitable inscriptions. Montault tells us that in the Church of the Holy Cross at Jerusalem, the words "Hic Deum Adora" were inscribed on the Tabernacle; and on that of the cathedral of Grenoble, the inscription on the frieze is the text from St. John, "Hic est panis vivus, qui de coelo descendit. Si quis ex hoc manducaverit, non morietur in aeternum." He caverit, non morietur in aeternum." He

mentions other similar instances.

The door of the Tabernacle is specially The door of the Tabernacle is specially rich in its material and ornamentation. In the Church of St. Cecilia at Rome, it is of silver gilt, and set with precious stones. It is usual to paint or work on the door some figures relating to the Blessed Sacrament, or to the mysteries of the Passion, such as the Good Shepherd, the Last Supper, a Chalice with a Host over it, a Pelican, a Cross, or any other appropriate emblem.

It is prescribed in the ritual and by the Congregation of Rites that the Tabernacle when containing the Blessed Sacrament should be covered with a veil. The rubrical name for it is the conopeum. It cannot be dispensed with, even though

It cannot be dispensed with, even though a veil hangs inside the Tabernacle door. The inside veil is not necessary, but the conopeum is. The conopeum or veil is supposed to cover the Tabernacle on all sides. It is divided at the middle in front, so as to allow of the opening of the Tabernacle door, and usually hangs from Tabernacie door, and usually langs from a little brass rod which is easily removed when necessary. It is manifestly very desirable that this veil, which is the liturgical cover and ornament of the Tabernacle when containing the Blessed Sacrament, should be elegant and rich. It is sometimes made of the costly material used for vestments, and more com-monly of silk ornamented with gold lace, or expensive colored fringe. St. Charles recommends the priest to have a special conopeum of real cloth of gold or silver, conopeum of real cloth of gold or silver, or some other material distinguished for its richness and appropriateness for the great feasts of the year. It is well, however, to understand that no special material is prescribed, and the Sacred Congregation decided that mere linen or even cotton tabric can be used for this

A veil of one color will suffice for all seasons of the year, and where only one color is used, white is recommended as the most suitable, as it is the color appropriated to the Blessed Sacrament. some poor but well-regulated churches, they use veils of two colors, namely violet for the penitential seasons, and white for the rest of the year. It is the Roman custom, recommended by the Congregation of Rites, to change the Congregation of Rites, to change the color of this veil, and of the antependium with the color of the day. It is the Mass that determines the color. Hence, if the color of the Mass is different from that of the Office, as happens on Roga-tion Days, the conopeum is to have the color of the Mass. Black, however, is never used for the conopeum or antependium, and its place is supplied by

When the Blessed Sacrament is not in the Tabernacle, the conopeum is removed or drawn aside, and the Tabernacle door

left open.
6. The Key of the Tabernacle.—The Tabernacle is to be protected with a good lock; and the parfsh priest, in the first place, and after him the chaplain or priest who has to administer Holy Comthe key. The key should not be left in the Tabernacle door (except when required for a function), or in an exposed place, or open drawer in the sacristy. We are forbidden to entrust the keeping of it to lay persons, even though they are nuns. When not kept at home under lock and key by the priest, the sacristysafe is perhaps the best and fittest place

From a feeling of respect for the Blessed Sacrament and also to distinguish it from other keys, the Tabernacle key is usually more elegant in form and ornamented with some token or emblem. St. Charles recommends that, where convenient, it should be made of silver, or of common metal washed with gold or silver, or at least distinguished from common keys by its elegance of form and suitable decoration. There is no church in which the practice of attaching to the end of the Tabernacle key an ornament of gold lace or richly embroidered ribbon may not be observed. It is recommended to have two keys, to provide against the necessity of breaking open the Taber-

nacle, if one key is lost. It is forbidden to place a vase of his selection there seems to be no longer

flowers, or a picture, or reliquary, or any other similar object on the altar before the Tabernacle in such a way as to shut out from the view of adorers the little door with its Eucharistic emblems. These things may be placed on a lower level, but so as to avoid this inconven-

7. The Place of the Tabernacle.—The Blessed Sacrament is to be kept only in the Tabernacle, and the Tabernacle must be placed on the altar at its centre. It DIOCES is forbidden to keep the Tabernacle, and consequently the Blessed Sacrament, in a safe in the wall of the church, either immediately behind or to the side of the

The Tabernacle is placed on the high altar, except in cathedral churches, in which it is in one of the small chapels known as the Chapel of the Blessed Sacrament. This arrangement is rendered necessary by the Pontifical functions at the high altar of the cathedral, in which it is so often necessary to turn one's side to the altar—a posture which one's side to the altar—a posture which would not be respectful to the Blessed Sacrament in the Tabernacle.

Sacrament in the Tabernacie.

It is not allowed to reserve the Blessed Sacrament in more than one place in the same church. Accordingly it is useless, though not expressly forbidden, to have a Tabernacle on more than one altar. It a Tabernacle on more than one altar. It is, however, found to be prudent and convenient in some places to keep a second Tabernacle in the sacristy to which the Blessed Sacrament can be transferred, when it is necessary to use the church for some celebration, half-secular, half-religious, such as for a theological thesis a distribution of categories.

logical thesis, a distribution of catechetical prizes, &c., &c.

S. Blessing of the Tabernacle.—The Tabernacle is blessed by the bishop, and it is one of those functions to which he cannot depute a priest in virtue of his ordinary faculties. For this he needs a Papal Indult. The form is given in the ritual.

According to St. Charles there ought not to be under the Tabernacle when it contains the Blessed Sacrament a drawer for the Holy Oils or relics, much less a chest for various articles of church furni-

ture.

9. The Tabernacle Lamp.—Before the Tabernacle in the sanctuary there should be at least one lamp burning night and day. The ritual says, "lampades coram co plures, vel saltem una dis pactures per parties celluscet?" When die noctuque perpetuo colluceat." When more than one are used, it is recommended to have an odd number. The oil to be used in the sanctuary lamp is oil of olives, and if this cannot be had conveniently, vegetable is to be preferred to mineral oil.

Mass should be said daily where the

Blessed Sacrament is reserved, unless a privilege has been received allowing a smaller number of Masses in the week to

The Blessed Sacrament can and ought to be reserved in 1, parochial churches; 2, in cathedrals; 3, in the churches of Regulars of both sexes whose vows are Regulars of both sexes whose vows are solemn, and whose monasteries have been erected by Apostolical authority. An Apostolic Indult is necessary to allow it to be reserved in other churches or oratories.

CARDINAL McCABE'S SUCCESSOR.

CABLE.

REPORTS, GUESSES, AND PROBABILITIES BY

London, Feb. 19. My prediction is that the English will be beaten in their effort to have a Loyalist appointed Archbishop of Dublin. In fact, I have information from both sides which seems to point without question which seems to point without question to the fact that the next Archbishop will be an ardent Nationalist. The new man is practically certain to be Dr. Walsh, the well-known president of the Maynoth College. He is about 45 years of age. In size he is small. His comparison of the property of the page of the age. In size he is small. This compiercing eyes. He wears gold-rimmed spectacles. All his life has been spent in the college as student, professor, and president. For the past five years the great body of clerical alumni with whom he has come into personal contact have grown extremely tond of him. He has peen one of the foremost writers of the Nationalist Propaganda. His pamphlets on the land question have been by far the best that the controversy has evoked. It was he who fought the Duke of Leinster and overthrew the famous Leinster leases, which were cunning evasions of the reform regulations of 1870. During Cardinal McCabe's regime he has been recognized as the head of the opposition, which has tacitly embraced forty-nine-fiftieths of the Irish

Mr. Parnell, when once asked if he from Dr. Walsh that he got the phrase "prairie valuation," which served as the pretext for his conviction. A signifi-cant straw in this matter was seen a few days ago when the Cathedral Chapter met to select a Vicar Capitular to serve during the interim. Assistant Archbishop Donnelly, who, as a matter of etiquette, has expected to get the place, although he had no formal right to the although he had no formal right to the succession, insisted on opening the proceedings by reading Lord Spencer's letter of condolence, against the protest of some of the canons. When a ballot for Vicar Capitular was taken Dr. Donnelly got four votes and Dr. Walsh twenty.

Out of the fifty priests who vote on the names to be sent to Rome it is believed that all but six have put Dr. Walsh's

The general effect will be more sweep-ing, perhaps, than even the Nationalists

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

Lenten Pastoral Letter.

James Joseph-by the Grace of God and favor of the Apostolic See, Bishop of Hamilton,

To the Clergy and Faithful of our Dio-cese, Health and Benediction in the Lord. DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN :- Our

the great mysteries of the Death and Resurrection of our Lord and Saviour, Jesus Christ. It is a special season of prayer, penance and mortification, and that we may be mindful to pass these days of grace and mercy in a truly peni-tential spirit she strews blessed ashes on dust, and into dust thou shalt return."
The sentence has been pronounced and there is no hope of commutation. As her Divine Spouse and Founder wills not the death of the sinner, but rather that he be converted and live, so she would have us prepare for that awful day which God, in much patience, in watchings, in fasting, in charity, in knowledge, in long suffering, in sweetness." The present time is specially set aside for such preparation, even from the earliest days of

paration, even from the earliest days of Christianity.

There can be no doubt but the Fast of Lent is of the highest antiquity in the Church, and that the Disciples of our blessed Saviour observed with due solemnity and veneration the great Fast of forty days which preceded the Festival of Easter. The writings of all the Fathers are unanimous in testifying that it comes down to us by Apostolic trait comes down to us by Apostolic tra-dition, and that it was instituted by the Apostles.

The Martyr St. Ignatius, the disciple

homily on fasting: "All equally hear the precept and receive it with joy—there are angels who take account of those who fast, throughout the various Churches, Wherefore let no one separ-ate himself from those who fast." St. Epiphanius says in his Exp. Fid. Cath.: "It is the practice of the Church to fast forty days before Easter." And St. Leo who flourished in the fifth century, calls the Lent the greatest and holiest fast, which all the faithful, without exception, are bound to observe.

It would indeed be an endless task to bring before you all the testimonies of the ancient Fathers and writers of the Church, proving the antiquity and Apostolic origin of the Lenten Fast, as also the exactness with which it was observed. What I wish to impress upon you is, that being convinced of its sanctity and antiquity, you would take to heart a deep veneration for the holy ordinance of the Lenten Fast and enter on it with the heroic sentiments that animated the early Christians when it came to be published to them. Far, indeed, from entering on it with sorrow and regret, as we find many do in this our own day, who view the Lent as a time to be dreaded, because of the restraint it places on their animal appetites, the early Christians, as St. Basil assures us, embraced it with Mr. Parnell, when once asked if he knew Dr. Walsh, replied:—
"I should think I did know him. It was he who got me put into prison."
He then laughingly explained that it was of the fast has not reached; nay, the very soldiers, sailors, merchants and they who journey, all, in fine, of whatsoever description they are, hear this edict of the fast, and embrace it with a joyful mind." And this, because they consider ered it as a salutary means, placed by God at their disposal, to appease His anger, atone for the punishment due to their sins, and to bring down His graces and mercies upon them.

In this spirit, and obedient to the same discipline, and anxious to bring you near God, we implore you, dear Brethren, Dr. Welsh, if created Primate-and of man, that Christ may dwell by faith in

the spiritual and moral fast, both of which we should practice. The moral fast is a parsimony of food and drink. The spiritual fast is to fast and abstain from sin and vices; "this," says St. Augustine, "is the great and necessary fast, to abstain from all iniquity and unlawful pleasures of the world." All the laws of God, and the ordinances of the Church taber, Children are directed to the one to her Children are directed to the one great end, that their souls may be washed in the blood of the Lamb, and that they may live sinless in the sight of God. While then we exhort you to show a willing obedience to the Ordinances of the Church, regarding the observance of the Lent, we have to remind you that it is of far greater importance that you abstain from those vices which are of their Holy Mother, the Church, proclaims at this season the great annual Fast of Lent, which begins on Wednesday, the 18th, and will continue for forty days, as a preparation for our worthly celebrating dition the fasts of the Jews of old were different to the continue for forty days, as a preparation for our worthly celebrating dition the fasts of the Jews of old were different fortiers. this your fasts will be of no avail. For the neglect of this great essential condition the fasts of the Jews of old were not accepted. "Why have we fasted," said they to the Lord, "and Thou hast not regarded?" "Behold," said He, "in the day of your fast your own will is found. Is not this rather the fast I have chosen? Loose the beaute of wickedness. Deal thy days of grace and mercy in a truly peni-tential spirit she strews blessed ashes on our heads, and in doing so addresses words of solemn warning, saying to each of us: "Remember man that thou art the bonds of wickedness. Deal thy bread to the hungry, and bring the needy and harbourless into thy house, and when of us: "Remember man that thou art morning; then shalt thou call, and the Lord shall hear."—ISAL C. 58. See then, Brethren, you are not to put

the whole merit of your fast in abstaining from food, but principally in repenting of and avoiding sin. Loose all the bonds of iniquity, forgive your neighbour all he may have committed against you have us prepare for that awful day which is hidden from us, and known only to God. This can be done only by a sincere conversion and true repentance, turning away from sin, and turning to God with all our heart. "For behold now is the acceptable time, now is the day of salvation. "And we helping are called upon to exhort you that you receive not the Grace of God in vain; but in all things exhibit yourselves as servants of God, in much patience, in watchings, in God, and profitable to your soul, see that you be in a fitable to your soul, see that you be in a state of grace, always bearing in mind that God accepts no gifts from his enemies. All who are in a state of mortal sin, or have an affection for it, are at enmity with Him. What then are we to do?
We must do penance, not only by

going through the austerities of this holy season in the spirit of the Church, and so mortifying the body, but, in doing so, prepare our souls for sincer repentance.
This is the principal object of the Lenten Fast. If, then, your soul be stained by mortal sin it is incumbent on you to seek reconciliation with God by means of worthily approaching the Sacrament of Penance, and thus restored to His grace and mercy, and she calls on you to seek the Lord while He may be found, and call on Him while he is nigh. If today you hear His voice harden not your hearts. Let us then, Brethren, rise without delay, and press forward to the sacrament of reconciliation. Too often hitherto we may have rejected the Divine call. Let us not add to our former prevarications, but let us be wise unto justice, zealous for our welfare, and, corresponding with the call of the Church, and the graces God gives us, may we be active to

salvation. That we may not delay through sloth or inadvertence, the Church commands us under severe penalties to approach that adorable sacrament which none but the purified soul can receive. That proof of self which St. Paul demands from the communicants makes it needful for all to approach the tribunal of penance by a good and sorrowful con-fession, which we are commanded to do at least once a year. This duty of annual confession and communion is enforced on all the faithful who have attained the years of discretion, under threat of excommunication, which would cut them off from the suffrages of the Church while living, and in death deprive them of the right of Christian burial. This is not an infliction of punishment arising from vengeful hatred—it is a wholesome severity to shew the importance of the duty she urges; it is an evidence of her affectionate solicitude for your welfare; it is an effort of her love. By her com-mand she only reduces to special distinct practice the Divine precept which the Lord Himself gave:—"Except you eat," says He, "the flesh of the Son of Man, and drink of His blood, you cannot have life in you." And most assuredly, dear out by the Son of God.

any doubt—will be a figure in Irish affairs second only to Mr. Parnell. The immediate local effect of his accession will be an enormous change in Dublin politics and the completion of the social eclipse of the Castle already begun by the present Lord Mayor's abstention. The general effect will be more sween. The superscript of the people comply with the present Lord Mayor's abstention. The fast, in its general signification, implies an abstinence from food; but we must consider it in a two-fold light—as the spiritual and moral fast, both of which we should practice. The moral surest warrant we can have of your piety

in private life.

Now, with regard to the few who absent themselves from the Easter duty, and walk not with their brethren in the ways of God, and for whom our ministry is unprofitable, who heed neither en-treaties nor warnings, we will say to them: their absence from the tribunal of penance, and from the Holy Commun-ion in open violation of the Church's solemn injunction, is a proof, not pre-sumptive, but conclusive that they are not in the grace of God. They may obnot in the grace of God. They may observe some of the practices of Religion, they may be present with the rest of the faithful at the Holy Sacrifice, the sentence of the Church may not be pronounced against them, yet they are spiritually dead. They belong to the Body, but not to the Soul of the Church. And whatever may be the cause which because where yet of the way of salvicing. keeps them out of the way of salvation, whether it be the predominence of some whether it be the predominence of some tyrannical passion, or the indulgence of some criminal pleasure, we beseech them for Christ's sake to be reconciled at this acceptable time. We do not threaten, but we entreat, we supplicate them as did the Prophet of the Lord of old: "Why will you die, O house of Israel?" We implore of them through the tender mergies of Jesus Christ no Israel?" We implore of them through the tender mercies of Jesus Christ no longer to defer the fulfilment of this duty. This Lent is theirs, they cannot answer for, or promise themselves another. May the God of Mercy fill their hearts with His love, with sorrow for their offences, with true repentance for their sins and perseverance in His holy service. May they be filled with peace upon earth, and crowned with glory in Heaven.

The time for complying with the paschal duty begins in this Diocese on Ash Wednesday and ends on Trinity Sanday. The Holy Communion must be received in your own Church, or if elsewhere,

in your own Church, or if elsewhere, with the sanction of the pastor. As he is bound to feed the flock committed to his care, he should know that they have been refreshed with the indispensable been refreshed with the indispensable food of the life-giving body of the Lord. As the neglect may arise from ignorance or madvertence, you, Venerable Erethren, will from the beginning of the Paschal time to its close, frequently publish at the Mass on Sundays the obligation of receiving the Holy Communion in each one's own Church. At the same time you will appounce the Plenary In. time you will announce the Plenary In-dulgence, with the usual conditions granted to all who comply with the Pas-

chal Precept.

It is to be feared that some of those who neglect the Easter duty are brought to their state of indifference by being addicted to habits of intemperance; The Martyr St. Ignatius, the disciple and associate of St. John the Evangelist, in his letter to the Philippians, says: "Despise not the fast of Lent, for it contains an exhibition of the conversation of our Lord." St. Jerome in his epistle to Marcellus, says: "We, according to the tradition of the Apostles, observe every year one Lent, and fast at its proper time." Origin, who lived in the second century, writes: "We keep the days of Lent consecrated to fasting." St. Basil, who lived in the fourth century, says in his homily on fasting: "All equally hear the God be thanked we have not many such. Yet we are bound in the interest of that this is the acceptable time, now is the day of salvation. These are days of miserable victim into sin and outrage against God and His Holy Law, by indulgence of unruly passions, so that we can no longer expect from the drunkard piety, chastity, and justice, but, on the contrary, uncleanness, contentions, quarrels, of the which I foretell you, as I have before said, that they who do such things shall not obtain the Kingdom of God. (Galat. 5, 21.) It is our duty, Venerable Brethren, to do all in our power to protect our people from this vice. Hence we earnestly exhort all

> of the Cross, for the suppression of drunkenness." In this pious organiza-tion the members aid each other by the union of prayer, frequentation of the Holy Sacraments, and mutual good advice and example. The Archsodality for the Dominion of Canada has been re-cently blessed and erected by our Holy Father, Leo XIII., in our Lady's Church at Guelph, and enriched with many graces and indulgences. It was our privilege and happiness, as representative of the Holy See, to canonically inaugurate the good work, on Sunday the 25th January. Letters of aggregation can be had from the very Rev. Father Rector of our Lady's Church in Guelph. In order that we may obtain from God a good will and strength to pass this Holy Lent in a true Christian spirit and manner, as also all other graces we stand This is the

our pastors to establish in their missions branches of the Sodality of the "League

in need of, we must pray. This is the golden key that opens the treasures of God's bounty. And indeed we have a well-grounded hope, that praying with the proper dispositions our petitions will be heard. Does not our Blessed God tell us so? "Whatsoever you ask the Father in my name, that will He give Brethren, we cannot secure eternal life by any other means but that pointed by any other means but the pointed by any other means by any other mea us constantly implore of Him to touch succession, insisted on opening the proceedings by reading Lord Spencer's letter of condolence, against the protest of some of the canons. When a ballot for Vicar Capitular was taken Dr. Dornelly got four votes and Dr. Walsh twenty.

Out of the fifty priests who vote on the names to be sent to Rome it is believed that all but six have put Dr. Walsh's name first.

Dr. Walsh if creeted Primate—and of

of the Blessed Virgin, with the Litany of the B. Virgin, should be recited every night as a form of family prayer, and at a convenient hour, so that all belonging to the family can be present. And on you, Venerable Brethren, we enjoin, that in all towns and villages where you have the people around you, to give them an opportunity of daily assisting at the Holy Mass. And that in the even set of Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays ou would assemble the faithful in the Church, to join in publicly reciting the Rosary and Litany, and to receive some instruction, Litany, and to receive some instruction, either orally or by reading some pious book; we recommend the "Sinner's Guide." We also recommend the devotion of "Stations of the Cross," for the Fridays of Lent. As an additional incentive to the piety of our people, we grant permission to have Benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament on these evenings, where a choral service can be procured. It is advisable to devote your Sunday sermons during the Lent, to a Sunday sermons during the Lent, to a full and complete explanation of the Sacraments of Penance and the Holy Eucharist. Having much confidence in the power of prayer, we earnestly crave the charity of a remembrance from you and our people, particularly during the Lenten time, that God may aid us in our

service.

The following are regulations for the Fast of Lent in this Diocese of Hamil-

many spiritual needs, and guide us in leading you into the ways of His love and

1.—All days in Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days, one meal and a

collation.

2.—All persons who are twenty-one and under sixty years, are bound by the law of fasting and abstinence.

3.—By virtue of powers granted us by Apostolic Indult, we permit the use of flesh meat on all Sundays at discretion; also at the one meal on all Mondays. Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, ex-cept the Saturday of Ember week, 28th

February, and Holy Saturday.
4.—Fish and flesh are not allowed at the same meal.

5.—The use of milk, butter, cheese and eggs, is allowed on all days.

6.—The use of dripping or larl (not suet), is allowed as a condiment in preparing food on all days except Good Friday.
7.—Those exempted from fasting are:

all persons under twenty-one, and over sixty years of age, the sick and infirm, women carrying or nursing infants, all employed at hard labour.
8.—All who cannot fast should give

more abundant alms, be more assiduous in prayer and attend more frequently to their religious duties, so as to make up for the want of corporal mortifica-tion.

N. B.—Further dispensations, when

occasion requires, can be obtained from the respective Pastors, who are hereby empowered to grant them.

This Pastoral is to be read in all the Churches and Chapels of the Diocese at

the earliest convenience of the Clergy; if possible before Ash Wednesday.

"And may the God of Peace Himself sanctify you in all things, that your whole spirit and soul and body may be kept

blameless unto the coming of our Lord Jesus Christ. The grace of our Lord Jesus Christ be with you." Amen. (l. Thes., C. 5.)
Given at our Episcopal Residence,

being the Feast of St. Agatha V. M., 1885. +JAMES JOSEPH. Bishop of Hamilton.

John Keough, Chancellor.

N. B.—Durante tempore Paschali coneditur facultas semel absolvendi, a casibus reservatis, omnes qui se disponunt pro Com-muione Paschali.

HIGH SCHOOL ENTRANCE EXAMIN-

ATION: Orillia News Letter

From the returns it will be seen that Miss Overend with one assistant has balf as many passed pupils from the Separate School into the High School as have passed in from the Public School with its staff of eight teachers. The school census just taken gives the number of children attending the Public School for 1884, 647, and the number of children attending the Separate School 107. The Public School has therefore over six times as many pupils as the Separate School and half as many passed pupils into the High The Separate School has 2 School. The Separate School has 22 passed pupils per teacher, the Public School 11 per teacher, notwithstanding its long standing. The number of passed pupils in the Separate School is nearly five per cent. of the year's attendance, in the Public School it is one and a third per cent. Seven years ago, in December, Mr. Teskey, with a smaller steff of assistants and a with a smaller staff of assistants and a much smaller attendance of pupi's, passed fifteen into the High School. Verily, it is time to thoroughly overhaul Pablic School matters.

A short time ago I had occasion to vis-it St. Mary's and called on my old friend P. Wheliban, Esq., Registrar, South Perth, at his residence, Thornhill Place. Although not brought up on a farm Mr. Whelthan takes great pride in farming, but his hobby is horses and of these animals he has some very fine specimens in his stables. I noticed the "Prince of Normandy," "Duke of Normandy," and "Napoleon I." Mr. Whelihan has also a fine mare "Lilly," and her feal, sired by His spirit with might into the inward justice. In the visitation of the Diocese, man, that Christ may dwell by faith in which we made during the past year,

e month of per 100.

oth....0 600 600 500 900 400 680 40

, 1885

Sunday. d is 100

looks.

