# Catholic Record.

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

## **VOLUME 8.**

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### LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 27, 1886.

libraries, no scientific apparatus or other

educations lequipment of any descrip-tion. An explanation is in order from the promoters and administration of this seat of learning, located in our Fruitful West."

These statements of the Toronto World,

made more than four months ago, remain

to this day unrefuted, but, by many,

London is still supposed to be basking

in the sunshine of a mighty seat of

learning in the shape of the Western

University. We had long since ex-

pected to see the Free Press rush to the

relief of this unvalued institution, but our

contemporary has kept, with characteris-

tic prudence, an unbroken silence on the

subject. We are reminded by the men-

tion of the Free Press of a singular state-

ment made some time ago by that organ,

wherein it declared that Bishop Hell-

muth and Mr. Carling had done more

for London than any other two of its

citizens. As Mr. Carling's services

to this city are a matter of

controversy between his political

friends and opponents, we do not here

purpose to discuss them, but we think

that as far as Bishop Hellmuth's services to

wall, And, trembling, shrinking from the spolier's hand, Far, far away thy children leave the land,

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM DUNDAS.

NICHOLA WILSON & CO.

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INSPECTION INVITED.

#### THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY.

It is by some people outside of London not known that we have a university. We know nothing of such an institution -as a living reality-unless an abon-doned building, fast falling into ruin; neglected grounds, and the utter absence, except in one course, of faculty and students, constitutes a University. We would be glad, indeed, to have in this western metropolis a real live University; but we want no sham, no fraudulent transparent pretence to stand in the way of such a project. We are glad to perceive that this so called Western University, of which this city is now supposed to have the benefit, has re- ern university property it is difficult to ceived some legislative attention. On Wednesday, the 10th of March, Mr. Wednesday, the 10th of March, Mr. Harcourt moved for an address to His Honor the Lieutenant Governor, praying that His Honor will, in his capacity as that His Honor will, his capacity as that His Honor will have honor visitor of the Western University of London, Ontario, call upon the Senate of said University to furnish a full and accurate account of the property of the University, and the income received therefrom, in order that the same might be laid before the Legislature, as directed by section 5 of 41 Vic. cap. 70.

Mr. Meredith having, with a chivalry worthy a better cause, come to the rescue of the University, Mr. Harcourt disclaimed any feeling against any University. While considering himself interested in the University of Toronto, he had no jealousy towards the Western University, and it was strange that the information should not be given by the state of the information. Hon, G. W. and the old Boys' college to cost as follows: Paid the bishop for his property \$87,000 less morigage \$21, 500 million of the state of the bishop for his property \$87,000 less morigage \$21, 500 million of the state of the state of the bishop for his property \$87,000 less morigage \$21, 500 million of the state of the st information should not be granted withthat the motion was a censure on the Government for not doing what they ought to have done. Hon. G. W. Ross pointed out that the Act was entirely permissive, and that this was the regular means of obtaining the information.

On the 11th of December last the Toronto World published a remarkable article on this very "University." We reproduce it for the benefit of our readers in and out of London :

for a university and the subscriptions applied to its endowment there might have arisen a respectable little institu-tion as well qualified to exercise univerhave arisen a respectable little institu-tion as well qualified to exercise univer-sity powers as some of the other denom-inational colleges. But, as we said, this was not Dr. Hellmuth's object. Observe what he did with the moneys collected. We find that "collection expenses" amount to \$13,425.54. These are the travelling expenses of the gentiemen who took up the subscription. The ex-cellent bishop's own expenses for five trips to England amount to \$9,976.89; he must have traveled in good s:yle— even for a bi-hop. But to the "collec-tion expenses" should be added the next item of salaries, amounting to \$12, -172.42 paid to six reverend gentlemen who assisted Bishop Hellmuth in the labor of obtaining money for the public on, shall we say, university pretences. So that to collect \$92, 839 82 (we omit the bishop's subscription of \$10,000), the expenses foot up to \$25,602.96. But to proceed, the bishop then transferred his old boys' college to the Western univer-sity at the price of \$67,000. The pro-perty was not worth \$30,000, it would not bring \$20,000 to-day under the ham-mer. The main building we hear has been condemned as unsafe and unit for habitation, and is now vacant ; as for the other buildings, most of them have fallen down and the grounds are a wild-erness ; anything more dreary or deso-late than the present aspect of the West-ern university property it is difficult to conceive,

the "Forest City" are concerned, the above article from the World throws on them a flood of light that neither sophistry nor bald assertion can eclipse. We might, did However, \$67,000 was the price, and we desire to institute comparisons, which we do not, point out that there is resident in London another bishop, whose people are, for the most part, amongst the poorest in this section of Ontario, and whose perhas been open only three years up to the date of the statement (vide "salaries

has been open only three years up to the date of the statement (vide "salaries university staff") yet the Western uni-versity is charged with  $\$^{\circ}_{,383,75}$  for in-terest on their mortgage, or over eight years' interest as well as  $\$^{7}_{,200}$ , which,

years' interest as well as \$7,200, which, we may suppose, though it is not so stated, to be paid on principal, leaving §14,600 of a mortgage still against the property. We also find \$1,130 charged for insurance, for how many years we wonder ? Another significant fact is that this property that cost \$67,000 to the luckless university was in such a state that we find \$8,722 08 in three items charged for "repairs," for no additions have been erected. With all these re-pairs, the property is to-day in the state we have described. To sum up, Bishop Hellmuth and his clerical assistants collected \$102,839. Out of this have been paid : its people, without regard of race or creed or color. By all means let us have a Uni-

lines of Goldsmith : Thy sports are fied and all thy charms with-drawn; Amongst thy bowers the tyrant's hand is

And desolation saddens all the yrants hand is And desolation saddens all the yreen: No more thy grassy brook reflects the day, But, choked with sedges, works its weedy Along 'y glades a solitary guest, The hollow-sounding bittern guards its nest; Amidst thy desert walks the lapwing files And tires their echoes with unvaried cries, Sunk are thy bowers, in shapeless ruin all And the long grass o'er, lops the mouldering wall

\$96 787 Leaving \$6,102 for this well endowed university wherewith to pay off a mort-gage of \$14,600. There is but one thing more which we

should point out. In the subscription amounting to \$102,839, as above stated we have included three special subscriptions, viz. :

tion, rarely witnessed by the sisters, and from henceforth associated, in the annals of the House of Providence with the joys and glories of St. Joseph's day. Early in the morning of that memorable day, the good sisters and venerable inmates of the Institute, like the pious women of old, hastened to the lovely chapel, as to another sacred sepulchre, there to offer to their Beloved Lord the sweet spices of prayer and gratitude before a shrine not void like that of which the angel said "He is not here," but soon to be blessed and beautified by His ever-abiding and adorable presence in the sacrament of His love. The ceremony of the dedication of the chapel, followed by the consecration of the altar, with all the prayers, prostra-tions, litanies, pealms, aspersions and of the altar, with all the prayers, prostra-tions, litanies, psalms, aspersions and holy unctions prescribed by the Pontifical, began at seven o'clock and lasted about two hours. His Lordship Dr. Carbery officiated, attended by the city clergy. After the ceremony, the first mass ever said in the chapel was celebrated by the bishop in presence of the Sisters and the immates of the Home. At ten o'clock solemp high mass. Corum Pontifice, was cominmates of the Home. At ten o'clock solemn high mass, Coram Pontifice, was com-menced. His Lordship, at the throne, was attended by Vicars General Dowling and Heenan. The celebrant of the mass was Rev. P. Lennon, Rev. Chancellor Keough acting as deacon, and Rev. B. J. O'Connell as sub deacon, Master of Cere-monies Rev. Father McCann. The music of the mass was Gregorian chant, well rendered by the Sisters's choir, accompan-ied by an organ very conveniently placed by the Sisters's choir, accompan-ied by an organ very conveniently placed in the cloistered gallery on the Epistle side. The spacious gallery at the re-twas occupied by the sisters of the com-munity, many of whom had come from the city and the neighboring missions to par-ticipate in the fastivities of the day, whils the pews in the nave were reserved for the laity in general and for visitors and bene factors of the Institution. The following clergy were present in the sanctuary: From Hamilton Very Rev, Father Heenan, V. G., and Rev. Fathers McCann, Halm and Bergman, of the Cathedral; Rev. Fathers Cogrove and Craven, of St. Pat-rick's ; Fathers Keough and Maddigan, of Dundae; Fathers Brennan, O. S. B., of

Toronto; Dr. Montier, S. J., of Guelph; Lennon, of Brantford; O'Connell, of Galt; and Fr. Dowling, V. G., of Paris. After mass His Lordship, attended by Fathers Dowling and Halm, blessed the new spartments lately added for the comfort and accommodation of the aged men, and Mr. P. McCusker within the past year has lost his wife, his youngest child and his mother. ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT ST. THO. MAS.

and accommodation of the aged men, and at dinner hospitably entertained the thir-teen clergy men who had assembled to assist at the solemn ceremonies of the day. The good sisters of the House of Providence, as well as the orphan boys and venerable immates who are well sheltered and eus-tained under its hospitable roof, have good reason to thank their devoted bishop for his untiring zeal on their behalf and for his paternal solicitude in providing for their temporal and spiritual wants, whilst the visiting clergy are not only edified bat delighted at the beauty of design, the harmony of proportions and St. Patrick's Day was observed in the Church of the Holy Angels on the 17th, with all the usual solemnities of a religious fete of the lighest order. Rev. Father Traher was celebrant of the high Mass. The church was packed to the doors. Rev. The church was packed to the doors, Rev. Father Conolly, P. P., Lucan, ascended the pulpit immediately after the last Gos-pel, and preached from 1st Cor. 1, 26 and 28: "But the foolish things of the world hath God chosen that He may confound the wise; and the weak things of this world hath God chosen that he may con-found the strong that no flesh may clory design, the harmony of proportions and the exquisite blending of piety and art, and etail may be truly said that every outline and detail may be ascribed to the taste and detail may be ascribed to the taste and thoughfulness and tact of the chief pastor of the diocese. found the strong, that no flesh may glory in His sight." He instanced examples of Mosses, of Joseph, of the Apostles and the humble Virgin of Nazareth, who all began so lowly and who all were exalted in after times to such transcendent dignity. Such was St. Patrick. When we first hear of him he is a slave, he is herding cattle in

paster of the diocese. DESCRIPTION OF THE CHAPEL. The chapel, which is built at the end of the northern wing, in the western ex-tremity, is a parallelogram, 62 x 30 feet, in the Italian or classical style, to corres-pond with the main building. The plans were drawn (under the supervision of the Bishog) by Mr. R. Clohecy, of Hamilton. The principal entrance is on the south. the mountains of Antrim. Afterwards we find him dictating laws for the whole Nation, changing the manners, customs, Nation, changing the manners, customs, habite, laws and religion of the entire pop-ulation, and establishing Christian faith and Christian purity in the hearts of the Irish people. The reverend father then touched on the history of the Catholic church, and showed how she overcame the Jews, the Romans, and how she conquered Mahamedonism and saved eivilization to The principal entrance is on the south. The interior, which is truly beautiful, shows a series of lonic pillaster support-ing an ornemental frieze on which rests the basis of an eliptical ceiling, divided into coffers and ornemented with rich Mahomedenism and saved civilization to Europe. He quoted from Macauley : There is not and never was a work of mouldings and bosses, all finished in the best style of stucco. In the sanctuary is the principal altar, the most striking feature in the interior. It consist human policy so well deserving examina-tion of the R. C. church. The history of that church joins together the two great sonal income is small, but who has during eighteen years of residence here done more to embellish and enrich the city of London than any of its citizens, living, dead, or missing. Witness the magnificent institutions he has founded and built, all of them in a flourishing condition, the very pride of our city and the delight of ages of civilization, etc., and wound up a very eloquent discourse of an hour's dur-ation, with the words of Gamaliel: "Now, therefore, I say to you, refrain from these men and let them alone, for if this counsel or this work be of men, it will come to naught. But if it be of God, you cannot very pride of our city and the delight of its people, without regard of race or creed or color. By all means let us have a Uni-versity in London, but let it not be a university on paper, a by-word and a reproach to the whole province. Let it not be an institution the very appearance of which recalls the doleful lines of Goldsmith: overthrow it, lest perhaps you be found even to fight sgainst God." For the fifteenth time since his

assumption of the charge of the parish, Rev. Father Flannery held his annual concert in celebration of St. Patrick's natal day, at the Opera House, last night. Needless to say, there was a good turn out, and equally needless to remark, the entertainment was of a thoroughly enjoyable character. The speeches were having the monogram of the Holy name. The ends have also panels flanked good, the songs were appropriate, and the audience and performers had nothname. The ends have also panels flanked by plinths which form a part of the design of the reredos. Over those plinths are two adoring angels richly decorated. In the centre is the beautiful ing to complain of in the matter of perormance or applause. Father Flannery opened the "ball" in

a bright, cheery speech, in the course of which he said that such a celebration as the one to night had taken place on tabernacle finished with a dome, behind which rises the base to support the cross. The super altar consists of two steps, a every St. Patrick's night since he had came to the town. They could not be said to be productive of anything but larger and a smaller one for the candle-sticks. The entire altar is chastely decorgood, in bringing together those of all nationalities to spend a couple of pleasated in white and gold. The body of the altar, from the foundation, is of solid brick work, covered by a stone slab three inches thick, in the centre of which is the ant hours in each other's company. He had never found any real ugly, miserable had never found any real ugly, miserable bigotry in the city, as he had seen else-where, and he would take the oppor-tunity now of returning thanks to the many friends of other denomina-tions who had done so much towards helping him in his efforts in the past at The day on which they met was the Wedneedaw of the birth of St. Patrick sepulchre, wherein were deposited the relics of the saints and the parchment scroll at the time of its consecration. All the windows are of ornamental glass. The wednesday of the birth of St. Patrick, the patron saint of that tight little island that had provided so many noble men and beautiful women. It was utterly false to say that the Irish are not a temperate race. They are as sober a race as rests on the face of the globe, and there has been up Wednesday of the birth of St. Patrici greater temperance movement than that started by Father Matthew in 1838. After started by Father Mathewild (c3). After a few remarks on the subject of the great soldiers and statemen, whom Ireland had produced, Father Flannery announced the first musical number on the programme, a piano duet, "Qui Vive galop," by Miss Lizzie Harvey and Miss Elie Clarke, which was very mettily excented. which was very prettily executed. Mesers. Jones, Reynolds, Boucher and Boure, well known favorites with St. Thomas audiences, sang Tom Moore's "Believe me, if all those endearing young charms," in a manner that fully sustained their well earned reputation. In the second part of the programme they gave, "The Kerry Dance," in equally excellent style, their voices blending perfectly. "Killarney," was the song which Miss Ford, of St. Mary's, selected, and the im pression which she created was of the most favorable kind. Miss Ford has the most ravorable kind. Alls Ford has a clear pleasing soprana voice, of good compass, and her rendition of Killarney, and the Meeting of the Waters, was enthusia tically encored. Miss Ford will be remembered by theater goers as the young lady who played second to Ada Gray, when the latter last played East Lynne in this city. Messrs. Jones and Reynolds were never in better voice than in the duet "We are two roving minstrels." Mr. Reynolds also gave great pleasure to his hearers in the singing of "Kathleen

NC. 389.

Mrs. Catharine Griffin died at her resi-dence in the east ward on the 16th, at the age of 75 years. Mr. P. McCusker within the past year has lost his wife his wounder child a way and the the sh-for the 9th more would die.

would die, And who wouldn't see right, sure they blackened his eye ! At last, both the factions as positive grew, That each kept a birthday - so Pat then had two; Till Father Mulcahy, who showed them their

Said "No one could have two birthdays but Says he. "boys' don't be fighting for 8 or

Don't be always dividing—but scmetimes combine; Combine 5 with 9, and 17 is the mark. So let that be his birthbay, 'Amen,' says the clerk." (2019) "If he wasn't a twins, sure our bi-tory will show— That at least he's worth any two saids that we know."

After giving a short sketch of the life of St. Patrick, Mr. Coyne referred in warm terms to the breadth of friendly feeling always exhibited by Father Flan-nery in his dealings with people of other denominations. There was not a man in the city, he thought, who would not be sorry to say he was on bad terms with the reverend father. In concluding a brief and pointed speech, Mr. Coyne oner and pointed speech, and coupled in Canadian history by Irishmen, or men of Irish descent, such as Baldwin, Hincks, Hagarty, Blake, Meredith and McGee, from the poems of the latter, the speaker quoting a few choice selections

Miss Cecilia McNulty won deserved plaudits by her singing of the "Angels serenade," in which her fine voice found full room for expression. Miss Ella Clark opened the second part of the concert with a well-executed instrumental selection.

mental selection. Mr. D. J. Donahue was the next speaker. After a few humerous remarks, he said that every successive celebration of St. Patrick's day in St. Themas, appeared to be more successful than its predecessor. The Irish race was one of the grandest and most gifted races that perhaps ever peopled the earth, and he trusted that God would be pleased to spare the beloved pastor to long cast the halo of a real St. Patrick's day around the celebration of that nation's patron saint. There was no man in the world which was not earnest in his endeavors to present the cause of his church and aid in the improvement of mathcod, than Father Flannery. (Applause). Mr. Donahue then sketched in outline the Donahue then sketched in outline the work of St. Patrick, and went on to speak of the many wrongs of Ireland that England had grudgingly redressed, and of the hopeful future that now is opening up before the inhabitants of the jem of the ocean. In this country in every class of life where ambition and talant can required for surcess we find talent are required for success we find Irishmen in the first rank. After speaking a few words in favor of Home Rule, Mr. Donahue concluded by point-ing out that no path in life was barred to the ambitious Canadian youth. "Three Sailor Boys," by Mr. A. G. Simpson, was encored to the echo, and was acknowledged by the singing of "Three Old Maids of Dee." Mr. Simp-sons was in excellent voice, and deserved talent are required for success we find

sons was in excellent voice, and deserved the reception he met. Miss Aggie Kains gave an instrumental piece in a wonder-fully able manner, for one so young. Miss Ella Farley's sweet voice was heard to perfection in the pathetic song, "You'll soon forget Kathleen," but she would not respond to a warm encore. The chorus, "Moonlit Dell," by a number of young

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ises, 398 bared to ng want-roceries, d will be heapest. nd st. A newspaper published in London has found fault with an article of ours entitled "The Moribund Western University." We have since obtained further information and published in another column a statement of receipts and disbursements of the Western Uni-versity down to September 30, 1884, as submitted to the "senate" of the "unisubmitted to the "senate" of the "uni-versity" a few months ago, but carefully kept from the public. The first and most important fact to be deduced from the statement is the utter bankruptcy of

Twenty years ago the late bishop of Huron, Dr. Hellmuth, opened a private school in London, known as Hellmuth Boys' college. The present bishop of Toronto was the first headmaster of this Toronto was the first headmaster of this school, and for a few years it proved a prosperous and profitable undertaking for its promoter. But after Dr. Sweat-man's departure the school rapidly went down, the buildings fell into a state of dilapidation, the Canadian pupils left, a clergyman named Darnell, who was installed as headmaster, could get forgether only a score or so of box from installed as headmaster, could get together only a score or so of boys from

the Souther and Western states, and things went from bad to worse until at last Darnell absconded, deeply regretted by his numerous creditors, and the school closed. school closed. Dr. Hellmuth had his property on his hands, it was not a desirable investment, and the worthy bishop naturally wished to get it off his hands. After an unsuc-

cessful attempt to induce the provincial ceasful attempt to induce the provincial government to buy the property for a normal school, Dr. Hellmuth conceived the magnificent idea of eatablishing a Church of England university on the ruins of the defunct boys' college. For the last twenty-five years there has been in London a Church of England divinity school known as Huron college. This institution possesses about ten arcses of

Ontario. This Western University does not now

divinity school to its old quarters in Huron college. There is a faculty man-aged by half a dozen local medical men who give lectures gratis to a score or so of medical students. Half a score of of medical students, that a score of practical students, that is score of the started a "faculty of law," and propose under the Western univerity charter to turn out LL D's, D. C. L's, etc., ad. hb, and the Free Press congratulates the citizens of London upon this Western University, and bases loudly of the the last twenty-five years there has been in London a Church of England divinity school known as Huron college. This institution possesses about ten arces of ground, admirably situated, a pretty little chapel and a college building large enough to hold a local sectarian university for many a long year, and when the Western University was first spoken of people in-nocently supposed that the object of the scheme was to turn Huron college into a university. Not so, Bishop Hellmuth; the object of his scheme was to sell his old boys' college, and the statement we publish elsewhere shows how well he suc-ceeded. It appears from his statement that including his own subscription of that including his own subscription of \$10,000, Bishop Hellmuth collected by voluntary subscriptions the enormous sum of \$102,839,82. Now if Huron college had been taken

Amounting in all to .... It is perhaps needless to say that these the permaps needless to say that these chairs were never founded, and as the balance on hand on Sept. 30, 1884, was only \$6,782, we beg respectfully to ask what has been done with these special subscriptions? Why were they not kept for these chairs? Were they diverted to have De Hallmuth for his property or to for these chairs ? Were they diverted to pay Dr. Hellmuth for his property, or to pay the interest on the mortgage ? Mr. E. B. Reed, the "bursar," should rise and explain this glaring breach of trust on the part of the senate of the Western University. But enough of finances-our object in

but enduge of nannes-our object in writing the above is not to reflect upon Dr. Hellmuth or his way, and we wish it to be distinctly understood that we do not impute to him any but the most proper and business-like motives so far proper and business like induces so lat as we are concerned. He may collect money in Eogland and make any use of it he pleases; that is a matter for him and his English friends to settle. But the Western University and its financiers are a matter of public interest to us in Outsrice.

possess a faculty of arts. The present bishop of Huron, Right Rev. M. Baldwin, as might be expected from a man of his integrity, will have nothing to do with the university, and has moved back the

of the sisters which opens into the chapel by a richly ornamented tribune. This ora-tory is at the end of the corridor leading to the apartments occupied by the sisters in the house. The basement of the cha-pel contains the dining hall of the old men, two large chambers splendidly lighted and ventilated, having ceilings 10 for this and ficored as the rest of the feet high, and floored, as the rest of the building, in white oak. A private stairs and entrance lead from here into the chapel, so that in winter the aged people are zealously protected from the cold at mosphere. All the arrangements are most complete, and reflect great credit upon Mr. Glohecy, the architect who carefully directed the details. The exterior of the building is of white brick, exterior of the building is of white brick, presenting on the sides a series of pill-asters and at the northern front or end an ornamented gable with pillasters supporting a fricze and tympanum sur-mounted by a cross. In a niche in the centre is a large statue of "the Queen of Heaven," six feet high, in cast metal iron, which the art foundry of Williams-burgh propounced an exoulisite work of burgh pronounced an exquisite work of high art.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record FROM BRANTFORD.

On St. Patnick's day high mass was celebrated by Father Lennon, who also preached a vigorous sermon to the large congregation assembled and who heard him with earnest attention. It has been usual to hold an entertainment on the

Mavourneen." The little Miss Cruikshanks, of London, took the hearts of the audience by storm, both in their Scottish sorgs and dances, in Highland costume. The little ladies dance in a way that makes a Scotchman's eyes glisten, and in the sword dance and Highland fling it was almost impossible to appease the demand of the audience for a repetition. Miss Blanche fairly brought repetition. Sites Blanche fairly brought down the house by her quaint rendering of "The Laird o' Cockpen," as was also the case in the duet, "The Quaker's song," by her and her sister, Miss Maud. Mr. Jas. H. Coyne said he had always understood that it was safe, before a St.

Thomas audience, and especially a Roman Catholic audience, to speak of St. Patrick and of Father Flannery. In reference to celebrating the birthday of Ireland's patron saint on the 17th of March, he had come acrom a peculiar explanation by Sam Lover who says :--

adies was very nicely rendered. Tho Manual Market and States and Angle Kains, Mary Salter, Ella Murray, Kate Rallis, Kate McMullen, Bessie and Mary Forbes, Kate Townsend, Bella Milne and Aggie Kains. Miss Maud Cruicksbank's song with local bits took immonsily. God Sys tha local hits, took immensly. God Sive the Queen brought a very pleasant concert to an end.—St. Thomas Journal.

#### AT WAWANOSH.

God gave the people of Wawanesh a beautiful day for the celebration of the beautiful day for the celebration of the feast of St. Patrick. The skies were clear and the sleighing was exceptionally good for this season of the year. Long before High Mass the church, which wore a factive appearance, was filled with a zealcos and devout congregation. A most bleasing feature on this occasion for boh pastor and nearly words and be at invested after the and people was to be witnessed after the Elevation. At the Domine non sum dignus at least four fifths of the corg regation went forward and received Holy Com-munion. How great will be the reward

number. How great with be the restard of those who thus lovingly units the m-selves with their Blessed Lord. After the reading of the last Gospel Rev. Father Lotz, of Goderich, in a neatly prepared discourse, showed the graid and active part Ireland has taken in the in teilectual and religious world. He spoke over fifty minutes to the delight and edi-fication of all.

WE extend a hearty welcome to the Colonist, a newly founded journal of St. John's, Newfoundland. There is ample room for sound journalism in that colony. Our contemporary promises to fill a long felt want. We wish it every success, based on the entire confidence and ready support of the truly patriotic elements of Newfoundland's population.

The Rev. Father A. J. Ryan, the poet priest of the Sunny South, is at present stopping at Wilmington, Ohio, engaged in literary pursuits.

The good tidings have been received of the return to the faith of Professor Benedict Pollio, of Naples, who for the past thirteen years has been one of the pillars of the Italian Evangelical Methodist sect, and has be Evangelical Methodist sect, and has be-come notorious as the author of a blas-phemous pamphlet sgainst our Biessed Lady. He now publicly abjures and re-tracts his errors and writings, and hum-bly craves readmission into the Church.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### White Souls

There is on high of snow white souls e purest of all holy loves they feel, e yes of angels soften at their song, ever nearest to God's throne they gneel

They tasted life and knew love's fondest ted till its light could grow more to in Heaven, to know they died for

's shadow over them was never cast, by never learned the bitterness of the bittened ere their hours of inncoence to Past, and the tempting syrens of the years.

rom Earth's sad heritage all purified, ith no darg memory of their own to cling, sey are the little baby court, who died 'heu Herod sought to slay their Baby

MISS FRANCES SMITH.

MY VEILED CLIENT.

At the time of the incident I am about to relate Iwas a young solicitor, with no very considerable practice, and therefore not always so discreet as I might have been had I been ab to pick and choose my clients. My siness hours were ostensibly from ten to five, but the fact of my house adjoining the office made me subser-vient to the wishes of the public beyond the time stated on the brass plate at my office door. In fact, it was generally after business hours that my most profitable clients came; and though I can say that I rofused many a time the agency of some shady business, still I must confess with regret that once or twice I found myself unwittingly involved in transactions which I would have much rather left alone. One of these I have occasion to remember too well, and I never think of it but I thank Providence for saving me from becoming an accomplice unwittingly in a most audacious piece of impos-

I was interrupted one night at tea by the servant entering and saying that a lady wished to see me. Hastily finishing the meal, I hurried into my business room. As I entered and bowed, a lady rose, made a slight courtesy, and remained standing. I begged of her to be seated, and asked of what service I could be to her. It was a little time before she answered, and then it was in a nervous frightened way, glancing round the room as if she were afraid some one else were present. I saw that although she was dressed in good style, she had not the air of a lady but, as she wore a thick veil, I could not distinguish her features, though I made out a grey hair here and there.

"I suppose I had better explain who I am and what I want," she began. "I am Miss Howard, of Graham Square, and I want you to

make out my will." I started involuntarily, for this elderly person, though I had never seen her before, had been the subject of many a surmise and many a gos. sip with the neighbors. She was reported to be very wealthy, but had apparently abandoned the world, for, during the last five years she had shut herself up in her house, seeing no one but her servants. My curios ity was therefore piqued at the idea

explained to him the position of affairs-that he was cole legatee and that I was executor. He seemed and that I was executor. He seemed to take the matter very soolly, I thought, but was anxious that every-thing should be realized as soon as possible. Our interview was very short; and I came 'away with a strong feeling of dislike for the man, who, I found, had acted as a sort of factor for the deceased lady. Acting within the duties of my executorabin and also with a decimy

executorship, and also with a desire to find out if possible the relations the old lady had been so anxious to cut off, I inserted a notice of her death in most of the leading news-papers in the kingdom. This had the desired effect; for in the course of a

few days I was waited upon by a young gentleman, Edward Howard, who informed me he was a nephew of the late Miss Howard, and had called upon me, having get my name and address from the office of one of the newspapers to which I had sent the advertisement. During my inter-view with Mr. Howard, I was much impresent with his based impressed with his bearing on my telling him the position of affairs, as he was much more concerned at his aunt's death than at the purpose of her will. He told me that five years ago he had married against his aunt's wishes; she had refused to recognize his wife; and though he had written her several letters, he had written her several letters, he had never heard from her in reply. He thanked me for my information, and said he would likely see me again, as he was coming into town to a situation he had just been offered.

Some weeks after this, as I was returning from a consultation, my attention was arrested by the figure of a woman in front of me. She was hurrying along as if trying to escape observation, but there was something in her style and the limp which she had that struck me as familiar. though I could not remember where I had seen her. Just as he was pass-ing a lighted part of the street, she happened to look round, and the face I saw at once explained to me the familiarity of her figure, both face and figure being an exact counter-part of my late client's, Miss Howard! Somehow or other suspicion flashed across my mind; my instinct told me something was wrorg, and I determined to follow her and see where she went to. Pushing my hat well over my brow and pulling the collar of ny coat well up, I followed through two or three streets, and was almost at her heels, when she sud-denly turned into a public house, when, so close had I followed her, I heard the attendant say in answer to an enquiry by her, "Number thir-teen, ma'am;" and I saw her disap-

pear into the back premises. I immediately followed, heard the door of thirteen shut, and glancing at the number, quietly opened number twelve, and after giving an order for some slight refreshment to the

attendant who had followed me, I took a hasty look around the room. I found it was divided from the next one only by a wooden partition which did not reach the ceiling, and that, by remaining perfectly quiet, I could hear that a whispered converof making out this old eccentric's will. Taking up a pen I asked her attendant with my order disturbed my investigations ; but on his departure, and regardless of the old saying that listeners seldom hear anything to their own advantage, I did my best to make out the conversation. I distinguished the voices to be those of two men and one woman. The latter I at once recognized; or, at least my imagination led me to believe, to be the voice of the person who had called on me a year ago to make her The voice of one of the men will. was strange to me; but after the dis. covery I had already made, I was not greatly astonished at recognizing the voice of the other man to be that ofSimpson, the legatee in the will. The whole thing flashed upon me at once, and I saw I had been made the innocent machinery for carrying through a clever and daring piece of imposture. I, however, listened attentively to the conversation, in order to fathom the whole affair.

sion, old woman; it's no use getting religious now. But I'll tell you what-l've got an idea."

that I could not catch more than an occasional word, and what that idea was I never found out, as he never got the chance to try it on me, for I had heard enough to know that next

door to me were three of the most daring conspirators I had ever come across, who had duped me, and made me, though unwittingly, the chief actor in the conspiracy. My first idea was to lock the door of the room they were in and go for help; but as that was likely to cause a disturb-ance, I determined to slip out and trust to being back in time for their

"You'll do it as quietly as you can for the credit of the house," said he. "Of course," said the detective. "Show us in."

In another minute we were inside the room, with our backs to the door. the detective dangling a pair of steel bracelets and nodding smilingly round the room. The woman fainted We had no difficulty in securing the men; and in half an hour we had them afely housed in jail.

Before their trial came on we had worked out the whole story. The woman who had called on me and signed the will was Mrs. Simpson, Miss Howard's Lousekeeper, the mother of Simpson, in whose favor the will was made; and the other man was a lawyer's clerk who had sugrested to them the feasibility of such scheme. The fact of Miss Howard's self-confinement and my own imprudence had nearly made the plot a success, but for my accidental recog-nition of the housekeeper. Each of the prisoner's offered to turn queen's evidence; but as we had no difficulties n proving the case, this was refused, nd they were sentenced to various periods of penal servitude. I had then the pleasure of handing over the estate to the rightful heir, young Elward Howard, who, notwithstandng that I had nearly been the means of depriving him of his inheritance, made me his agent.

The estate turned out to be much arger than I had at first thought, as succeeded in proving that a large number of investments in Simpson's name really belonged to Miss Howard, and the management of so large a property fairly put me on my feet as regards business. I have had many good clients since then, but I have often thought that my Veiled Client was my best one, as she was the means of giving me my first lesson in prudence and my first start in life."-Chamber's Journal.

Archbishop Ryan's Watch

"Keep that cant for another occa-ion, old woman; it's no use getting eligious now. But I'll tell you what—I've got an idea." Here the conversation got so low hat I could not catch more than an cocasional word, and what that idea was I never found out, as he never The following latter in the Globe of March 1 btb, will be read with interest : SIR,—Having read a report of the meet-ing held in Temperance Hall, convened to the cry of "The Empire in Danger," I feel constrained to make a few observa-tions as to what impression the remarks of the several speakers produced on myself and many of those who were present :— 1st. Twas clear the meeting was convened upon a false cry, and on the assumption that those favoring or asking for Home Rule in Ireland meant diamemberment of the Empire. 2nd. That those calling themselves "Loyalist" were, by their opposition to Irish Home Rule, as well as by their manner of opposing it, seriously was to lock the door of the room they were in and go for help; but as that was likely to cause a disturb-ance, I determined to slip out and trust to being back in time for their arrest. As luck would have it, nearly the first man I met outside was a detective whom I had known very well in connection with some crimi-nal trials in which I had been engaged. A few words explained my purpose and signaling to the nearest policeman he placed him at the door of the shop, and both of us walked in. He nodded familiarly to the bar tender, and leaning over the counter, whispered in his ear. The shopman started, and gave vent to a long, low whistle. "You'll do it as quietly as you can meeting felt their cause to be a lame one, and that they feared to discuss it. 5th. I

and that they feared to discuss it. 5th. I deeply deplored to see ministers of religion taking part in and identifying themselves with such proceedings as did Col. Wild and Capt. Potts. The wildness of the "Col's" utterances does not take me much by surprise. But what will be said of the "Capt.," who promises to follow him so valiantly? Does he forget that the weap-ons of his warfare should not be carnal, but spiritual ? Truly, as I sat in front of the doughty Captain last night, and heard his meeting utterances concerning certain his sneering utterances concerning certain public men not present, and the epithets

public men not present, and the epithets he used to some who were present, but who dissented from him and his views, and when I witnessed his bellicose gea-tures and general bearing, 'twas impossi-ble to find evidence that there existed, that "flove and charity" with his neigh-bour which is expected from those partic-ipating in the solemn service which he had conducted only the previous evening. I looked also in vain for any indication of that "meekness and gentleness of of that "meekness and gentleness of Christ" on which I have ere now heard him expatiate upon from the pulpit, Utterances such as made by the "Captain" should, in my estimation, be his shame rather than his pride. I, Sir, am a Methodist, and trust I am

r, off, am a methodist, and trust 1 am not unworthy of the name. I am also as staunch an Irish Protestant from the Pro-vince of Ulster as ever entered the Dominion of Canada. But J have seen enough of Orangeism and of its perpicious effects in Ulster as to make me regard Orangeism and Orangemen (as such) with effects in Ulster as to make me regard Orangeism and Orangemen (as such) with supreme contempt, and I further look upon the importation of Orangeism into Canada as nothing less than a calamity to

Canada as nothing less than a calamity to the Dominion. Therefore, fcr the sake of the honour of the Methodist Church (which I highly reverence), and with which the "Captain" was identified before he assumed the role of Captain of Hyster-icals, I do foudly hope the next time the Captain feels disposed to act so, that he will take Hamlet's advice and "do it in his own house." his own house." ULSTER-CANADIAN PROTESTANT.

ULSTER-CANADIAN PROTESTANT. THE ANTI HOME RULE MEETING. SIR,—I desire as briefly as possible to point out some inconsistencies and refute some inaccuracies revealed to the public by the report of the addresses at the anti-Home Rule meeting on Monday night. I. Home Rule does not mean separa-tion. In Parliament and out of it, in the press and on the public platform, Par-

press and on the public platform, Par-nell and his followers have declared

any man. 5. To compare Scotland with Ireland is most unfair. Why did not Prof. Smith inform the audience that all legislation affecting Scotland was first referred to a

inform the audience that all legislation affecting Scotland was first referred to a committee on Scotch legislation, while the Iriah representatives were never conculted with reference even to the most important legislation affecting their country until the Bill would be read in the House. 6. I defy Prof. Smith, who dwelt upon the prevalence of crime in Ireland and justified coercion, to prove that the fol-lowing statistics of crime in Ireland for 1879 and the corresponding number for 718 in England and Scotland for an equal population, which I have culled from an English authority, are untrue:--More serious offences--Ireland, 36,42; England, 4,767; Scotland, 56,395; England, 45,657; Scotland, 119,742. Minor offences--Ire-land, 203,199; England, 107,354; Scotland, 84,698.

the officials went around through the as-semblage of the faithful with large basket-like or tray-like portables and received the donations of everyone present of bread, wine, coin, etc., and carried them up to the altar, where they were offered together with the bread and wine for the Eucharistic Sacrifice. From these dona-tions the clergy were sustained. It was the "living" they received. But when the church increased its membership, we may well suppose that what remained over and above the amount required to meet the wants of the clergy, was distri-buted to the poor by descons and the pious hands of women known in the his-tory as Desconesses. In the course of time the Church became the religion of the State, and the possessor of land and other property. From that date, the donations of bread and wine and other comestibles fell off, and contributions in coin alone were made. The custom of Scotland, 119,742. Minor öffences-ire-land, 203,199; England, 107,354; Scotland, 84,598. It will thus be seen that in serious offences both England and Scotland far erceed Ireland, but the proportion is con-siderably greater than the others. But in the latter category would be included such crimes as stealing turf from a bog to keep a family from freezing, or fishing in a freeh water stream to keep a family from starving. It will also be information to many that the number of convicted criminals has been steadily decreasing since 1845. In that year the number was 7,101. In 1880, 2,383. 7. While denying that Ulster is prosper-ous and contented, I will here only prove the reason why the fishermen on the west coast of Ireland are "diseffected and pov-etty-stricken." Grattan's Parliament nurtured the fishing industry by bonuses and loans, which were abolished by the Union. For the next fifty years, the Scotch drew \$250,000 a year, and have since drawn \$60,000 a

and loans, which were abolished by the Union. For the next fifty years, the Scotch drew \$250,000 a year, and have since drawn \$60,000 a year to promote their fishing in-terests alone. They have commissioners to stamp the quality on every barrel put up and to award premiums when they see fit. Thanks to the law which gives the landlord alone the right of fishing in the fresh water and to the Parliamentary fresh water and to the Parliamentary bounties paid to Scotch and English fisher-men for herrings caught on the Irish shore, now there are only 20,000 men and 7,000 boats employed in the fishery, and the people are disaffected and poverty stricken. I quote the above from a reliable work. Is there not a grievance here that should be remedied ?