Father 0 50 y Rev. 1 00

40 cents Works.

Sent on

ME ST ..

EAL ICATIONS.

Times! Edition ready NITY ATTY AND

A plain and al doctrines of rch, as opposed ed to her, by authority, and tion; that thus drawn between 1 to the Saints," ries and Scien.

ries, and Scien-ent Age: and to the assaults By the Right D. D., Third et \$1.00. extra. SAY: logical book."
rnal.
ell as thoroughly
"-Catholic Re-

whole, we can t the healthiest slately come to (non-Catholic), nical, it evades r every kind of tisfactory soin-Catholic Times,

e. markable one.''

nds of its readers ion and Times,

straightforward, ssed."-Catholic ed at infidelity, nolic Examiner,

, D.D., C.SS.R. elphia. 12mo. im in Facultates cloth, net, \$1.00. lium Theologiae nalf leather, net,

E, a Manual for to the recent See. Cloth, 60 s, 75 cents. WRITING, for s and for Self-from the French den Sands," by

6mo, Cloth, 60 CH WORSHIPdin, Missionary Africa. Sold for lety of African . 8vo, flexible

IC - 1885 MANAC ROTHERS,

Apostolic See, oksellers, ers of Church Or-Statues, etc. ay street; Cincin-ouis: 206 S. Fourth

Holy

o Com

AMIN-

en that

eparate passed staff of

us just

47, and ending Public

mes as

ool and ie High

its long

eskey, and a

passed

lly, it is School

d friend

rm Mr.

iese ani

imens in

rince of ly," and

has also al, sired

han him-of prizes

deserves we wish

South

says as they shake hands at parting, a few minutes after the clock has struck five, "on a mission. I shall start this evening; that I hope to return in a weekle the lawyer, apparently pittless. Grace does not heed him. The look of tender love and pity in John Maitland's "on a mission. I shall start this evening; but I hope to return in a month or two; and then we will finish our chat about the old days of Notre Dame."

The Book of tender love and pity in John Maitland's eyes goes to her heart. She utters a heart-broken sob and falls senseless into Aunt old days of Notre Dame."

"For right is right, since God is God, And right the day must win."

And right the day must win."

At about half-past four o'clock, Andrew McVeigh had been found dead by three farm laborers on the beach near Sundown. These men were repairing fences on the land near the river, but shut out from view of it by a thick fringe of bushes that ran along the beach. They shut out from view of it by a thick fringe of bushes that ran along the beach. They had heard the report of a pistol, followed by a succession of loud groans. Almost simultaneously breaking through the hedge, they had seen Andrew McVeigh lying upon the sand, a stream of blood flowing from his side, under the left shoulder. His groans grew more tremulous and fainter. He could not speak. Before they could raise him he was dead. His horse stood some distance up the beach.

At the water's edge, wet by the ebbing tide, lay a revolver with all its barrels

but as the spot where the murdered man had been found was a favorite bathing and "crabbing" place of the Sundown boys, this went for nothing. And at the inquest the jury rejected the idea of suicide with contempt, and brought in the verdict that Andrew McVeigh came to his death at the hands of his nephew. John "My prayer! I had forgot."

auctioneer testified that he had left the hotel shortly after four o'clock. A bythe way)—an inveterate lounger, who always attended sales and other free entertainments—swore that he had seen the deceased proceed towards the river, last the demands of red tape are satisfied. leading his horse. After that, Andrew McVeigh had never been seen alive, ex-cept by his murderer and the three laborers in those brief moments immediately preceding death. On John Maitland's person was found

on John Maitland's person was found an envelope containing three hundred dollars. The envelope was addressed, "Andrew McVeigh, Present." The envelope had been then open at the end. Eli Woodbury, a dry-goods merchant, of Ironborough, a town some miles from Sundown, proved that he had paid the three down, proved that he had paid the three hundred dollars to the deceased on the day of the murder for six months' rent of his store. He produced the receipts. Having been called out on business, he had placed the money in the envelope, written Andrew McVeigh's name on it,

afternoon of the 16th instant—the day of the murder—John Maitland had refused two are as happy as human beings can be to pay his bill, or rather accommodate him, with one hundred dollars, on account of want of funds.

Rebecca Plummer, who lives next door to Lynch cottage, affirmed that she had heard John Maitland and his uncle quar relling in Miss Bridget Lynch's garden. She could not hear the words they had used, but she had seen him (the unstrike his nephew with a whip. Cha Chippeway Sunden, alias 'Chip," and Miss Grace Lynch, had been witnesses of the quarrel,

the quarrel,
Chip was missing. He had not been visible in Sundown since the day of the murder. His straw hat had been washed up by the tide, down at the cave. He had lived with John Maitland and his uncle

strikes.

"Father," whispers a small boy, who wears a black eassock, "Father, it's four o'clock, and the two O'Briens have been out in the sauctuary since there.

"The sacche in the garden had agitated her, and followed by this terrible shock, had thrown her into a brain fever.

Days, weeks, months have passed.

The trial comes on. It takes place of

He shows them what fearful odds are against him and how gallantly he struggles

John Maitland smiles bitterly. "And

this is man's justice!"
"You have come North just in time
Father Augustin," says John Maitland

John Maitland laughs incredulously.

His eyes falls on the pool. It is blood.

CHAPTER III.

"For right is right, since God is God,"

"In another week you may write at the end of my record, "non est inventus."

"In another week!" Father Augustin wipes his spectacles, and glances around the narrow cell in the Ironborough jul.

The floundering of the Bay Roberts

the narrow cell in the Ironborough jail.

"In another week!"—

"I must die,—but, believe me, Father, among the sins I will confess to you to-night murder will not be."

"I do believe you. There is some horrible mistake. I heard no word of this until I arrived in Sundown this morning."

"Those papers on the table contain a full account of the trial. While you look them over I will finish this letter."

Half an hour passes. No sound breaks the stillness except the rustling of Father

the stillness except the rustling of Father Augustin's papers and the scratching of

Augustin's papers and the scratching of the prisoner's pen.

"My dear boy," at last says Father Augustin, with a smouldering excitement in every movement, "you and your lawyer have acted like a pair of fools. It is unpleasant, but true. Had you no memory? Had he no—he ought to be ashamed of himself! Why did he not attempt to prove an alibi? Attend. From this report empty. On a tiny silver plate in the side of this weapon were the words "John Maitland, from W. Lynch."

The sand was covered with foot-prints, at about ten minutes after four p. m. He was found dead at half-past four. Now, attend. You were in St. Paul's Church at

Father Augustin never loses time, and now it is doubly valuable. He moves hea-A reprieve and a new trial are granted. Two witnesses, Father Augustin and little Two witnesses, Father Augustin and little Miles Jones, of Swedestown, who knew nothing about the former trial, triumphantly prove an alibi, and John Maitland walks out of the court a free man, saved

eccentric to the last, left a will, bearing the date of that terrible sixteenth, bequeathing all his estate, without reserve, to his esteemed young friend, William Lynch. But he, the heir presumptive, is content; he is innocent, he is free, he has Grace; for Father Augustin married them three days after the second trial. The Swedestown firm still trusts him, although Will Lynch has not yet turned up to corroborate his statement about the three hundred dollars, and his great sorrow has and given it to his clerk.

Mr. Kenzie testified that early in the left him a wiser and better man. Grace is sweeter and brighter than before, and the sweeter and brighter than before, and the

Returning from High Mass at St. Paul's one Sunday, late in Autumn, John and Grace hear strange voices in their little sitting room. Aunt Bridget is crying and laughing by turns, accompanied by the running commentary of a ringing bass voice. Of course, Grace at once jumps to the conclusion that the house is being robbed. Ste is agreeably amazed, however, to find her brother Will and Chip amiably 'finishing' one of Aunt Bridget's ample lunches. Will looks much the same; but Chip has grown taller and thinner, more freckled and exceedingly forlorn in appearance.

companion and secretary to an English traveller, on a rather straggling and uncertain tour; that probably accounts for the failure of your letters. And so they brought the money as evidence against you! I'll tell you how it came into my

between his hands. This has not taken a minute, and John Maitland resumes his incident.

Nearly an hour passes before John rises from his knees, and then, catching sight of Father Augustin, he goes into the sacristy to speak to him. The priest is very glad to see his old friend and pupil, but he has little time to spend in talk.

"Ine prosecuting counsel draws from her the story of the quarrel, slowly, painfully. John Maitland leans half over the railing of the dock, his heart and soul in his eyes. The counsel asks his fifth question.

Grace's lips whiten and she presses her teeth into them. She will not answer, there is a dead silence.

"Spare her!" cried John fiercely, "Spare her! will tell you what I staid: "I could kill him where he stands! I will! I will!" was Chip's chance. John usually left his door open, and Chip, when his master had your pen, and Chip, when his master had gone, secured the revolver. With it he shot the unfortunate hawk of which he says as they shake hands at parting, a few minutes after the clock has into the story of the quarrel, slowly, painfully. John Maitland leans half over the railing for some time within his breast an ardent desire. It was to shoot certain prowling hawks and crows. In order to fulfill this design he waited for an opportunity to borrow clandestinely John Maitland leans half over the railing for the dock, his heart and soul in his eyes. The counsel asks his fifth question.

Grace's lips whiten and she presses her then. She will not answer. There is a dead silence.

"Spare her!" cried John fiercely, "Spare her! was Chip's chance. John usually left his door open, and Chip, when his master had your hand the country to borrow clandestinely John Mait-to fulfill this design he waited for an opportunity to borrow clandestinely John Mait-to fulfill this design he waited for an opportunity to borrow clandestinely John Mait-to fulfill this design he waited for an opportunity to borrow clandestine. It wand to suffer a land's revolver. On the morning of the lock, his advanced from Andrew McVeigh's castigation, he ran down to the beach, and in blissful ignorance he was levelling the one remainignorance he was leveling the one remaining charge at another crow, when McVeigh suddenly grasped his collar. The frightened boy turned, and the charge took effect in the poor old man's side. Chip dropped the pistol and ran down to the cove. There was a schooner lying there. Chip, half dead with terror, hid himself among the barrels on deck. The crew coming on the barrels on deck. board at nightfall were a little "confused" by their sojourn on shore, and when they discovered him—which happened when the schooner was many miles from Sundown—they was him wiles from Sundown—they was him with the state of the sta down—they made him work hard. Chip's vicissitudes had subdued him considerably, and he is indeed very glad to get home.

Terra Nova Advocate, Feb. 11.

The floundering of the Bay Roberts worthies to extricate themselves from the ugly position into which their late digraceful Orange proceedings have placed them, cannot be but amusing to the public mind. Strenuous efforts are made to justify conduct, of which they evidently now feel ashamed; but all the waters of Bay Roberts hashour, mixed with a pro-Bay Roberts harbour, mixed with a proportionate share of lime, would not mak portionate share of lime, would not make a wash sufficiently strong to whiten, in the least, the blackened reputation which they have earned for themselves. Notwithstanding "solemn declarations" made before J. P's.—the weakness of which must be patent to all—the very plain statements of the Redemptorist Fathers still remain firm and unshaken; and the whitewashing process serves only to show whitewashing process serves only to show up the "Law-Abiding" citizens of Bay Roberts in a more conspicuous and ridic-ulous aspect. That the statements of the Rev. Fathers are not overdrawn I mean

were to give a mission to the Catholics of that part of his parish. From the manner in which their entry into the settlement was greeted, it was easy to see that the presence of the good fathers was anything but agreeable to the roughs of that place The opening of the mission was announce to take place at three o'clock, p. m., and from the time that the Fathers and parish priest left the residence of Mr. Frayne to proceed to the church, through the street of Bay Roberts, they were accosted by seem ing maniacs, using the most filthy and abominable language; uttering horrible oaths and blasphemies, vomiting forth cb. scene expressions, revolting and shocking to the feelings of men, not to speak of the delicate sensitiveness of females, who in crowds had to endure such disgusting conduct. The church, however, was reached, the exercises of the mission begun, and a short sermon preached. At the close, the Fathers had to return from the church to their lodgings at Mr. Frayne's, through an ordeal in every particular similar to that just described. This was the first unpleasant experience that the good Fathers had to endure at the hands of the "Law-Abiding citizens" of Bay Roberts; but I regret to have to write it, was not to be their last. No sooner did the Fathers enter their lodgings than a gang of urchins, no doubt urged on by others behind the scenes, began rolling barrels backward and forward on the street, underneath the windows of the rooms occupied by the Fathers, at the same time screeching and yelling like young savages, and coupling the names of Harper, the Pope, and the Redemptorist Fathers in a most derisive and insulting manner. Such was the re-creation of those youngsters for about two or three hours, when a lull took place in their noisy proceedings, which lasted only for a little time, but was followed by a vigorous and violent outburst of feeling on the part of the Bay Roberts' elder "Law-Abiding" citizens. About nine o'clock p. m., crowds began to assemble round the residence of Mr. Frayne, cutsent view of the situation, suppress their feelings, and, by thus controlling them-selves, prove themselves true Caristian ing, swearing, threatening, and declaring what they would do, and which, no doubt, they would if they thought they could do so with impunity. One however, more bold than the rest, approached the house

bold than the rest, approached the house and spoke through the window as follows:

"Frayne, you have got them again, and B— G— they will have to leave. Have you Fr. Rowe in there? have you Rowe the B— of a B—. The curse of J— on you and him! Have you got his letter in there?— you have the Redemptorist Fathers in there, the curse of J— on them! Frayne, make much of what morning of his first communion. He kneels, and breathes a loving, contrite prayer, taking no note of time.

His old friend, Father Augustin, whom the knew in his college days, has seen him enter. Father Augustin stands just behind the altar and watches him. Four o'clock strikes.

"Father" watches a gainst the house of the presence against the prayer, taking no note of time.

"Father and followed watches him. Four o'clock strikes.

"Father and followed watches him. Four o'clock strikes."

"Father and followed watches him. Four o'cloc out in the sanctuary since three. It's our turn now."

The trial comes on. It takes place at small note-book. "The O'Brien brothers from three until four; John Denver and Miles Jones from four until five.' As the acolytes are changing, the sleeve of little Myles Jones' surplice brushes muslin is in flames. John Maitland quietly bends over the railing, and before the boy is aware of it, crushes out the sanctuary since three. It's our turn, Myles, Go on."

As the acolytes are changing, the sleeve of little Myles Jones' surplice brushes against a candle. In an instant the light muslin is in flames. John Maitland quietly bends over the railing, and before the boy is aware of it, crushes out the sanctuary since three. It's our turn have passed.

The trial comes on. It takes place at Ironborough. Letters and letters have a lironborough. Lotters and letters have a lironborough. Lotters and letters have a lironborough. Lotters and letters have a lironborough with some present for you. Now, Chip, clear up your mystery." But Chip's solemn declarations" of Capt. Dawe to mouth is very full at this particular moment, and Will considerately gives him time. "I picked up Chip in Philadelphia. I found him selling papers, and glad ghost of her former self. The buzz of many suppressed voices, the sea of up.

"Too much competition," answered they will be a not look toward John. Oh, surely this is her sorrow's crown of sorrow!

The prosecuting coursely this is her sorrow's crown of sorrow!

The prosecuting coursely this is to come.' He forced me ance wedding present for you. Now, Chip, clear up your mystery." But Chip's sort in would make a nice wedding present for you. Now, Chip, clear up your mystery." But Chip's look of Capt. Dawe and the by evolution and will considerately give him moment, and Will considerately give him moment, and Will considerately give him moment evening, and that as soon as he did, he visited the scene of disorder, but that he neither saw nor heard anything said or lone offensive to anyone, and therefore he did not believe it amounted to anything. The priest then made a statement of what took place the preceding evening, and went on to say, "I have therefore come, Capt. Dawe, on the part of the Mission-aries, to ask for protection on account of the threats made against them and the

CAPT. DAWE,—"I cannot control my people, they are not like yours."

People, they are not like yours."

PRIEST,—"Do you mean to say that you and the other magistrates of the place are unable to control these people?"

Here the captain entered-into a defence of the people of Bay Roberts, whose general peaceable character, he said, had been attacked by a few persons whose study it was to destroy the good tents of the was to destroy the good repute of the place. The priest said he knew nothing of this, that he came to claim from him, Capt. Dawe, as magistrate, protection for the Missionaries during their stay in Bay Boberts; they were American citizens, and he wished to avoid the necessity of having to carry on the mission under the protection of the American Consul. CAPT. DAWE, __"No complaint has been

made to me.' PRIEST,—"I now make a complaint, and, if necessary, I shall have depositions made

besides, there is no way of knowing them in the dark except by firing a volley into them and marking them so as then to

PRIEST,- "I came not here, Capt. Dawe,

ask their Consul to provide it."

CAPT. DAWE,—"I have no protection for you, besides I do not believe a word of r statement.

for you, besides I do not believe a word of your statement."

The priest, seeing it would be somewhat degrading to treat further with one who showed himself so evidently a partisan, abruptly left the presence of the great man. Such was the result of an application made in the interests of peace and justice, to this upholder of Law and Order in Bay Roberts. And now the public may ask if Capt. Dawe is a fit person to hold Her Majesty's Commission of Peace. Or if the administration of justice should be left in the hands of one who can act as judge and jury. and even decan act as judge and jury, and even decide on the merits of a case, without hearing the arguments for or against, but on the questionable grounds alone that his Worship does not believe it.

It was now about midday of the 20th, and soon after, crowds began to assemble on the street, to indulge in their cowardly pastime. They conceive a happy idea, which is no sconer conceived than realized.

An Orange flag is raised and stretched across the street, through which the Catholics must pass on their way to church, to assist at the exercises of the mission, and at this point the roughs gather in force. They send a messenger to the Father to say that "we will not allow you to pass," to which the pastor replies:—"We shall see when the time comes." A little while after, another arrives, and begs the priest for God's sake not to go down, "that the for God's sake not to go down, "that the neighboring stores are lined with armed men, and you may all be shot." The pastor again replies, "In the name of God let them shoot away, I, at least, will go to the church this evening, or leave my corpse on the street." The hour for the evening devotion now drew near, and it was time to proceed to the church. was time to proceed to the church at hand were assembled the Catholic con-gregation waiting to learn what their Pastor would advise; when they found that his determination was to go on with the exercises of the Mission under all difficulties, they refused to go to the church and submit to the galling indignation of going under an Orange arch, but a few words from their Pastor calmed their excited feelings and allayed their just indignation. He told them that he did not ask them to submit to anything to which he himself was not also submitting, and that he felt the indignity offered as much as they did; but that they were in the exercise of their religious duties, and from this they should not be deterred by any humiliations whatever; under the circumstances he was prepared to accept this humiliation and he was sure they would not see tion, and he was sure they would not refuse to participate in it with him. Brave fellows! They take immediately a differ-

Priests and people marched in a body to the church, passing under the abomin-able Orange rag, amidst the scoffs and jeers, vile jesting and "hearty cheers" of derision indulged in by the rabble, some

of whom crying out at the same time:
"Pass under your enemy, you b—."
The return from the church was through a similar ordeal; and now, at length, it was thought the Fathers would be left in was understood by the braves to mean that the priest was going to fire on them and they soon began to seek shelter in different directions, each one declaring that if such was to be the case "he would be sure to avoid the effect of powder and ball." This threat had a wholesome the remainder of the night, the Orange heroes retiring and contenting themselves with firing off guns in the distance. Now, it was clearly seen that under such difficult circumstances it was impossible to conduct the mission, and it was decided to leave next morning and begin the exer-

of the 21st the carriages were accordingly drawn up in front of Mr. Frayne's house to take away the Fathers, when the rowdies is to be held this year in Ireland. take away the Fathers, when the rowdies began again to assemble and indulge in their congenial ruffianism. As one of the Fathers took his seat in the carriage, one young lad seized the reins of the horse, and an older scamp presented himself with a knife and said: "Don't you ever come back to Bay Roberts again." The second Father had like attention paid him by another of the roughs; threats were treely used of throwing them over the embankment, one rascal going to gather a larger crowd to effect their malicious designs, though one would think there were quite enough of them present at the time for enough of them present at the time for this purpose without increasing their num-

On the night succeeding this same day, Mr. Frayne's windows were broken by way of a parting shot, I suppose, and thus ended, for the time being, these disgrace.

A PRISONER ON PAROLE.

John Mitchel, the Patriot. The Tasmanian trees are almost all of one or other of the gum species, lofty and vast, but not umbrageous, for the foliage is meagre, and but ill clothes the huge limbs. In some of the valleys, however, there is more richness of foliage; and along the river's bank the cum trees are chiefthe river's bank, the gum trees are chiefly of the sort called black gum, which makes a grand leafy head, almost as massive as the European beech or sycamore. On the slopes of some of the hills are great thickets of mimosa, called by the colonists the wattle gum, a most graceful evergreen tree, but stripped at this season of its splendid gold-hued blossoms. The air is laden with the fragrance of these gum trees, illuminated by the flight of parrots of most glowing and radiant plumage, that go flashing through the arches of the forest like winged game. I grow stronger every day. And whether it be the elastic and balmy air of these mountain woods that sends the tide of life coursing somewhat warmer through my veins—or a grand leafy head, almost as massive as what warmer through my veins—or unwonted converse of an old friend. unworted converse of an old friend, that revives the personal identity I had nearly lost—or the mere treading once more upon the firm, flowery surface of our bounteous mother earth, after two years tossing on the barren briny ocean—mother earth breathing vital fragrance forever, forever swinging the censer of her perfume from a thousand flowers; forever singing the eternal melodies in whispering singing the eternal melodies in whispering tree tops, and murmuring, tingling, bub-bling streams—certain it is, I feel a kind of joy. In vain I try to torment myself into a state of chronic, savage indignation; it will not do here. In vain I reflect that "it is incumbent on me diligently to re member' (as Mr. Gibbon says) how that I am, after all, in a real cell, hulk or dungeon, yet that these ancient mountains, with the cloud-shadows flying over their far-stretching woodlands, are ginian prison walls—that the bright birds, ginan prison waits—that the origin torus, waving their rainbow wings here before me, are but "ticket of-leave" birds, and enjoy only "comparative liberty"—in vain—there is in every soul of man a buoyancy that will not let it sink to utter despair. Well said the Lady Leonora— "When the heart is throbbing sorest There is balsam in the forest; There is balsam in the forest for its pain, Said the Lady Leonora."

All my life long I have delighted in rivers, rivulets, rills, fierce torrents tear-ing their rocky beds, gliding dimpled brooks kissing a daised marge. The tinkle, or murmur, or deep resounding roll, or raving roar of running water is of all sounds my ears ever hear now the most homely. Nothing else in this land looks or sounds like home. The birds have a foreign tongue; the very trees whispering to the wind, whisper in accents unknown to me; for your gum tree leaves are all hard, horny, polished as the haurel—besides they have neither upper nor under side, but are set on with the plane of them vertical; wherefore the can never, never, let breeze pipe or zephyr breathe as it will, never can they whisper quiver, sigh or sing, as do the beeches and sycamores of old Rostrevor. Yes, all sights and sounds of nature are alien and outlandish—suggestive of the tropic of Capricorn and the Antarctic Circle -save only the sparkle and the music of the streams. Well I know the voice of that eloquent river; it talks to me, and to the woods and rocks, in the same tongue and dialect wherein the Roe dis rocks, in the same coursed to me, a child; in its crystaline gush my heart and brain are bathed; and

I hear, in its plaintive chime, all the blended voices of history, of prophecy and poesy, from the beginning. Not cooler or fresher was the Thracian Hebrus; not purer were Abana and Pharpar; not more ancient and venerable is Father more ancient and venerable is Father Nilus. Before the quiet flow of the Ezyptian river was yet disturbed by the jabber of the priests of Miroe—before the

Irish and Canadian Bishops.

Boston Republic.

Boston Republic.
The Irish bishops will have a conference in Rome after the Easter holidays with three cardinals of the Congregation of the Propaganda, at which Bishops Moore, O'Connor and Dwenger of America are expected to attend. This conference will be similar to the preparatory sessions hold be similar to the preparatory sessions held by the American bishops at the palace of the Propaganda, over which Cardinal onduct the mission, and it was decided to eave next morning and begin the exerises of the mission at North River.

At the appointed hour on the morning of the 21st the carriages were accordingly with the questions that may be before them at the plenary council which

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexworld around you, renew your complexion, invigorate your powers, cleanse the channels of life. Ayer Sarsaparilla is the means to use for this purpose.