8. Prof. Clark was informed "that the 5. Prof. Clark was informed "that the taxes of Ireland barely defrayed the Gov-ernmental expensee." I doubt very much this statement. But if true, I will add to Prof. Clark's knowledge on the subject of taxation, and will defy him, too, to im-peach the figures. From 1801 to 1861 taxation in Great Britain was reduced 20 per cent. per head, while the ability of the per cent. per head, while the ability of the people to meet it increased. During the same period in Ireland, while destitution increased the taxation per head was doubled. On the consummation of the Union it was solemnly promised that Ireland would have to pay only the interest on her own debt, £28,000,000, and yet sixteen years later the British financiers had inflated the Irish debt to £112,000,-000

nore nor less than a penny when the col-lection is taken up, is not written. We once head a pastor going over the details of one such penny collection. He had inflated the Irish debt to £112,000,-1 000. Ireland possesses one-seventeenth of the assessed wealth of the United King-doms, she pays one-ninth of the general taxes. Within the past 24 years taxation in Ireland has advanced from 9s 6d to 32s 6d per head, while the population has diminished by over two millions. Eng-land pays a tax on her income of 10<sup>4</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent., Ireland 25 per cent. Is itany wondoms, she pays one-ninth of the general taxes. Within the past 24 years taxation in Ireland has advanced from 9s 6d to 32s 6d per head, while the population has diminished by over two millions. Eag-land pays a tax on her income of 10<sup>3</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent., Ireland 25 per cent. Is it any won-der that the taxes of Ireland barely defray the Governmental expenses? Governmental expenses ?

MARCH 37, 1846.

even his friends to consider him an honest man, and honourable opponent, will make public reparation. If not I leave our positions to the judgment of the Proteetant public. J. A. MULLIGAN,

THE PENNY COLLECTION.

THERE IS NO LAW PROHIBITING CATHOLICS

FROM GIVING MORE THAN & CENT.

FROM GIVING MORE THAN A CENT. Church-goers need not be told as a piece of information, says the Catholic Advocate, that at every public service, the box, or basket or poke is passed into every pew. People call it taking up the "Penny Col-lection," and we suppose it will be known by that sinister appellation to the last chapter of the Church's history. This taking up of collections is as old as the church, but we have grave doubts about its having been called during the past ages "a penny collection." In the apostolic period of the Church before the offering was made in the Mass, the officials went around through the as-semblage of the faithful with large basket-like or tray-like portables and received

coin alone were made. The custom of presenting the coin with the oblations of wine and bread at Mass, fell also into des-uetude. But the collection still survived in the shape of money, and the so-called

"Penny" collection is its relic and contin uance. We will not here enter upon the needs

of such collections. Every instructed Catholic is aware of their object. They

Catholic is aware of their object. They should not be regarded as nuisances and distractions. They afford the faithful the time and occasion to fulfill the duty they have to support religion materially. It was on the collection alone that the priests managed to subsist during the periods of persecution, and in our own land were enabled to build temples suitable for the service of God and maintain their suit-ablenes. But the collection dwiddd

ableness. But the collection dwindled down in the course of time. From a col

lection, in a true sense and amplitude, it has now arrived at the lowest fraction of coinage in the land. It is in name and

coinage in the land. It is in name and reality a penny collection. Even the wealthy have been misled by the name and spoiled. It now seems a breach of honored custom to put into the basket, poke, or plate a coin of higher denomin-ation. If they really think further con-tribution than a penny be a reprehensible affair, they are certainly in error. It is true the priest cannot add to or take from the ceremonies and prayers of Mass. or

the ceremonies and prayers of Mass, or the Breviary, for the law of the church forbids entailing or curtailing. But the law which binds a man to give neither

Secy. Toronto Branch, Irish National League.

I ask not, Lord, that I his face may see, For that were sin; I ask not that my life may ever be What it has been. I ask not that this dull, soul sickening pu May ever cease. I ask not that my feet on earth again Find paths of peace!

Louise La Valliere.

XA BCH 17, 1866

But, oh, my God, forgive me if I dare To Thee lift up The chalice of a passionate, pure praye A sacred cup! I ask not for myself one single grace, (Faith is so dim), And yet I dare pray to Thy very face For him ! For him !

If Thou has scall for both, oh, let his shi Ruin my wine! It both should suffer, Father, let me bear His errors with mine. With all the angulah of Thy wrath de Lord, Encomparises me : My heart I bars to Thine avenging swo But leave him free !

Brighten his days with all the mapy light I miss from mine; Let in the hearts of his predestined nigh My lost stars shine, Let him remember me without the stain Of great regret— Nay, if my memory bring one single pa Let him forget !

I ask not, [Lord, that I his face may s For that were sin : I ask not that my life should ever be What it has been. I ask not that this dull, soul sckening pu Should ever cease, But lead, oh lead his troubled feet age J. H. Brisbane in the New Orleans Tin Democrat.

#### DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY. ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY. The festival of St. Patrick, the Apos of Ireland, was celebrated to day by t Emerald Beneficial Association attending high mass in St. Patricl Church. The church was crowded in beyond its seating capacity, and hu dreds were without seats during t whole of the service. The mass was of ebrated by Chancellor Keough, of S Augustine's Church, Dundas, assisted Rev. Fathers McCann and Bergmann, deacon and sub-deacon. The Bish occupied the throne, and was attend by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev. Fathers Cosgrove and Craven.

by Vicar-General Heenan and Re Fathers Cosgrove and Craven. The Association made an excelle turnout, directed by Messrs. Robt. Wi and Thos. O'Brien as Marshals of No. Branch, and Messrs. McAllister an Frank Smith as Marshals of Branch N

Rev. Father Cosgrove, pastor of a Patrick's, preached the panegyric of t saint in eloquent and soul felt languag Tracing the early and oft-told but alway interesting history of St. Patrick duri his captivity in Ireland, when he form the design of converting the people, continued : "St. Patrick landed for t continued: "St, Patrick landed for t second time in the year 432, and t apostolate extended over sixty yea He consecrated thirty bishops, ordain 3,000 priests and built one hu dred churches. The Irish peop were converted by the hand God without the shedding of drop of blood. The island became real and in a Christian sense the gem of t and in a Christian sense the gem of t sea and the isle of beauty. The seed the gospel planted in Irish soil grew to a mighty tree, extending to branches oy the pagan nations of Europe. A man judged by his children, and to understan the great results of St. Patrick's wo we must take a brief review

the great results of St. Patrick's wo we must take a brief review the great things done for ti cause of Christ by his spiritu children. Through centuries of bitt persecution Ireland has remained firm fixed in the faith delivered to her by S Patrick, who from his high place heaven looks down and sees her strong the heritage of her saints, in the purity heaven looks down and sees her strong the heritage of her saints, in the purity her sons and daughters, and in the suffer ings of her faithful children. When had passed away his apostolic children heard the call to preach the Gospel to a nations, and they hastened to respon Renouncing home and country they es ried the light of the gospel to pag. France, to Scotland, to Northern En land, to Germany, Norway, and Swede and even to distant loeland. No dari and even to distant Iceland. No darin navigator went beyond these missiona sons of St. Patrick in their journeys evangelization. The roll of hundreds Irish saints and martyrs in the calends of these countries tells of the reveren they are held in. Surely St. Patrick mu-be known by his sons. An instruction on St. Patrick would be incomplete with out some reference to the little pla which is at once the emblem of our r ligion and our nationality. The trini of person in the unity of the divine n ture was exemplified by St. Patrick to h of person in the unity of the divine n ture was exemplified by St. Patrick to h hearers by plucking a shamrock at h feet. His religion and his nationality a wedded in the Irishman's heart, never be divorced. The little plant, with i be divorced. The little plant, with i wonderful vitality, living and bloomin again after weeks of separation from ti soil and a journey half around the world, typical indeed of the Irishrace. Bloon but fruitless persecution, extending almo-to extermination has failed, for the stro-hand and the outstretched arm of Grand and the strong Hord hand and the outstretched arm of G were put forth to save His own peop and they rose again as the faded a withered shamrock recovers its life wh returned to the soil. Never has the faith wavered, not even during the per days when their blood was spilled f Christ; when a price was set on the hese of the priest and of the schoolmaster a bloodhounds hunted them among the hil It is not more than 100 years since t Bishop of the diocese of my native nar It is not more than 100 years since the Bishop of the diocese of my native pari-had to go about among his flock disguis as a Highland piper to escape his pursue. The God of righteousness has wiped of that bloodiest picture in the annals human woe and bitterness, and now can say with the canticle of canticl "The winter is passed, the rain is over, a the flowers have appeared in the land The cross has conquered through the si-fering of its followers, the Irishmen w have carried the banner of faith into ever land. The Irish people have been call the church builders of the world. Door land. The Irish people have been call the church builders of the world. Do under the tropics in a community whi the Catholice are but a handful, I saw very beautiful church. It is called a Patrick's, and it was built by a regime of Irish soldiers with their own ham To-day wherever Irishmen are found the is also to be found a shrine under t patronage of the saint of his sacred is Let us hope for the reward for this gree fidelity in that promise to all who see the Kingdom of God and His righteon ness. Let us hope that after the or turies of darkness and suffering brig

wished the property disposed of.

"That is very simple," she said. "I wish my whole property to go to Mr. David Simpson, of Stafford street, here. I have never been married, and I want the will framed so as to cut off any heir who might claim rela-tionship to me. I also wish you to act as my executor in seeing my will carried into effect."

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I made a note of the instructions, and asked when it would be convenient for her to call and sign the deed.

"If you could have it written ou by to morrow night, I could call then and sign it. I would like if you could arrange to have a doctor to be witness to my signing-a young doctor, if possible."

"Cortainly, madam. To-morrow night at this time will suit, and I will arrange about a doctor being present. Is there nothing else you wish mentioned in the will ?"

"No, nothing," she said, rising. "Bat be sure you make it so as to cut off all relations."

I assured her everything would be as she desired ; and, after assisting her into the cab which was waiting, noticing the while that she had a slight limp in her walk, I retired to my study to frame the will in accordance with my instructions. Next night, punctual to a minute, she called ; and, as I had a doctor present, the ceremony of signing was soon over, the doctor signing as a witness along with my clerk, and appending a certificate of sanity, as desired by my client; and the deed was consigned to my safe.

The affair had almost completely passed from my mind, when I was startled one morning by receiving a note from Mr. Simpson, the legatee in the will, informing me that Miss Howard was dead. I immediately proceeded to the house, performed the usual duties devolving upon a solicitor in such circumstances, and made what arrangements were necessary. After the funeral I had a meeting with Mr. Simpson, and

The first sentence I made out came

from the stranger : "I told you that young Sinclair was the very man to to the work for you. These young lawyers never ask any questions as long as they get the business."

"Well, well," said Simpson, "that is all right now. But the question is, what is to be done in the way of hurrying him up with the realization of the estate without exciting suspicion ? The sooner we all get away from this the better. I am glad that young fellow Howard didn't ask any questions. But one thing's certain, we must get the old woman away from this immediately, or she's sure to get recognized. She's been keep ing pretty close lately; but I dare say she's getting tired of it. Aren't

you, old lady ?" "Indeed," was the reply, "I would be glad to get away from this place to-morrow if I could. I'm sure I only wish you could have been content with half of the estate with Mr. Elward, instead of burning the will when you found it was to be divided between you and him, and getting me to do what I did. I'm sure it's a wonder my mistress doesn't rise from her grave and denounce us all."

Archbishop Ryan, Mr. A. J. Drezel and Mr. George W. Childs were riding down Chestnut street in a car one night just efore Christmas. "I wonder what the time is," said the

"I can answer in a moment," answered Mr. Drexel, as he touched the repeater in his vest pocket and the time was rung

"How convenient a watch like that must be," said the archbishop, "espe-cially when one is traveling in the night.'

A few days ago a messenger from the banker and the publisher arrived at the archiepiscopal residence on Eighteenth street, carrying a neatly tied up parcel. He asked to see the prelate personally, and when his grace appeared he gave the parcel into the archbishop's hands, with the compliments of Mr. Drexel and Mr. childs, "as executors of the late Francis A. Drexel." As the Archbishop opened the package his eyes danced with surprise and pleasure, for reposing upon a bed of velvet in a handsome casket in his hand was the most beautiful golder "repeater" that he had ever seen. An employer of the manufacturers' came up the same afternoon and taught the arch-bishop how to manage the delicate and complicated instrument. "We are proud of that time keeper," said the manufacturers' agent. "The order left us was, 'make the finest watch in the United States,' and I'll swear we have done it."

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

is inaccurate.

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHITES Is Remarkable as a Flesh Producer. The increase of flesh and strength, is

The increase of liesh and strength, is perceptible immediately after commenc-ing to use the Emulsion. The Cod Liver Oil emulsified with the Hypophosphites is most remarkable for its healing, strengthening, and flesh producing qualities.

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound. Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tes kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was immediately to allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

this.

That Parnell said differently at Cincinnati, is positively untrue The charge was manufactured by his ene-mies, and many times he has given it the most unequivocal denial. The National.

peakers. J. A. MULLIGAN, Sec. Toronto Branch, Irish National speakers.

League, Toronto, March 10th.

ists do not ask for an army or a navy for Ireland under Home Rule. They do not MR J. A. MULLIGAN'S LETTER. The following able letter from Mr. J. ask to legislate in Dublin on Imperia A. Mulligan, a clever young barrister of Toronto, to the *Globe*, is a crushing refuta-tion of the G. Smith, Wild-Potts plati-tudes at the Toronto anti Home Rule ask to legislate in Dublin on Imperial affairs. They concede that representatives should go to London for that purpose. As the Parliament at Ottawa legislates upon Federal affairs, so should the British House of Commons at Westminster legis-late upon Imperial affairs. And as the Legislative Assembly of Ontario upon Provincial affairs, in a similar way should Ireland legislate upon purely local affairs. meeting : A FLAT CONTRADICTION.

A FLAT CONTRADICTION. Sir,—A statement made by the Rev. Dr. Potts at the meeting Monday night, which is having a disturbing effect upon the community that could hardly have been foreseen by him when he manufac-tured and uttered it, is my apology for this letter. The statement was that the Toronto Land Leeguers "were bringing from the other side a murderer to lecture on St. Patrick's day." As an cflicial of the Toronto Branch of the Irish National Leegue. I am in a position to give this reland legislate upon purely local affairs. No Nationalists has asked Grattan's Par liament without modifications and im-provements which would make it harprovements which would make it har-monize with the spirit and exigencies of the time; it would not be acceptable to the Irish people. Furthermore, the Nationalists say that if the British statesmen kept pace with the progress of the time they would provide for England, Scotland, and Wales such a Local Parlia-League, I am in a position to give this statement a most unqualified denial. As our Branch will hold no meeting what-Section:, and wates such a local Parita-ment as Ireland demands. Does this mean separation? Is this dealing in generalities? Surely such a scheme should secure the approval of Canadians, 2. The agitation in Ireland has not ever that day, no such personage can address us. We have not invited and to lecture on St. Patrick's day. Further, I have made enquiries and found that the been the cause of the fall of the stock of the Bank of Ireland. That institution statement is equally untrue regarding the other Irish societies of this city. See the result of Dr. Potts' words. Our never published like Canadian banks :

never published like Canadian banks a statement of its sflairs. Recently, how-ever, it was compelled to do so. Behold ! immediately its stock fell. I defy Mr. Kennedy to prove that this explanation branch has made arrangements for a ban-quet to be held on the evening of the 16th inst. in the Albion Hotel, to attend which 3. Prof. Smith thought a measure of

not invitation has been extended to any such person as Dr. Potts refers to. Incited confessedly by that statement several per-sons have called upon Mr. Holderness, the proprietor of the Albion, and warned him that his windows would be shattered with stones that night. An Englishman be Home Rule was needed and he thought in still. The other speakers! thought differently. If Home Rule were given these hyper loyal men would forget their stones that night. An Englishman by these hyper toyal men would lorget their allegiance to the Crown, the necessity of compliance with the laws and become officers in a rebellious squad solong pam-pered landlords, their sycophantic toadies, and their retinue of stable boys. How fortunate for them that so much steam fortunate that might. I commit them to stones that night. An Englishman by birth, a loyal subject, and a law-abiding citizen, Mr. Holderness finds much in the principles of our League to admire, be-cause he is a man of liberal views; but he is naturally disturbed by the seriousness of the shows statement, and the fear of escaped that night. I commit them to the care of Prof. Smith in the hope that

is naturally disturbed by the seriousness of the above statement, and the fear of the destruction of his property and a breach of the peace, and he has asked me to publicly deny the statement. Pro-voked by the utter falseness of the charge, it is with difficulty I refrain from char-acterizing his conduct as it deserves, but respect for the profession which his illib-eral speech did not honour on Monday night constrains me to desist. Having thus publicly maligned the League and kindled the flames of religi-ous intolerance, Dr. Potts, if he desires the will convince them that a measure of Home Rule is necessary. 4. In reply to Prof. Smith's belief that in the event of Home Rule there would be two religions pitted against each other without any mediating hand, I beg to remind him that Home Rule does not mean separation; that the mediating hand would still be present and that there are thousands of Protestants and Orangemen

that so many gave nothing at all, for the I will not descend to discuss the illiberal and un Christian utterances of some of the that so many gave nothing at all, for the number of people present out-ran the returns; so many gave a penny, a few dimes, and fewer still gave nickles. The twenty five cent coin now remained—the contribution of a single person. "The party who gave that," declared the pastor, "must have been a stranger to the customs of this concretention."