SCOTT'S EMULSION OF PURE COD LIVER OIL WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES is Excellent Lung Troubles. Dr. ENOCH CALLOWAY, La Grange, Geo., says: "I have used Scott's Emulsion with wonderful success

I'm thinking on thy smile, Mary—
Thy bright and trusting smile—
In the morning of our youth and love,
Ere sorrow came—or guile.
When thine arms were twined about my
neck. neck.
And mine eyes looked into thine.
And the heart that throbbed for me alone
Was nestling close to mine!

Lament of the Widowed Inebriate.

DUGANNE.

I see full many a smile, Mary,
Greening lips beaming bright,
And many an eye of light and love
Is flashing in my sight;
But the smile is not for my poor heart,
And the eye is strange to me,
And lone liness comes o'er my soul,
When its memory turns to thee.

I'm thinking on the night, Mary,
The night of grief and shame,
When with drunken ravings on my lips
To thee I homeward came;
O, the tear was in thine earnest eye,
And thy bosom wildly heaved,
Yet a smile of love was on thy cheek
Though the heart was sorely grieved!

But the smile soon left thy lips, Mary,
And thine eye grew dim and sad;
For the templer lured my steps from thee,
And the wine cup drove me mad;
From thy cheeks the roses quickly fled,
And thy ringing laugh was gone,
Yet iny heart still fondly clung to me,
And still kept trusting on.

O, my words were harsh to thee, Mary, For the wine cup made me wild; And I chid thee when thine eyes were sad, And I cursed thee when they smiled—God knows I loved thee even then, But the fire was in my brain, And the curse of drink was in my heart, To make my love a bane.

"Twas a pleasant bome of ours, Mary,
In the spring time of our life.
When I loosed upon thy sunny face,
And proudly called thee wife—
And 'twas pleasant when our children
played
Before our cottage door;
But the calldren sieep with thee, Mary,
I shall never see them more!

Thou'rt resting in the church-yard, now,
And no stone is at thy nead!
But the sexton knows a drunkard's wife
Sieeps in that lowly bed;
And he says the hand of God, Mary,
Will fall with crushing weight
On the wretch who brought thy gentle life
To its untimely fate.

But he knows not of the broken heart
I bear within my breast,
Or the heavy load of vain remorse,
That will not let me rest.
He knows not of the sleepless nights,
When dreaming of thy love,
I seem to see thine angel eyes
Look coldly from above.

I have raised the wine-cup in my hand, And the wildest strains I've sung, Till with the laugh of drunken mirth The echoing air has rung; But a pale and sorrowing face look'd out From the glittering cup on me, And a trembling whisper I have heard That I fancied, breathed by thee.

Thou art slumbering in thy peaceful gra And thy sleep is dreamless now, But the sest of an undying grief Is on thy mourner's brow. And my heart is chill as thine, Mary, For the joys of life have fled, And I long to lay my aching breast With the cold and silent dead!

CONCLUDED.

John Maitland stands irresolute, and then, as the echo of her pleading accents enters his brain, he starts forward with burried strides towards St. Paul's, without looking to the right or to the left, and keeps his hands on his breast as if to strangle the murderous thoughts within If Andrew McVeigh could see him he would feel sure that, however much in other things his nephew may have departed from the principles of his ances-tors, he at least possesses the family temper in perfection

All is silent within the little wooden chapel. There is a worshipper here and there among the rough benches, and two acolytes, in black and white, kneel before the Blessed Sacrament. A faint breeze enters with John Maitland and stirs the laces on the altar and the candle flames. He walks into the "dim religious light," lized by the efforts of Grace Lynch. It from the glaring sunshine without, and fainds himself in a new world of Faith, away with" by the murderer, in order to destroy evidence. Seth Sunden, however, acolytes, in black and white, kneel before

old days of Notre Dame."

John Maitland leaves the chapel and the demon of wrath that possessed him has fled. He shudders now as the shadows of his thoughts of an hour ago cross his mind. He wonders that such strange madness could have been evoked by the He shows them what faarful called a compared to the preparation of this speech all through the trial. his mind. He wonders that such strange madness could have been evoked by the querulous words of a weak old man.

The evening breeze is beginning to blow from the river and the whole west is a more and more brilliant; but he forgets gorgeous crimson and gold picture of blended clouds and water. He strolls along the beach. In one spot he sees several men standing around a small pool in the sand. Is it the sun's light that the has selected for his advocate the one lawyer of a thousand who could fail the sand it crimson?

He approaches, and they draw together, whispering, "Here he is." One of them comes out from the others and says: says:
"I arrest you for the murder of Andrew

to show by giving, by your permission, Mr. Editor, a detailed account of facts, in the order in which they occurred from the time of the arrival of the Fathers at Bay Roberts, until the time of their departure therefrom. parture therefrom.
On Wednesday, the 19th of Nov., 1884, the Very Rev. E. F. Walsh, V. G. and parish priest of Brigus, conducted to Bay Roberts two Redemptorist Fathers, who

verdict that Andrew McVeigh came to his death at the hands of his nephew, John Maitland.

The following facts came out at the inquest:

Andrew McVeigh had remained a few minutes at a sale of real estate which had taken place at the Sundown Hotel. The auctioneer testified that he had left the tears up the letter, for it is a farewell to Grace.

by his prayer!
John Maitland finds that his uncle,

"in this vale of tears."

Returning from High Mass at St. Paul's

forlorn in appearance.
"Aunt Bid has told me everything," cries Will, when the greetings are over. "I never received your letters. When I had completed the Echo business, I started as

that I was about to start on a long journey. At first he spoke in his usual hot and inconsistent way, and then he became very kind. He pressed that envelope into my hand, saying, "Take this; it is only a part of what is to come." He forced me to keep it, and so I thought it would make a nice wedding present for you. Now, Chip, clear up your mystery." But Chip's mouth is very full at this particular the contrary, notwithstanding. The next

insults offered to them.'

"I will send you to school, Chip," says
Will Lynch, "when we have induced the Will Lynch, "when we have induced the authorities to hear your story. And now fill your glasses with Aunt Bridget's currant wine, I drink to the health, long life and happiness of Mr. and Mrs. Maitland!"

And every day since that eventful 16th those two kneel at the Holy Sacrifice in thank-giving for John Maitland's prayer.

The cessary, I shall have depositions made also."

CAPT. DAWE,—"But you don't know the names of the parties."

PRIEST,—"It is not necessary,—I do not intend to take action against them for the past, but only demand protection for the thank-giving for John Maitland's prayer.

There is nothing equal to Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator for destroying worms. No article of its kind has given such satisfaction.

CAPT. DAWE,—"Yes, that is your cus-

to be insulted by you."

CAPT. DAWE,—"I did not insult you." PRIEST,—"Your language looks very much like an insult. I came here to ask you, as magistrate, for protection in the exercise of our civil and religious rights. Those Missionaries, I have told you, are American citizens, and if you do not afford me the protection I claim for them, I must

cries out, "What is the matter with you?"
The priest replied: "I shall very soon let
you know what is the matter if you conyou know what is the matter if you continue your dastardly conduct; mind, now, I give you fair warning, if there is a repetition of it I will let fly at you." This was understood by the braves to mean effect, and the Fathers were left in peace

ber. Meanwhile, however, the Fathers drove off amidst the insults of the rabble and bearing with them no very favorable impressions of Orange hospitality at Bay

How sweethe had loud to m
When wir ingly When c So clear And sprig flowe When th Plen Lit our wa fields So gaily

MARC

But now their And the la ding Since they you i

WHY I

SERM

There the evening Kensingto Father Ro tery of In the 7th ve John, "W but thou preacher t great my God perm and no or better to my text. answer to reason, as evil. and Why doe about th pressions

stantial,

sun was

s that s

deprivati

not posi

pangs of

positive merely people ar NQUIRIN one will it He is To perm happens choose ?the matt do not move th not do prevent He gave has mad rest of I He has

ing. In writer done to him the He has is not to wift of to mak but per

sorrow,

There :

of wat into th total. in this the sor beginn human in you arithm Wear are in

no cor my he desire and th so gre

SONER ON PAROLE. Mitchel, the Patriot. nian trees are almost all of of the gum species, lofty and umbrageous, for the foliage and but ill clothes the huge nd but ill clothes the huge me of the valleys, however, richness of foliage; and along nk, the gum trees are chiefly alled black gum, which makes head, almost as massive as

beech or sycamore. On the of the hills are great thickets called by the colonists the a most graceful evergreen a most graceful evergreen ripped at this season of its 1-hued blossoms. The air is the fragrance of these gum ated by the flight of parrots wing and radiant plumage, ing through the arches of the inged game. I grow stronger And whether it be the elastic of these mountain woods. r of these mountain woods the tide of life coursing someer through my veins—or converse of an old friend. or the mere treading once the firm, flowery surface of our tother earth, after two years be barren briny ocean—mother ing vital fragrance forever, ging the censer of her per-a thousand flowers; forever ternal melodies in whispering d murmuring, tingling, bub-s-certain it is, I feel a kind ain I try to torment myself f chronic, savage indignation; here. In vain I reflect that ment on me diligently to re-Mr. Gibbon says) how that ll, in a real cell, hulk or dun-

t these ancient mountains, id-shadows flying over their g woodlands, are but Carthau walls—that the bright birds, rainbow wings here before "ticket of leave" birds, and "comparative liberty"—in is in every soul of man a at will not let it sink to utter ell said the Lady Leonoraeart is throbbing sorest sam in the forest; am in the forest for its pain, dy Leonora."

ife long I have delighted in ets, rills, fierce torrents tear-poky beds, gliding dimpled ing a daisied marge. The nurmur, or deep resounding ag roar of running water is of my ears ever hear now the my ears ever hear now the . Nothing else in this land ands like home. The birds ign tongue; the very trees to the wind, whisper in acwn to me; for your gum tree
I hard, horny, polished as the
des they have neither upper
de, but are set on with the nem vertical; wherefore they ever, let breeze pipe or zephyr t will, never can they whisper, or sing, as do the beeches and of old Rostrevor. Yes, all sounds of nature are alien and suggestive of the tropic of and the Antarctic the sparkle and the music of Well I know the voice of Well I know the voice of nt river; it talks to me, and ods and rocks, in the same dialect wherein the Roe dis me, a child; in its crystaline art and brain are bathed; and its plaintive chime, all the ices of history, of prophecy from the beginning. Not seher was the Thracian Hebrus; vere Abana and Pharpar; not ent and venerable is Father fore the quiet flow of the

ore the quiet flow of the ver was yet disturbed by the e priests of Miroe—before the as yet bred that quaffed the e of Choaspes, the drink of mgs—ere its lordly namesake in of the streams, reflected yet som a Pillar Tower, or heard from its Seven Churches, this shing through its lonely glen hern sea, was singing its mys-

hese primeval woods. and Canadian Bishops.

Boston Republic.

bishops will have a conference fter the Easter holidays with als of the Congregation of the , at which Bishops Moore, and Dwenger of America are attend. This conference will o the preparatory sessions held rican bishops at the palace of ganda, over which Cardinal oresided, prior to the Baltimore lively correspondence was uring the sessions of the Balti-cil between the Irish and the ishops. It was the desire of ishops to become thoroughly th the modus operandi of the ouncil, with a view of adopting a rule in their future dealings lestions that may be at the plenary council which this year in Ireland.

ormed," continued an Ameri-"that the Canadian bishops red to hold a plenary counci The principal object of their timore last fall was the desire a thorough knowledge of the and rules guiding the delibera-council. This Canadian coun-soon to be held, will be the Catholic plenary council ever Dominion of Canada."

g. A resurrection of nature ses is taking place. Like the nd you, renew your complexrate your powers, cleanse the life. Ayer Sarsaparilla is the e for this purpose.

MULSION OF PURE COD LIVER TYPOPHOSPHITES is Excellent bles. Dr. ENOCH CALLOWAY, Geo., says: "I have used ulsion with wonderful success troubles, also find it has no Summer Diarrhœa of chil-

nothing equal to Mother rm Exterminator for destroy-No article of its kind has atisfaction.

MARC H 7, 1885.

the May,

Making merry,

Shall chime the silver bells of London derry.

JOHN KANE, in Irish Monthly.

John, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shall know hereafter," the rev. preacher proceeded to say, What is this great mystery of iniquity? Why does God permit iniquity? I do not know, and no one can tell fully; but God in His infinite knowledge saw that it would be better to permit evil than not to do so, and we must take refuge in the words of my text. But can we give a partial answer to this question?—can human reason, assisted by divine grace, see any light in the darkness? Yes; and, wonderful to say, I am going to attempt to show the angels and men? No, for there is the and no one can tell fully; but God in His infinite knowledge saw that it would be better to permit evil than not to do so, and we must take refuge in the words of my text. But can we give a partial answer to this question?—can human reason, assisted by divine grace, see any light in the darkness? Yes; and, wonderful to say, I am going to attempt to show the reasonableness of the permission of evil, and to show the quasi necessity of it. Why does God permit evil, and the sorrow consequent upon it? This seems a very difficult question, but after all there is no difficulty about it in one sense. We talk about the presence, the power, and the malice of evil. Every one of these expressions is inaccurate, because by using the terms we make evil something substantial, which it is not. Suppose the sun was shining and I walk along the street, my shadow will go after me. What is that shadow? It is nothing but a deprivation of light; something inactive, not positive. Hunger seems a definite thing, but it is not. We talk about the pangs of hunger, but there is no such thing. Hunger is merely the defect of

do you mean by preventing evil? If God prevents man from doing that which He chooses, He takes from man that which He gave him, the gift of free will. God has made one creature far above all the What a wonderful thing is the power and has made one creature far above all the ing. In the Wisdom of Solomon there is a remarkable passage where the inspired writer says, "Thou dost reverence the creature of Thy hands." What has God done to reverence man? He has given him the most wonderful gift He could have bestowed on him, and that is a free will. This is His reverence that is a free will. He has made. Will you say that because of his abuse of that magnificent gift man is not to have it? Free will means that God allows us to do good, but evil if we choose it. That free will is the grandest gift of God to man, and yet some men try

THIS IS A WORLD OF SORROW, but people make a great mistake about it. We talk of the "amount of human sorrow," "the surging tide of human mis-ery." Are not these common expressions? There never was a greater mistake. Suppose in the middle of this church there was a mighty tank, and a hundred vessels of water at its sides. Empty them all into the tank, and you have a mighty total. Can we empty out the misery of one soul into something and get all the souls in this world to empty their sorrow into the same thing and pile up that sorrow, and then say it is a mighty aggregate of the sorrow of humanity? It is all false from beginning to end; human sorrow is the human individual misery of one soul; you cannot talk about the sum total in such a matter. If you do you are wrong in your philosophy, you are wrong in your arithmetic, you are wrong in everything. We are so much in love with ourselves. We write to our friends and say, when we are in trouble or in grief, "Oh, you have no conception of how sad I am. I thought heart would break." Oh no, it wont : my heart would break." On no, it wont take care of letter writing, it is often a monstrous deception of ourselves. We desire to make ourselves heroes in trouble, and therefore we make these exaggerated statements. Human misery, then, is not so great as we would make it out. Extreme pain never lasts very long together, by Burdock Blood Bitters, which purify it is intermittent. The dear Lord who and regulate all the secretions.

Londonderry Bells.

How sweetly rang the bells when we chased the honey bee.
And loudly sang the lark to you, love, and to me.
When winds of sunny April whispered woolngly:
Sing, merry!
When childhood heard the bells of Londonderry.
How softly rang the bells when we clomb the misty hill.
When we reached the pebbled cradle of the foamy mountain-rill,
And pledged our love at noontide when every bird was still!
Sing, merry!
So clearly rang the bells of Londonderry.
And sprightly was the dancing beneath the

Sing, merry:

So clearly rang the bells of Londonderry.

And sprightly was the dancing beneath the flowered thorn.

When the little eastern moonlight, like Pienty's golden horn.

Litour way from stile to stile through the fields of whispering corn.

So gally rang the bells of Londonderry.

But now the mountain flowers have lost their rich perfume,
And the lark has now no rapture, the nodding rose no bloom.

And the lark has now no rapture, the nodding rose no bloom.

Since they took you from the ocean to lay you in the tomb.

Never merry

Shall sound for me sweet bells of Londonderry.

But merrily they'll sound when my heart has passed away.

To the fisher near his nets, and the hillmen mowing hay.

To mothers at their doorsteps, and lovers in the May,

Making merry,

Shall chime the silver bells of Londonderry.

John Kane, in Irish Monthly. WHY DOES GOD PERMIT EVIL!

SERMON BY FATHER ROBINSON.

London Universe, Jan. 31.

There was a numerous attendance at the evening service at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday, when the Rev. Father Robinson preached on "The Mystery of Iniquity." Selecting for his text the 7th verse of the 13th chapter of St. John, "What I do thou knowest not now; but thou shall know hereafter," the rev. preacher proceeded to say, What is this beautiful things on this earth in our creations of the virtues that centre round a hospital. A hospital is the most beautiful thing under God's sun, because there are gathered together all the virtues—the most admirable kindness, charity, benevolence, self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where centred round the sick ward. Where all the virtues—the most admirable kindness, charity, benevolence, self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where all the virtues—the most admirable kindness, charity, benevolence, self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where was a numerous attendance at the evening service at the Pro-Cathedral, Kensington, on Sunday, when the Rev.

Year of the virtues that centre round a hospital. A hospital is the most beautiful thing under God's sun, because there are gathered together all the virtues—the most admirable kindness, charity, benevolence, self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where ward the sick ward. Where would be a thing the virtues—the most admirable kindness, charity, benevolence, self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where we would the self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where we would the self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where we would the self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where we would the self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick ward. Where we would the self-denial, brotherly love—all are centred round the sick war

not positive. Hunger seems a definite thing, but it is not. We talk about the pangs of hunger, but there is no such thing. Hunger is merely the defect of food. In the same way there is nothing positive or substantial in evil. Evil is merely the defect of good. Therefore people are wrong in inquiring who is the author of that which is not a substantial thing. Some one will say God knows the evil that is going to happen, and because He allows it He is the cause of it. Suppose a father allows a riotous son to do a certain thing, is that father therefore the author of it? To permit evil is not to cause it. A thing happens, not because God knows it will happen, but God knows it because it will happen. Will anybody deny that I can move my hand in which direction I thoose?—have I not perfect free will in the matter? I am free, and I tell you I do not know which way I am going to move this hand, but God does. You will say God might prevent it. Why does He not do it? How is He to prevent it? You may say He is all-powerful. What does agents of the Posision. The first pany of those agents of the Posision. The first pany of those agents of the Posision. The first pany of those agents of the Passion. They collected the world to pieces; that rent the wonderful thing can I show you here; all the while it is victory. What a wonderful thing can I show you here; all the while it is victory. What a wonderful thing can I show you here; all the while it is victory. What a wonderful thing can I show you here; all the while it is victory. It is not weakness, it is power, such a power that has dashed the world to pieces; that rent the ward damantine rocks; the most waght and saked the world to pieces; that rent the dashed the world to pieces; that rent the ward damantine rocks; the most ward adamantine rocks; the most magnificant ward adamantine rocks; the most magnificant ward adamantine rocks; the most ward saying which only genius could form,

> "A THOUSAND DIFFICULTIES DO NOT MAKE ONE DOUBT. I shall never cease to thank the Cardinal for that saying. It seems a simple thing, but it is the work of genius, I may say of

that

almost unparalleled genius. "A thousand difficulties do not make one doubt," and I would add, for my own part, that a thou-sand difficulties make it the easier to believe, they are positively the nourishment of faith. God is beyond us; if we could understand everything about him we should understand God, and thus we should make Him finite and He is infin ite. Therefore I expect difficulties, and their presence makes one believe. Diffi-culties must come to our limited understanding, and in the midst of them all a sweet pillow for my weary head shall be the words of our Lord to His apostles,

THE reason why "Myrtle Navy" tobacco has taken so strong a hold upon the smoking community is because it is the genuine article. No man has a desire to smoke anything else than tobacco. Even opium is not smoked for the pleasure of smoking it but for its soporific effects. The desire for tobacco is, of course, best satisfied by getting the pure article, and when to this is added the finest quality the satisfaction is complete. These two things are combined in the "Myrtle Navy."

"What I do thou knowest not now, but

thou shalt know hereafter.'

Compelled to Yield. Obstinate skin diseases, humors of the blood, eruptions and old sores are cured

Buffalo Union.

For upward of two years, Fither Lambert's scathing review of Ingersoll's blasphemies has been piercing the very marrow of the little Infidel and his applauding gang; and they have since been sullenly vowing vengeance. But how to wreak that vengeance—hoc opus hic labor. To refute the "Notes" they are not able; to remain longer silent they are ashamed. Something, therefore, must be done to keep the "orator of laughter and applause" on his tottering legs a little longer; and Buffalo Union. on his tottering legs a little longer; and to lay Lambert's ghost that so cruelly haunts the mercenary vendor of infidel persiflage, whithersoever he goeth. Hence hey have scoured the country for a loud-

lunged Goliath whose vox et preterea nihil would make the galleries howl and down the Waterloo Priest with argument!

The following challenge from the editor of The Truth Seeker—an Ingersoll organ which we have often chastised in these columns—seems to indicate that they have found the desired champion at last:

New York, Feb. 6, 1885. REV. L. A. LAMBERT:

At the close of your "Notes on Ingersoll" there is expressed an intimation (rather coarsely worded, however), that you are ready to uphold your faith against all comers.

Now, will you debate orally for three or

four nights with Charles Watts?
Place, Buffalo, if arrangements can be

his smirched character. For the statements and conclusions in that book I held myself responsible. I do so still.

The conclusions I refer to were as fol-

lows:
"We have said enough to convince our readers that Mr. Ingersoll is profligate of statement; that he is not to be trusted; that he is unscrupulous; that as a logician and metaphysician he is beneath contempt; that he is a mere galvanizer of old objec-tions long ago refuted; that he is ignorant and superficial—full of gas and gush; in a word, that he is a philosophical charlatan of the first water, who mistakes curious listeners for disciples, and applause for approval." (Notes on Ingersoll, page 202,

These were the conclusions to which I challenged a reply, and to which, so far as I know, none has as yet been made. You will therefore see that you are entirely mistaken in imagining that I made an egotistical and vainglorious challenge to all comers and wished to pose as a champion of Christianity. I am certainly ready to answer for my convictions, but I object to your inference that I stand before the public with a theological chip on my shoulder, daring some one to tip it

The question raised by me was not as to the merits of Christianity, but as to the demerits of its loud, pretentious, unscrupulous enemy-Ingersoll-his want of candor, his disposition to misrepresent, his utter unreliability in stating fact and principles, his sophistry and shallow phil-

True, I used strong, truth-bearing words, but when your champion calls words, but when your champion calls ministers of religion "hypocities" he should not complain when he himself is properly labeled. Those who forget the social amenities must not expect to receive them. Infidels of the kind must not be shocked when Christians, annoyed by their insufferable blasphemies, present not the "other cheek" but the other boot. If I mistake not, this misunderstood doctrine of the other cheek, by which the hands and feet of Christians are supposed to be tied, has encouraged a good deal of infidel bravado, because it leads to the belief that Christians can be insulted with impunity. Christians can be insulted with impunity. I have met some of this noisy kind occa sionally on the trains. They rarely fail to make it known that they are abroad and rampant. They advertise themselves by their loud conduct and noisy, coarse talk; they swell with conceit at their imaginary superior wisdom, and as a rule monopolize the car, shocking the quiet, unobtrusive passengers by their garrulous chattering passengers by their garrinous chattering and blasphemies—the latter being their strong card. When they buy a ticket they forthwith imagine they have hired the car and that the passengers are legitimate victims who have no longer the right not to be annoyed. They are too assinine to understand that their most popular performance in the car is their exit from it. They mistake Christian patience and forbearance for cowardice or pusillanimity and act accordingly. When in return they receive a little truthful, plain English, they are terribly shocked at its coarseness—the hypocrites.

You and Mr. Watts no doubt condemn You and Mr. Watts no doubt condemn the disgraceful and vulgar conduct of these impudent and ignorant fellows, but they are, in their little sphere, what Ingersoll is in a broader sphere, namely, the spirit of modern infidelity incarnated and individualized. They are Ingersolls seen through the little end of the telescope. It is well known that Ingersoll, notwithstanding his gushing professions of love standing his gushing professions of love for his fellow-man, delights in insulting and wounding the most sacred Christian feelings by his shocking blasphemies and coarse jokes about everything deemed

The spirit that results in such conduct cannot be the spirit of truth—nor can such conduct be inspired by the love of truth. Now as to your proposition. I object to an oral discussion for the reason that it gives too much room for loose, indefinite, profitless, and, if with an infidel, blasphe mous declamation, to which I cannot consent to be even an occasional cause or party, directly or indirectly. Besides, it smacks too much of gate money and Mar-

quis of Queensbury rules.