"must have been a stranger to the customs of this congregation." We have no doubt many pastors can make the same comment. It may be amusing, but it is sad. When a man gives the church only a penny, he is certainly making no tremendous sacrifice or deadly irroad to his worldly substance. Yet ono penny per week is often the only sum ever paid per weak is may Catholica. ever paid per week is often the only sum ever paid per year by many Catholics. It reminds us of an old line, which after showing how the nickles and dimes went to the tobacconist and bartender, winds up in this manner :

"God and the organgrinder, "Got the copper cents."

"Got the copper cents." That there is room for improvement in this matter is evident. Neither our char-acter nor our pocket book will suffer by proving something more liberal. What we must forget is this—that the collection is a penny one. It is no such thing, ex-cept we make it that by our niggard donations. It appeals to our generosity and liberality. Have they no larger cir-cumference and wider diameter than the penny? penny ?

Putnam's Corn Extractor Is the best remedy for corns extant. It acts quickly, makes no sore spots and effects a radical cure. A hundred imita-tions prove its value. Take neither sub-stitutes offered as good nor the close imi-stitutes of the subtations of the genuine too often offered. Will Take Oath to the Fact.

Edward Cousins, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pec-toral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take oath to his statements.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism. If the system is properly cleansed by some medicine that acts upon the bowels, kidneys and skin, such as Burdock Blood Bitters, and the sufferer will use Hagyard's Yellow Oil according to directions, there are few cases of rheumatism, however bad, but will yield promptly to the treat-ment. ment.

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#### Louise La Valliere.

I ask not, Lord, that I his face may see, For that were sin; I ask not that my life may ever be What I has been. I ask not that This dull, soul stokening pain ask not that my feet on earth again Find paths of peace !

But, oh, my God, forgive me if I dare The chalice of a passionate, pure prayer-A sacred cup! I ask not for myself one single grace, (Faith is so dim), And yet I dare pray to Thy very face For him ! For him !

If Thou hast gail for both, oh, let his share Ruin my wine! It both should suffer, Father, let me bear His eross with mine. With all the anguish of Thy wrath dear Lord, Encompass me: My heart I bars to Thine avenging sword, But leave him free!

Brighten his days with all the many lights I miss from mine; Let in the hearts of his predestined nights, My lost stars shine, Let him remember me without the stain Of great regret-Nay, if my memory bring one single pain, Let him forget !

Let nim forget ! I ask not, [Lord, that I his face may see, For that were sin; I ask not that my life should ever be What it has been. I ask not that thie duil, soul sickening pain Should ever cease, But lead his troubled feet again To paths of peace ! J. H. Brisbane in the New Orleans Times Democrat.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN THE CITY. The festival of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland, was celebrated to day by the Emerald Beneficial Association by attending high mass in St. Patrick's Church. The church was crowded far beyond its seating capacity, and hun-dreds were without seats during the dreds were without seats during the whole of the service. The mass was cel-ebrated by Chancellor Keough, of St. Augustine's Church, Dundas, assisted by Rev. Fathers McCann and Bergmann, as Rev. Fathers income and bergeneric to be a state of the second and sub-deacon. The Bishop occupied the throne, and was attended by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev.

by Vicar-General Heenan and Rev. Fathers Cosgrove and Craven. The Association made an excellent turnout, directed by Messrs. Robt. Wall and Thos. O'Brien as Marshals of No. 1 Branch, and Messrs. McAllister and Frank Smith as Marshals of Branch No.

Rev. Father Cosgrove, pastor of St. Patrick's, preached the panegyric of the saint in elequent and soul felt language. Tracing the early and oft-told but always interesting history of St. Patrick during his captivity in Ireland, when he formed the design of converting the people continued : "St. Patrick landed for continued: "St. Patrick landed for the second time in the year 432, and his apostolate extended over sixty years. He consecrated thirty bishops, ordained 3,000 priests and built one hun-dred churches. The Irish people were converted by the hand of God without the shedding of a drop of blood. The island became really and in a Christian sense the gem of the sea and the isle of beauty. The seed of and in a Christian sense the gem of the sea and the isle of beauty. The seed of the goapel planted in Irish soil grew to be a mighty tree, extending to branches over the pagan nations of Europe. A man is judged by his children, and to understand the great results of St. Patrick's work we must take a brief review of the great things done for the cause of Christ by his arisital we must take a brief review of the great things done for the cause of Christ by his spiritual children. Through centuries of bitter persecution Ireland has remained firmly fixed in the faith delivered to her by St. Patrick, who from his high place in the heritage of her saints, in the purity of her sons and daughters, and in the suffer-ings of her faithful children. When he had passed away his apostolic children heard the call to preach the Gospel to all nations, and they hastened to respond. nations, and they hastened to respond. Renouncing home and country they car-ried the light of the gospel to pagan France, to Scotland, to Northern Eng-land, to Germany, Norway, and Sweden, and even to distant Iceland. No daring navigator went beyond these missionary sons of St. Patrick in their journeys of evangelization. The roll of hundreds of Irish saints and martyrs in the calendars of these countries tells of the reverence they are held in. Surely St. Patrick may be known by his sons. An instruction on St. Patrick would be incomplete with-out some reference to the little plant which is at once the emblem of our rs-ligion and our nationality. The trinity of person in the unity of the divine ma-ture was exemplified by St. Patrick to his hearers by plucking a shamrock at his feet. His religion and his nationality are wedded in the Irishman's heart, never to be divorced. The little plant, with its successful administration of the Sisters of St. Joseph. It could hardly be other-wise. Having gone through a general inspection of the house, we found the dormitories of the boys large and airy, kept in the most exquisite order; the beds neat and comfortable; the bedding of the host kind with heautiful white of the best kind, with beautiful white coverlids; the floors and stairs of the best be divorced. The little plant, where to be divorced. The little plant, with its wonderful vitality, living and blooming again after weeks of separation from the soil and a journey half around the world, is typical indeed of the Irish race. Bloody white oak; the school rooms and recrea-tion halls bright and well ventilated, and the play-ground and its accessories all that could be desired, even in an expensive school. The object of the Sisters is to but fruitless persecution, extending almost to extermination has failed, for the strong hand and the outstretched arm of God elevate the minds of the children from the starting point of their lives. Their food is excellent and ample, as could be seen by the healthy and well kept appear. hand and the outstretched arm of God were put forth to save His own people, and they rose again as the faded and withered shamrock recovers its life when returned to the soil. Never has their faith wavered, not even during the penal days when their blood was spilled for Christ; when a price was set on the heads of the priest and of the schoolmaster and bloodbounds hundrad them among the bills of the children on the occasion the late festival. The quarters of the aged and infirm women are equally well kept. They have a large day-room 40750 and some dormitories in which 40x30 and some dormitories in which there are a number of beds kept in the bloodhounds hunted them among the hills. It is not more than 100 years since the neatest style, each with white counterpane. Their dining hall is large and well ventil. Their dining hall is large and well wontil ated, and a portion of ground is set apart and fenced for their special use. Any of them who can knit or sew are kept duly employed by the Sisters. They pass from their day-room by an elevated passage to the gallery of the chapel, which is specially reserved for their use. The old men's quarters are in the first and second stories of the northern wing, and consist of a magnificent day-room 40x30 and a din-ing hall 30x30. The sleeping quarters of the men consist of a series of small rooms each with two or three beds, all most carefully kept and as neat as the charity of a nun could make them. They Bishop of the diocese of my native parish had to go about among his flock disguised as a Highland piper to escape his pursuers. The God of righteousness has wiped out that bloodiest picture in the annals of that bloodiest picture in the annals of human woe and bitterness, and now we can say with the canticle of canticles, "The winter is passed, the rain is over, and the flowers have appeared in the land." The cross has conquered through the suf-fering of its followers, the Irishmen who have carried the banner of faith into every land. The Irish people have been called the church builders of the world. Down under the tropics in a community where the church builders of the world. Down under the tropics in a community where the Catholics are but a handful, I saw a very beautiful church. It is called St. Patrick's, and it was built by a regiment of Irish soldiers with their own hands. To-day wherever Irishmen are found there is also to be found a shring under the how a special ingress and egress for them-selves, and thus the separation of the sexes selves, and thus the separation of the sexes and classes is most perfect. By a private door they enter the lower part of the cha-pel which is reserved for them and the boys, the nuns occupying the front pews. Any of the men who are able to do even is also to be found a shrine under the patronage of the saint of his sacred isle. patronage of the saint of his sacred isie. Any of the men who are able to the trans-Let us hope for the reward for this great if delity in that promise to all who seek the Kingdom of God and His righteous-ness. Let us hope that after the cen-turies of darkness and suffering bright milk. The house is all through warmed

days will come for the Isle of Saints. The dawn indeed is already appearing, and light is arising that soon will shoot up into the heavens. The time her patriot sons have bled for and her poets in ve sung is coming. Let us pray that having borne the crown of suffering in all fidelity she may soon be decked with the crown of liberty and national prosperity. The Bishop pronounced the apostolic benediction over the great gathering at the close of the mass. HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE days will come for the Isle of Saints. The

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE.

HOUSE OF PROVIDENCE. This most interesting and useful work of Christian charity is beautifully situated on the incipient ridge of the mountains, which start from Burlington, or as it is now called, Hamilton Bay. The original building was the mansion of the late James Coleman, designed in the Italian wills style and built of the best compressed white brick. The house was large and villa style and built of the best compressed white brick. The house was large and commodious and erected on a gentle aclivity in the centre of a charming park of fourteen acres, beautifully planted with the choicest fruit and forest trees, and around the terrace of the house are a great variety of the rarest shrubs suited to the Canadian climate. To the south of the house and at the foot of the hill is a creek house and at the foot of the hill is a creek or brook of clear running water from which an abundant supply is brought to the house by means of a bydraulic ram. The approach to the house from the town of Dundas is through Park street, over a rustic bridge crossing the Northern Creek, and through a gateway with massive limestone piers, and thence by a shady avenue, festooned with the vine and the honeysuckle, winding round the hill to the terrace on which the house is erected. After the death of the proprietor the house and park passed into the hands of After the death of the proprietor the house and park passed into the hands of the Methodist body, who purchased it as a site for a college. They built a consider-able addition to it in the shape of two wings, one extending on the east side towards the south, and the other going west. After a few years the college was found not to be a financial success, and after some time, owing to the pressure of

after some time, owing to the pressure of creditors, it was again put on the market. As the outlay by the Methodist body was very considerable, they naturally expected at least a part compensation from a new at least a part compensation from a new purchaser. After many attempts to sell, it was finally purchased by the late Bishop Crinnon for \$10,000. The funds were supplied by Rev. J. McNulty, of Cale-donia, a retired priest, who devoted the savings of a labortous life to the noble object of founding a house of Providence, or home for the destitute and lonely, where they would be cared for by the self-sacrificing Sisters of St. Joseph. The Bishop, having obtained possession of the buildings, set about the great work of buildings, set about the great work of restoration, as it had suffered much from restoration, as it had suffered much from decay during the years it was unoccupied. Finally in the spring of 1880 it was sol-emnly blessed and declared open for its new charitable use. There were present on that occasion, besides the Bishop, the late Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Rev. J. McNulty and Rev. P. Lennon. The Sis-ters of St. Joseph's Institute were duly installed on that occasion as the special guardians of the poor. They were Sister Mary Alphonsus Cassin, Superior; Sister Mary Gertrude Cassin, Sister Mary Autoinette Shahavan and Sister Mary of the Sacred Heart Mars. It now affords the Sacred Heart Mays. It now affords shelter to one hundred and ten aged and infirm men and women, some few of whom contribute a small stipend for their

your lordship the assurance of our un-swerving adhesion to the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic church the apart the entire of the northern great wing as the home of the orphan male children, who now number ninety. They are maintained by a small capitation allowance granted by the Government and the alms collected by the Sisters, as also by a share in the Orphan festival, so nobly supported by the good citizens of Hamilton. This establishment is open to the inspection of the Government officials, as also to all respectable visitors anxious Catholic church\_the church of God, "the pillar and ground of the truth." We hope to be ever found docile and submissive to our spiritual guides, whom we "hear and obey" in accordance with the divine command. Nor do we find in this a condition of slavery or an abnegathis a condition of sizvery or an ablega-tion of reason, as some persons outside of the church foolishly assert, since to us it is plain that to accept God's message on the authority of God is the truest freedom as also to all respectable visitors anxious to see how the work is carried on. In the annual report of the Inspector of Public Charities he bears high testimony to the successful administration of the Sisters of and is in full accordance with the very highest exercise of reason. In conclusion we respectfully ask your

by the hot water system put up by Frank Squibb. The covered passage connecting the north and south wings form a most complete fire escape. Since the Sisters got charge of the establish-ment they have added the large southern wing in which the orphan boys are lodged, the elevated covered passage and fire escape, the hot water apparatus, a hot closet for drying clothes in the winter time, bake house, baths, etc. ; in a word, it is now one of the most com-plete and beautifully situated establish-ments of the kind in the Dominion, and challenges the admiration of all who visit it, as may be seen in the various reports of the visitors' books. Such a work, with such small means, can be effected only

such small means, can be effected only by those who devote their lives to God in the service of the poor and destitute, as these good Sisters do. They receive no salary, wear coarse clothing, have fru-gal fare; the only reward they look forward to is the recompense of a good God in the world to come. Their lady like bearing and cordial, genial manner to visitors is one of the many attractions of the House of Providence.—Hamilton Times, March 17:

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. BISHOP JAMOT IN LINDSAY.

On Monday, the 8th inst., His Lordship Bishop Jamot made his first official visit to Lindsay after his return from Rome. Although the announcement of his coming was made only the day b.fore, a large number of the parishioners was assembled at the station long before the expected train arrived. As His Lordship stepped on the platform three rousing cheers ex-pressed the greeting of Lindsay parish. A deputation from the congregation escorted the bishop to the carriage, following which the large procession made its way to the church. There the Vicar General, Father Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to ather Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to Father Laurent, welcomed His Lordship to St. Mary's parish, after which pleasing ceremony the bishop, attended by the Very Rev. V. G., Revs. Fathers Brown, Port Hope; McEvoy, Fenelon Falls; McCloskey, Victoria Road; Levecque, Peterboro' and Sweeney, Lindeay; proceeded to the sanctu-ary where addresses of welcome were

Dr. Thomas W. Poole on behalf of the congregation read the following address : To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Peterboro'

My Lorp,—It is with no ordinary feel-ings of joy that we welcome your lordship

Ings of joy that we welcome your fordship again among us. We are aware that the journey from which you have so recently returned was an arduous one, undertaken as it was at a season of the year least favorable for your personal comfort and even safety; but at a time, no doubt, most conducive to the interact of your attention discess interests of your extensive diocese.

interests of your extensive diocese. We accompanied you, during your journey, in spirit and with our prayers, which we rejoice to see answered in your safe and happy return. At the same time, knowing as we do the fervor of your zeal and the great solicitude with which you govern this diocese, we doubt not that you have obtained for us many spiritual and temporal blessings while kneeling at the tomb of the apostles. Your absence from the diocese was less severely felt by us owing to the benign and auspicious rule of your administrator, the Very Reverend P. D. Laurent, V. G., whom it is our happiness to have as our

whom it is our happiness to have as our parish priest, and to whom as well as to your lordship we can entertain no other feelings than those of the highest esteem and respect. Permit us to express, as we do, with

Fermit us to express, as we do, with feelings of lively sincerity and devotion, our veneration for the supreme pontiff, Pope Leo XIII., now happily reigning over the Catholic world; and to renew to

of the almost anxious care with which the in Ireland's cause as orators, writers, progress of our association has been watched by our worthy and respected pastors, the Reverend Fathers Laurent and Sweeney, and to now thank them for their more than kindness in attending our various meetings and giving us necessary directions and instructions. In conclusion we would most humbly beg your Lordship's benediction and bles-

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sings on our association, that it may con-tinue to prosper and that the good result-ing therefrom may redound more and more to the honor and glory of God's holy observed. church. Signed on behalf of the association.

A. PRIMEAU, President. E. P. CONSIDINE,

E. P. CONSIDINE, JOHN A. CHISHOLM, Lindsay, March 8, 1886. His Lordship responded at length to these words of welcome, expressing the joy he felt at the enthusiastic reception he had received, and thanking his people for their devotion and kind wishes. He gave a brief account of his interview with His Holiness and the actisfaction fold by the Holiness, and the satisfaction felt by the Holy Father in the prosperous condition of religion and education in the diocese of of feigion and education in the diocese of Peterboro. He had sincere joy in the knowledge that his people were united with their pastors, and as the pastors were united with him there was every advantage to the progress of the Church in his diocese. He mentioned that the Holy Father is The mentioned that the first state is particularly anxious that our Catholic schools should devote special attention to the teaching of the Sciences, as infidelity, which claims science for its basis, must be met with the proper knowledge of true science. He congratulated Lindsay on its successful efforts in Christian education successful efforts in Christian education and hoped the future would see it greatly increased. He thanked the Literary Society for its kind address, and was glad to hear they are doing so much good. The Holy Father desires that Catholic young men should study literature. They have His Lordship's blessing and he hoped they would continue their universe worth a effort

nent; the sacred music being excellently rendered by the choir. In the evening a musical and literary entertainment was given in honor of Bishop Jamot at Loretto Convent. A large number of invited guests was prelarge number of invited guess was pro-sent and the concert-room was beautifully decorated with evergreens, statues and flowers, while over the stage was fixed the motto in gas-get "Welcome". At eight o'clock the bishop and the visiting the motion with the bishop and the visiting eight o'clock the bishop and the visiting priests entered the room, the pupils sing-ing "Hail, Heavenly Queen." Miss Minnie O'Sullivan, of Peterboro', read with much grace and feeling an address of welcome from the pupils. Miss Allie with much grace and feeling an address of welcome from the pupils. Miss Allie Cogan, Lindsay, followed with an address in French, which was read with good ac-cent and expression. A number of choruses, solos and duetts, vocal and instrumental, followed, interspersed with recitations and dialogues by the young ladies, and all marked by an ease of de-livery and happings of expression that lattee, and all marked by an ease of de-livery and happiness of expression that would do honor to older and more prac-ticed performers. The gem of the even-ing was a tableau, "Paradise and the Peri," with Miss Lottie Fitzgerald as the Angel, Miss Nellie Knowlson as the Peri, and Miss Marian Benson as the child in praver, the recitive heing taken by prayer, the recitative being taken by Misses Allie Cogan and Nellie Warren. A charming recitation in chorus by ten small women of ten years old brought the entertainment to a close.

Complimentary remarks were made by the Mayor, Col. Deacon and Adam Hods-peth, Esq., Q. C., to which His Lordship and Father Laurent replied in happy vein. vein. After a visit on Tuesday to the Separ-

statesmen or soldiers, but in other lands we find, the greatest British orator and statesman, Edmund Burke, was Irish; the greatest British soldier, Wellington, was Irish; John Tyndall and Sir Wm. Thomson, lrish; John Tyndall and Sir Wm. Thomson, the greatest British scientists, were Irish; Robert Boyle, the greatest British philoso-pher, was Irish; Joseph Black, the greatest British chemist, was Irish; James Barry, the greatest British painter, was Irish; Father Tom Burke, the greatest pulpit orator the world has seen since Bossuet, was Irish; Spranger; Barry, the greatest British tragedian, was Irish; Father Mathew, the greatest apostle of temperance, was Irish; Sir Hans Sloan, the greatest British natur-alist, was Irish; Sir Philip Francis.

alist, was Irish; Sir Philip Francis, the greatest British satirist, was Irish; Sir Rowan Hamilton, the ablest of modern mathematicians, was Irish; John Hogan, the great British sculptor, was Irish; Lord Rawdon, who laid the foundation of British power in the East, was Irish; Maclure, the discoverer of the Northwest passage from the Atlantic to the Pacific, was Irish; as was McClintock A. the Facinc, was irise; as was incomposed a. Sabine; also O'Reilly, discoverer of the diamond fields in Africa; Burton, the most celebrated explorer of modern times, was Irish. He travelled Europe, Asia, the travelled Europe, Asia, a most cereorized explorer of modern times, was Irisk. He travelled Europe, Asia, Africa, was the author of "The valley of the Indus," "The Highlands of Brazil." Lord Dufferin, the leading living British diplomast, is Irish; the head of the army, Lord Wolseley, is Irish: Aubrey de Vere, the sweetest of modern poets, is Irish; the purest prose that was ever penned was by an Irishman, Goldsmith; the brilliant Sheridan sisters, were Irish; the boxiliant Sheridan sisters, were Irish; the boxili queen of London in her day was Irish, Margaret Power, Countess of Blessing-ton. Scamore Peace and Gore House, Kensington, have been immortaliz d by the brilliant Countess whose drawing-room was the rendezvous of the wit, beauty, refinement and genius of the great city. Holy Father desires that Catholic young men should study literature. They have His Lordship's blessing and he hoped they would continue their praiseworthy efforts. After his remarks His Lordship gave benediction of the Most Blessed Sacra-ment; the sacred music being excellently

There three fourths of the people are more or less of Irish blood, and "their deeds live after them." Ramsay, the first historian; after them." Ramsøy, the first historian; Colles, the original suggester of the canal system and designer of the first American steam engine; Fulton, who completed and successfully navigated the first steamboat on the Hudson in 1807; Morse, the in-ventor of telegraphy; McCormic, the in-ventor of reaping by machinery; Dunlop, the first publisher of an American daily paper; Dixon, who first read the Declaration of Independence to the people; McKerne, the first Presbyterian; Embury, the first Methodist; the blind preacher, Waddle, whose eloquence the great Wirt so glow-Methodist; the bind preacher, Waddle, whose eloquence the great Wirt so glow-ing described; "the father of the American Navy," Commodore Jack Barry, as wellas the bravest and most daring soldiers from Montgomery in the Revolution, to Mcade in the rebellion, all were of the Irish race. The head of the army Shoridan, the load in the rebellion, all were of the Irish race. The head of the army, Sheridan ; the lead ing actors, Barrett and Bucicault ; the most brilliant journalists, as well as mis-cellaneous writers; Boyle O'Reilly and Mrs. Sullivan, nee Margaret Buchanan, were Irish. The undaunted churchman, orator, wind article De Ollegan, orator, priest and patriot, Dr. O'Reilly, whose name is a household word from the National Convention in the United States to the poorest peasant's but in Connaught, is Irish by parentage, if not by birth. In New Orleans in the public square a statue is erected to commemorate the noble charity of an unlettered Irish woman, Margaret Haughery. In foreign lands we meet with Irish

names with glorious records, McMahon in France; O'Donnell in Spain; Nugent in Austria ; Lynch in Chili, and O'Higgins in

Robert Baldwin, the son of an Irishman.

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

#### Catholic Review.

In every corner of the world the polit-ical sect of Orangemen has been muz-zled and bound to eternal silence and eternal disgrace—in every corner except one. In the Province of Ontario the pestilential order, the very soul of bigotry and fanaticism, a living synonym of hate and mean ignorance, still flourishes. It has been petted by leading politicians until its swelling importance threatens all Canada with disaster. A few months since its murderous fingers strangled the life out of Riel. The approaching success of Parnell's movement has roused its anger and brought it again to the front with bands and banquets and orators, and prominent among the orators - the first and foremost man of all the - the first and foremost han or all the Orange world—is the scholarly and in-tellectual emigrant, Prof. Goldwin Smith. It will astonish many good men to hear of the company which Mr. Smith has begun to keep. With all their power in Ontario the Orangemen are loose tupon with discust and supplies the rewith disgust and suspicion or re-spectable Canadians. They have the ear of Sir John MacDonald, it is true, and, from their wealth and numbers, are a political power in Ontario, but their ignorance, malice and vulgarity are so well known that very few of the politicians who pet them ever allow themselves to be publicly caught in be publicly caught in What feeling prompted their company. What feeling prompted Prof. Smith to display himself in the brightest of Orange recently is hard to explain. The downward road is easy indeed, and from an Oxford professorindeed, and from an Oxford profession ship to the banquet-table of Orangeism a descent of awful blackness and steep headly he believed of ness, but it can hardly be believed of the man whose ambition once fixed itself on the place now occupied by Mr. Gladstone. Baltimore Mirror.

With the exception of Cardinals Manning and Newman, and other largehearted men, we do not believe that English "Catholics" understand or embrace the vital principles of the Catholic religion. They have so long been coddled in a State-supported Church, and have imbibed such hothouse notions in their select circles, that it is impossible to find in them the broad and liberal principles of our

#### Catholic Columbian

The young women belonging to a society connected with St. Peter's Church in Osbkosh, Wis., have publicly promised not to dance round dances any more. All honor to them i They are maidens of innocent hearts, who love holy purity, and according to the Beatitude promised them by our Lord. "they shall see God," forever in heaven. London Universe.

Another illustration of National League Another illustration of National League swindling. Patrick Egan has made a present to the society of three thousand dollars voted to him for his services dur-ing the past twelve months. This should ing the past twelve months. This should be carefully written down in the note-book of his Grace of Westmirster. The funds are still pouring in from America —under intimidation of course. The teetotallers of Pailadelphia contribu-ted  $\pm 1600$  last week. How frightened they must have been! Two concerts at New York helped the funds by the sum of  $\pm 1200$ . How panic stricken those au-diences were ! liences were !

The Orange strollers trading under the style and title of the "Loyal and Patriotic Union"-loyal to their own breehces-pockets, and pumpkin-headed, not patriotic\_have strengthened their troop by the addition of some new talent After a yisit on Tuesday to the Separ-ate Schools, then the Bishop expressed his satisfaction on the excellent condition of the classes. His Lordship returned to Pet-erboro, delighted for many reasons with Na with ophy, no less, at Elinburgh Uni-versity. It was a lamentable mistake for Mr. Gladstone to have sought enlight enment on the Irish question from the Queen's county viscoupt, who is a mam per of this hybrid association of ascendency.

rdship's blessing for ourselves and our familie

On behalf of the parish of Lindsay. JOHN KENNED (Signed), JOHN CONNOLLY, ARTHUR O'LEARY, JOHN KNOWLSON, PATRICK CURTIN, PATRICK MURPHY. THOS. W. POOLE, GEORGE MCHUGH, and others.

Lindsay, March 5, 1886. The address of the Catholic Literary society was read by Mr. John A. Chisholm, as follows : To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamot.

Bishop of Peterborough : MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP,-

The Catholic literary association of Lind-say and Ops, which was inaugurated under your patronage some time ago, desires on this occasion to express its joy on your safe arrival from the holy see, and o extend to you with all respect a hearty velcome to our parish. It affords us much gratification to know

that your health has been benefitted by your journey across the ocean and that you now return invigorated to carry on the great work of the diocese-that the great work of the diocess—that labor of love—with which our good Lord has been pleased to burden you. We feel that the many graces and favors received by your audience which our most Holy Father the Pope, extended to us through you, will enliven our faith and strengthen our belief, in the doctrines of our holy Catholic church; and we pray that through the intercession of the Blessed Virgin Mary we may be made to retain those gifts unto the end. We wish to express our heartfelt desire that

Mary we may be made to retain those gifts unto the end. We wish to express our heartfelt desire that you may long be spared to conduct the affairs of our young diocese with the same earnestness and piety that have throughout characterized your life, and that under your fostering care and fatherly guidance it may flourish and grow as a tree producing an abundance of good tree producing an abundance of good fruit.

We here wish to inform your reverence

Pardon me, Mr. Editor, for using so was the first to advocate a responsible government subject to the will of the Fardon me, Mr. Editor, for using so much space. Such occurrences as the above have more than a passing interest. They show the people's loyality to their spiritual fathers strong and outspoken, and that the deep-rooted nature of the Catholic Faith produces harmony of thought and action amongeneous whose thought and action among people whose various interests lay in different paths; they give forth infallible assurances of our unswerving devotion to the doctrines and teachings of the Catholic Church—the Church of God—'the pillar and ground of teach is a second truth." OPS.

#### Correspondence of the Record CHILDREN OF IRELAND.

"The history of the world shows that the Irish engage in conspiracies wherever they may be; the English government should exercise firmness in its treatment of Ireland as otherwise the conquest of that country will be necessary."—A. For-ster in Nineteenth Century. It is sometimes excusable that a well informed Englishmen should be wilfelle

informed Englishman should be wilfully ignorant of the Irish character, but that he should misrepresent a people who, through centuries of time, have won distinction among "the great minds whom all honor," is worthy of reprobation by even the humblest member of society whose kith and kin are among the expatriated swarm, whose golden messages of love goes over the sea to the dear old land of their birth. The subject of Irish achievements may be a hackneyed one, but it is retold in a most interesting form in a book, "The Irish Celt,"\* lately issued

from the press, edited by a member of the from the press, edited by a member of the Michigan Bar. The volume shows that the author used great care and correctness in compilation. On its merits alone the student would give it a permanent place for commonst reading. It present to for commonest reading. It presents in short biographical sketches the names of more than fifteen hundred distinguished Irish Celts, arranged with chronological index, clearly showing that the Irish more than any other race is blessed with greate facility for acquiring knowledge, more ambition for education and distinction as statesmen, as churchmen, as scholars, as soldiers, in science, in romance or in war. Let us, with the authors permission, name a few of those "political plotters," the des-pised Irish, who have borne the heat of battle in many a well-fought field, and who, before the tribunal of the world, have

won and worn the laurel crown of fame, I shall not speak of Irishmen distinguished

\*The Irish Celt, by James O'Brien. Pub-lished by L. F. Kilroy & Co., 187 Jefferson Ave., Detroit, Michigan.

people. The ever to be lamented D'Arcy McGee, here in the land of his adoption, fighting for confederation, lived to raliza the dream of his boyhood, "the applause of listening senates to command." Blake, Holmes, Meredith, Robinson, Harrison, Sullivan, Aiken, Ross, McMasters, Whelan, Hincks, McCarthy and Kavanagh—the O'Conpull of New Sactic O'Connell of Nova Scotia-are names that as statesmen shall live in the history of our country, uniting with blood and affection the new land with the old. The most distinguished church dignitaries The most distinguished church dignitaries are Irish, Pt. Rev. Dr. Burke, Archbishop Connelly, Archbishop Lynch, Bishop Walsh, also Protestant prelates, Bishop Cronyn and Bishop Fuller. The ablest Presbyterian preacher, Dr. Robb, is Irish. Dr. Mack, perhaps the leading physician of his day in Canada, and who established the first training school for nurses in the Dominion, was Irish. Hogan, who ob tained the prize at the Paris Exposition for the best essay on "Canada." was Ligh for the best essay on "Canada," was Irish. Mrs. Jameson and Mrs. Sadlier, who did so much for Canadian literature, are Irish. Of much for Canadian literature, are Irish. Of the same race is the bright young clerical journalist, Dr. Coffey. It is chiefly due to his untiring zeal for Irish Catholies that the CATHOLIC RECORD is in the Dominion to-day what the Boston *Pilot* was in the United States in the palmy days when Father Rodden wielded the editor's pen for that journal. In church or state, wher-ever the English language is the language of the country, the Irish win the highest honors by force of varied talent, and if the little sea-girt island gives such children to the world gifted, with the noblest gifts of God, faith, intellect, talent, eloquence and God, faith, intellect, talent, eloquence and genius, let the race increase and multiply, though no such statute can be found in British Parliamentary blue-book. M.

British Parliamentary blue-book. Windsor, Ontario, March, 1886. A Complete Breakdown

# "For ten years," says Jennie M. Har-rett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day-was all broken down with lyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and lebility, Three doctors abandoned hope or me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the bene-fit of all suffering as I did."

Do not delay in getting relief for the ittle folks. Mother Graves' Worm ittle folks. Worm Exterminator is a pleasant and sure cure. If you love your child why do you let it suffer when a remedy is so near at hand?

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your druggist and get a bottle at once.

Baffalo Union.

The New York Herald thus foreibly describes the present attitude of the Irish leader and his followers, pending the issue of their demand for Home Rule: "The attitude of Mr. Parnell and constituency in Ireland is well calcu-lated to give England pause. There There is no blazing display of rhetoric, no vehemence, no offensive braggadocio, but a calm, quiet and dangerous determination of purpose. Ireland never before won such credit for the tactics she so largely the sympathy of the world. She has represed her passion, she has curbed her utterance, waiting for the verdict from Westminster. She is like a volcano, boiling, seething, but allowing no drop of the molton mass to bubble over. An act of coercion in lieu of an act of concession would, however, fill Ireland with uproar and revolution." This is precisely the situation, graphically pen-pictured by a journal not always friendly to the cause of Ireland.

Catholic Columbian. "He is the devil's day laborer and sows his tares for him, or seeds of dissension, by telling this and that such a one said of you, when you may be sure it is wholly false or never wholly true, he so alters it with his reporting it. He goes a fishing for secrets, and tells those of others only to hook yours out of you, bailing men as they do fishes, one with another. He is like your villainous files, which always leaves sound places to light on sore and are such venomous ones as

even to make sound places sore with their fly-blowing them. In fine he would set dissension between man and wife the first day of their marnage, and father and son the last day of their lives. Nor will innocence be ever safe, or conversa-tion innocent, till such as they be banished from human society; and if I would afford them being anywhere, it would be with Aristos discord, among my enemies. Meantime my prayer is, God bless my friends from them." The above we came across the other day in a short sketch of Richard Flecknoe's life. It is all here in a nut shell. In hits the defractor like the hatchet hits the nail when driven by the carpenter. S. S. M.

DR. LON'S WORM SYRUP has removed tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

## THE CATHOLIC DECRED THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

A LIVE SODALITY.

Kalamazoo, and trust that his Sodality

may grow in moral and material strength

TWO SPEECHKS.

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Ene Estholit Mecord ablished Weekly at 406 Richmond. Street Rev. Jons F. Correr, M.A., LL.D., Editor Teme. Correr, Publisher & Promission

General Agents: Lears. Donat Crows and Luke King. Ottawa Agency: . J. Corrat, Gen'i Agent, 74 George St. PER ANNUM. -One Copy, \$2.00 opies, \$7.50; Ten sopies, \$15.00. Pay es made known on appl

ended by the Bishop of London, as menter of the Architekter of the second seco will receive prompt attention. sars must be paid in full before the can be stopped. rooms writing for a change of address id invariably send us the name of their or not office



## LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 27, 1886.

## CALENDAR FOR APRIL.

CONSECRATED TO THE PASSION OF OUR BLESSED LORD.

Off. of Bl. Sac. St. Hugh Bp. and Conf. The Five Wounds of Our Lord. Feris, Off. of Im. Conp. St. Richard, Bp eris. Off. of Im. Conp. St. Richard, Bp and Con<sup>7</sup> b Hunday in Lent. t Viacent Ferrer, Conf. t. Celestine I. P. and Conf it. Isidore, Bp. Con. and D. (April 4) if of Bl Sac. Ht. Dionysius, Bp. and Con. fast Precious Blood of Our Lord. Veria. St. Macarius, Bp. and Conf. Assion Sunday. t Leo the Great, P., Cf. and Doc. of the Dn. St. Victor, M. t Hermenegild. Martyr. t Theortius and Comp. MM. dt. Of Bl. Sac. SS. Basilissa and Comp. MM. 21 Mix Anneim, B., C. and 22 Holy Thursday. 23 Good Friday. 24 Holy Satarday. 25 KASTER SUNDAY. 26 Easter Monday. 27 Easter Tuesday. 29 Of the Octave. 30 Of the Octave.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

It was, in truth, fitting that the city of London, which last fall took the lead in the Home Rule egitation in this country. should celebrate with a solemnity of the most august and impressive character, and with an enthusiasm as earnest as it was free | sive and deeply moved the vast audience from undue demonstrativeness, the anniverary of E in's patron. Last fall the resolution moved by the Rev. Father Flannery, P. P., St. Thomas, and seconded by the Hon. David Mills, M. P., Bothwell, in favor of Irish self government, gave the Irish in Canada their watchword in the battle for the old land's freedom, and the entire movement an impetus that it had never before known in Canada. The London resolution was the basis and ground. work of all others adopted. We make bold to say that the celebration of St. Patrick's day in this city was the most solemn and inspiriting witnessed this year in the Province of Oatario, and as fully impressive as it could have been elsewhere on the continent. In the morning, at 10 o'clock, High Mass was sung by the Rev. Father Danphy, assisted by Rov. Fathers Walsh and Kennedy as deaand sub-deacon respectively. Lordship the Bishop, in cope and mitre, assisted at the throne, having as assistants, Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the diocese, and Rev. Dr. Coffey, editor of the CATHOLIC RECORD The Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, V. G., also occupied a seat in the sanctuary. The church was filled to the doors, many non-Catholics being in attendance. The altar was most in tefully decorated and f om the aisles of the Cathedral presented a truly enchanting appearance. But when the Bishop and clergy took their accustomed places the sanctuary afforded an animated coup d'oeil that will never be forgotten by those present. His Lordship-tall and stately-robed in the richest vestments of his high office. c lor of their ancestral land, the celebrant and ministers of the Holy Mass vested in robes of silken white-stiff with cloth of gold-and last, but by no means least, the Venerable Mgr. Bruyere-one of the most illustrious of the living clergy not only of Oatario, but of the entire Dominion, in the purple of his prelature-all, by their presence and participation in the solemn rites of the day, reminded the multitude of worshipping faithful, of Ireland's Catholic traditions, her Catholic apostolate, and her Catholic glory. After the first gospel His Lordship the Bishop ascended the pulpit and preached the sermon of the Tue history of Ireland, he said, if day in some respects one of sadness and gloom, was also one of glorious triumphs. Ireland had never, indeed, reached promigence in mere material growth or commercial prosperity. Har glories were of another character. They were triumphs of faith and Christian self. sacrifice. The festival of this day ap pealed to two of the most powerful sen timents of the human heart-love of country and love of religion. With these two sentiments was the celebration the panegyrical orations.