If Mr. Watts will write what he has to say and publish it in your paper I will reply in the same way. He will thus have

made us knows we cannot bear it all at FATHER LAMBERT CHALLENGED. columns will prove a refreshing novelty.

Yours etc.
Yours etc.
L. A. Lamberr.
Doubtless, the editor of the Trath Seeker, and the other Ingersollites, will regard this trenchant letter as adding insult to injury. It is surely not calculated to assuage their wounded feelings. And yet what are they going to do about it? One thing they won? do, we venture to predict, and that is to accept Father Lambert's offer. They have had quite enough of his terrible pen already.

LADY GEORGIANA FULLERTON LAID TO REST.

None who had the privilege of being present at the funeral of Lady Georgiana Fullerton are ever likely to forget it. Her body was brought from Bournemouth to the convent of the Sacred Heart, Roehampton, on Thursday, 22ad of January, and placed in the centre of the beautiful Convent chapel. A loving watch was kept beside it by nuns until 10 a. m. the next day, when the chapel began to fill with mourners. By 11 it was crowded, and the Mass commenced, the celebrant being a Jesuit. The music was beautifully rendered by the Jesuit novices, who filled the

organ gallery.

At the close of the Mass, Father Gallwey, S. J., preached. He spoke of the large family of Lady Georgiana gathered round her to mourn that day,—that family, not of fissh and blood, but who clung to her as a mother friend and helps made.
Time, sometime the last of March or first of April.

Time, sometime the last of March or first of April.

Hy, not of itse and blood, but all blood, bu of April.

Subjects and arrangement of proposition to be hereafter made. Very truly yours,
E. M. McDonald.

To this note, Father Lambert has sent the following characteristic reply:

may behold thee!" (Canticles.) He gave us a faint sketch of what her life was, adding that volumes might be written of her virtues, her good deeds, the marvel-lous secrets of her life. He told how by her means the Sisters of St. Vincent de Paul had been brought into England; by Waterloo, Feb. 11, 1885.

EDITOR TRUTH SEEKER:

Dear Sir—In the closing paragraphs of "Notes on Ingersoil," I called upon his disciples and admirers and all the little whiffets of his shallow school to rehabilitate his smirched character. For the externoon to the poor, who were called "The Poor Servants of the Mother of God;" of the many other orders with which she was intimately acquainted: and he spoke of the poor to the poor of the mother orders with which she was intimately acquainted: and he spoke of the part of the part of the mother of "passion of giving pleasure to others" which possessed her. The spirit of poverty, the docile obedience, the strict mortification which were seen in her, and the tears of those who heard him, bore witness

to the truth of his words.
Only a few wreaths and crosses of white flowers lay on the coffin; and, seeing the crowds of friends, any one would have expected to behold it hidden under a mass expected to behold it hidden under a mass of fragrance. The Father explained this to us. "Ask my friends," said Lady Georgiana on her death-bed, "not to spend money on flowers for my coffin, but to give it to the poor instead. Let me be buried like a poor woman." And, so far as it was possible, her wishes were respected. None of the pomp of great funerals was around her. Only those who loved her bore her to her grave; and, having loved poverty so much as to have having loved poverty so much as to have been permitted even in her high position in life to bind herself by vow to its prac-tice, it was meet and fitting indeed that she should be laid beside those who had

she should be laid beside those who had forsaken all things for Christ's sake.

The sermon over, and the absolutions given, the procession set forth for the nuns' cemetery. First, the long train of nuns: Poor Servants of the Mother of God, Sisters of Charity, religious of the Sacred Heart,—all bearing lighted wax candles. Then representatives of religious orders of men: the black-cloaked Dominican and the white-hooded Carmelite side by side; the sons of St. Alphonsus, of St. Philip Neri, of St. Paul of the Cross: dis-Philip Neri, of St. Paul of the Cross; dis-tinguished members of the secular clergy; the Fathers of the Society of Jesus, the Order she loved and venerated above all others. Then came the coffin; the pall devoted servants; for she, a kind and loving mistress, was rewarded by faithful and vigilant service. All her household loved her. Nearly all her domestics had

been many years in her service; some had passed a lifetime with her. When we issued from the cloister we found that a white frosty mist pervaded everything; but when, after the quarter of a mile's journey through the grounds was over, we all stood round her grave, the sun came out with an extraordinary effect. The earth was indeed a land of mists and shadows; the bare trees, with white mists clinging to them, looked ghostly and weird; and then above in the heavens was the sun, a round golden orb shining down on us—fit token of the love that enlightens, warms, and strengthens us as we pass through this vale of tears; bidas we pass through this vale of tears; out-ding us remember that we were laying only her poor earthly tabernacle in the grave; that she had passed into eternal light; that she was waiting for us on the eternal shore.

And so, with many a chant and prayer, we laid her to her rest, and slowly turned away, knowing that never should we look upon her like again; and with one prayer in our hearts-that we might so fashion our lives on the pattern she has left us that we may meet her again in everlasting bliss. A FRIEND.

It is no Wonder

that so many people sink into untimely graves when we consider how they neggraves when we consider how they neglect their health. They have a disordered
Liver, deranged Bowels, Constipation,
Piles or diseased Kidneys, but they let it
go and think they "will get over it." It
grows worse, other and more serious complications follow and soon it is too late to
save them. If such people would take
Kidney-Wort it would preserve their Kidney-Wort it would preserve their lives. It acts upon the most important organs, purifying the blood and cleansing the system, removes and prevents these disorders and promotes health.

A. Maybee, Merchant, Warkworth, writes: I have sold some hundreds of bottles of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and it is pronounced by the public "one of the best ply in the same way. He will thus have the advantage of an audience already in sympathy with him. A little Christian truth scattered here and there in your greatest confidence.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts Druggists should be of nterest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM. "Eight years ago had an attack Rheumatism, so s Rheumatism, so sovere that I could not move from the bed, or dress, without help. I tried several remedies without nucle if any relief, until I took AYEE'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured, Have sold large quantities of your SARSA-PARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince ne that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public.

E. F. HARRIS," Public. E. F. HARRIS. River St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.

SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of his body and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayel's SARSAPARILLA. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1883.

PREPARED BY Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.
YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of
descriptions and the property of the pupils of the property of the property of the property of the enjoyment of inthe property of the enjoyment of the
tages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only
in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard
works. Literary reunions are held monthly,
Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place
weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and
economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to 8:1 inte difficulty of the times,
without impairing the select character of the
Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

Or, or any Priest of the Diocese.

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF
Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies
who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is
paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. ist.
Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For
further particulars apply to Mother SuPERIOR, Box 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant. y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency. Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

43.1y

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursaline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address. Morther Supreprior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-wicz, Ont.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor, Presi-dent.

Meetings.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Stprf, President. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE.

292, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street. Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres.. C. HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

professional. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 12 32) Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Diseases. J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street, 3
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

R. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—
Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of
Post Office.

38-19 J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc.
Office-Carling's Block, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, Erc., on real estate.



Office, 23 Adelaide street East, Toronto, Ont. Plea

A HOME DRUGGIST | Royal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT, AGENT. Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6 PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO

CONSUMPTION.

MASON & HAMLIN

ORGANS

PIANOS

MASON & HAMLIN ORGAN AND PIANO GO., BOSTON, 154 Tremont St. CHICAGO, 149 Wabash Ave.

NEW YORK, 46 East 14th St. (Union Square.) FARMS & MILLS For Nale & Exchange. FREE Catalogue. Co., Bichmond, Va.

EVANS BROS. Orchestral Scale

PIANO Appeals to the highest musical taste. Its tone equals that of a grand, possesses power without harshness, and purity without metallic effect. The treble is wonderfully brilliant, and the touch delicate. Will keep in tune four times the ordinary period. Finest workmanship and mechanicism.

Each instrument guaranteed.

Deal with the manufacturer. Lowest prices. Send for catalogue.

LONDON PIANO FACTORY 73 Dundas St. West.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Biliousness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin. Dropsy. Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart. Nervousness and General Debilt: ill these and many other simi-Debilit7; all

of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

For sale by all dealers. # MILBIRN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto

W. HINTON (From London England.) UNDERTAKER, AC.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL **WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS**

CHURCH CANDLES. In presenting our Monided Rees Wax Candles to the public and especially to the Reverend Clergy and Religious, we wish to say that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special appliances which we have perfected after years of labor and study, we are now enabled to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulas, unequalled for beauty of finish, compactness, evenness and burning qualities. We make both the White (bleuched) and the Yellow (unbleached) Candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the pound. (1111)

pound. Ask your dealer for R. Ecker-mann & Will's MOULDED BEES WAX CANDLES, and take no other. If he does not keep them, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL.

Syracuse, N. Y.
For sale by D. & J. Sadlier & Co., Mont-real, P. Q; Thos. Coffey, London, Ont.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS&DINTMENT

THE PILLS Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders

LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS, invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable in all Complaints incidental to Females of all ages. For Children and the aged they are priceless.

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers. It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.

FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS, Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s., 9d., 4s., 6d., 11s., 22s., and 33s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

Furchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Boxes. If the address is not
Oxford Street London, they are spurious.

MA

Every for the Rom and hence of Iron.

pouring plains o barbaris

forests, tary, in the Euglished divine it walls, as they left English

It is, t

works of power of If, th

one that

necessar is not thigher God age tent.

dred ye

to destr more t sought

it under

barians

destructhese m

to the

Moham has be

mains

death

erect a

North

said "t

and sh

like a on the the Cl

Helen

while

childre

hostile merel that c

through

these power

true, reign in hi Nebus empir to the Iron-anoth destropeople the K

starte

assen again stood alone

marl prin Scar

mus so a exce Wh with

the old cha As and Good the is rican it ins is rided law me divided the cooperation of the game with the game with

The Catholic Mecord ablished Weekly at 486 Richmond Street London, Ontario. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., Editor. Phos. Coffey, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents:

General Agents:
Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. Coffer, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.
RATES PER ANUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
bree Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
opies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in
Advance. Advertising rates made known on appli-Advertising rates made known on application.

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

All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.

Arrears must be paid in full before the aper can be stopped.

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

Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, MARCH 7, 1885.

METHODISM.

city of Brotherly Love a General Con- most secret things of the spirit to the ference of Methodists. The Methodist body has upon many an occasion evinced a very deep interest in the spiritual welfare of Catholics. After the Coreans, -its general lack of reserve about mat-Kaffirs, and Zulus the Catholics are dearest to the Methodist heart. Whether that organ of Methodistic life and sentiment be large or small, it is not within our province to determine, but our his many great gifts, for a true delicacy, readers may on this point come to some and among a class where education had satisfactory conclusion of their own by a not fitted them to perceive the defect.' perusal of the following resolution adopted by the General Conference:

"Resolved, that we recommend to the favorable consideration of the General It seems to proceed upon Missionary Committee the subject of establishing such evangelizing agencies sunders the spiritual from the natural. among the Roman Catholic population of this country as they may deem ex- great throngs of people and crowded pedient, and the appropriation of money for the same."

remarked at the time that no spiritual effort is ever broached in a Methodist tions, remarked that in his belief there excitement." were many thousands of dollars "that will never otherwise see the light, that will come forth to sustain a mission like this." This worthy brother was very answered Mr. Murphy, but these missionaries, like himself, are too deeply interested in the money appropriations to confess failure. The mellow climates and luxuriant productiveness of these distant and romantic countries agree too well with these modern evangelists that Arizona or the blizzards of Dakota.

There was a Mr. Crawford at the Conference who felt not the enthusiasm of Brother Murphy. He thought the society ought to hasten slowly in such a matter. Mr. Frampton went so far in the same direction as to move to strike from the resolution the words: "Among the Roman Catholic population." He opined that as the resolution stood it would have the effect of shutting the Catholics more closely in and closing the bars more than ever against the Methodists. His advice to the Conference was, "go to all, and not to a single class_of sinners." Mr. Vernon, chairman of the committee which had recommended the action indicated by the resolution, opposed all amendments thereto. He pointed out that his committee had brought the matter before the Conference feeling that if some attention could be in their noviciate he was admitted member of that illustrious body. H given this work it should be done. "We employ agencies to withstand and counteract this power, (Rome) and it should not be dealt with so lightly." The res- ago, Father Dowd was appointed by the olution accordingly passed. And now our Catholic brethren of the American republic must be on the lookout for the "agencies" of Methodism. They will not, we know, be overawed by the workings of the agents or agencies of a sect so weak and emasculated as Methodism, a sect in whose ranks infidelity has made such inroads, and which is powerless to offer the human mind the contentment which is of faith, or the human heart the satisfaction which is

Just at the time the Conference met there appeared in the American a rather good done by these charities.

"In 1872 he established St. Patrick's monstrate the author to be of Methodism." These "weak points" the American dealt with under three heads. Our contemporary first called attention to its distrust of the educational

able

icted

in every case with an act of conscious conversion, in which the subject feels him self first "a child of wrath," and then "a child of grace." It lays all the stres possible upon these crises of "spiritual experience," little or none upon the providential and gracious influences which may give a man's life the Christian bent, not through any one great act of choice, but through an immense number of smaller, but in the aggregate, not less decisive acts. It demands of the whole body of Christians, brought up amid Christian surroundings, that they shall come into the church just as might so many converts from paganism." The Philadelphia journal then proceeds to the second count of the indictment, which charges Methodism with laboring under the defect that "it has an impatience of the slow processes of spiritual growth, an eagerness for immediate and palpable results, a restlessness which is not of faith. Its system of class meet There was held last summer in the ings, with the periodical exposure of the eye of the class, its demand for Christian perfection as the outcome of an act of faith amounting to a second conversion. ters as to which silence is golden and speech at best but silver,-these are its marks as a church, which originated with a leader who was not remarkable, among The third charge of the American avers that "some of the methods of Methodism seem to us at least questionable. the line which

. The excitement that at times pervade meetings is as merely physical as are their effects upon the muscles of the human The Catholic Review very pertinently body, which at times accompanied it. . .

. The magnetic force which pervades

crowded assemblies is but a refined sort of Conference without the accompanying intoxicant, which no transmutation of hint of "an appropriation of money for forces will ever convert into spiritual the same." This, as the same journal energy. Like all merely natural forces, observes, only goes to show that and unlike those which are of the spirit, it Methodism is conducted on strictly is followed too often by a powerful reacbusiness and cash principles. We are tion, resulting in torpidity and deadness informed that when the resolution as great as that out of which its subjects just cited was before the Conference a had been awakened. That this has been gentleman bearing a name that must the result in very great measure of the have grated on the ears of many of his meetings held by Mr. Moody, we have brethren, to wit, that of Murphy, "made heard from some of the pastors in this city an earnest appeal for direct labor among | who gave him their earnest co-operation. the Roman Catholics." Mr. Murphy, They say that their churches have gone having a keen eye on money appropria- back rather than forward by reason of that

We hope that these charges of the American against Methodism have not escaped the notice of the Christian Guardian. If they have so far, it is not, we can anxious to know why they should go to assure our godly friend, too late to con-Mexico, Italy or South America, when sider them. It does seem to us, after all at their very doors the field was white the American says, that the agencies of with the harvest. The missionaries to Methodism might find active employment these countries could very easily have among Methodists themselves, without any interference whatever with Rome or Romanists.

THE REV. FATHER DOWD.

We take the subjoined sketch of one they should abandon Mexico, Italy or minion from a Montreal society paper. It will, we feel assured, be read with in-Irish Catholics in the country with whom the name of Father Dowd is a household word :

"Father Dowd, as his parishioners love to call him, was born in the County South, Ireland, in 1813, of respectable parents in good circumstance early age he evinced an ardent desire to devote himself to the church. He made his classical course at Newry. He went to Paris in 1832, when he made his theological studies in the Irish College in that city. His course was a brilliant one, In 1837 he was ordained Priest by Mon siegneur Quelen, Archbishop of Paris—after his ordination he returned to Ireland where he lived about ten years, six with the Archbishop of Armagh—and was resident of the Diocesan seminary

of that town for one year.
"In 1847 he resolved on joining the order of St. Sulpice and went to Paris for that purpose. After spending a year at St. Patrick's Church: when Father Connolly left St. Patrick's, over superior, chief pastor of the congrega-, a position which he has retained

ever since.
"Shortly after his arrival he saw the necessity of an asylum for Irish orphans here, and early in 1849 established one and the same year commenced the building of the present St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum, which was opened in November, 1851.

"In 1865 he established St. Bridget's Home for the old and infirm, and the Refuge for the destitute. In 1866-7 he erected the present commodious building on Lagauchetier street for the Home and Refuge.

is conducted by the Rev. Ladies of the profound thought pervades the work forces in religion, which, it says, is the weakest point in Methodism. "It demands that the religious life shall begin construction as educators is known all over blane, whose the simplicity of the language makes it plain to the most ordinary intellect. It School. This splendid institution is another monument of Father Dowd's all their miserable and deluded follow—

congregation he organized the Annual Bazaar for the support of the Orphan Asylum,—these Bazaars have been from the first remarkably successful; the first was held in Oct., 1849, and they have been was field in Oct., 1843, and they have been continued yearly till this date,—the last held was the 35th Consecutive Bazaar, and we have pleasure in recording that Protestants as well as Catholics assisted

n this good work.
"Besides the above Father Dowd has done much to ornament and beautify the interior of St. Patrick's Church which next to Notre Dame is the most richly

decorated in this city.
"In 1866, when the dismemberment of the ancient parish of Notre Dame was proclaimed, Father Dowd's quick and vigilant eye saw that the congregations of St. Patrick's and the other Irish nurches of this city would suffer seriously thereby, and he promptly petitioned the Holy See that the Irish Catholics of Mon-treal should be left in the undisturbed possession of their old privileges. His petition was received and substantially granted, and their position confirmed and defined to their satisfaction. "In 1877 he organised the great Irish

Catholic Pilgrimage to Lourdes and Rome, a pleasing episode. We can all recollect the prayerful anxiety that was felt when the vessel carrying the pil-grims and their beloved Pastor was not heard of for several agonizing weeks. Prayers were offered in all the churches vithout distinction of creed, a pleasing proof that we Montrealers are not so bigoted or intolerant as some would make us appear.
"WhenGod in great mercy was pleased to

restore them to their homes and friends. Father Dowd met with an enthusiastic reception and was presented with a life-size portrait of himself for the Pres-bytery of St. Patrick's, where it now

Father Dowd has, on several occa-sions, been offered the highest dignities in the church, but has always declined hem,-twice at least having refused the mitre, namely:—the Sees of Toronto and Kingston, preferring to remain with his dear St. Patrick's congregation, to whom he has devoted his life,—feeling as he has always felt, that he could do more good here than he could do elsewhere, even though he wore the mitre.
"We shall make a few concluding re-

marks on the leading characteristic which the Rev'd Father Dowd is so

"His large and comprehensive views have preserved him from falling into defects common to petty minds. His great intellect never deals with minor difficulties, but grapples only with ques-tions of major importance. He has ex-hibited in his long career great talent and enterprise in the conception and execution of the various good random execution of the various good works referred to above, which stamps his as a master mind. Joined to remarkably deep and profound thoughts is his powerfully persuasive eloquence, where golden chords have been tuned with exquisite harmony to the highest subjects of religion, not only to St. Patrick's pulplus is, it must, unless the financial pit, but also in Toronto, Kingston, Ottawa and other places in this country and in Ireland, where his brilliant and impressive sermons were greatly admired. His depth of argumentation and his sublimity of expression give way at moments to the charm of gay and inno-cent conversation. It is chiefly in the exercise of hospitality that the largeness of his Irish heart becomes apparent. His residence is the home of the Irish Ecclesiastic, whether priest or prelate. While sharing his abundant but frugal

repast his welcome guests have fre-quently remarked that, "the best sauces served at table were his fatherly smiles and his pleasing anecdotes." The mem-bers of the Irish Canadian pilgrimage referred to, bear witness to the pleasure which his company affords.

Most pleasing and fascinating in social circles, he is firm and unbending in the discharge of his pastoral duties; without any exception of persons and without consulting his own personal interests he directs his flock with a safe hand, warns his parishioners of any impending dangers; he calms the fears of the agitated mind, consoles the sick, assists the poor and encourages and comforts pious and fervent souls. Endeared to all, re specied and revered by all, his counsels sought after by large numbers of his fellow-citizens, for his knowledge extends through every department of Divine and human science. We may say in truth that the spirit of piety and zeal prevails wherever his advice is taken and

'It is impossible in this brief sketch to do full justice to the Revd. Pastor of St. Patrick's; indeed, to write his memoir in full, since he came to this city in 1848, would be to write the history of the Irish Catholics of Montreal for years, so intimately has he been associayears, so intimately has he been associated with every good and charitable work.

We are glad to say, though Father Dowd has reached his 71st year, he still preserves all the features of intellectual youth and enjoys excellent health.—We conclude by wishing him continued health and strength to guide and direct the large flock confided to his care.'

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFI-DELS," OR "EVIDENCES OF CHRISTIANITY."

The Detroit Free Press Printing House and the CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London, have issued a very important volume from the pen of Rev. George R. Northgraves, entitled "Mistakes of Modern Infidels, or Evidences of Christianity." This book comprises a complete refutation of Col. Ingersoll's so-called "Mistakes of Moses "One can hardly estimate the vast and of objections of Voltaire, Paine and amount of suffering relieved and of the others against Christianity." The ability and research displayed in its pages de School on St. Alexander street, opposite the Church;—the building is large and commodious—this school is for girls and convinced of its truth. Though deep and of Notre Dame, whose the simplicity of the language makes it

untiring zeal to forward the interests of his people.

"Aided by the ladies of St. Pa'rick's John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London, we gave them, but when they assumed Canada - New York Tablet, Feb. 28.

ONTARIO FINANCES.

Much interest was this year taken in the financial statement of the Provincial Treasurer, and with good reason. It is now apparent to all citizens of this Province who have eyes to see, that the time is fast coming when the sources of revenue under the control of the Provincial Administration will be unable to meet the expenditure required by the growing population and increasing needs of the Province. Alone among the Provinces Ontario has never yet sought to obtain better terms from the Dominion Government. Contributing about two thirds of the entire revenue of the country, this Province has since 1867 been the mainstay of the confederation, at all times gladly coming to the relief of her weaker sisters. This state of things cannot, however, last much longer, and the public men of the Province on both sides of politics are beginning to look around for some means to keep Ontario off the rocks and reefs of direct taxation. The financial status for 1884may be summed up as follows:

The public accounts for 1884 show a total expenditure of \$3,207,899, against \$2,887,037 in 1883, an increase of \$320, 882. For civil government £198,706 against \$179,825, a decrease of \$18,881. In the expenses of legislation there has een an increase of \$8.074; in the administration of justice an increase of \$51,580, of which \$8,117 is charged to the conspiracy case; education has cost \$531,651, an increase of \$11.012; public institutions maintenance \$600.2!6. an ncrease of \$914; emigration \$43,269, a lecrease of \$4,395; agriculture, arts, etc. \$195,362, an increase of \$22,235; public buildings, \$535,517, an increase of \$105, 558; colonization roads, \$185,772, an in rease of \$62,275; besides a number of

smaller items.

The estimates for 1885 amount to \$2, 616,643, a decrease of \$30,430; civid government wants, \$2,449 less; legislation, \$10,200 more; the administration of justice, \$26,019 more; education, \$1, 350 less; maintenance of public institutions, \$14,426 more; immigration, \$12,-050 less; agriculture, arts, etc., \$1,580 more; hospitals and charities, \$3,551 more; public buildings, \$94,927 less; maintenance and repairs of government buildings, \$7,265 more; public works, \$1,842 less; colonization roads, \$25,150 less; charges on Crown lands, \$12,000 more; refund account, \$18,024 less, and miscellaneous, \$13,044 more than in 1884. The receipts by the treasurer ware \$1,000,000 were \$4,900,000. The surplus is stated by the Treasurer

to be \$6,859,666.39. Large as this sur-

position of the Province be improved, soon melt away before the yearly increasing demands and necessities of the country. We said last year that the time had come when there must be a readjustment of the financial relations between the Provinces and the Dominion. It would, in our estimation, have been far better if, at the time of Confederation, no such thing as a subsidy to the Provinces were heard of. Better in every respect have made over to the rovinces certain sources of revenue. which if wisely developed and judiciously employed should be sufficient for their wants, than to have them look for any me final and equitable arrangement should be arrived at whereby the Dominion shall be released from all claims that extravagant and improvident legislatures may prefer, and the Provinces themselves provided with the necessary neans of meeting their just obligations. This is not a party question. It is one that comes home to the thoughts and reflections of every citizen of Ontario, whatever his political alliances or predilections. It is a question on the satisfactory solution of which depends the very existence of this confederation. Better terms have been accorded every Province of the Union, with the sole exception of Ontario, which now, after seventeen years careful husbanding of her resources and revenues, finds herself almost face to face with the necessity of

Ontario has some strong claims against the Dominion which her government will, no doubt, urge with vigor and persistence. One of these claims, from its special importance, deserves particular mention. It is in respect of Provincial railways, the control of which was assumed by the Dominion in 1882. In his last budget speech the Provincial Treasurer thus dealt with this important matter :

direct taxation.