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of St. Patrick's Day so closely identified as to be dear to the Irish race all over the world. About the close of the fourth century St. Patrick established

the Christian religion in Ireland. He was blessed with a very long life, and had before its close the happiness of eeing the whole land enrolled under the banner of Christ. Not only was his Christian apostleship blessed beyond measure, but he also purified and Christianized the laws that governed the country, so that he impressed upon the whole land and its institutions the seal of Christian faith and practice. The Bishop then spoke of Ireland's services to the cause of religion and learning during the dark and troublous night of

barbarian invasions. Irish apostles and Irish scholars saved learning and propagated the faith amongst these godless people. He then went on to speak of Ireland's struggles against the Danish invasion, a struggle terminating with the glorious Irish victory of Clontarf. His Lordship then gave a brief narrative of the Anglo-Norman invasion of Ireland in 1172. Its success he attributed to dissensions amongst the Irish, resulting from their tribal system of Government. The English conquest of Ireland was not, however, completed till sometime after the Reformation, when hostility of creed was added to that of race, and Ireland plunged into the abyss of an almost cease less civil conflict for fally 200 years. The British Government of the day was reap-MM. aven Dolors of the B V.M. St. Ben Jos. haven Conf ff of Im. Conp. St. Anicetus, P. and injustice of that period. With much force the iniquities of the penal laws, and to ria. St. Jimon, Dea, M. eria. St. Jimon, Dea, M. eria. St. Jimos, Conf. t. Anselm, B., C. and D. Spy Wednesday, O'Connell, as liberator of his Catholic fellow-countrymen, he paid a most grace-fellow-countrymen, he present full tribute. Alluding to the present ful tribute. Alluding to the present struggle for rights, His Lordship declared that till every vestige of injustice and every remnant of tyranny were removed

> be satisfied. His Lordship then closed with an exhortation to his many hearers to prove themselves worthy of their great saint and the traditions of their noble ancestry. Notwithstanding that the Bishop was suffering from a severe cold his

the Irish nation could not and would not

discourse was most eloquent and imprespresent.

THE CANADIAN PACIFIC RAIL WAY.

The advantages accruing to Canada from the completion of this great national highway are now clear to our American neighbors. They see that by this road Canada has in her hands the keys of the Pacific trade, and in consequence com mercial advantages that must give this new nation a foremost place in the human family. In his lecture before the Catholic Young Men's Sodality of St. Augustine's Church, Kalamaz o, Mich., Thursday, February 18th, 1886, the Rev. Father Zaham, C.S.C., Professor of Physi cal Science in Notre Dame University, said :

clusion of Mr. Blake's speech : "According to the treaty, the southern boundary of Alaska is in latitude 54 degrees 40 minutes, which should have been the northern boundary of our Pacific coast line, instead of 49 degrees as it now is. Had it not been for the stupid treaty made in 1846 by President Polk and his secretary, James Buchanan, who allowed Great Britain to take the intervening 5 degrees 40 minutes, we should now have an uninterrupted coast-line from the Arctic ocean to the southern boundary of California. As it is, Great Britain controls some of the best ports on the Pacific coast, and threatens, now that the Canadian Pacific railroad is completed, to monopolize a great portion of the through trad e great portion of the through between China, Japan and Europe. She has, without question, the shortest and most direct line, and will be able to make the transit between points in Asia and Europe in several days' less time than any of her competitors. We are now beginnia to see that the patriots of '46, who insisted bearing on his head the golden mitre, the helmet of salvation, and in his hand the past ral staff of the goodshepherd—which for the occasion had been neatly adorned with the immortal green of old Ireland's shunrocks, his surpliced assistants wearing the same suggestive and lovely c dor of their ancestral land, the celebrant vote. only by permission of British authority. Seward felt these drawbacks particularly at the time of the Alaska purchase, and realized them fully on the ccasion of his visit to this country, some we are forced to make the best of a bad

AMERICA'S REPRESENTATIVES ABROAD. We beg to return hearty thanks to the

We have already made mention of Presi-Rev. Frank A. O'Brien, rector, of Kalamazoo, Mich., for copy in pamphlet form dent Cieveland's unhappy choice of Amer-ica's representatives abrowd. The only really good selection that he made, that of

ALASKA: THE COUNTRY AND ITS INHABITANCS. A lecture by the Rev. J. A. Zahm, C. S. C. Professor of Paysi-cal Science in Notro Dame University, Delivered before the Catholic Young Men's Sodality of St. Angustine's (Church, Kalamazoo, Mich." Mr. A. M. Keily, he suffered to be set aside with a submissiveness as childlike and bland as might have been expected from the King of the Sandwich Islands. A The Sodality of St. Augustine's Church story was some weeks ago cabled from is indeed a highly privileged body, as

Rome that Judge J. B. Stallo, the new may be judged from their present win-United States Minister to Italy, abruptly left a dinner given by Dr. Delamater, an I.-Thursday evening, Feb. 11 --Very Rev. T. E. Waish, C. B. C., President Notre Dame Uaiversity, Subject-" Voltaire." II.-Thursday evening, Feb. 13.-Rev J. A. Zahm, C. B. C., Vice Rector Notre Dame Uaiversity. Subject-" Alaska." American dentist living in Rome, on dis covering that the chamberlain of the Pope's household was among the guests. Judge Stallo is reported to have said that III.-Thursday evening, March 4 -Ray, E. P. Walters, of Lafayette, Indiana. Subject-Nicholas Copernicus, or the Caunolic Durch and Science." he had orders to have no relations of any ort with the Vatican. The story is much IV. - Tuesday evening. March 21 - Rev. John F. Lang, Chancellor of the Diocesse of Fort Wayne. Subject-"Evolution." commented on in Rome. While Judge Stallo was in London on his way to the eter-Father O'Brien has evidently the secret nal city he made many friends, and they are of keeping the young men of his parish

now recalling certain anti Catholic remarks that he made in conversation there and together. Lectures such as these, on live topics, leave lasting impressions, and in the anti-Papal speeches which he is reported these evil days are, to our mind, a necesto have made in Cincinnati just after he sity as a preventative against error, and a was appointed American Minister to the corrective against hesitation or wavering amongst the faithful. We compliment Ita'ian court. Judge Stallo is evidently the kind of Father O'Brien upon his good work at

a man that will be as acceptable to the infidel reactionists of Italy as Minister McLane is to the French radicals, and Jabez L. Curry to the B ble society peddlers in Spain. America is disgracefully misrepresented by such men.

In the course of the Riel debate in the But where are the Irish Catholics of the House of Commons Mr. Curran, M. P. American Republic, one of whom, at least, for Montreal Centre, and Mr. Blake, accuses his Canadian fellow-countrymen leader of the Opposition, both addressed of lack of public spirit ? Where are the the House. Mr. Curran's speech was a protests against such infamous appoint. rather ill connected amplification of his ments? Where their influence to prevent letter to the RECORD on this same subject. them, or secure their cancellation ? We Mr. Blake, in a discussion lasting more greatly fear that the spirit of partisanship, than five hours, fally argued the whole that on a smaller scale works such evils question and condemned the execution of in Canada, is too busy amongst American the man whom Archbishop Tache believed Catholics to permit an independent course to be a megalomaniac. Unlike Mr. Curof action towards any party that offends ran, we believe the Archbishop as imagainst right. plicitly out of or in a witness box. The

RIEL'S SECRETARY.

"He would say that he had been asked William H. Jackson, who was Riel's secto condemn the Government on that question ; but was he to sacrifice and disretary before and during the rebellion, was acquitted on the ground of his being grace the Minister of Public Works for the insane. He was then, for the sake of sake of Riel? Was he to sacrifice and disgrace the Minister of Militia, whom he appearances, consigned to a lunatic asylum respected for the noble manner in which he had stood by his countrymen, for the sake of Riel? Was he to sacrifice the and after a time permitted to escape. He is now lecturing in various places through-Secretary of State, the idol of the French Canad an race, for the sake of Riel ? Was out the American North-West. In Chicago, on the 16 h, he is reported to have he to declare that the Premier had im brued his hands in the blood of an inno appeared on a public platform to discuss North West independence. He is said Was he to have first "discussed the question to sacrifice the Minister of Inland Rev whether the country originally belonged enue, who had stood up so manfully in the interests of the suffering Irish, for the sake of Riel. He felt he could not do to England or to France after its settle ment. He then spoke of the treaty of these things, and that he would be un-worthy of standing up as a representative of the people if he did these things." Versailles, and said the northern boundary of the United States, according to that contract, was to be the great lakes. Now, An American rural critic once con

the great lakes do not stop at Lake Superdemned the works of a national poet a ior, but also include the great lakes in "hexametrical flap-doodle." What will British America, and hence the Riel re-Canadians, who love sincerity and truth, bellion did not occur in British territory, say to the above ? How different the con-

"I have been threatened by honorable of the Hudson's Bay Company from its gentlemen opposite with political annihila tion if I voted against them on this quesexplained, and the speaker denounced it as a gigantic and wicked monopoly. He then spoke of the rebellion of 1869 and the causes which led to it. The half-breeds were till that time living generally by themselves. Each man had a tract of land perhaps half a mile wide and two miles long. Now, when civilization moved West, Government surveyors cut up their farms and rebellion was their only resource. In the last revolt their grievances were far greater than in the former, and had they submitted to it longer they would not have been men."

land owes nothing. For gilded vulgarity, Either Father Dowd is not the priest, the

there will, we trust, be soon as little respect among the masses on the other as there is now on this side of the Atlantic. GEN. BURKE'S SPEECH.

The Free Press, in its issue of Saturday

last, gave some prominence to a reported speech of General Thomas F. Burke, delivered in Montreal on St. Patrick's day. The despatch published by the Free Press is dated, Montreal, March 19, and begins by the statement that "at the entertainment given there Wednesday evening by the Young Irishmen's Literary and Benevolent Society, in celebration of St. Patrick's Day, the principal orator on the occasion was General Thomas Francis Barke, who came specially by invitation from New York. In closing a long speech on Ireland, which was mainly character ized by abuse of England for her alleged tyranny over his country, the orator is publicly reported as having given utterance to the following tirade :"

The "tirade" referred to by the superloyal correspondent we divide into two parts. The first reads thus :

"He said he had stood as near the brink of eternity as any man, but he lived long enough to see the great victory which was coming. Ireland was not a child of enough to see the great victory which was coming. Ireland was not a child of Englani. She might be her stepchild, and a very cruel stepmother Englani has been. The only title she has to Ireland is that of a robber. She has scattered our flesh, blood and bones throughout the world. She has robbed our families of their fathers, thrown weakly women and suckling habes on the highway, not having sufficient to eat, that another who never sets his foot on the soil may have one hundred thousand pounds to spend in hundred thousand pounds to spend in debuckery and the gambling hells of Baden-Baden."

The language here used is rather strong, but historically correct. Many Englishmen are to be found who admit the truth of General Burke's contention in this regard. If England had acted fairly to Ireland, no Irish question would to day harrass and annoy Mr. Gladstone's administration. Gen. Barke may, we repeat, have been too outspoken for Canadian lovalists, but let any man present at his lecture come out over his own name and controvert his statements. We shall gladly give space to any such person to demolish the General. The second part of the speech, as manufacturel by the Free Press correspondent, is thus constructed :

"Now I come from Tipperary, and sometimes men die suddenly there-(laughter)-and in nearly every instance where a man dies-(laughter)-suddenly he is a landlord. We are told that is murder. Where is the murder? Why surely a man with any claim to the feel-ings of humanity should protect and foster the lives of those who brought him into the world, and of his own fl sh and blood. The speaker went on to say that supposing a great landowner, such as he had been speaking of, wished to extend his estate and tried to wring from the people that which they could not give, was it unreasonable to suppose that an Irish peasant might not for a moment lose his temper and act according to the dicbut in the United States. The action of the Hudson's Bay Company from its annihila-beginning to the present day was it? Would I do it? I would call that (Great applause.) I have no desire to be considered blood thirsty. I do not seek to have the blood of any man on my hands, but there are times when even thi nature of ours cannot be controlled.' (Loud applicate.)

apostle of good, that he has been represen-ted, or the Irish of Montreal are not titled insolence, and aristocratic villainy, friends of murder, outrage and lawlessnes. For our part we know that Father Dowd reflects the highest credit on the Irish priesthood, as does his flock on the Irish people at large.

## MASSES FOR DECEASED PRIESTS

MARCH 27, 1886.

For the interest and benefit of our elerical readers in this diocese and elsewhere, we reproduce an important article from the Irish Ecclesiastical Record for March, 1886. It is under the general heading of "Theological Questions," and deals with diocesan regulations regarding masses for deceased priests. The question dealt with is one of the utmost importance, and its solution of great interest and moment to the clergy : "In a recent number of the RECORD it

"In a recent number of the RECORD It is laid down as certain, that in a case where the Bishop told his priests at a Conference, explaining as it appeared, an existing regulation, that they were bound to celebrate three Masses for every deceased fellow priest, there is a grave obligation of applying three Masses for every deceased priest of the diocese or deanery, as the case may be. These Masses are declared to be thus

These Masses are declared to be thus obligatory, under the authority of dio-cesan legislation. "Now many theologians hold that a Bishop, though he can command the celebration, cannot command the appli-cation of Mass. Lacroix holds that he can command the particular application of Mass, but only in urgent public neces-sity—Potesque etiam Episcopus Sacer-dotibus saecularibus imponere applica-tionem Missarum, si sit causa, et necessi-tas publica urgens, Fasy 0, 180'--Lib tas publica urgens, *Fasq* q. 180'-Lib vi, Pars. ii. 214. Lehmkuhl, who is of vi, Pars. ii. 214. Lehmkuhl, who is of opinion that Bishops have this power, states that it ought to be very rarely used, since, as he says, the Sovereign Pontiff, although he can, is not accus-tomed to command such application of Masses,—Vol. ii. p. 153. ("There is no recent multiple security.

Masses.—Vol. ii. p. 153. "There is no urgent public necessity in the present case: and adhering to the principle that mortal sins are not to be multiplied or presumed practer necessita-tem, I should be slow to admit here an obligation sub gravi In the Society of Jesus there are constitutions directing such masses for deceased members, and of their obligation Lucroix thus writes : 'Miesae pro defunctis ejusdem Ordinis (societatis Jesu) sive inducantur per generales constitutiones Ordinis, sive ex Superiorum praescripto, non obligant sub mortali, quia 1sta tantum habent rationem simplicis mandati, nisi accedat praeceptum obedientiae. Lib. vi, n 169, Of course this does not go to show that Religious Superiors could not impose such an obligation under sin; but if it has been deemed wise not to bind the mem bers of the Society under the obligation of sin in this matter. I do not think we In laws or regulations. Neither am I inclined to admit that such an obligation is imposed on a priest, because he does not disclaim before the assembledConference. In many such cases 'silence is golden.' Piety, traternal charity, mutual fidelity

will in almost every case, ensure the ful-filment of this opus magni amoris "-E. We share in our respected correspond-ent's aversion from multiplying mortal sin, or, indeed, the occasion of any sin, without necessity. It was under this feeling that we argued against the opin-ion of a previous correspondent who advocated the existence of a grave obli-ration in institution. The difficult of gation in justice. The difficulty of interfering in the application of Masses as inferential from the Church's own forbearance was the chief point in our forbearance was the chief point in our reasoning. It seemed to justify us in confining the obligation, but not in set-ting it aside. Indeed we were, and are surer of the obligation than of its restric-tion. All of course admit that a Bishop tion. All of course admit that a Bishop cannot indiscriminately order priests to apply their Masses for purposes named by him; but, on the other hand, such theologians as discuss the point with practical unaminity, hold that he may command the application of the Holy Sacrifice under certain special circum-stances. Now if a prelate undertakes to make a law on the subject in connection make a law on the subject in connection with Masses for deceased priests, we cer-tainly should not feel at liberty to over-look this duty on the ground that he has exceeded his powers as legislator and administrator. The example of the Jesuits will not shake the certainty of this obligation. How many things are wisely left free in the great Society which might be imposed under penalty ? What it may be wise to exempt from obligation in case of those who cannot receive in case of those who cannot receive honoraria, it may also be true wisdom to impose under strict precept on those who are at liberty to receive such stipends for private use. Besides, our cor-respondent knows very well, and indeed states, that Religious Superiors can demand the application of Masses from

## MARCH 27, 18:6.

matter, than to many poor creation among our parishioners who die w among our parisbioners who die w anyone to say Mass for them. priest who can always have hon priest who can always have hom will generally consider that a mu once or oftener, is sufficient dischi-his obligations to the latter, and sho justified in acting likewise by deceased fellow priests if dioces did not interpose its weight. Wi does interfere by compelling h thrice forego a honorarium and cel Mass for another purpose, we think that his obligation is an Mass for another purpose, we think that his obligation is an

think that his congation is an short of grave. The "Diocesan Statutes" just a are those of Cloyne and Ross, pul in 1847. It may be well to subjoi they state on this subject :-"Sancta et salubris est cogis defunctis exorare ut a peccatis tur. Cum ergo compine conven

tur. Cum ergo omnino conven qui in eadem vinea laborant nvicem fraterna caritate prosequ invicem indicate a cartate prosp, cipinus ut, mortuo episcopo, Missae a singulis Presbyteris p animae requie celebrentur. Pro d Vicario Generali, quinque Mis mortuo alio quocumque hujusce l Sacerdote, tres Missae celebrentu ne tam sacrum et magni momenti negligatur, mandamus in Domino Missae celebrentur, quam primu mode fieri poterit, post mortem u

mode heri poterit, post mortem u jusque ex clericis praedictis." The "Dublin Diocesan Synod not demand so much, but uses la of still greater force-"Strictissi

WHITE SLAVERY.

The curse of Irish landlord reached America in more ways th Some weeks ago the Chicago published a very remarkable ar lien landlordism in America, that an Irishman named Wm. Scu residing in London, is proprietor of 75,000 and 90,000 acres of the best lands in Illinois. The writer of t icle, after visiting the Scully estate that the lands were tilled by a class of tenants, from whom were enormous rentals. In fact, all entire proceeds from the sale of th went to support the alien landl Chicago despatch dated the 19 adds that an investigation being in and a tour of Kansas and Nebrash "the information was reached title to more than 100,000 acres est prairie lands in those Sta vested in the name of William All these vast tracts have been a his landed estates within the years. Although a small portion cultivation, the same system of fa ing that exists in Illinois is rapi introduced in these States. Bet and 70 families have bound then Scully. So long as they remain land they cannot throw off the holds them in slavery. Before a lease they must agree to waive of exemption, and until their re everything they possess, includi ing crops, belongs to Scully. they are the poorest farmers in pect in the country, and very fe can obtain credit from mercha lease that binds them to Scully ally a chattel mortgage, and

until Scully gets his rent." This is a state of things that and will, attention from our American Scully must be obliterated. hard-hearted wretch, living on of toiling and oppressed freem Let there be, we say, an exampl him. There is no room here o continent for the rapacity and the Irish landlord. It were a and an ever crying shame to j Scully iniquity to continue. making all due allowance for improvements, anything is him, let him be paid, and efface soil of the great West, as a vile the Russian thistle.

claims against the tenants are

It will, we venture to think, be found before many years that a large portion of American traffi; will find its way east through the Canadian Pacific Railway. Already the ranchers of Montana have begun to appreciate its advantages, and their example is certain to be followed by A'askan and other American North-Wes traders. This road ensures to Canada unity, permanence and prosperity.