This Confederation was entered upon as a partnership, and should be carried on on partnership principles. The recognition of the demands for aid to local railways had heretofore been liberally met by this Government. The charters for these local railways were applied for to the Local Legislature. Provisions were proposed under which we gave these charters. Now, in 1882 the railways were taken over, and their relation to the Dominion Government is entirely

Mr. Meredith—Does the hon, gentlenan say that the effect is to alter the

Hon, A. M. Ross-I do not contend that the Act by which the Dominion assumed control of our railways contains any provisions which change the charters

them they assumed the power to change these conditions as they see fit. The views of the people of this Province may be overridden by the representatives of the other Provinces. There is where I LECTURE BY BISHOP WALSH. say the wrong is done. In assuming control of these roads I say the Dominion Government assumed the responsibility of extending aid to local roads. because it was unreasonable to suppose that any Provincial Government would any longer continue to aid roads over

whose management they had no control, and which were not subject to their charter. Therefore I say the action of charter. Therefore I say the action of the Dominion Government in assuming these railways put them in a new position. But it did more. When they assumed these roads in this manner, I say they rendered themselves morally and equitably liable for any proportion of the aid given by the Provinces. What was the ground on which Quebec got the grant of last session? It was on the ground that these roads which the Dominion had assumed were not local, but inter-provincial ones. It is the same ground on which they assumed the lines in this Province. By the B. N. A. Act these roads were declared to be for the general advantage of Canada, and they have the control of the whole of our roads, thereby declaring that they are roads, thereby declaring that they are no longer local lines. I say the liability of the Dominion Government follows at

Mr. Ross laid before the House a summary showing the total municipal and Provincial aid to each railway in the Province. We commend the figures to the careful perusal of our readers, as the discussion of this subject is likely to be one of the most interesting that has for years occupied the attention of the

RAILWAYS. Buffalo & Lake Huron. Bytown & Prescott.
Berlin & Preston.
Brockville & Ottawa, C P R.
Canada Atlantic
Canada Central, C P R.
Canada Southern. Credit Valley, C P R..... Cobourg, Peterboro' & Marmora.... Erie & Niagara.... Grand Trunk, Georgian Bay & Lake Midland Northern Prince Edward County... Prince Edward County... Prince Edward County... Toronto, Grey & Bruce, C P R Toronto & Nipissing. Victoria Wellington, Grey & Bruce... Whitby, Ferral Andrews Andrews A. Landing.
P. A. Landing.
North Grey.
Port bover & Lake Huron.
N. Simcos.
Brantford, N. & P. B.
Believille & N. Hastings.
Erle & Huron.

Is the Dominion government in a position now to pay this vast amount to Ontario? Is the Dominion Treasury within the next quarter of a century likely to be in a position to meet the demand which the Province and the municipalities will, it is clear, advance n this respect? To the first interrogatory we must give a decided negative, which needs no explanation. To the second we feel bound to say that it is at best very doubtful if the treasury of the aid whatever to Ottawa. But taking twenty-five years be in a condition to children to day; more subjects by far than country will even after the lapse of amount. The development of the North West, the improvement of our canal system, and the increasing of our postal facilities will likely absorb the greater part of the surplus revenue of Canada for even the next half century. What then can be done to meet the equitable claim of the government of Ontario and of so many of our municipalities? No other solution of the difficulty appears to us feasible but a compromise whose terms should be accepted as final by both parties. We should, moreover, desire to see any such arrangement extend or lead to a readjustment of the financial relations between Canada and its various integral parts. The Provinces, it is now clear, cannot live on the means at their disposal. They cannot much government without having recourse to direct taxation, and direct taxation man can be destroyed by man. throughout the Provinces for Provincial collapse of the splendid edifice raised in all national obligations, and the promotion of every national interest. A new settlement of the financial situation once effected it should be looked on as final. It is mere folly to expect that Confederation can endure if the various Provinces may every few years make raids on the Dominion Treasury. The American republic had long since perished did any such facility then exist as that offered by the looseness of the system now prevailing in Canada to the various commonwealths to seek relief from financial appears sment, through the federal existing the consultation of the greatest wisdom of statesmen and the power of embarrassment through the federal mbarrassment through the federal reasury.

By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By all means let us at once have a re
By treasury.

adjustment of the Provincial sources of revenue, but let this readjustment be

Specially reported for the RECORD

Last Sunday week His Lordship Bishop Walsh delivered a lecture on the life of the Church in the world, its many trials and persecutions, and its immense suc-cesses. On Sunday evening last His Lordship continued this most interesting subject, and undertook to prove from the undying life of the Church, as manifested in history, that she is not a human work, but is the creation of the goodness, wis-dom and power of God. The Right Rev. lecturer took his text from Mathew, 16th

to him: Blessed art thou, Simon Bar-Jona: because flesh and blood hath not revealed it to thee, but my Father who thou art Peter, and upon this rock I will build my Church; and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." On last Sunday evening I spoke to you

about the various vicissitudes which the Catholic Church has had to undergo; of the trials and hardships which she has had to endure; as well as the triumphs she has achieved in the long course of her history. The life of the Catholic Church was to be a reproduction and counterpart of the life of Jesus Christ, its founder. He came down from heaven to save and redeem the world, and yet He was thwarted and opposed in His divine mission. His motive were maligned, his character defamed and His doctrines misrepresented. He was denounced as an enemy of the Cæsars and denounced as an enemy of the Caesars and a blasphemer against the religion of God. He was finally put to death, and His ene-mies thought they had heard the last of Him; but the Son of God put forth His divine power, and while men perished and their works dissolved into nothingness, He arose from the grave and triumphed over the powers of death and hell. And so it is to day with His Church. He said to His apostles:—"The servant is not above His Lord, nor the disciple above His master. If they have called the master of the house Belzebub, how much more those of his household."

"You shall have distress in the world,"

He said, "but be confident, I have over-come the world." And so, scarcely had the bark of Peter been launched on the sea

of time, than she was assailed by storms that threatened to submerge her. I'he Jews

persecuted the Church, they dragged the Apostles before civil tribunals; they had them scourged, and some were imprisoned for years like Paul, and when they went forth into the world to preach and to save, that world turned against them and en deavored to crush their mission at its very commencement. Roman power sought to crush the infant Church and to drown her in the blood of her martyred children, but it failed. The Arian heresy sought for 300 years to stab her to death by denying the divinity of Jesus Christ, Barbarism the divinity of Jesus Christ. Barbarism sought to overcome her, as it had all the institutions of ancient civilization. Mohammedanism for nearly a thousand years waged a terrible war against her children. The Reformation—that terrible religious raysolution of the sixteenth seatter. revolution of the sixteenth century—came and sought to destroy her. The French revolution came, took possession of her head, laid hold of the throne of Peter and swept over all Europe in a wave of infi-delity and unbelief. Nevertheless, my brethren, the Catholic Church is more vigorous to-day and more powerful than ever she has been in the uffer the disbursement of so large an ever she had in the most prosperous days of her power. Here is a phenomenon worth examining! The Catholic Church is the only institution that has survived among all that began with her, and it is necessary to conclude from this, that she is not a human work, but the work of God, because she is imperishable. Never was she as strong as to-day. The Casars that put Peter to death are gone, and their tombs are not found; but Peter lives on in his successors and gives laws to the Christian world. The Church constructs hierarchies, and reconstructs them where they had been pulled down, as in Eng-land, Scotland and Holland. She appoints bishops and sends missionaries to the furthest parts of the earth. She counts among her children more than two hundred and thirty millions of the most civilized of mankind, and from this undying life of the Church we must conclude that her institution was divine. To draw out this truth more longer carry on the machinery of local distinctly and put it in a clearer light before you, I will lay down a few proposi tions. The first is this:—Every work of man can be destroyed by man. No matter how stupendous may be the works purposes means the early and complete collarse of the sale additional and the conference of the sale additional additiona collapse of the splendid edifice raised in up. Man cannot make his works immor-1867. We believe that some scheme tal, and the greatest of human monuments can be devised whereby every Province in the Dominion will be provided with sample means to live and growned by the same power that built them up. See the Empire of Babylon, that promised so much for immortalample means to live and grow and prosper, and the Dominion still left in posper, and Persians. And Alexander the Great, session and enjoyment of sources of revenue adequate to the fulfilment of flashed like a meteor in history. He swept in his victorious career over the east and penetrated into India, and he was so intoxicated with his successes that he even claimed divine worship as a God, and when death overtook him he divided the conquered dominions among his generals. Then comes the Roman Empire and swallows all others up, breaks down nations and local independencies, and brings the civilized world within its pale. It proof the Provincial sources of let this readjustment be

reported for the RECORD BY BISHOP WALSH.

y week His Lordship Bishop red a lecture on the life of the world, its many trials ions, and its immense suc-Sunday evening last His tinued this most interesting undertook to prove from the of the Church, as manife of the Church, as manifested at she is not a human work, eation of the goodness, wis-eer of God. The Right Rev. his text from Mathew, 16th

o 18th verses : ippi: and he asked his dis-g: Whom do men say that man is? And they said: at thou art John the Baphers Elias, and others Jeres of the prophets. Jesus m: But whom do you say Simon Peter, answering, art Christ, the Son of the simon Feter, answering, art Christ, the Son of the And Jesus, answering, said essed art thou, Simon Bar, are flesh and blood hath not o thee, but my Father who o they had I say to thee the othee, but my father who h. And I say to thee, that er, and upon this rock I will urch; and the gates of hell evail against it."

nday evening I spoke to you rious vicissitudes which the rch has had to undergo; of the rdships which she has had to well as the triumphs she has he long course of her history, he Catholic Church was to be on and counterpart of the life rist, its founder. He came ret He was thwarted and opdivine mission. His motive ed, his character defamed and es misrepresented. He was as an enemy of the Casars and r against the religion of God. ly put to death, and His ene-t they had heard the last of ne Son of God put forth His r, and while men perished and dissolved into nothingness, m the grave and triumphe wers of death and hell. An y with His Church. He said stles:—"The servant is not Lord, nor the disciple above

If they have called the mas-house Belzebub, how much of his household." Il have distress in the world," out be confident, I have over-world." And so, scarcely had Peter been launched on the sea n she was assailed by storms ned to submerge her. The Jews the Church, they dragged the fore civil tribunals; they had ed, and some were imprisoned e Paul, and when th ne world to preach and to save. turned against them and en crush their mission at its very ent. Roman power sought to fant Church and to drown her of her martyred children, but The Arian heresy sought for stab her to death by denying of Jesus Christ. Barbarian of ancient civilization. Mo-sm for nearly a thousand years rible war against her children. nation-that terrible religious of the sixteenth century-came

to destroy her. The French came, took possession of her old of the throne of Peter and all Europe in a wave of infi-d unbelief. Nevertheless, iren, the Catholic Church vigorous to day and more ban ever she has been in the her history. She has more day; more subjects by far than d in the most prosperous days wer. Here is a phenomenon nining! The Catholic Church institution that has survived that began with her, and it is o conclude from this, that she aman work, but the work of se she is imperishable. Never strong as to-day. The Casars Peter to death are gone, and are not found; but Peter lives accessors and gives laws to the world. The Church constructs and reconstructs them where been pulled down, as in Eng-land and Holland. She aplops and sends missionaries to st parts of the earth. She ong her children more than red and thirty millions of the ized of mankind, and from ying life of the Church conclude that her institution To draw out this truth more To draw out this truth more and put it in a clearer light bewill lay down a few propositions is this:—Every work of destroyed by man. No mat-tupendous may be the works nan, those works can be torn he same power that put them cannot make his works immorgreatest of human monuments troyed by the same power that up. See the Empire of Baby romised so much for immortalbroken in pieces by the Medes as. And Alexander the Great, er of victory, broke down the the Medes and Persians. He a meteor in history. He swept

into India, and he was so in-

with his successes that he even with his successes that he even with even as a God, and when took him he divided the con-minions among his generals, s the Roman Empire and swal-

thers up, breaks down nations

thers up, breaks down nations independencies, and brings the corld within its pale. It proportality, so much so that its called the eternal city, as if in if the consuming influence of could be brought against it. It

ost remarkable empire in hisconsolidation of the greatest statesmen and the power of is; and, sitting on the Seven the queen and mistress of What power could destroy her? ot Iron. Yet wild and savage men came pouring down from the north into the plains of Europe. Wave after wave of barbarism came from the Northern forests, and from the tablelands of Tartary, in tides of destruction that left nothing untouched and undestroyed between the Euphrates and the Atlantic. They

works of man can be destroyed an institution that cannot be destroyed by man; if we can find in this world a single one that is exempt from this law we must necessarily conclude that that institution necessarily conclude that that institution is not the work of man; that it has a higher origin; that it is the work of God against which human power is impotent. We find that institution in the same, is but the reflection on earth of that Holy Catholic Church in communion with the See of St. Peter. During three hundred years the mightiest emperors sought to destroy her, but in vain. For 300 years more that powerful heresy—Arianism—sought to ruin and extirpate her from the face of the earth. Her bishops were driven into exile, and some of them put to death; but the Catholic Church met in council, anathematized the heresy, put it under her bann as the enemy of God and of souls, and Arianism disappeared while the Church of God shone forth in splendor and power. Then came the bar-barians from the North, and destroyed everything but the Church of God, which, like another ark, floated above the tide of destruction. It went among the ruins these men had made and won them over to the cross, and out of the wreck of that Roman Empire it constructed Christian society and civilization. Then came Mohammedanism, and we know how it has been rolled back into Asia, and remains to this day a lifeless, putrid carcase, mains to this day a lifeless, putrid carcase, exhaling the stench of corruption and of death while the Church of God stands erect and powerful yet. The Reformation came and robbed her of the Northern countries of Europe and Great Britain. People shook their heads and said "the Church is going down;" but the Church has rolled back that tide also and any the peoples of these countries are in of hell itself shall never prevail. now the peoples of those countries are, in considerable numbers, returning to her, and she is winning their ablest scholars and best minds. Then came Napoleon and best minds. Then came Napoleon like a meteor and laid sacrilegious hands on the Vicar of Jesus Christ; but while the Church survived, Napoleon soon lay like a chained eagle on the rock of St. Helena and died in exile and disgrace, while the Vicar of Christ returned triumphant to the See of Peter. The Church lived on, not as a relic, like the Colliseum, but full of life and vigor, counting more children to day than ever before. All the hostile efforts made against her served merely to shake off from her feet the dust that clung to them during her journey through the ages. She is the only institu-tion standing thus in history and from these facts I conclude that no human power can destroy her, and that being true, she must be the work of God. Her reign was foretold in prophecy. Daniel in his interpretation of the vision of Nebuchodonosor describes the various empires that were to live, until he came empires that were to five, until he came to the Roman Empire,—the Kingdom of Iron—and he says: "God shall set up another kingdom that shall never be destroyed. He shall not give it to another people. It shall live forever." There is the Kingdom of Christ, the Holy Catholic Church. At the time the Church was started in Judea, the Jewish Council was started in Judea, the Jewish Council was assembled to see what they should do against it, and one man named Gamaliel stood up and said: "Leave these men alone. If their work be of men it will come to naught; but if it be of God you are not able to destroy it." The Catholic vast countries which lie between the church has stood that test. If she had been the work of man she would have perished, but, being the work of God, she cannot be destroyed. Another undeniable proposi-tion is this: whatever is born of man, or is derived from man, bears on its brow the marks of decay and carries within it the principles of dissolution and death. Scarcely is man born than he begins to die. Every breath he breathes he shortens his life by it and avery stap he takes is a star. life by it, and every step he takes is a step towards the grave. And therefore human works, which cannot be greater than man, must share his fate: As man is mortal so are they, and to this law there is no so are they, and to this law there is no exception nor from it any exemption. Whatever is derived from man grows old with him, and perishes with him. Hence the Psalmist said: "All things shall grow old as a garment and as a vesture thou shalt change them and they shall be changed." As the clothes we wear gradually grow old As the clothes we wear gradually grow old and are cast aside, so are our works; but God is always the same. Now then, if there is any institution on this earth that is not subject to this law, that institution cannot be the work of man, nor can it be derived from him. We find that institution in the Catholic Church, which is not subject to the law of decay and last he had been the support from that infallible is not subject to the law of decay and death, but is exempt from that infallible law which enacts that whatever is born of man perishes with him. We have the divine assurance that this should not be the case with the Church. Our Lord in commissioning the apostles said: "All power is given me in heaven and on earth; coing, therefore, teach all nations, and on the tremendous assaults which she going, therefore, teach all nations, and behold I am with you all days down to the consummation of the world." He also ceive in what way she is to perish." gave the apostles the assurance that he would send them the Holy Ghost, who

would abide with them forever, thereby securing to His Church an immortal life. The early Christians had faith to believe that she would not be subject to decay, but we believe, not only by faith, but from the knowledge based on the facts of history, in the same truth. We have the evidence of history to prove the fact. This Church has seen the beginning of empires. She has seen them rise and flourish and fall. She has seen thrones erected and fall. She has seen thrones erected and fall. That religion makes no conquests, evidence of history to prove the fact. This Church has seen the beginning of empires. She has seen the beginning of empires. She has seen them rise and flourish and fall. She has seen thrones erected and torn down by hostile hands. She has seen systems of philosophy, and other religions spring up, become popular and then fade away and disappear. She sees around her the wreck of systems and dynasties and institutions, and amid the ruins she stands proudly erect and power
evidence of history to prove the fact. This religions must be supported by the exist. Discharge the founder, Jesus Christ, yesterday, to-day and the same forever. She has buried all her enemies in the past, she will have each and burial of her future enemies. She existed in the divine intelligence before the creation of the world, and she will survive its destruction; and, when she will have accomplished her mission of truth, of mercy, and of love to sion of truth, of mercy, and of love to mankind, she will make of the ruins of a ruins she stands proudly erect and power-

Every force that had been brought against the Roman regency was broken in pieces, and hence arose her name, the Kingdom of Iron. Yet wild and savage men came pouring down from the north into the believe of Europe Waya after waya of the content of School Roman for the north into the content of Europe Waya after waya of the content of School Roman for the north into the content of Europe Waya after waya of the content of School Roman for the north into the content of Europe Waya after waya of the content of School Roman for the north into the content of the north into the north into the content of the north into the like a giant to conquest. But her con-quests are the triumphs of truth over error, of virtue overvice, and of immortal

hopes and salvation for mankind.

Already two thousand years have passed Already two thousand years have passed over her, and she has suffered no essential change either in her doctrines, in her down welks and wrecked her institutions until they left her a marble wilderness. As an English poet describes it:

Chaos of ruins! who shall trace the void, O'er the dim fragments cast a lunar light. And say "here was" or "is," where all is doubly night.

It is, therefore, evident that the greatest works of man can be destroyed by the power of man.

If, therefore, we can find on earth an If, therefore we can find on earth an If, therefore, we can find the If the number of the constitution, in her doctrines, in the one number of her children diminishes in one part of the world it increases in an-other. Catholicity is always the same, it has the same spirit, the same strength, the same fruitfulness, because the Church that embodies and conserves it is always the

> great God with whom there is, as saith the apostle, "no change or shadow of alteration." Other religious communions have had their rise and their day of prosperity, but after a period came the time of their feebleness, decay and death. They appear before us with the characteristics proper to the works of man, with the speaking proofs of their human earthly origin. Arianism arose, flourished for a time, and then disappeared. Mahomedanism has lost its fierce power and is confined to the gnorant, benighted tribes in the dark continent, or is decaying and dying with the perishing Turkish empire. Protestantism as a religion is breaking up and falling into decrepitude and ruin. It has lost its hold on the intellect and heart of the age, but the Church Catholic is, like its divine assert the supremacy of conscience and founder, ever ancient but always new, like the independence of the free-born soul, unto Jesus who is yesterday and to-day and the same forever. The longer it lives the stronger it becomes. This bark of Peter is of incorruptible wood, therefore the Catholic Church is not of human invention but is that Church founded upon that rock against which the waves of persecution and the tempest of hostile pas-sions beat in vain, against which the gates

These facts are so manifest on the face of history that they have wrung from a Protestant writer, Macauley, the following significant admission:
"There is not, and there never was, on

this earth, a work of human policy so well deserving of examination as the Roman Catholic Church. The history of that Church joins together the two great ages of human civilization. No other institution is left standing which carries the mind back to the times when the smoke of sacrifice rose from the Pantheon and when camelopards and tigers bounded in the Flavian ampitheatre. The proudest royal houses are but of yesterday, when compared with the line of the Supreme Pontiffs. That line we trace back in an unbroken series, from the Pope who crowned Napoleon in the nineteenth century to the Pope who crowned Pepin in the eighth; and far beyond the time of Pepin the august dynasty extends, till it is lost in the twilight of fable. The republic of Venice came next in antiquity. But the republic of Venice was modern when compared with the Papacy; and the re-public of Venice is gone, and the Papacy remains. The Papacy remains, not in decay, not a mere antique; but full of life and youthful vigor. The Catholic Church is still sending forth to the furthest ends of the world missionaries as zealous as those who landed in Kent with Ammetin, and still confronting with Augustin; and still confronting hostile kings with the same spirit with which she confronted Attila. The number of her children is greater than in any former age. Her acquisitions in the New World have more than compensated her for what she has lost in the Old. Her fronted hostile kings and tyrannical emvast countries which he between the plains of the Missouri and Cape Horn—countries which, a century hence, may not improbably contain a population as large as that which now inhabits Europe. The members of her community are cerunited amount to a hundred and twenty millions. Nor do we see any sign which indicates that the term of her long dominion is approaching. She saw the commencement of all the governments, and of all the ecclesiastical establishments, that now exists in this world; and we feel no assurance that she is not destined to see the end of them all. was great and respected before the Saxon had set foot on Britain—before the Frank had passed the Rhine—when Grecian eloquence still flourished at Antioch—when idols were still wor-shipped in the temple of Mecca. And

she may still exist in undiminished vigor when some traveller from New Zea-land shall, in the midst of a vast solitude, take his stand on a broken arch of London Bridge to sketch the ruins of St. Paul's. . . . Four times since the anthority of the Church of Rome was

the work of man but the work of God.
That she is indeed the Church of Christ,

time Catholicism was embraced by many of the nobles as well as by the lower classes in that country. It had its cathedrals, churches and schools, and was held in high honor at court, but the Chinese priesthood and many of the mandarins took fright at the progress of the Church and persuaded the Emperor to draw the sword of persecution against her. In the presence of the Church and her divine

supported as it is, the Greek Church is smitten with decay.

It is without life or motion, As idle as a painted ship upon a painted

If we turn to the Anglican Church we shall find that in its regard also our proposition holds good. It is sustained by the whole power of the State and, nevertheless, it is torn asunder by internal discharge and the state sensions and contradictory doctrines, and is on the high road to ruin and dissolu-tion. But the Church Catholic has no need of state patronage or support for the success of its divine mission. That Church is not a mere national Church, It is neither English, nor French, nor Greek, nor Italian, but it is Catholic. Its mission is to all nations, and is by divine right, independent of all governments. It is supreme in the religious order, and kings as well as subjects are amenable to her laws. She shed the blood of millions of her children in martyrdom, in order to which chains cannot fetter nor tyranny enslave. She needs not the aid or patron age of civil governments in the work of human salvation. What she claims is lib-erty of action for her divine mission. False religions have at all times bowed the knee to emperors and kings. The Catholic Church bows her knee to God alone—the Church bows her knee to God alone—the King of kings, and the Lord of lords. She has suffered far more from kingly patronage than she ever gained, and she thrives and prospers best in the countries that are blessed by free institutions and in which her children breathe the bracing air of liberty. It may be said that Pro-testantism is also self-supporting, but for answer we have only to look to the condition of Protestantism in the United States, where it is fast losing all hold on the minds and hearts of the people. The New England States are more Catholic than Protestant to-day, and the sons of the Puritans smile with contempt on the religion of their forefathers. The day, therefore, which will see State

support withdrawn from false religions will see also the beginning of their death. But the day which will witness the freedom of the Catholic Church will see also the day of her glory and her triumph. I am reminded here of an incident that occurred in the lifetime of Gregory XVI. Nicholas I., one of the greatest tyrants that ever sat on the Russian throne, visited Rome, and whilst there sought an interview with the Pope. He had been carrying on a violent persecution against the Polish Catholics. There sat, on the the Polish Catholics. There sat, on the one hand, an emperor that commanded a powerful army and navy, and on the other the Vicar of Jesus Christ, strong in the consciousness of his divine mission. The Pope rebuked the Emperor for his tyranny and injustice, and he before whose frown millions of oppressed subjects trembled, left the presence of the Pope thoroughly left the presence of the Pope thoroughly cowed and humbled, and with great drop of perspiration upon his face. It is in this spirit and with similar independence that the Church Catholic has always con-

To sum up, we have said every work of man can be destroyed by man. The Catholic Church canby man. The Catholic Church can-not be destroyed by man, therefore she is not the work of man, but the work of God. We have furthermore said that tainly not fewer than a hundred and fifty millions; and it will be difficult to show that all the other Christian sects or perishable, therefore she is not a human or perishable, therefore she is not a human work, but is the immortal creation of God. We said, lastly, that all false religions have need of State support and patronage as a necessary condition of propatronage as a necessary condution of pro-longed existence. The Catholic Church is independent of State support, and owes nothing to kingly patronage. The per-petual youth and undying vigor of the Church are incontestable facts, but they are facts contrary to all those conditions and all those laws to which human works and all those laws to which human works are subject. It is therefore a standing miracle of Almighty power, and this miracle is in operation to-day in the world as it was in the first days of Christianity. Like her divine Founder, the Church has passed through all kinds of trials and temptations. Satan can invent nothing new to beat her down. He has employed a present the reall extense of destruction. new to beat her down. He has employed against her all systems of destruction, science, force, cruelty, seduction, scandals within her borders, heresy without, hostile kings and peoples. All these forces have been employed against the Church and have failed. There is no weapon in the armory of hell that has not been already fruitlessly used against her.
Therefore, as she has triumphed over
every destructive force that could be
brought to bear against her, we
have the assurance that she will continue to triumph unto the end. Since, therefore, all human works are mortal and perishable, and, since the Roman Catholic Church is immortal and imperishable, I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable, I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable. I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable, I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable. I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable are the mortal and imperishable. I conclude that she is not the mortal and imperishable are the mortal and imperishable are the mortal and perishable, and, since the gates of hell shall not prevail against her."

She is the eternal thought of God real-ized in time. She is the daughter of hearing the mortal and imperishable, and the mortal and imperishable are the mortal and imperishable. She is the eternal thought of God realized in time. She is the daughter of heaven, and has eternity for her heritage. All false religions are wanting in Catholicity, which is universality of place, and in perpetuity, which is universality of time. Born yesterday, they will perish to-morrow. The Catholic Church, on the contrary, is like her founder, Jesus Christ, yesterday, to-day and the same forever. She has buried all her enemies in the past, she will also see the death and burial of her future enemies. She existed in the divine intel-

sword of persecution against her. In the presence of the Church and her divine mission the religion of Confucius would have long since disappeared, it not upheld by the arm of the State. So it has been also in Japan, and such is the case likewise with the Greek Church. That Church, stricken with the curse of sterility, which is always a consequence of schism, leads a feeble, dying life under the powerful patronage of the State. The Emperor of Russia is its head, and the civil government sustains and protects it, and it punishes converts from it to Catholicism by confiscation and exile. Nevertheless, sustained and supported as it is, the Greek Church is Catholic Church, "the bogus bones of saints," "absurd old fables about the Infallibility of the Pope and rubbish of that sort." Catholics are classed with that sort." Catholics are classed with pagans and Mohammedans as objects of missionary work, and they are consigned in a body to perdition by a calculation which allows to the world ten millions of "really regenerate" Christians, all drawn from Protestant bodies. Such being the tone of the Witness at present, when there is nothing unusual to excite its animosity, one can imagine to what depths it must descend in times of re-ligious trouble. Hatred of the Church does not fully account for this everlast-ing abuse. The hatred which Goldwin Smith often manifests is as genuine and as deep as that of any man in Canada, and yet the following words of his con-

tain a sharp rebuke for such writers as the editor of the Presbyterian Witness. "Utterly alien to the spirit of historical philosophy must his mind be who can speak with narrow-minded disrespect of the Church of St. Benedict, St. Anselm, St. Thomas Aquinas, St. Francis of Assisi, Thomas a Kempis, Godfrey de Bouilon, Louis IX., Edward I., and Dante, the Church which produced the Christian art, and organized the Christian civilization of the Middle Ages.'

Boston Pilot. Little Italy, with its coat off and a chip on its shoulder, is a striking picture as it grinds out, "Rule Brittania" on the hurdy-gurdy, and offers to fight all creation for its big friend England. Italy, with its finger in its mouth, and looking very much like a fool, does not present quite such an heroic appearance after Bismarck has frowned on the proposed alliance and Turkey has protested against its interference in Red Sea matters. But Italy, ever since it conquered the patrimony of an aged Pope, has felt the greatness of its bigness, and been spoiling for a beating, which it will get some day when it becomes too saucy.

Henry Hertert, an Irish landlord who owns the Lakes of Killarney, is at present in this country and interested in the syndicates which have bought up so much public land. The agitation to do away with that business has had some effect already, according to some remarks made by him to Mr. W. A. Croffut:made by him to Mr. "The anti-alien movement in Congress, he said, "has already had a damaging effect on us, as our business largely is to sell American land in large blocks to Englishmen and English companies. Even Blaine's speech, delivered during the canvass, made itself felt; for an English agent who was negotiating with us for several hundred thousand acres in Northern Texas pulled off and went to Canada and bought there."

Two beautiful poems from Catholic poets of Boston, Mrs. M. E. Blake and Louise Imogen Guiney, appear in Wide Awake for March, Mrs. Blake's two Awake for March, Mrs. Blake's two breezy verses on "March" are beautifully symbolized by the engraving above—a child's head in a storm, with hair out-

child's head in a storm, with hair outblown. The first lines are:

"Oh, the breezy March days! Oh, the gay and arch days!
When deep in sheltered valleys a thought of springtime rallies
To wake the frozen music that winter left behind;
And up the hill advancing the soft gray clouds come dancing.
To the loving, lulling measure of the whistling of the wind!"

To the loving, lulling measure of the whistling of the wind!"

Louise Guiney's poem on "Longfellow"

Louise Guiney's poem on "Longfellow"

Louise Guiney's poem on "Longfellow n Westminster" is also illustrated by a beautiful engraving of the Longfellow bust in Westminster Abbey. The poem is worthy of the grand subject; and we renture to say that not one of the many tributes sure to follow on the same theme will be its equal. This is the last of the five noble stanzas :-

"Not any with God's gift of song Served men with purer ministries; Not one of all this laurelled throng Held half the light he shed so long From that high, sunny heart of his!" Buffalo Union,

The London Tablet, just to hand, announces that a distinguished personage, whose conversion will cause much sensation, is about to be received into the Church. At this distance we can but chew the cud of surmise. Can it be the Protestant Archbishop of Dublin who lately resigned that coveted post? Or who knows but it is the Bishop of Rochester (England), whose conversion we recently recommended to the prayers of our readers.

OBITUARY.

MRS. THOMAS LOUGHLIN. It is with sincere regret that we announce to day the death of Mrs. Lough lin, wife of the late Thomas Loughlin, o the forth concession of McGillivray whose death occurred on the 17th Feb. ruary, in the fifty-seventh year of her age. The death of this good woman is a sad loss to her family. She leaves four daughters and three sons to mourn her death, She was a fond mother, an affectionat wife, and a sincere friend to the poor. Her funeral, which was largely attended, took place on Friday, the 20 inst., to St. Peter's cemetery. A requiem high mass was celebrated by the Rev. Father Kelly. Her family have the sympathy of the

whole community.

A requiem high mass was celebrated in St. Peter's church, McGillivray, by the Rev. Father Gahan, on Monday, the 23rd inst., being the month's mind of the late

THE LATE FATHER O'KEEFE.

St. Louis Post-Dispatch, Feb. 12, There has not been for some time a more impressive burial ceremony than that which was held this morning at St. incent's Church, Ninth street and Park avenue, over the remains of Father John Gerard Uhland, C. M., and Rev. Father T. D. O'Keefe, C. M., professor of Latin and Greek and Moral Theology in St. and Greek and Moral Theology in St. Vincent's Theological Seminary and College, Cape Girardeau, Mo. Although the hour, 8:30 o'clock, was early, the beginning of the services found the church well filled, and before they were half well filled, and before they were half finished every available foot of room was taken up to the very door. The general esteem in which the deceased priests were held was eloquently expressed by the varied character of the audience, merchants, mechanics, workingmen and persons in all grades of life being freely mingled. The gathering was given a very placid appearance by the presence of a large number of sisters from the neighboring benevolent institution, their spotlessly white head-dresses and their peaceful faces giving a tender tone to the complexion of the assemblage. The remains were incased in beautiful caskets, which were placed on each side of the center aisle, a number of candles gleaming above each lid.

platform there was a large representation of local priests, and several from towns near the city were also pre-sent. The services were participated in by so many divines that the scene was a very striking one. On each

SIDE OF THE ALTAR the sanctuary contained three rows of priests in white, who, in melodious voice, gave response in the mass. At the beginning of the gospel each took a lighted taper, the effect of which was to flood the platform with the faint flickering light. Brother Gabriel's full boy choir of St. Vincent's was in attendance and faithfully performed their portion of the exercises. The order of celebration of the regular mass for the dead was as fol-

Very Rev. H. Muelsiepen, vicar-general, celebrant; Father Innocent, O. S. F., deacon; Father Braun, S. J., of St. Joseph's, sub-deacon; Very Rev. Mc-Hale, president St. Vincent's College, Cape Girardeau, master of ceremonies. Seated in the sanctuary were the follow-ing reverend gentlemen:

ing reverend gentlemen:
Very Revs. P. P. Brady, V. G.: James
Henry of St. Lawrence; Henry Vandersanden, Michael McCabe, D. S. Phelan,
P. W. Tadon, Father Smoulders, C. SS.
R.; James Flanigan, Father Corbett, S. J.; Father Foerber, Father Klevinghaus, Rosse, P. J. Hayes, M. O. Reilly, Caron-delet; Father Lotz, Father Hockestein, Father Hessoun, Hertker; M. Richardson, C. M., of St. Vincent's; D. W. Kenson, C. M., of St. Vincent's; D. W. Kendrick, C. M., of St. Vincent's; P. G. Krentz, C. M., of St. Vincent's; Revs. S. J. Harty, E. Coyle, Father Donahue, Charles Ziegier, Father Yaegering, H. Stantebeck, S. J.; Father Hoffman, Father Hughes, Father Richardson, C. M.; Father Kendrick, C. M.; Father Foley, Father Jones, Father Rice, Father Convince, O. S. E. Guardian, of St. Cyprian, O. S. F., Guardian of St. Anthony's Convent; Father O'Brien, S. J., J. J. Hennessey, Owen McDonald, Miles

was preached by Very Rev. Henry Muelsiepen, Vicar General, who alluded in terms of the highest respect to the meritorious dead, who had lived such long and useful lives. These two lying before the audience left memories of noble actions that would remain as long as human monuments. Very Rev. P. P. Brady, Vicar General, followed in some general remarks on the character of the deceased. The remains, escorted by a long cortege, were taken to Calvary

the preceding Wednesday, the holy seathe preceding Wednesday, the holy season of Lent was ushered in by the ceremony of blessing the ashes of last year's palm branches, and the celebration of mass by Rev. Michael J. Brady, assistant priest of Woodstock. After the ashes were blessed them. were blessed, they were distributed amongst the congregation, the reverend gentleman making the sign of the cross on the foreheads of the faithful, repeating, at the same time, the words of Genesis iii, 19th, "Remember man, thou art but dust, and unto dust thou shalt re-turn." After Mass on Sunday, Rev. Father Carlin read the Epistle from 11 Corinthians vi, 1-10, and the gospel from St. Matthew iv, 1-11. Then he read Right Rev. Bishop Walsh's Lenten Pas-Mother, the Church, ever animated, like the Divine Spouse, with love for souls, ever solicitous for the spiritual welfare aud salvation of her children, has set aside the holy season of Lent, which now aside the nois season of Lent, which how approaches, as a time which should be specially consecrated to works of pen-ance, mortification and prayer. The tast of Lent is of Apostolical institution and has doubtless been ordained in imita-tion of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the desert before beginning his public life. His Lordship exhorts all to practice the virtue of exhorts all to practice the virtue of temperance, and to avoid and detest the sin of drunkenness which is opposed to it. This fearful sin of drunkenness spreads its ravages all around, and like a deadly plague brings sorrow, desolation and death into numberless families. "Woe to you that rise up early in the for the principal. "Woe to you that rise up early in the morning to follow drunkenness," Isaiah v. 11. "Be not deceived," says St. Paul, v. 11. "Be not deceived," says St. Paul, "neither fornicators nor drunkards shall possess the Kingdom of Heaven,"—11 Corinthians v. 6. 9. His Lordship requests both priests and people to do all in their power to promote the cause o Catholic education, to render the Catho lic schools as efficient as possible, and to see that besides a sound secular educasee that besides a sound sectual education, religious instruction be regularly and efficiently imparted therein. Let family prayers and the Rosary be punctually said in every household; let the public devotions of the Church be faithfully attended; let the passion, and death of Christ be the subject of frequent thought and reflection, and in this way we Active Canvassers Wanted.

shall spend Lent in a manner pleasing to God, and fruitful in blessings to ourselves, and we shall emerge from the gloom of Lent into Easter joys, happy in the consciousness of having honestly endeavored to promote God's glory and the salvation four souls. - Sentinel Review

LOCAL NOTICES.

New Spring Dry Goods received at J. Gibbons. New dress materials in lain and fancy cashmeres, basket cloths, D'Alma cloths, and new Spring hosiery, kid gloves, new cottons, embroiderings, etc.

For the best photos made in the city go to Env Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling off his stock of crockery, glassware, lamps, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.

FINE ARTS .- All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and crayon work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin? Scalding sensations? Swelling of the ankles? Vague feelings of unrest? Frothy or brick-dust fluids? Acid stomach ? Aching loins ? Cramps, growing nervousness? Strange soreness of the bowels? Unaccountable languid feelings? Short breath and pleuritic pains? One-side headache? Backache? Frequent attacks of the "blues" uttering and distress of the heart ? Albumen and tube casts in the water? Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength? Constipation alternating with loosen

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at night? Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark

Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys,

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonia, diarrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNEYS SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

BRIGHT'S DISEASE CATHOLIC BELIEF

or, a Short and Simple Exposition of Catholic Foctrine. By the Very Rev. Joseph Faa di Bruno, D.D. Author's American edition, edited by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Inger-soll," etc. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of Buffalo. 26mo, flexible cloth, 40 cents. Published by Benziger Brothers, New York. Sent on receipt of price by that firm or by

Thomas Coffey.

Catholic Record Office, London.

In regard to this timely and valuable little work, we have received the following recommendation from His Lordship Bishop Walsh:—

"We find the little work entitled 'Catholiving and the dead in St. Joseph's church here, as is usual on the second and fourth Sundays of every month. On hands of inquiring Protestants or Catholics who need instruction in the tenets and practices of their faith. We earnestly recommend it to the patronage of the faithful of the diocese. †John Walsh, "Bishop of London."

A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH -OF THE THIRD-

PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII., at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows :-

12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. 28 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council. Supplied wholesale and retail by

THOMAS D. EGAN

New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York. This agency supplies goods of any description required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act

NEW BOOK MISTAKES

MODERN INFIDELS!

Rev. Father Northgraves, PARKHILL, ONTARIO,

Comprising evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Col. Ingersoll.

"Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronnge and warm welcome." Lette: of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont. 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price.

Song of the Night.

BY REV. PATRICK O'MALLON.

Yesternight when I was sleeping, O'er my dreams a spirit stole. Like the sunniest feelings creeping O'er the half unconscious soul, 'I'lli it revis without knowing In their power serene and caim, Lulled and melted by their flowing, By the enchantment of their balm.

Priceless sleep, magician stealing
All our sorry ills away,
Buried, lost delights revealing
To the wretch of yesterday;
Rolling back the wheels that bore him
Like a charlot in their flight,
Bringing vanished days before him,
Blessings on the child of night.

Through my dreams a halo golden From the spirit's splendor spread, And I lived again the olden, Cloudless years that have fled; I had lost the conscious feeling By the spell around me cast, As the spirit stood revesling But the being of the past.

Like a garment from me falling Fell the world and all its care, And I heard a sweet voice calling With a cadence soft and rare. Such a cadence as might reach us O'er the barriers of the blessed, And while lingering dying teach us Heaven's strange my stery of rest.

Could we catch but one such minute
From the phantoms of the night,
Pouring life eternal in it,
Keeping all its transient light,
Heaven were hardly worth the seeking,
Earth could then give heaven's best joys,
Seraph's sweetest music speaking
Mother in thy rare lost voice.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin. Dr. Joseph Smith's new cantata, "The Fate of Kathleen," being an Irish subject (words by Gerald Griffin), that of St. Kevin, and his cruel repulse of the unhappy maiden, who leaned over the saint at Glen-

be permitted to be appointed to the magistracy. Mesers. E. S. Lennon and W. J. Kelly, managers respectively of the Athy and Mountmellick branches of the National Bank, have, accordingly National Bank, have, accordingly, resigned the Commission of the Peace, and their resignations have been accepted.

Another political recusant, Mr. McCoan, has immolated himself, and Mr. Corbettin the next Parliament, will receive as his colleague, Mr. Redmond, the talented member for Wexford; which, under the redistribution scheme, will be deprived of its borough representation. Wexford's loss will be clearly Wicklow's gain.

Wexford.

On February I, a meeting, under the auspices of the National League, was held at Newtownbarry, and was a very large one, notwithstanding the very severe weather that prevailed. A prominent feature of the gathering was the presence of the "evicted goat" of the Misses Kinsella, arrayed in green and yellow. A very large number of branches were represented, which was presided over by the Rev. Mr. Corlish, of Newtownbarry. The Parliamentary Party were represented by Messrs. Barry, Small and W. K. Redmond. A large portion of the speeches which these gentlemen delivered were devoted to the consideration of the evils of landgrabbing and the best means of grappling with them.

Carlow.

The Carlow Nationalist says:—"Mr. C. H. Meldon, Q. C., M. P., has announced that it is not his intention to seek re-election for the county Kildare. That is good!

Kildare,

Kildare,

Kildare,

Kaben of rude and unceremonious intrusions into the sleeping and trusions into the sleeping apartments of females, form a terrible indictment against trusions into the sleeping intrusions into the sleeping apartments of the sleeping apartments of the females, form a terrible indictment against coercion rule. That persecuted Mushra has given any cause for the sleeping apartments of the females, form a terrible indictment against coercion rule. That persecuted Mushra has given any cause for the sleeping apartments of the females, form a terrible indictment against toercion rule. That persecuted Mushra has given any cause for the sleeping absent and survey and survey and survey and the sleeping apartments of the females, form a terrible indictment against toercion rule. That persecuted Mushra has given any cause for the sleeping apa

ey.

tholics

ts and mestly of the

H

MORE

being

d pub-

g, \$2 00. 5.00.

Bishops

AN

descrip-personal can act

els!

ves.

nity and

Vanted.

should be made at Barrowhouse, on the 15th inst.

King's County.

An open-air National League meeting was held at Rhode, on February 1st. Although the meeting held had been convened at merely two days' notice, it was a largely representative one. A good many branches of the League sent delegates, and the Philipstown and Eelenderry brass bands, supplemented by the fife and drum bands of Rhode and Croghan, did their part in giving the proceedings spirit and animation. Messrs. T. P. O'Connor, M.P., and Matt Harris of Ballinasloe, were the principal speakers, the Rev. Arthur Hume, P. P. being in the chair. Amongst the principal speakers, the Rev. Arthur Hume,
P.P., being in the chair. Amongst the
resolutions which were proposed was one
declaring emphatically the opinion of the
meeting that the state of persons. They experience the state of persons.

election, but his rents are coming down to the extent of something like £110 in every £350. This certainly does not look as if the Colonel's claim to be regarded as a just and liberal landlord was based on fair and substantial grounds. The gallant Colonel is not, however, it is safe to say, the worst rack-renter in this fearfully rack-rented county. There is a Mrs. Archdall, for instance, whose little revenue of £51 is reduced by £34, or, roughly speaking, something like 40 per cent. A landlord named Armstrong had a total of £129 from five tenants; it was, according £129 from five tenants; it was, according to the judgment of the Commissioners, £50 too much for the land, and is accordingly docked by that amount. Lord Anally suffers a reduction from £294 to £217. Mr. T. Cusack has a tenant for £217. Mr. T. Cusack has a tenant for whose holding he charged £12 19s., but which was worth only £5. 15s. Major Blackhall's total of £82 is pulled down to £46 10s.; and so on. These judgments, in fact, expose a system of legalised plunder in the county Longford, which fully justifies the hardest things ever said about Irish landlordism.

ministered by persons in whom the people had no confidence, and that the laborer should be sole master of his house and gar-den, and the farmer owner of the land he and his cruel repulse of the unhappy maiden, who leaned over the saint at Glendalough, has been accepted by the committee of selection for the Hereford Festival, and will be performed there under the conducting of the talented composer, ext September.

In consequence of the present state of public feeling in the country, the directors of the National Bank have determined that, in future, none of their officials shall be permitted to be appointed to the magistracy. Mesers, E. S. Lennon and W. ment in College green was also unques-tionably a very able, stirring and exhaustive one.

Three columns of the Cork Examiner, on National Bank, have, accordingly, resigned the Commission of the Peace, and their resignations have been accepted.

Wicklow.

Another political recusant, Mr. McCoan, has immolated himself, and Mr. Corbett, in the next Parliament, will receive as his colleague, Mr. Redmond, the talented member for Wexford; which, under the redistribution scheme, will be deprived of its borough representation. Wexford's loss will be clearly Wicklow's gain.

The Tipperary landlords are a very obtuse set of persons. They evidently think that there was but one practical solution of the Irish land difficulty—namely, the establishment of a peasant proprietory.

Meath.

Patrick Lynam died on January 29, at Porttown, county Meath, aged 104 years.

Louth.

The building of a new church at Monasterboice, has been decided upon by the parishioners, at a meeting presided over by their pastor, the Rev. H, McKee, P.P., assisted by the Rev. John Rock, C.C. The designs furnished by Mr. P. J. Dodd, architect, Drogheda, were adopted.

On Jan. 23, there was interred in the The Tipperary landlords are a very ob

The recent popular conventions held in Ulster have given a very considerable impetus to the National cause in the North. Apart from their undoubted influence on while the convention of the con Apart from their undoubted influence on public questions generally, they have greatly contributed to the consolidation of the popular strength. Branches of the League are now in course of formation, and old ones, that had lain in apparent death since their inception, are being "reenergised" into active and vigorous life. Armagh.

Blackhall's total of £82 is pulled down to £46 los; and so on. These judgments, in fact, expose a system of legalised plunder in the county Longford, which fully justifies the hardest things ever said about Irish landlordism.

Cork.

A largely attended meeting was held on February 1, at Skibbereen, at which a branch of the National League was established. The meeting was addressed by several clergymen and others, and it was announced that the Right Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Bishop of Ross, had given the infant branch his best blessing. Resolutions were adopted demanding a native Parliament, affirming that the Land Act was administered by persons in whom the people was in a position to announce the receipt of £36, of which £10 had been sent on to the Dublin Central Executive. This speaks well for historic and persecuted Crossmaglen. Down.

The men of Down, too, have given another earnest of their patriotism. A branch of the League has just been planted in the breezy region of Upper Ards. At the meeting of farmers and laborers, held in Ballshabin on February 2 in Ballyhushin, on February 2, Messrs.

James McNabb, Henry McGrath, James McManus, James Lennon, and James Smyth were present, and took a leading part in the deliberations.