FATHER CALLAGHAN'S SERMON.

We have great pleasure in calling our reader's attention to the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan's sermon in another portion of this issue. For originality of thought felicity and power of expression this discourse deserves a high place in that peculiar and difficult class of production, snpport.

stated in particular

Company and the loss

tion. I agree with them that the vote I am about to give is an inexpedient one, and if politics were the game I would be making a false move, and I would be glad to have reached the conclusion indicated by honorable gentlemen opposite, but it can be said of hone of us, least of all of the humble individual who now addresse you, that his continued occupation of public confidence as leader of a party, or even a confidence as feater of a party, or even a seat in Parliament, is highly important to public interest, while it must be said of all of us, that what is needed is not that we should retain, but that we should deserve public confidence; not that we deserve public contactions, not the we do keep should keep, but that while we do keep them we should honestly use our seats in Parliament. We may be wrong, we must We should be prepared to enbut resolved to keep unstained our public careers. I am unable honestly to differ from the view that it is deeply to be re-gretted that this execution shou'd have been allowed to take place, and therefore in favor of that view I must record my Mr. Curran would not sacrifice the

Premier, nor the Minister of Public Works. nor the Minister of Ialand Revenue for Riel, but what, we beg to ask him, does he think of his friend the Minister of Customs, who threatened himself to raise a mob to execute the unfortunate Aylwards, whose fate the member for Montreal now deplores, in case the law did not cruelly and inhumanly hurry them into eternity ? What does he say of the appointment of that very "Grit M. P P." who refased to sign the petition for their reprieve to the before, would certainly have been over Chief Justiceship of Manitoba, by Sir A. 200 if any whip had been sent out. Mr. Campbell?

despatches the following : The recent visit of Sir John Macdonald and Sir George Stephen, the President of the Canadian Pacific Railway, is already bearing good fruit. The London Chamber of Commerce, a body of immense influence, has petitioned the Government, in very strong terms, to support the Canadian Pacifi: Railway steamship line. The petition says that the new route proposed to be opened up to Australia, China and the east generally, is of great value to the Imperial commercial interests of this

This is certainly not the language of an nsane man. Meantime, while Jackson is ecturing. Riel is mouldering in his grave. Not that we grudge Jackson his liberty, but regret the sacrifice of his chieftain's life to please a vile faction.

THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

The British Lords have had a rule awakening from their dream of unassailable security. The large vote given in favor of Mr. Labouchere's motion declaring the inexpediency of maintaining an hereditary chamber, is ominous for the blue-blooded despots that have so often and so long stood in the way of national advancement. Speaking of this division. Mr. Justin McCarthy says that the minority vote of 166, twice as large as ever

Labouchere's speech the member for Longford characterizes as witty and effec-WE are pleased to read among late cable tive. "The humorous side can be judged from the following sentences : I should no more think of refusing a thistle to a hungry needy donkey than of refusing a baronetcy to any body who wanted it. Will Sir Henry Allsopp's great-grandson ever allude, I wonder, to the paternal being? We have heard a great deal about a certain land league from honorable members of the other house. When country, and should receive Government that the Irish party voted in a body with

We have no hesitation whatever in pronouncing this so called report of Gen. Burke's utterances a wilful distortion of the speaker's meaning, made for the very worst purposes. Gen. Burke, like most Irishmen, holds landlordism in abhorrence, but that he advocates anything savoring of cowardly marder or assassina tion we do not believe. He may indeed see much that is extenuating in some of the worst of the Irish agrarian crimes. but he is, brave soldier as he has proved imself, no advocate of or apologist for murder.

The last paragraph of the Montreal despatch to the Free Press gives away the whole case

"Mr. H. J. Cloran, editor of the Post, and joint secretary of the National party, on rising said he considered himself highly favored in having the honor to move a vote of thanks to the General, whose ad dress he endorsed in every particular. The vote was carried with the greatest enthusiasm. Mc. Cloran is a gentleman in every

respect as respectable, as law abiding and orderly as the editors of the London Free Press or Toronto Mail both of which published the despatch alluded to for the purpose of doing him injury and casting dium on the Irish Catholics of Montreal, odium on the Irish Catholics of Montreal, a body as thoroughly devoted to Canadian interests, and as unselfishly Christian as age the benefit of as many masses as he any in the Dominion. We are here reminded that the Free Press and Mail lately indulged in loud-sounding eulogies of Father Dowd. Father Dowd deserves all that can be said in his praise. But do not these journals, who so readily used his venerable name to cover political delinquency, show little regard for his feelings and his honest record, when they deliber-ately accuse his faithful Irish Catholics of able members of the other house. When was there ever such a pernicious land league, I should like to ask, as that which is gathering together to legislate upon us in the other House." We are glad to note that the Irish party votel in a body with the minority. To the British Lords Ire-

demand the application of Masses from their subjects, according to the rules of each particular Order. It is right to add the reason why we hold that a secular prelate can legislate on the matter in question. Our corres-pondent quotes Lacroix with approval. Well, the hypothesis under discussion has the advantage of contemplating an arrangement which is entirely for the age the beheat of as many masses as he is bound to apply for others. This is not so in the one case which Lacroix casually mentions. Nor is there any absence of grave spiritual necessity for a diocesan law requiring Masses for deceased prisets. What else has placed a regula-tion of this kind among the atottice of hav requiring interest a regula-priests. What else has placed a regula-tion of this kind among the statutes of so many dioceses, but the public sense of its being absolutely required to make certain, and secure the priesthood in the conviction, that whether one die poor or rich, young or alvanced in years, friendTHE NEW IRISH VIC

Lord Aberdeen, the ne Viceroy in Ireland, seems to h made a good impression upon people. We do not, however, when his appointment to th was first made known Justin M. P., cabled to this side of th opinion of the noble Lord :

opinion of the noise Lord : "Lord Aberdeen," said he Viceroy of Ireland, is much in Scotch religious societies. strong antipathy to Catholi close private friend of Mr. who otten stays with him. stone is, perhaps, friendly to lie views. It is curious that lic views. It is curious that should be anti-Catholic ar Protestant, side by side with (John Morley) anti Catholic thinker.'

Whereupon the Irish World

"We see nothing curious i contrary, we should think it ous thing indeed if any ot anti-Catholic were appointe Chief Secretary for Ireland law no Catholic can hold Lord Lieutenant of Ireland has never been a Catholic tary. Both offices are alw English or Scotch Protesta as a matter of course, hear religion of the Irish people Lord Aberdeen will mee

respect and support so lon within his duties. But sho seek to obtrude his anti-Cal upon Catholic Ireland, the religious susceptibilitie 56.

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matter, than to many poor creatures among our parisbioners who die without anyone to say Mass for them. Yet a priest who can always have honoraria, will generally consider that a memento, once or oftener, is sufficient discharge of his obligations to the latter, and should be once or ottener, is sumittent uncharge of his obligations to the latter, and should be justified in acting likewise by many deceased fellow priests if diocesan law did not interpose its weight. Where it does interfere by compelling him to thrice forego a *honorarium* and celebrate Mass for another purpose, we cannot think that his obligation is anything chart of create

The "Diocesan Statutes" just at hand 

defunctis exorare ut a peccatis solvan-tur. Cum ergo omnino conveniat eos qui in eadem vinea laborant seipsos qui in eadem vinea laborant seipsos invicem fraterna caritate prosequi, prae-cipinus ut, mortuo episcopo, decem Missae a singulis Presbyteris pro ejus animae requie celebrentur. Pro defuncto Vicario Generali, quinque Missae, et mortuo alio quocumque hujusce Diocesis Sacerdote, tres Missae celebrentur. Et Sacerdote, tres Missae celebrentur. Li ne tam sacrum et magni momenti munus negligatur, mandamus in Domino, ut hae Missae celebrentur, quam primum com-mode fieri poterit, post mortem uniuscu-jusque ex clericis praedictis." The "Dublin Diozesan Synod" does

not demand so much, but uses language of still greater force-"Strictissime jube

# WHITE SLAVERY.

The curse of Irish landlordism has reached America in more ways than one. Some weeks ago the Chicago Tribune published a very remarkable article on alien landlordism in America, showing that an Irishman named Wm. Scully, now residing in London, is proprietor of between 75,000 and 90,000 acres of the best farming lands in Illinois. The writer of this art icle, after visiting the Scully estate, showed that the lands were tilled by a wretched class of tenants, from whom were exacted enormous rentals. In fact, almost the entire proceeds from the sale of their crops went to support the alien landlord. A Chicago despatch dated the 19th inst. adds that an investigation being instituted, and a tour of Kansas and Nebraska made, "the information was reached that the title to more than 100,000 acres of choicest prairie lands in those States were vested in the name of William Scully. All these vast tracts have been added to his landed estates within the last five years. Although a small portion is under cultivation, the same system of farm renting that exists in Illinois is rapidly being introduced in these States. Between 60 and 70 families have bound themselves to design and in full keeping with the sac-Scully. So long as they remain on his red edifice are procured. land they cannot throw off the yoke that holds them in slavery. Before obtaining a lease they must sgree to waive all rights of exemption, and until their rent is paid everything they possess, including growing crops, belongs to Scully. As a rule they are the poorest farmers in every respect in the country, and very few of them can obtain credit from merchants. The lease that binds them to Scully is virtually a chattel mortgage, and all other claims against the tenants are shut out

until Scully gets his rent." and will, we doubt not

tolerant, but most profoundly faithful Specially reported for the Catholic Record. people of Christendom, his usefulness ST. PATRICK'S DAY AT OTTAWA. people of Christendom, his usefulness will have that day gone forever.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CORRESPON DENCE.

We are this year simply deluged with St. Patrick's Day essays. We desire to remind our friends that while quite willing to devote all the space available to brief and succinct reports of local celebrations of the day, we are not prepared to devote our every column to productions that in nine cases out of ten are mere repetitions-at times more or less plagiaristic-of that which our readers have again and again read. There must be reason in all things. The RECORD is not a review, nor yet is it an advertising medium for the budding geniuses of the land, and we may further remark that we can never permit it to become a dumping ground for endless and profitless disquisitions on questions with which our readers, Irish, French, German and Scotch, are already quite familiar.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE Haron Signal speaks in high terms of Father Molphy's lecture in Goderich on St. Patrick's day, a very full report of which it gives its readers.

His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton arrived in town on Monday last on a brief visit to the Bishop of London. Dr. Carbery was during his stay in the city a guest at St. Peter's Palace.

Among the names mentioned in connection with the position made vacant by the death of the late Judge Macdougall, are those of Hon. L. R. Church, Q. C., and J. J. Curran, M. P., of the Montreal Bar, and Messrs. Foran and Fleming of Aylmer.

We beg forbearance on the part of our numerous St. Patrick's day correspondents throughout the Province. All reports of local celebrations will appear in due time. We have devoted to them all our available space this week, just according to the order in which they have reached us.

On Ash Wednesday new stations of the cross were canonically erected in St. Peter's Cathedral, this city, Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere officiating. These stations will be retained till others of special

THE Ottawa Free Press comes to us enlarged and improved. We are glad to notice such evidence of prosperity on the part of our contemporary, however largely we must differ from its view on many questions. The Free Press in its improved form relieves the Dominion Capital of the odious but too well founded charge of sending out the most unshapely and ill appearing sheets in the country.

just adopted the clause of the Primary Education Bill, which provides that all teachers for the elementary schools of France shall be selected from the laity. Ve are on the other hand assured that the Upper House of the Prussian Diet will pass the Ecclesiastical Bill, and that if it is thought necessary Prussia will increase the concessions made to the Vatican.

GRAND SERMON BY FATHER MARTIN CALLA GHAN.

GHAN. The following is a report of the sermon delivered by the Rev. Father Martin Callaghan, of St. Patrick's, Montreal, at St. Patrick's, Ottawa, on the 17th. "Blessed is the nation whose God is the Lord, the people whom He hath chosen for His inheritance."—Psalms

c 32, v 12, MY LORD, DEAR BRETHREN, -The words which I have just quoted bear unques-tionably the impress of eternal wisdom and challenge universal respect. In their sublime simplicity they convey their lesson, which is invested with a most paramount importance—a lesson which, if carefully studied and properly spplied, will not fail to remove the manifold evils which afflict humanity, and inaugurate for society an unparall-eled era of splendor. Nations, like individuals, yearn for happiness, and exert in its pursuit all the energy in their power. Many, unfortunately, know not in what it consists, mistaking, as they do, the name for the thing itself, as they do, the name for the thing itself, the appearance for the reality, and the shadow for the substance. Too often they have recourse to means in no way calculated to encompass, but rather to paralyze the object which they hold in concernition

contemplation. It is not merely in the acquisition of temporal advantages, not merely in the enjoyment of commercial prosperity, military grandeur or intellectual celeb-rity that true national happiness should be sought. It is not in sacrificing the goods of eternity for the transistory goods of time; in trampling under foot all claims of honor, of justice and of religion; in destroying all the relations which bind us to our creator, that it can be found. It is not in reconstructing the empire of Satan upon the trembling ruins of the Gospel; in establishing the tyranny of egotism or the despotic sway of the world, that we should seek or hope to find it. It is, my dear brethren, only in the knowledge, love and service of God; only in the practical recognition of His universal sovereignty and in constant loyalty and fidelity to His laws "Blessed," exclaims the inspired Psalmist, "the nation whose God is the Lord." Well indeed may Christian and Catholic Ireland style herself blessed in the true and full acceptation of the term. Justly may she rejoice, and proudly lift up her noble head, defiant of contradic in the normal set of all exaggeration may the genius and eloquence of all ages proclaim her blessed because her God has always been the Lord; because since the very day she was consecrated to the Most High by the hands of her illustrious saint and apostles; since she swore allegiance to the Most High, she has never abandoned, never betrayed the sacred cause which she then espoused. Several nations have separated from the Church that educated them in the sound principles of Christianity and civilization. They have undermined the altars which for centuries they revered and cherished. They have repudiated rights and privileges which formerly they seserted with a jealous honor and pride. What a glorious contrast in the Irish people! How deservedly may they not be styled the people whom God hath chosen for His inheritance. At all times the Catholic Church has occupied the Church that educated them in the all times the Catholic Church has occupied the foremost rank in all their thoughts, in all their affections and in all their de-liberations. The transcendant character

of the spouse of Jesus Christ and mother of all christians they have always vindi cated at the sacrifice of all to which the

hearts of the Irish people. He saw the banner of the cross unfurled to the breeze over the length and breadth of their land. Countless were the con-quests which he obtained for heaven. Wherever he bent his steps the cross of God brought about the most stupend-ous results. Who will describe the pro-found and lasting impressions which he produced as he dwelt upon the mystery of the blessed Trinity, as he spoke of the Son of God dying on the hill of Calvary, and of His all lovely and ever virginal Mother; as he convincingly discoursed on the divinity of the Church, the most disinterested benefactress of the human race and the unerring interpretress of truth, often must he have wondered at

truth, often must he have wondered at the cheerful readiness with which the natives of Ireland hastened to embrace his teachings. The chlefs, at variance in all else, are

united beneath the banners of the cross, and the proud meekly lay their super-stitions at the foot of the cross. Nor was there a single drop of blood shed on account of religion during the entire course of this Christian revolution, by which in the space of a few years all Ire-land was brought tranquilly under the

land was brought tranquilly under the dominion of the gospel. The spontaneity, my dear brethren, which our forefathers displayed in re-ceiving the faith from the hands of St. Patrick, is equalled only by the gener-osity which has been manifested in its preservation by all succeeding genera-tions. Is there anything, however dear it may be with which his children did tions. Is there anything, however dear it may be, with which his children did not part rather than renounce the legacy which he bequeathed to them? Is there any sacrifice possible which they had not realized rather than dism-herit the Christian grandeur with which he endowed them, rather than shurr he endowed them, rather than abjure

the religion of Jesus Christ? the religion of Jesus Christ? Incredible, something bordering on the incredible, appears to be their devoted-ness to the faith. Their minds have always bowed down to its teachings with the most unfeigned submission, their hearts have always cherished them with the sincerest affection : their line have the sincerest affection ; their lips have always proclaimed them with the most fearless intrepidity and their lives have always guarded them with the most un-swerving fidelity. Oh, my brethren what has it not cost the Irish people to retain the possession of the legacy of their beloved apostle ! Was it liberty, life or the very land—the Emerald Isle, which

they adore ? They passed through the most fearful ordeal, groaning under the yoke of tyranny, writhing under the merciless ordeal, lash of persecution ; yet, my brethren, still they cling as resolutely as ever to the creed of St. Patrick, and would not, even in the very sgonies of death, disengage from its embrace. When heresy had deprived them of all temporal goods and placed them in a most wretched condition, she flattered herself with the prospect of a most easy conquest. She was doomed to disap-pointment. Apostatize, she said, and I will bestow upon you all my gitts; you are poor, apostatize and I will enrich you; you are despised, apostatize and I will see that you are honored and ap-plauded; you are slaves, apostatize and I will restore to you your freedom. Away with s!l thy silver, away with all thy gold; we will never be driven to sell, as Judas did. Our Blessed Lord and Master. Away with all thy favors, never will they induce us to deny the truths of the Son of God as promulgated on earth by His divine teaching and sealed with His most precious blood. Keep us, if it suit thee, in poverty and slavery; we ask for nothing better. Rather than exchange our peace and security for thy restless anxiety, drive us into exile, if thou thou laims against the tenants are shut out intil Scully gets his rent." This is a state of things that calls for and will, we doubt not, receive, immediate brethren, vouches for the sincerity of they stand in need of advice is it not these dispositions as the most indisputable facts. And where has Protestantism gone further and done less than upon Irish soil? No where else has Catholicism in soil? No where else has Catholicism in the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the stand in need of advice is it not the standard in need of advice is it not the standard in need of advice is it not the standard in need of advice is it not the standard in need of advice is it not the standard in the standard in need of advice is it not only spiritual matters but often matters which affect the standard in the standard is it is not only spiritual matters but often matters which affect the standard in the modern times encountered a more formidable adversary; and nowhere else did this adversary sustain a more shameful defeat. It is true Protestantism has succeeded in destroying Ireland's schools, churches, monasteries and convents, but never has it been able to boast of having accomplished the ruin of her faith. Like a rock of invincible strength, it has rne unimpaired the rudest shocks of borne unimpaired the Fudest shocks of violence, and it still stands out in all the grandeur of its ancient solidity. The Catholic Irish, my dear brethren, have never shrunk from any sacrifice, and thus it is they have won for their country the palm of martyrdom. A divine impulsive z al has also crowned it divine impuisive 2 at has also crowned it with the glory of the apostles, and with such a glory as perhaps no other nation can aspire to. Scarcely did St. Patrick give to Ireland the inestimable blessings of Christianity, when she began to diffuse them throughout the various parts of Europe. But especially during the last two hundred and fifty years has the world been given to witness a most brilliant phase in her missionary career. Under phase in her missionary career. Under most peculiar circumstances has she been propagating the gospel and forwarding the interests of Carist's own religion. Guided by the hand of a divine Providence, thousands, nay, hundreds of thousands, have left the dear old land of the faith and crossed the sea, laden not indeed with temporal riches of which they were dispossessed, but laden with treasures of the highest supernatural excellence. God had entrusted him with a special mission, and in its realization they have proved worthy of His choice. Wherever England had His choice. Wherever England had extended her empire, they established or largely contributed to maintain the empire of christian truth. Warever the Anglo Saxon tongue has been intro. duced or still remains, there do the Catholic Irish unfurl to the winds Catholic the standard of the true faith, a standard which they never rent or sullied; a standard under whose shadow have served innumerable generations of saints, virgins and confessors. In every corner of the Dominion of Canada, in Australia and all the colonies subject to the British rule in all the states that constitute the glori ous Republic of western America, there the Irish are to be found, and with the Irish, the doctrines of the Catholic Before he closed his mortal career he beheld Christmaity reigning with undis puted authority over the minds and do they profess them, and triumphantly do they know how to vindicate them.