The true men of Kildress have, once for all, nailed their colors to the mast. At a recent public meeting of which Father McNamee, P.P., was chairman, a resolution was passed affirming their allegiance to Mr. Parnell, and their adherence to the National League, their resolve to uphold the standard unfurled by Michael Davitt in Mayo, and to work for the redemption in Mayo, and to work for the redemption of Ireland's nationhood. Subsequently the meeting elected as officers of the local branch of the League—Rev. P. McNamee, P. P., president; E. McElhatten, vice-president; J. Loughran, P. L. G., and P. Hogan, secretaries; M. McCrory, treasurer. The newly elected president then delivered a vigorous and logical address.

Derry.

The discovery of what was at first sup-posed to be an "infernal machine" on the steps of the Custom House, in Derry, at an early hour on February 4, caused the authorities some alarm. On its being ex-amined, however, it was found to be a tin amined, however, it was found to be a tin canister, filled with iron or steel filings, and was evidently placed where it was found for the purpose of hoaxing the authorities, the object of the "jesters" being fully realized.

fully realized.

A striking proof of the vastness of the change which the North of Ireland has, within the past few years undergone, is to be found in the proceedings at Derry and Carndonagh on January 30th. It would be impossible to imagine an assembly more truly National, more enthusiastic, more determined to be few that the few seathers. more determined to be free, than the great muster of Donegal men which met Messrs. Redmond and O'Brien, M. P.'s., at Carn-

letter from Mr. T. Harrington, M. P., returning "best thanks for their magnificent contribution of £20." He regards the reinvigoration of the branch as decidedly opportune; and hopes their example will serve to stimulate other Northern districts into some creditable compliance with the demands of patriotism and the requirements of public life in Ulster. Mayo.

The usual Spring emigration from Connaught across the Channel has begun. Hundreds of small farmers and their sons from the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, from the counties of Mayo, Roscommon, and Galway may be seen journeying on their way to Dublin, thence for various parts of England, to earn a livelihood. These toiling sons of Ireland are unable to These toiling sons of Ireland are unable to obtain employment in their own country, even after the passing of a Land Act, a Laborers Act, and Tramways Act. They must keep the judicial rackrents paid to prevent the old houses at home from being the days by the growbay hyigh and the growbay hy the growbay hyigh and the same hyigh the growbay hy the growbay hyigh and the growbay hy the growbay hyigh and the growbay hy the gro torn down by the crowbar brigade.

Sligo. The levy of a second instalment of the

"blood tax" is going on in the barony of Tireragh, under the Crimes Act, and for resisted by the Rev. John Rock, C. C. The designs furnished by Mr. P. J. Dodd, architect, Drogheda, were adopted. On Jan, 23, there was interred in the next little cemetry at Tullyallen, near Drogheds, the remains of Peter Fitzsimons. The deceased was an honest and sincere Nationalist; and for a man in humble life, he was exceedingly intelligent, and held a high place in the estimation of all who knew him.

Longford.

Longfor the compensation of the family of Nicholls, the gamekeeper, who was shot near Dromore West, a few years ago. At the time of the tragic occurrence—the murder, or manslaughter, or whatever it might be—nobody in the locality dreamed of ascribing it to agrarian causes. Nicholls, a Scotch import, and a fair type of those in Ireland whom the Government thinks well of entrusting with arms, was a rowdyish character, insolent and aggressive to the "Irish Papists" among whom he was placed. The general belief was that he drew his doom upon himself by his evil manners and quarrelsome habits, and that his death was the result of some private the compensation of the family of Nicholls

—"All your own fault.

If you remain sick when you can
Get hop bitters that never—Fail.

-The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good,

—Old men tottering around from
Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using
hop bitters.

hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor; if hop Bitters are not the best family medicine On earth!!!

bitters.

—Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely * * * use of hop Bitters will keep a whole family In robust health a year at a little cost.

—To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters on retiring.

hop bitters on retiring.

None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name. What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy: the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slime collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach load on the stomach; sometimes a faint all-gone sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one feels tired all the while, and sleep does not seem to afford any rest. After a time not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become costive; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stapant: the whites of the every key is Meldon, Q. C., M. P., has announced at it is not his intention to seek re-election for the county Kildare.

Wildare,

Under the presidency of Dr. O'Neill, the Athy branch of the League held a special meeting, on February 1, mainly to elect a delegate to act on a county committee to adopt the best means of raising a fund to defray the expenses of real representatives of the men of Kildare.

Mr. Daniel Sheehan, a much-respected type of the intelligent tenant farmer class, widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, died at his residence, a production of the langs.

But advanced age of fifty-three, from an acute to adopt the best means of raising a fund to defray the expenses of real representatives of the men of Kildare.

Mr. Daniel Sheehan, a much-respected type of the intelligent tenant farmer class, widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, died at his residence, a production for the delegate to act on a county committee to adopt the best means of raising a fund to defray the expenses of real representatives of the men of Kildare.

Mr. Daniel Sheehan, a much-respected type of the intelligent tenant farmer class, widely known and highly esteemed by all who knew him, died at his residence, a promore, which has been vacant for the dispose of them by public auction on January 29. The effort, however, proved entirely fruitless.

Seven hundred stalwart men would constitute a goodly regiment. The member of eviction farms near Dromore, which has been vacant for the dispose of them by public auction on January 29. The effort, however, proved entirely fruitless.

Seven hundred stalwart men would constitute a goodly regiment. The member of eviction farms near Dromore, which has been vacant for the dispose of them by public auction on January 29. The effort, however, proved entirely fruitless.

Seven hundred stalwart men would on January 29. The effort, however, proved entirely fruitless.

Seven hundred stalwart men would on January 29. The effort, however, proved entirely fruitless.

Seven hundre this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., etc., but uone of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such cess, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a partake of this disease and require a constitution of the story parate of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

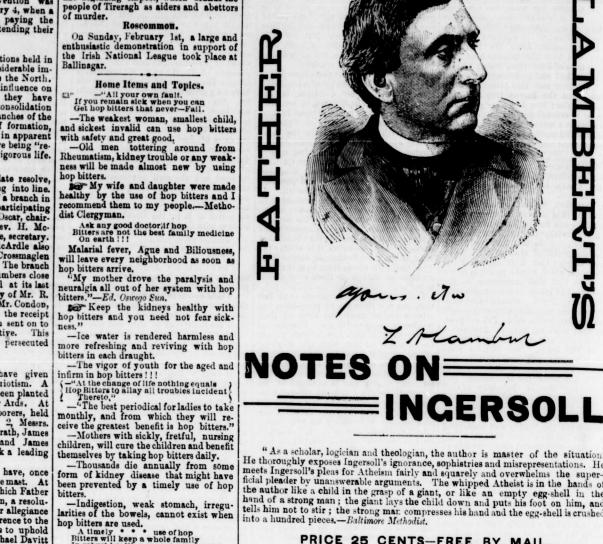
John Archer, Harthill, near Sheffield :— I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully.

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast:

—I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:

I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not



"As a scholar, logician and theologian, the author is master of the situation. "As a scholar, logician and theologian, the author is master of the situation. He thoroughly exposes Ingersoll's ignorance, sophistries and misrepresentations. He meets Ingersoll's pleas for Atheism fairly and squarely and overwhelms the superficial pleader by unanswerable arguments. The whipped Atheist is in the hands of the author like a child in the grasp of a giant, or like an empty egg-shell in the hand of a strong man; the giant lays the child down and puts his foot on him, and tells him not to stir; the strong man compresses his hand and the egg-shell is crushed into a hundred pieces.—Baltimore Methodist.

PRICE 25 CENTS-FREE BY MAIL.

A LARGE LOT OF THE LATEST EDITION JUST RECEIVED. ADDRESS-

THOMAS COFFEY.

Catholie Record Office, London, Ont,

BENZICER BROTHERS,

New York, 36 & 38 Barclay Street, Cincinnati, 143 Main Street, St. Louis, 206 South 4th Street. We always keep on hand BANNERS 🍨 and FLAGS. SASHES COLLARS SILKS DAMASKS EMBROIDERIES, GALLOONS, BANNERSCROSSES FRINCES TASSELS, STARS, KNOBS, SPEARS, ROSETTES ETC. EAGLES POLES, ETC. It will prove to any one's advantage to send for our estimate before



THE LEADING HOUSE IN RECALIA.

EACH PLUG OF THE Myrtle Navy IS MARKED

& IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE. **ROCKFORDWATCHES**

Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warerooms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere.

Telephone connection day and night. CH. F. COLWELL.

393 RICHMOND ST. NEW IRISH TWEEDS,

NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS, NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS,

Mahony's Celebrated Serges Athlone Serges and Tweeds, INSPECTION INVITED. PETHICK & McDONALD.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale Buring Exhibition
Week.
Don't forget to call and see them before you

purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.

tion t fight, fough ton b Gen. Coffe

struct have ment. and C the fo

was a said G Coffee quarte comm attack

place direct until The 1 behin 100 b sary MARC

quick blazir son. other came Over gallo smok Britis In fr

as the

Chu: that chan freed read

poo and hui ver

A.M. P.M. P.M. A.M. P.M. P.M.

RSOLI

master of the situation. nd misrepresentations. He Atheist is in the hands of empty egg-shell in the puts his foot on him, and and the egg-shell is crushed

Y MAIL.

N JUST RECEIVED.

FFEY, ffice, London, Ont. RS,

06 South 4th Street.

LAGS.

PAINTINGS SILKS DAMASKS EMBROIDERIES GALLOONS FRINCES TASSELS, STARS, ROSETTES, ETC. Mustrated

A. --ted to Grow. ed Grower), Marblehead, Mass

LWELL, 171 Dundas St., Retail Dealer in Planos, kinds of Musical Instru-and Fittings. The choicest ces, and handsomest Ware-ern Canada. Call or write isewhere. Telephone nd night. CH. F. COLWELL.

CHMOND ST. TWEEDS.

TCH TWEEDS, NGLISH SUITINGS, Celebrated Serges

serges; and Tweeds, ION INVITED. & McDONALD.

RIAGES HOMPSON. pposite Revere House,

le one of the most mag-ES & BUGGIES E DOMINION.
Sale Buring Exhibition
Week,
all and see them before you J. THOMPSON.

JACKSON AT NEW ORLEANS.

THE STORY OF THE FIGHT AS RELATED BY OLD HICKORY HIMSELF.

of whom were dead shots, and each had 100 bullets in his pouch and the necessary powder in his horn. The British troops came up to within 100 yards of our work without firing a musket. It was a beautiful sight to see. They MARCHED AS STEADLLY SHOULDER TO wreaks itself on an innocent father and

as though they were on review. At 100 yards' distance the order was given them to charge. With a cheer and at a double quick they came forward. They were about sixty yards distant when a long blazing flash ran all along our line. It was as pretty volley firing as I ever heard or saw. The smoke hung so heavy that for the moment I could not make out just what had happened,' said Gen. Jackson. In another instant there was another sharp ringing volley that proved it came from the riflemen. I called Tom Overton and Duncan, of my staff, and we galloped over to Coffee's line. Just then the smoke rose, and I saw that the head of the British column had literally melted away. In front of our lines lay one writhing, ghastly mass of dead and dying red-coats. The column recoiled and fell back to the canal, where they had started from, and where they reformed. This time the charge was led by Gen. Pakenham in person, gallantly mounted and riding as coolly and gracefully as if he were on parade. I have always believed he fell by the bullet of a free man of color in the fight, who was a celebrated rifle shot from the Attakapas country of Louisiana."

MacONVERT'S THOUGHTS.

Church when they know so little about it.

Among the many things told me before my conversion was the worshipping of idols; we were classed as heathens. Since that time I know what it is to be a Catholic, to feel a reverential awe when going into the sacred house of God, and to know and feel that I can help to serve at Mass.

Did it alter my thinking faculties or the conformity with the nature of the deed. Church when they know so little about it. and feel that I can help to serve at Mass.
Did it alter my thinking faculties or change my looks? No. It gives a man freedom in religious thoughts. He can read his prayer book, and a feeling of rest comes over him, the tares of every day life are forgotten for a time and his mind is filled with something more holy. I hope the time is not far distant when the whole world will know the only true religion, which the writer was so long in

finding out. If these few lines reach the eye of any one of my young Protestant friends who is in doubt about his religious position I would advise him to lay his troubles be-fore a priest, who will set his mind at ease and give him a better understanding

would be benefitted by it.

Eily O'Connor's Grave,

A pleasure party of poor players were recently sojourning in the County Clare when they learned that they were in the vicinity of the grave of the Colleen Bawn. They took a jaunting car and drove about ten miles over the mountains. At last they arrived at the primitive, but picturesque, little graveyard situated beautifully on a hill overlooking the river Shannon, and backed by the ruined church of "Borrane." Though in the midst of a lovely scene, the churchyard itself is drear beyond measure, being crowded with rough gravestones, intersected with weeds, and the rude headstone that once marked poor Eily's resting-place, has been broken and carried away piece by piece by relic-hunters from all parts of the globe, until very little remains. If Boucicault knew the condition of his heroine's grave, he would gladly erect a fitting tablet to her

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purga-tive are mild and thorough.

YOUTH AND BAD COMPANY.

The story of the fight as ellated by the special process of the special process. Gen. Harney has exploded one tradition that was long connected with this fight, which was that the Americans fought from behind breast-works of oction bales. Says Gen. Adair and Gen. Jackson, Gen. Adair and Gen. Jackson, Coffee, the latter having the immediate command of a brigade of the Tennessee and Kentucky sharpshooters, whose long rifles mainly did the work of death, if there were any cotton bales used at all, and they all answered that the only works the Americans had were of earth, about two and one-half feet high, rudely constructed of fence-rails and logs laid twenty-four inches apart and the space between them filled with earth, and if there had been any works constructed from cotton bales they must have known it. In 1825 I was promoted to captain in the First Infantry and sent to Nashyille, Tenn., to recruit for my regiment. While there I met Gens. Jackson, and Coffee very feten and obtained from the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the river on the former many details of the battle of Chalmette that are not in print. There was a very heavy fog on the

You have a father? You have a mother? You love them. But once in SHOULDER mother, perhaps, and they suffer the punas though they were on review. At 100 ishment of a cross word called up by an-

only equaled by the increasing wickedness of the future; and an unatoned past is conformity with the nature of the deed. Your bad deeds and good deeds are juries that sit upon the destiny of your life and decide the verdict of happiness or despair. Some day they will come back to you.

in which you are wallowing, on account of some of those diseases peculiar to you madame, and which have robbed you of the rosy hue of health, and made life a burden to you, you can easily get out of. Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" will free you from all such troubles, and soon recall the rose-tint of health to your cheek, and the elasticity to your step. It is a ease and give him a better understanding in the way he wants to go.

Indeed, it would be well if some of our so-called Catholics would take the above for their guide, and the whole Church would be benefitted by it.

Frecan the Fose-time of leating of your step. It is a most perfect specific for all the weaknesses and irregularities peculiar to your sex. It is a former would be benefitted by it. the tendency to cancerous affections, and corrects all unnatural discharges. By

druggists. Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the scalp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

agreeable and harmless dressing.

THE MASON & HAMLIN COMPANY, long the most famous manufacturers of reed organs in the world, have commenced the manufacture of Upright Pianos, having effected an improvement which they regard as the most important introduced in many years. An ingenious arrangement fastens the strings directly to the iron plate of the instrument, giving greater clearness and purity of tone, with absence of all mere noise. At the same time it renders the instrument more durable, less liable to get out of order. The Mason & Hamilin Planos are certainly exquisite instruments, and, coming from these thoroughly well-known makers, may be depended upon to be all they represent them.—Boston Journal.

The Best Combination.

The Best Combination. The best combination of blood cleans-The best combination of blood cleansing, regulating, health-giving herbs, roots and barks enter into Burdock Blood Bitters—a purely vegetable remedy that cures diseases of the blood, liver and kidure diseases of the blood, liver and kidure cures diseases.



Paper, with Chromo Frontispiece, 25 Cents. FREE, BY MAIL,-25 CENTS.

BENZIGER BROTHERS

Pare, wholesome reading for the Home circle—of interest to both old and yourg. A collection of Short Stories, Humorous and Pathetic; Poems; Historical and Bicgraphical Sketches; and Statistics.

Beautifully and profusely illustrated. With a rose-colored cover, Chromo frontispiece, and Calendars in red and black. It contains the best reading, and the prettiest pictures, and is the best value for the money of any Catholic Almanac ever effered to the American public.

Send orders at once, if you wish to be supplied from the first shipment, to THOMAS COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE,

Without Doubt.

Yellow Oil is par excellence the remedy for Pain, Lameness, Rheumatism, Croup, Deafness, Burns, Frost Bites, Stiff Joints and all Flesh Wounds. Any medicine dealer can furnish it. R. C. Bruce, druggiet, Tara, says : I

have no medicine on my shelves that sells faster or gives better satisfaction than Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the sale is constantly increasing, the past year being the largest I have ever had. One of my cus-tomers was cured of catarrh by using three bottles. Another was raised out of bed, where he had been laid up for a long time with a lame back, by using two bottles. I have lots of customers, who would not be without it over night.

For coughs, colds, bronchitis and all lung and throat troubles, there is no prechildhood, with its happy, fleeting hours, will canal, where they had started from, and where they had started from, and where they reformed. This time the charge was led by Gen. Pakenham in person, gallantly mounted and riding as coolly and gracefully as if he were on parade. I have always believed he fell by the bullet of a free man of color in the fight, who was a celebrated rifle shot from the Attakapas country of Louisiana."

A CONVERT'S THOUGHTS.

In thinking over the past I sometimes wonder at Protestants condemning our Church when they know so little about it.

ohildhood, with its happy, fleeting hours, will erase the unkind word, but—Some day it will come back to you.

A beggar stands at your door. The rain is pouring in torrents through the sharp vivid lightnings only intensify by their violent contrast the awfulness of the darkness. The beggar's plea for shelter is punctured by the blast that howls forth its anger, and you turn your brother off.

It will come back to you.

If you are impatient, testy, ill-humored, spitchill, malicious, cowardly and mean, your whole life will be a constant reckoning with evil actions, whose enormity is only equaled by the increasing wickedness of the future, and gives power to the voice clear and sonorous. If and gives power to the vocal cords, ren-dering the voice clear and sonorous. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the

Syrup according to directions. PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan, &c.

A Voice from the United States. I have suffered for the last 20 years with Dyspepsia and General Debility, and tried many remedies, but with little success until I used Burdock Blood Bitters, when

without receiving any benefit. Being re-commended to do so, I used one bottle, and must say that I find the result perfectly satisfactory, not being troubled with this distressing disease since, and would recommend others similarly afflicted to purchase a bottle at once and try it, as I am satisfied they will receive benefit from its use." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

PALE, WOEBEGONE INVALIDS suffering PALE, WOEBEGONE INVALIDS suffering from poverty of the blood, bilious sufferers and those whose circulation is depraved, should use without delay Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, the celebrated blood purifier, which stimulates digestion, increases the nutritive properties of the blood and evides imputities from the street blood, and expels impurities from the system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

Good Advice. If our readers will accept proffered advice, they will always keep a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil at hand for use in emergencies, such as Burns, Scalds, Wounds, Lameness, Croup, Chilblains, Rheumatism, and all varieties of aches, pains and infismmations, it will ever be found reliable.

LONDON, ONT. Young or middle-aged men suffering from nervous debility, loss of memory, premature old age, as the result of bad habits, should send three letter stamps for illustrated book offering sure means of cure. Address World's Dispensary Medical Association, Buffalo, N. Y. Dr. Sage's Catarrh Remedy cures when every other so-called remedy fails.

> An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

> "Calvert, Texas,
> May 3, 1882.
> "I wish to express my appreciation of the

Aver's Cherry Pectoral

as a cough remedy.
"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a revere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march

we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. "I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and tung diseases. J. W. Whitley."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very paratable, the youngest children take it readily. PREPARED BY

Dr.J.C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggiste.





Baltimore Church Bells

INCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY

I SUCCESSORS-IN BELLS-TO THE

SUCCESSORS-IN BELLS-TO THE

BLYMYER MANUFACTURING CO.

CATALOGUE ISOO TESTIMONIALS

THE CINICINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO

CHURCH SCHOOL FIRE ALARM &C. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Parms, etc., FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.

VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.



LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE

MAILS AS UNDER.

Great Western Railway Going East—Main Line. For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-

| For Places East—H. & T. R., Buffalo, Beston, Eastern States. | 500 | 100 | ... | 800 | 130 | 630 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 640 | 6 115 1285 1280 1280 1285 10 80 8 00 2 45 5 00 12 45 10 80 8 00 1280 5 00 115 8 00 5 00 115 8 00 1280 arnia Branch, G. W. R.

Sarnia. 5 00 1 15

Sarnia. Thro Bags—Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming 6 00 1 15

Railway P. O. Mails for all places West 115

Strathroy 60 0 1 15

S&9 30 245 Strathroy.

Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.

Glanworth

Wilton Grove.

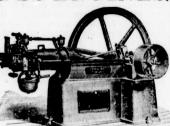
Loop Line Railway.

Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.

Bruce and Orwell

Aylmer.

GAS ENGINES, FITZGERALD,



No Boiler. No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra In-

surance. No Danger.

Started instantly with a match. Gives out its full power at

once. 2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power. 10,000 of them in use.

Send for Circular. JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y,

Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts, TORONTO, ONT. HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.



Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, arising from its being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious initations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

cook's friend is GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package. A GOOD BUSINESS

GOLD, SILVER AND NICKEL PLATING

Complete Outil, \$3.50.

Practical, useful an 1 profusable; econom y, thrift, intelligence and a quick apprehension of successful channels for making money, are the qualities that tell under the new era of scientific developements; an unlimited field in household wares and family jewelry is open for a profusable business in filling orders for replating at small expense. Many ladies are making handsome incomes with our \$3.50 PORTABLE PLATING apparatus without fatiguing labor or interference with other duties. Any one can easily learn to do the finest quality of Gold, Sherr and Nickel Plating on Watches, Chains, Rings, Kintes, Forks and Spoons. I make the above set, consisting of Tenk lines with Aeld-Proof, Cement, Three Colts of Battery that will deposit 30 penny weight of metal a day, Hanging Bars. Wire, Gold Schution, one quart of Silver Solution and holf a galton of Nickel, and supply a box of Bright Lustre that will give the metal the brilliant and tustrous appearance of Rinshed work. Remember, these solutions are not exhausted, but will Plate any number of articles if the simple Book of Instructions is followed. Any one can do it. A Woman's Work. For Fifty Cents Extra will send Six Chains or Rings that can be Gold Plated and Solver for the People," which offers unrivated inducements to sil, sent Free. If not successful on he returned and exchanged for More than its Value. Remember, this is a practical outfill and 1 will warrantit, or it can be returned at my expense. Will be sent C. O. b. If desired, upon receipt of \$1.50, balance to be collected when delivered. Next size outfil, with Tank, 12210x5, only \$85.00.

Try it. Profits, over 300 per cent. Worth five times its cost as a practical, scientifie and business educator in any family.

Address, Frederick Lowley, Manufacturer, 96 and 98 Futton 8t., New York. P.O. Box 1322

WESTERN HOTEL.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY
Favorably known to the public since is and other bells; also chimes and peak and other

SCANDRETT & CO. are among the leading

GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Whole-sale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED. FITZGERALD,

SCANDRETT & CO. 4th Door East Richmond St.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

 CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
 \$1,000,000

 CAPITAL PAID UP (1 Sept., '84)
 150,000

 RESERVE FUND
 50,000

A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
Agents in Canada—The Moisons Bank.
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland.
Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.
Collections made on all accessible points,
and a general banking business transacted.
SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits
received and interest allowed thereon.



FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgative. Is a safe, sure, and effectual Costroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

ONTARIO STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private

Buildings.

FURNISHED IN THE REST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. STAINED GLASS WORKS.

484 RICHMOND ST. R. LEWIS.

DOMINION SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 8 or 64 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to



255 St. Martin street. Montreal; or Thos.
COPPEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.
OFFICERS OF THE GRAND CAUNCIL OF
CANADA.
President, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll.
First Vice Pres., T. J. Fina, Montreal.
Second Vice Pres., John Kelz, Toronto.
Secretary, Sami. R. Brown, London.
Treasurer. D. J. O'Connor. Stratford.
Marshal, J. H. Reilly, Chatham Stratford.
Marshal, J. H. Reilly, Chatham Stratford.
Guard, Joseph Resume, Ambersburg.
Trustees, Rev. J. Cole, Ottowa; A. Forster,
Berlin, J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines;
Jo. C. Sullivan, Brantford.
Chancellor, John Doyle, St. Thomas.
GRAND COUNCIL COMMITTEES.
Laws and Supervision, J. J. Blake. A. R.
Wardell, and T. A. Bourke.
Finance and Mileske, James Quillinan,
Thomas O'Neall, and Charles Stock.
Returns and Credentials, Thomas Coffey, D.
B. Odette, and William Sullivan.
Appeals and Grievances. Thomas Henderson, H. W. Deare, and Rev. T. J. Sullivan,
Printing and Supplies, W. J. McKee, Dr.
Wm. Buckley, and Rev. G. R. Northgraves,
The deputies appointed for the Present
term are as follows:
Province of Ondario.—A. Foster, Berlin; D.
J. O'Connor, Stratford; James Quillinan,
Niagara Falis; Rev. G. R. Northgraves,
Wingham; Joha O'Meera, Peterboro'; Dr.
Buckley, Prescott, and Rev. J. J. Gehl, St.
Clements.
Provice of Quebec.—F. R. E. Campeau,

very existence in Canada.

However, I feel confident that whatever is right will prevail.

1 Windsor M. Meloche	
2 St. ThomasP. L. M. Egan	
3 Amherstburg H J. Drouillard	
4 London Wm. Corcoran	
5 Prentford I. A Zinger	
6 StrathroyP. O'Keefe	
7 SarniaP. M. Hayden	
6 Strathroy P. O'Keefe 7 Sarnia P. M. Hayden 8 Chatham F. W. Robert	
9 Kingston M. J. Moloney	
10 St. Catharines W. J. Flynn	
11 Dundas David Griffin	
12 BerlinA. Kern	
13 Stratford D. J. O'Connor	
14 GaltBernard Maurer	
15 TorontoJohn S. Kelz	
16 PrescottJohn Gibson	
17 Paris Jas Gardiner	
18 Niagara Falls Wm. Burke	
19 Ingersoll Joseph Long	
20 Maidstone Thos. F. Kane	
21 St. Clements N. S. Ball	
22 Wallaceburg Jas, Relihan	
23 Seaforth	
24 Thorold	
25 Cayuga Moses Clare	
26 MontrealJ. J. Kane	
27 Petrolia.,John J. Nelson	
28 Ottawa Ed. T. Smith	
29 OttawaL. Laframboise	
30 PeterboroughJ. H. O'Shea	
31 Guelph James Duffy	
32 Wingham P. B. Flanagan	
33 MorrisburgJ. J. McGannon	
34 AlmonteJ. P. Doherty	
35 GoderichJoseph Kidd ir	
36 Port LambtonM. O'Leary	

37 Hamilton John Byrne To my fellow-members of the C. M. B. A. in I have before me a copy of the pream-ble and resolutions adopted by Branch No 1, Windsor. They bear no date but I presume they were adopted quite recently, and express the views of the majority of those present at the views of the control of the majority of those present at that meeting. I am informed from a reliable source that they were carried by a majority of 13 in 43 members. I am sorry to learn from the said preamble and resolutions that Branch No. 1 is so wanting in information as to the facts and the law as to have been led into It was moved by Chancellor J. E. Doyle, and seconded by Marshal Richard Barrett,
That this Branch favours the endorsegiving publicity to statements couched

S

St.

DA.

00.000

50,000

ONT.

DLEA

ank of

S.

ches,

STYLE oring it

RKS.

IS.

on hand

iod," to ording to de at the rower to al, with esires. will con-

It has been stated upon the floor of Parliament by the Finance Minister, that Mutual Benefit Associations similar to the C. M. B. A. are unlawful associa-

The C. M. B. A. in Canada is a branch

of a foreign association.

To do business legally in Canada, the a vote of 8 to 6.

H. W. DEARE, President.
T. F. KANE.
Maidstone, Feb. 20th, 1885. Supreme Council would have to deposit \$50,000 with the government. At a special meeting of this Branch, held Feb. 17th, the following resolutions

A bill is at the point of becoming law, requiring all such Mutual Benefit Associations to become incorporated in Canada, and requiring them to take out an annual licence and make an annual report to the commissioner of insurance report to the commissioner of insurance at Ottawa or cease to do business in Canada; and complying therewith, will Branches,

And whereas, our representatives to And whereas, our representatives to Canada Canada Council acted on instruc-Canada; and complying therewith, will be exempted from giving the \$50,000 deposit. The act of incorporation will require that the moneys of Canadian require that the moneys of Canadian worken be retained in Canada.

The complete the standard of the said whereas, our representatives to the said Grand Council acted on instructions received from this Branch and worked against the said separation, and whereas to the said Grand Council acted on instructions received from this Branch and worked against the said separation, and whereas to the said Grand Council acted on instructions received from the said Grand Council acted on i

requires all calls to be sent to the Su-

reme Recorder.

No separate beneficiary can be allowed under the present constitution except by permission of the Supreme Council on condition that there are 2500 mem bers in the separate beneficiary jurisdic-tion set off, and the same number or more remaining under the former jurisdiction Of what use to Canadian members will the Supreme Constitution be if by its present provision it will have the effect of causing the C. M. B. A. to be legisla-

ted out of existence because it has not the immediate power at its command to give Canada the relief necessary to allow the Canada Grand Council to conform to the Canada Grand Council to conform to the laws of Canada and the C. M. B. A. constitution at the same time.

There may be deferred by the conformation of the Branches that opposed this at last Grand Council convention are now strongly in favor of it. We do not There may be a few Canadian members who favor separation at all hazards. Nine-tenths do not. They seek only separate beneficiary, and the failure to obtain that is what is here.

obtain that is what is by far most "destruc-tive and detrimental to the progress of the C. M. B. A. in Canada," as is proven the fact that no new Branches are receive on this and all other C. M. B. A. being opened, and many members are disposed to resign unless separate bene-

Nine-tenths of the Canadian members would deen it a very material and substantial benefit to save from four to six dollars each per annum, which would that we will publish no C. M. B. A. letters be the case under a separate benefici-ary. unless the writer thereof allows his name to appear, and we further desire to im-

So far as guaranteeing to pay \$2,000 press on our readers that we are not responsible for the views or utterances benefit, while it may appear to the unthoughtful that 7,500 members give a better guarantee than 1,510, it is not essentially so. When the C. M. B. A. had

Grand Secretary for Canada. only 1,500 members it paid its obliga

only 1,500 members it pand its conditions just as promptly as now.

500 true, paying members could guarantee to pay a \$2,000 benefit just as for the Bell Telephone Company for a writ of certiorari to bring up into a superior Court the proceedings taken before

antee to pay a \$2,000 benefit just as easily and as surely as 2,500.

Assessments being based on a death rate of 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000, the very highest ever reached in the C. M. B. A. in Canada, for a supposed 500 members there would be an average of 3 deaths per would be an average of 3 deaths per supposed 500 required from the 500 being up into a supposed 500 members there would be an average of 3 deaths per supposed 500 required from the 500 being up into a writ of certiforari to bring up into a suppose of 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000, the very highest void the Bell Telephone Company for a writ of certiforari to bring up into a suppose of 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members, and the death rate being 6 per 1,000 members there would be an average of 3 deaths per 1,000 members there would be an average of 3 deaths per 1,000 members there would be an average of 3 deaths per 1,000 members there would be 1 annum, or \$6,000 required from the 500 this in view of the magnitude of the inmembers. An average assessment of \$1 this in view of the magnitude of the interests involved and the general invisor and the loss of 28 officers and 632 per month or \$12 each per annum would meet the required amount. How many members row pay only \$12 per annum that had come before the Courts.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

for beneficiary assessments? And the same ratio will hold good for any number of members. It is idle talk to assert that any less number than 2,000 or 2,500 cannot guarantee and pay a benefit of \$2,000. They can. The pending legislation is sufficient cause for urgency on the control of the The morning papers express the opinion that the proposed visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales to Ireland will be a plucky and hazardous experiment, but state it is well to remind the Irish peothe part of the Canada Grand Council to take whatever steps are necessary to ple that union between the two countries still exist. It is expected the visit protect the beneficiary interests of every member. If the pending legislation is adverse to the continuance of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, the members of Branch will be productive of good results. The Dublin Freeman's Journal hopes the Prince of Wales, when he visits Ireland. No. 1 will be victims equally with the members of other Branches. Branches Prince of Wales, when he visits Ireland.
will be received with respect and
cordiality. His visit will afford a welcome stimulus to trade, the paper states,
but it must be clearly disassociated from
politics. If the Castle authorities think
to make political capital out of the
Prince's visit they will be much mistaken, and it would be better that the
Prince should stay at home. members of other Branches. Franches which have passed resolutions censuring the Supreme Council in reference to the petition sent it from Canada, were justified in so doing from the official report wherein, as far as can be learned from the printed proceedings, it would seem that the said petition was treated by the Supreme Council with contempt; nothing can be learned therefrom which explains the reason why it was not entertained.

taken, and it would be better that the Prince should stay at home.

United Ireland, in its article on the Prince of Wales' visit to Ireland, suggests that 100,000 members of the National League shall assemble at Kingstown Pier on the day of the Prince's arrival, to listen to speeches from Irish members of Parliament. If this is not leasible, that there be a vast public assembly in Phonix Park, which shall demand the restoration of Ireland's stolen birthright. It is greatly to be regretted that all the Canadian Branches cannot be a unit on a question of vital importance to its H. W. DEARE.

Yours faithfully,

Essex Centre, Feb. 18, 1885.

Resolved, That this Branch take into

consideration the refusal of the Supreme

Council to grant said petition. We deem

don, our official organ, for publication.
H. J. DROUILLARD.

BRANCH NO. 20, MAIDSTONE. We, the undersigned, do hereby certify that at the regular meeting of said Branch, held on the 20th of February,

ment of the resolutions adopted by Branch No. 1, of Windsor, and that its action be published in the London Catho-

reason to change their views on the said separation, and Whereas, the vote on the said question

of separation stood 22 to 9, Resolved, that this Branch hereby en-

dorse and approve of the action of the 9 Branches who voted against the said

separation.
Resolved, that the foregoing Resolu-

known. We will give our C. M. B. A. members whatever information we may

work. In the meantime we would ad-

vise our Branch officers to exert them-

selves in increasing the membership, as this is advisable whether Canada has a

SAMUEL R. BROWN, Grand Secretary for Canada.

Essex Centre, Feb. 18, 1885.

FROM BRANCH 3, C M. B A.
Amherstburg, Feb. 20th, 1885.

Moved by 2nd Vice-President Ryan, seconded by Brother Daniel Henley,
That, Whereas, at the last meeting of the Grand Council of the C. M. B. A. of Canada, composed of representatives of all the different Franches in Canada, it has been birthright.

The proposed visit to Ireland of the Prince of Wales originated with the Queen, who desired Prince Albert Victor make a tour of the country with his father. Earl Spencer opposed the visit of Albert Victor, doubting his reception. stolen birthright. all the different Branches in Canada, it was resolved to petition the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary Prince Albert. United Ireland, comment-Council to grant a separate beneficiary and, whereas, at the meeting of the Council to grant a separate beneficiary and, whereas, at the meeting of the Supreme Council the said petition was duly presented to said Supreme Council and, Whereas, The said Supreme Council of enthusiasm there will be counter disad the power to grant said petition and plays which will overshadow any maniwhereas, The said Supreme Council had the power to grant said petition and refused to do so to the great detriment of Canadian Branches and also to the increase of membership in the same,

festations Earl Spencer may inaugurate At Abbeyfeale, Ireland, to-day, eleven farmers with their families were evicted for non-payment of rent. The police prevented disorder.

The Prince of Wales will start on his

the council to grant said petition. We deem it advisable that the Canadian Branches tour through Ireland on April 2nd. He should immediately form a separate beneficiary or take such steps, without prejudice whatever to American Earl Kenmore at Killarney. The festiprejudice whatever to American Branches, to protect ourselves, in conformity with the laws of Canada, in the change that is about to take place formity with the laws of Canada, in the change that is about to take place,
Resolved, That it is the wish of this Branch that a separate beneficiary be formed in Canada as soon as possible, and that all Branches be asked to act and vote at once on the same, so that action be forthwith taken before the closing of Parliament, which takes place on or about April 1st. 1885. patch says:—Lord Mayor O'Connor, who is a strong Nationalist, displayed no enthusiasm over the official notice of a visit of the Prince of Wales. O'Connor's acknowledgment is made in the coldest and most formal terms. It contains neither mention of a civic welcome nor Rec. Sec. Branch 3, C. M. B. A.

hint that the Prince will be welcomed at the Mansion House.

At a meeting of Dublin municipal council at which the Lord Mayor presi-

were adopted:

Whereas, at the last meeting of the Grand Council of Canada it was resolved to petition the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to the Canadian

Knubley an English journalist, who is

Whereas, this Branch, since the said meeting of the Grand Council, have no

failed to indicate a policy justifying the confidence of Parliament or of the counconnected by 299 to 277. When the motion was put the Parnellites dramatically baffled curiosity by remaining seated until the House was cleared, and then rose in a body and went with the Conservatives.

EGYPT.

Record.

To date only three Branches have General Buller has arrived at Korti. Wolseley has issued an address to the black troops which served under Gordon, passed resolutions against incorporation and separate beneficiary for Canada. specially culogising the engineer and a native officer who commanded the steamer which took General Wilson to Khartoum. in re "Mutual Aid Associations," now before the Dominion parliament, is

arrived from Berchants arrived from Bercher in twenty days. They report the rebels crossed to the right bank of the Nile and are ready to oppose the English. The inhabitants of Berber were forbidden to read the Koran, but were ordered to read Mahdi's books. Mahdi instructed his troops not to charge the English, but to fight them from a distance, saying if his men would do this God would destroy their enemies. The remainder of Buller's force will

leave Gakdul gradually, spoiling wells as they retire. The troops are suffering from the severe strain of trudging through the desert without camels.

The Mudir of Dongola is encamped north of Korti. He made a reconnois-sance towards Howeiyat, but was attacked by rebel marauders who were obliged to retire. The friendly troops had three wounded and report three News from Gen. Brackenbury is hourly

expected. It is difficult to induce the natives to carry dispatches, as they are incensed at the British for destroying native property.

Another sortie against El Mahdi's

men had been made by the garrison at Kassala, resulting in defeat for the gar-

A letter has been received at Korti from a nun, taken prisoner when Khartoum

fell, and now in captivity at Omdurman.
She confirms the statement that El Mahdi's troops massacred the soldiers of the garrison and many peaceful citizens, and states fully two thousand were slaugh-

A Cairo despatch says :- Gen. Stephenson was insulted on the street to-day by an Arab. The General went to the police station to lodge a complaint, and was brusquely received, the officer on duty pretending not to know him.

FRANCE AND CHINA.

A Catholic missionary organ in Paris states several hundred Catholics in Yung Nav have been massacred in obedience to secret orders from the Chinese Viceroy.

A bank account that never fails :-Young man! do you wish to make an investment that will last while life lasts and from which you can draw daily benefit? If so, place to your credit in the Business College at Chatham the value of a course of instruction, and the more heavily you draw upon this resource the greater will be the balance to your credit,

THE REAL PALMS:

Thos. D. Egan, 42 Barclay St., N. Y., has issued his circular for supplying real palms for Palm Sunday. This is Mr. Egan's tenth year of attending to this business. He has exhibited great industry and skill in its management, and has given, we may say, universal satisfaction. As he was the originator of this business.

—that has been so grateful to the Cath-—that has been so grateful to the Catholic community, he ought to be encouraged. In fact there is not enough of profit in the thing to admit of wholesome competition, and Mr. Egan supplies the real palms at as low a figure as it can safely, and satisfactorily, be done. Almost every year some party or other starts up, hoping to make a few dollars by getting some of Mr. Egan's customers. Those who have tried these newcomers have invariably found reason to comers have invariably found reason to regret it; and we hope this year will be no exception.—New York Freeman's Jour-

We have been intimately acquainted with Mr. Egan for many years, and heartily endorse all written in his favor by our contemporary, the Freeman's Jour-nal. The reverend clergy of the Domin-ion who patronize him will, we feel assured, be dealt with in the most honorable and business-like manner.

A distinguished lady says :- No young lady could have a better safeguard against the adversities of fortune or a better resource in time of need than a knowledge of bookkeeping and business affairs. Write for a catalogue of the Business College at Chatham, which is acknowledged to be the best.

MARKET REPORT. LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 49; Delhi, ₱ 100 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 49; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Benderat, 1 35 to 1 49; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Benderat, 1 35 to 1 49; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Red, 1 35 to 1 40. Oats, 87c to 99c, Corn, 85c to 99. Barley, 90c to 1 10. Peas. 98c to 1 00. Rye, 99c to 95. Clover seed. 3 00 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 25, Oatmeal, standard, 2 10 to 2 29. Granulated, 2 29 to 2 49. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 06. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 1sc to 22c; crock, 16c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retall, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 1b, 11; to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 400 to 6 (0. Mutton, per 1b, fc to 6c. Lamb, per lb, 6c to 7c. Hops, per 1b, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

je to 6e; inspected, No. 1, 7 50 to 800 per cwt'

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 500 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5.10 to \$5.20; patents, \$4.25 to \$5.00, superior extra, \$4.10 to \$4.15; extra superfine, \$3.95 to \$4.65; spring extra, \$8.55 to \$3.75; superfine, \$3.40 to \$3.50; strong bakers, \$4.15 to \$5.00; fine, \$3.15 to \$3.25; middlings, \$2.75 to \$2.90; pollards, \$2.65 to \$2.75; Ontario bags, \$1.75 to \$2.00; city bags, \$2.30 to \$2.35; city bakers, \$5.80 to \$0.00. GRAIN—Wheat, new white winter, 90c to 91c; Can. red winter, 91c to 93c; No. 2 spring, 91c to 83c. Corn, 61c to 63c. Peas, 72c to 73c. Oats, 32 to 32c, Rye, 90c to 62c. Barley, 50c to 60c. MEAL—Oatmeal, \$4.00 to \$4.00; cornmeal, \$3.20 to \$3.25. PROVISIONS—Butter, new townships, 15c to 20c; Morrisburg, 13c to 17c; Eastern Townships, 11 to 14c; Western, 11c to 15c. Cheese, 10c to 12c. Pork, \$15.50 to \$16.50. Lard, 91c to 10c. Bacon, 12c to 13c; hams, 13c to 14c.



test short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only in cans, ROYAL BAKING POWDER CO. 106 Wall Street
New York.

TEACHER WANTED

FOR R. C. SEPARATE SCHOOL No. 4. Fletcher. Male or female, second or third class. A young male preferred, Address, stating salary, Trustees of R. C. S. S. No. 4, Fletcher.

PHILIP MURPHY, Sec.-Treas., Fletcher. THE ONTARIO

Loan and Debenture Company OF LONDON, CANADA.

WORKING CAPITAL, - - - \$3,000,000.

This Company are again receiving large remittances of English Capital for investment in mortgage securities, at LOW RATES OF INTEREST.

STRAIGHT LOANS.-Interest only yearly, or as may be greed upon.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.-Interest allowed on deposits.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

Office:-Corner Market Lane and Dundas Street.

THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN

Railway. The best route and SHORT -:- LINE

CHICAGO.

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapids, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sloux City, Council Bluffs, Omana, and all points West. It is also the Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

M. Hughit'. R. S. Hair. General Manager. General Pass. Agt. CHICAGO.

CATHOLIC COLONY. NEW RAILROAD AND SEAPORT GREAT RUSH TO

CLAREMONT WONDERFUL INDUCEMENTS.

to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 30 5. Butter-pound rolls, 18c to 12c crock, 18c to 18c, 19c to 18

CHURCH PEWS. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address—

Bennett Manufacturing Company LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right away than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road

The Alliston Bazaar.

Ticket holders for the drawing of prizes in connection with the above bazaar, are hereby notified that the drawing of prizes is postponed until next fall, the exact date of which will be published in due time. of which will be published in due time. This is in consequence of the unsatisfactory returns for tickets, which fact is due, no doubt, to the stringency of the times and the numerous calls made this season upon the charitably disposed. However, with the return of another crop and an extension of time to those yet holding tickets, it is to be hoped they will exert themselves and send in their returns before the drawing. send in their returns before the drawing comes off.

N. B.—Persons holding tickets and un

Mr. Thos. D. Egan originated the enterprise "Palmam qui meruit ferat."
1875. — 1885.

REAL PALMS FOR PALM SUNDAY

THOS. D. EGAN.

New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St. New York. Orders respectfully solicited for Real Palms for Palm Sunday. This is my TENTH SEASON of supplying

this is my TENTH SEASON of supplying these beautiful symbolic emblems of religion to nearly all parts of this country and Canada, to the fullest satisfaction of all concerned. It is gratifying to me to know that my efforts in this direction have been crowned with success.

The hundreds of letters in my possession from Bishops, Priests and laity, bear ample testimony to this fact. I will quote here a part of one only, received last year from a reverend friead:—"The Catholics of the United States ought to be thankful to you, and encourage you in your laudable understating for the good of religion. Instead of a

and St. Paul and Minneapolis.

And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aberdeen, Pierre, and all points in the Northwest.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh. Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior.

It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE.

PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL.

CHICAGO AND TO TO THE ST. THE Catholics of the ceremonies and the grand mystery of the ceremonies and the grand mystery

THOMAS D. EGAN.

PRICES OF REAL PALMS. The average number used is 100 heads for ,000 persons. When sent to one address, ess than 25 Heads, at 25 cents each. less than 23 Heads, at 25 cents each.

25 Heads, \$3.50 Heads, \$5.50 put up in bundles of 25 Heads; \$1.00 Heads, \$5.50 put up in bundles of 25 Heads; 100 Heads, \$7.50; 200 Heads, \$1.50; 300 Heads, \$3.10 Heads, \$2.50; 400 Heads, \$3.10 Larger quantities, special rates. Ornamented, each, \$1. Six for \$5. Twelve for \$9. Representation of the Implements of the Sacred Passion, 4x6 inches [to frame], each \$1. A sample head of plain Palm sent on application. When sent as freight, 25 cents additional, per 100 or less, will be charged for cartage.

If order comes early they can be shipped as freight at much less cost than by express. The charge of ireight per 100 Heads being a mere trifle.

Paschal Candles.

10, 12 and 15 lbs. Sizes - per lb......50c.

Real Palms for Palm Sunday.

100 Heads The average number used is 100 heads for 1000 persons.

Month of March Books.

Flower for each day of the month of March, 10 cts. each-\$6 per 100. The Month of St. Joseph—Cloth....0 60 The Power of St. Joseph...........0 50

 Life of St. Joseph
 0 68

 Glories of St. Joseph
 0 40

 Novena to St. Patrick
 0 20

Books for Lent.

Lenten Monitor......\$0 50 Lenten Thoughts. Sufferings of our Lord (by Father

Rev. F. W. Faber's Works.

 Betsnellen
 1
 25

 Blessed Sacrament
 1
 25

 Creator and Creature
 1
 25

 Foot of the Cross
 1
 25

 Growth in Holiness
 1
 25

 1
 25
 25

Holy Week Book.

Imitation Morocco-Black Edges... 1 00 Morocco.....

Any of the Above Sent on Receipt of Price.

D.&J. SADLIER & CO.

1669 Notre Dame Street,

MONTREAL

JAMES DELANEY.

N. B.—Persons holding tickets and unable to dispose of them, are requested to return them so they can be placed in other hands H. J. Gibney, Pastor, 333-3w

INFORMATION WANTED OF James Delaney, who left London, Ont., about seven years ago, and is sucposed to be now in the State of illinois. His brother, John, yard-master, London yard, London, and John, yard-master, London yard, London, and once.

of C

turn and men tern 13

1.-THE differen

gests i Masses occasion one we me lowing o Requien make a the bod or so in

which h accordin by arrai whether not also church double f privilege the first (b) the f Week?

the 30th or buria enjoys c n this d Or, if the it within celebrat the date different classified numeric granted

the occas the deat

what sen we shall

This is ists. It Sacred C its decisi days, son the conce (unica M excludes the Cong Hence, n the dece this and another o altogethe Mind can one place

This de

occasions tioned al

of a mem is except Mass de R brother i house of soon as th his death same mor lows from of Mass in communi 'Unica M etur peri accipitur Missa nor sed, cont celebrari eadem m non auter

ecclesia." Missam p congregatibidem of Tom, i., p teaching The for

other exc tional onl the same "Testator anniversa