Ever do they reconcile their minds to the indisputable principle upon which rests Catholicism. They could not re-train from preterring God's authority to all human. They have pledged them-selves once and for ever, in the person of St. Patrick, to the Spouse of Jesus Christ, Hence it is they have found it a matter of absolute impossibility to live in any form which Protestantism may assume, to sympathize with the unblushwho, to honor him publicly, erected temples which oftentimes bespeak an opulence which they do not possess. Justly to them may we apply the words of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto: "They built fine churches before they built fine houses. The word was with them, God's house first." The love of Ireland, my dear brethren, for the priesthood is not less conspicuous

Justly to them may we apply the words of His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto: "They built fine churches before they built fine houses. The word was with them, God's house first." The love of Ireland, my dear brethren, for the priesthood, is not less conspicuous than her love for the Christian faith. What an exalted and what an accurate idea does she not entertain of the saccurate is phis supernatural character, as St. Paul recommends in his first epistle to the Corinthians, she considers him the minister of Jesus Carist, and her love and perpetuate the work in which our and perpetuate the work in which our blessed Lord was engaged during His mortal career. When he mounts the pulpit, it is to speak as the ambassador of the master, there to make known what God wants you to believe and wants you to do. When at the baptismal font he pours the regeneratand wants you to do. When at the baptismal font he pours the regenerat ing waters of supernatural life ; when in the contessional he absolves the repent-ant sinner ; when at the altar he offers up the divine sacrifice of calvary ; when to the dying he administers the sacrament of Extreme Unction, it is in the name and with the authority of Jesus Christ that he acts. No wonder then that the Irish people should surround him with all the reverence which characterizes them; no wonder that they should salute him when they meet him; kiss the hands which so often bless them, should salute him when they meet him; kiss the hands which so often bless them, gather with so much respect the words of life which fall from his sacred lips, receive with so much gratitude the grace of the sacraments which he dis-penses; welcome him into their homes with so much delight, avenge with words, sometimes with deeds, what-terer insults may be aimed at his person. They think all they can do is too little for the living representative on earth of Jesus Christ their Lord and Master. Remember how in the penal days they Jesus Christ their Lord and Master. Remember how in the penal days they harbored him and divided with him the last morsel of bread they had in their possession. The disciples and apostles flad when they saw their divine Master sentenced to death and on the way to the place of execution. \* Not so, my brethren, with the Irish Catholics in reference to his anointed vicars on earth. During those days of persecution they stoad by his anointed vicar more closely stood by his anointed vicar more closely

Ince love of the Irish for the priest is not only one of reverence, it is also one of confidence and of co operation. Who is, if I may so speak, the idol of their bearts. Is it not, as the Irish Celtic

in any form which Protestantian may to create and maintain institutions assume, to sympathize with the unblush-ing and the blasphemous assertions of free thought. Upon whatever soil they fixed their abode they have upheld, in the face of all risks and difficultier, the the face of all risks and difficultier, the creed of the apostle. Under whichever sky they lived, they showed themselves pre-eminently a missionary people, a people animated with the most ardent desire to have God known, loved and served as he ought to be, and a people who, to honor him publicly, erected temples which oftentimes bespeak an envelvees arbit they do a not no see a sho and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal sums for the erection of churches, and and to give liberal also consecrate to the service of religion a countless number of highly gifted and most promising children. We how come, my dear brethren, to

5

changed, the same yesterday and to day. Like the shamrock which grows upon their soil, it is as fresh and green in this the 19th century as it has ever been in the past. Like this immortal plant, it survives the wreck of ages. But, my dear brethren, if Ireland has never lost the true faith, if she has always preserved

the true faith, it she has always preserved it in all its integrity and in all its purity, it is owing principally to the papacy. "Under Providence," says a most dis-tinguished Irish prelate, "are we in-debted to the paternal guidance and protection of the Popes that at the present time the tree of faith is found will force present and the

pride may we not recall her spontaneity in accepting the faith trom Patrick, her stood by his anointed vicar more closely than ever, and would not on any consid-eration whatever allow English Protes-tant bigotry or prejudice to torment or destroy him. The love of the Irish for the priest is

pearts. Is it not, as the frish Celtic apostolic and divine f on, my oreatren, language represents it, the Soggarth proud should you be of your faith, but Aroon? Is it not to him they entrust the if you are really proud of it, you should secrets of their souls. And whenever they stand in need of advice is it not

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

attention from our American neighbors. Scully must be obliterated. He is a hard-hearted wretch, living on the sweat of toiling and oppressed freemen's bonds. Let there be, we say, an example made of him. There is no room here on this free continent for the rapacity and rescality of the Irish landlord. It were a living sin and an ever crying shame to permit the Scully iniquity to continue. If after making all due allowance for tenants' improvements, anything is coming to him, let him be paid, and effaced from the soil of the great West, as a viler pest than the Russian thistle.

#### THE NEW IRISH VICEROY.

Lord Aberdeen, the new British Viceroy in Ireland, seems to have already made a good impression upon the Irish people. We do not, however, forget that when his appointment to this position was first made known Justin McCarthy, M. P., cabled to this side of the water his opinion of the noble Lord :

"Lord Aberdeen," said he, "the new Viceroy of Ireland, is much interested in Scotch religious societies. He has a strong antipathy to Catholics He is a close private friend of Mr. Gladstone, who often stars with him Mr. Glad. close private friend of Mr. Glad-who otten stays with him. Mr. Glad-stone is, perhaps, friendly to anti Catho-Lt is curious that the Viceroy lic views. It is curious that the Viceroy should be anti-Catholic and a Scotch Protestant, side by side with a Secretary (John Morley) anti Catholic and a free thinker."

Whereupon the Irish World remarked : "We see nothing curious in it. On the out ray, we should think it a very curi-ous thing indeed if any other than an anti-Catholic were appointed Viceroy or Chief Secretary for Ireland. By British law no Catholic can hold the office of Lord Lieutenant of Ireland and there has never been a Catholic Chief Secretary. Both offices are always given to English or Scotch Protestants, who, as as a matter of course, heartily hate the religion of the Irish people."

Lord Aberdeen will meet with Irish respect and support so long as he keeps

WE deeply regret to announce the death of Mr. Joseph Starr, which occurred at San Antonio, Texas, some days ago. The deceased young gentleman, a son of the late Major Starr, of this city, was in his thirty-first year. He was highly esteemed by all who knew him. Ill health had long blighted the happy promises of his earlier years. The remains having

been brought from Texas by his brother-in-law, Mr. J. A. Millar, the funeral took place on Thursday morning, Rev. Father Tiernan celebrating the Requiem Mass. The pall bearers were Messrs. Ald. George C. Davis, B. C. McCann, S. Wright, J. H. Gordon, C. Ried, and William Skinner.

THE bitter feeling between France and Germany suffers no diminution. The atest reports from the German capital show that all the semi-official organs at Berlin continue to discuss the prospect of a war of retaliation by France against Germany. They attribute the probability of such action by France to Orleanist schemes. The Post declares that Germany will await the coming of the war proudly, resolute and ready. All hope is aband oned that a reconciliation between France and Germany can be effected by reasonable means. The Germans cannot be restrained for an hour when the war cloud bursts. The National Zeitung, while admitting the great progress made by the French army in recent years, says that Germany has nothing to fear while France is isolated from the other nations. Frenchmen, it declares, cannot pardon the Ger mans for their victories over them on the

battlefield and their successful competi tion against French merchants in foreign tion against French merchants in foreign markets. The introduction of the E-pion-markets. The introduction of the E-pion-age Bill in the French Chamber of Depu-ties has greatly embittered the feeling in Germany against France. France has nothing to gain but everything to lose by provoking Germany to war.

countenance been disfigured. The treas-ures of wisdom and mercy which she dis-penses they know how to prize most highly and to avail themselves of to the utmost advantage. What a source of joy and glory must it not be for the saint whom we publicly

it not be for the saint whom we publicly honor this day to look down from his throne in the heavers upon the Irish Celtic race scattered over all the bounds of our globe, and to find this race, which he ennobled by his prayers, by his preaching and by the sanctity of his life, o find this race still undegenerate\_stil retaining with undiminished, with intensified splendor the sublime dignity to which he elevated it. The triple leaved shamrock, worn on the breast this day, typifies her love for the faith, her love for the priesthood and her love for the

papacy. If, dear brethren, there be in the world anything which should captivate the human heart, anything which ought to claim its unreserved homage, it is most assuredly the Caristian faith. Who can e conscious of its merits and refuse t vield it the tribute of his love. It cannot be dimmed by the mists of the past or destroyed by the fatal breath of error. It dates from ages long since gone by and still blooms with all the freshness of a perennial spring. Christian faith is identical with the system of religion which our Divine Lord established on earth, whose various parts combine in the most marvellous harmony, and whose scope comprises our spiritual and eternal

weitare. Singularly grand are the features which mark Ireland's love for this faith. Its roontaneity, its generosity, furnish us with the most boundless admiration. What a success did not attend the apost tolate of St. Patrick among the Irish what a brilliant transformation did h not witness with his own eyes, and what an abundant harvest of souls did he not reap with his own hands! Little did he expect that the small grain of mustard seed which he planted in the Irish soil would produce so many fruits during his lifetime

Little could he hope that Paganism would cede its territory or surrender the empire which for hundreds of years it had wielded. Much reason had he to had where a share the soon had he to fear that the gospel would meet with the most deadly antagonism, that only after the most obstinate resistance and pro-tracted struggle, and through the virtue of martyrdom, would he be successful. Before he closed his mortal career he had all the state and the state of the state of the state had all the state of the state of the state of the state had all the state of the state of the state of the state had all the state of the state of the state of the state had all the state of the state of the state of the state had all the state of the state of the state of the state had all the state of the

tions of any kind visit them, who, my dear brethren, will console them, who, I ask, will encourage them? Ah, they know well and feel most intimately that if there be in this world, on this earth of ours, high principles, enlightened, pure, generous and energetic sympathy, they can hope to find it only in the heart of their Soggarth Arcon. Night and day he labors for their spiritual welfare, day he labors for their spintant wenter, and nothing can give him greater plea-sure or pride then to see the members of his flock prospering in a temporal point of view, and nothing could delight him more than to do all in his power to further even their temporal interests. Though they enter not the fields of poli Though they enter how the heats of point tics, still, my dear brethren, they do not stand by and fold their arms as idle and indiffarent spectators. Like Moses, they arouse the men, and with hands uplifted towards heaven, invoke heavenly bene. diction on whatever measures may prove advantageous to their fellow country. men

Ment a glorious spectacle, my dear brethret, does not the Irish world present at this hour ! What an admirable spirit prevails at this time! How all inspiring is not that beautiful harmony existing between the Irish laity and the Irish clergy !

The destinies of Ireland seem to have been entrusted by divine authority to a triumvirate composed of a person

to a triumvirate composed of a person whose qualities are the very marvel of our own times, and of two illustrious members of the episcopacy. His Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and the Arch-bishop of Dublin. Under the one, my dear brethren, remarkable for his true patriotic zeal as red as for his true patriotic zeal as

well as for his surpassing eloquence, and the other conspicuous for his profound theological learning and for his high social ascendency—under

this triumvirate, Ireland hopes to strike for God and for country, and in doing so she is obedient to the legitimate succes-sors of the apostles, loyal to the holy See of Peter as well as true to her united leadership. Ab, my brethren, have we not reason to hope that in a future, which is no longer distant or uncertain, all her hopes may be realized and her heart's desires may be accomplished and Irish Catholics, my dear brethren, have always thought it as the greatest of and Irish Catholics honors to co operate with the priest in whatever works of zeal he may undertake. Scanty, indeed, are their resources,

books or newspapers which make it a practice to attack the religion or the morality which you profess. Shun all places of false worship; and, my brethren, never have anything to do by word on deed with the enemies of the Catholic Church, no matter what they are. Again, it is necessary that you should practice every Catholic virtue, and that you should be not only Catholics and Christians in name, but in your very lives. Here it is the place for me to you the name of an illustrious call to Catholic Irishman. I mean Charles Carroll, of Baltimore-one of the fifty six who in Baltimore-1776 could pride themselves in voting 1776 could pride themselves in voting for a new State which was to be inaugur-ated; one of those who signed the declar-ation of American Independence. What does he say, and especially upon his death-bed ? Here are his words : "I have lived," said he to his friends, who came to pay him their last visit, "i have hved to my ninety sixth year ; I have enjoyed continued health ; I have been enriched with the goods which the world could bestow, with prosperity, with riches, public admiration, esteem and applause; but, mark my words, what I now look back to with the greatest satisfaction to myself is, that I have practiced the duties of my religion." God grant, my dear brethren, that all

you who hear me, may, with His grace, be able to say on your death-beds, '1 have practiced all the duties of my religion." Ob, my brethren, this character you should admire; but not only should you admire him, but you should imitate him

in your very lives. The Irish Catholics, I have said, have always manifested the deepest attach-ment for their pastors and priests. You, my dear brethren, on all occasions, no matter where you may be, always uphold the honor of the Catholic priest. Never let anything escape your lips, still less never do anything, that may be interpreted as derogatory to their character or as an insult to their person.

This day, my dear brethren, we have admired together the love of Ireland for the divine institution of the papacy. Justly may you rejoice at the generous response which upon all occasions it calls forth, as I am aware, from the members of the Irish Catholics of this Capital. You, my dear brethren, venerate the See of blessed Peter, and you will cling to the rock upon which Christ has built His indestructible church, to your last breath. Oh my brethren, we should love him, no matter how much he may be opposed; no matter by whom he may be insulte CONTINUED ON EIGETH PAGE,

"This Will of Mine,"

ine altar, oh, my Lord divine, y gift this day, for Jama sake : wels to adorn Thine shrine, world-famed sacrifice to make bring within by trembling has of mine-a thing that seems

Thou dear Lord, cans't understa erein, Thy searching eye can see of pamion, visions of delight, eve, or am, or fain would be ; w, fond hopes, and longing in-III

a in my grasp, till beauty it hath on thy footstool, where it vanleth. "May Thy will be

ther, ere my courage fail ; it so in Thine own will, that If in some desperate hour my cries prevail And Thou give back my gift, it may have

to purified, so fair have grown ot know or feel it as mine own, mining back my will, may find it

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin

Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M. P., has resigned his commission of lieutenant of the South Irish Division of Artillery

Militia. The first address presented to the new Lord Lieutenant, was one from the Dub-bin Chamber of Commerce. With un-blashing effrontery, the flunkeys of that body, who insist that as a corporation it has nothing to do with politics, inserted in the document certain passages inimical to Home Rule, and giving an artificial pleture of the progress of the port of Dublin, under the provincial system. If these arguments be carefully examined, thy will be found to prove the antipodes progressed a little, it has been at the ex-passe of the rest of the country. It is the great entrepot for British shoddy and forsign produce, while its export trade is mainly those ovine and bovine herds, which the people of the country should themelves consume, were they living under a just economical system. With the exception of whisky and porter, the literally said to be dead. Against this in-solent and impertinent address, a dignified protest was formally made by the four city M.P.'s, and the city High Sheriff, who are argive members of the Chamber. A dogument embodying the protest, and digited by the Lord Mayor and Mesore. Gray, Harrington, Murphy, and McDon-alo, M.P.'s, was sent to Colonel Turner, the Lord Lieutenant's secretary. The service sophists did not make very much by their first address presented to the new ald, M. P.'s, was sent to Colonel Turner, the Lord Lieutenant's secretary. The servile sophists did not make very much by their uncalled-for intrusion into politics. Nothing could be more pointed than the rebuff which they met at the hands of the Lord Lieutenant. He disposed of their fraudulent pretensions in one short sentence. It would not be appropriate, he said, that he should enter into the political topics introduced in the address but he would com-municate them to the Government. The ate them to the Government. The insolence of the Dublin clique, it should be stated, did not confine itself to the ital. They actually sent to Cork to get the Chamber of Commerce there to get the Chamber of Commerce there to endorse the anti-Home Rule resolutions, but the merchants of Cork politely de-clined to have anything to say in the matter.

#### King's County

The Rey. R. Hurley, P. P., Kulcolman, reathed his last on Feb. 22d. When the sad intelligence reached Birr uni-versal regret was freely expressed by the members of every class.

#### Westmeath.

The Bishop of Meath, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, announced on Sunday, Feb. 21, in his church, at Mullingar, that he will

Limerick. A public meeting, for which the people in the county Limerick had been some time preparing, was held on Sunday, Feb. 21, at Meanus and was in every respect successful as a great expression of popu-lar opinion. Its object was to protest against the system of rack-renting and eviction, as exemplified in the case of a couple of respectable tenants in the dis-trict. They had demanded a reasonable reduction from their landlord, but this was refused and their cattle were seized for the rent; but at the last moment the agent changed his mind and granted a for the rent; but at the last moment the agent changed his mind and granted a reduction of thirty per cent. The inter-est which was felt in the case all over the county was shown strikingly in the vast attendance at the meeting, and the distances which many of the contingents traversed in order to be present. They came from Limerick City, from Kilmal-lock, from Askeaton, from Brurce, and many other places equally or more dislock, from Askeaton, from Brurce, and many other places equally or more dis-tant. The great event of the meeting was the speech of the Rev. Eugene Sheeby, which was couched in that strain of indignant eloquence which the rack-renters of the South know so well and have such good reason to dread. Father R. Ambrose also delivered a capital ad dreas full of sound advise on the course dress, full of sound advice on the course tenants should take to resist the common enemy.

#### Clare.

The Rev. Petrick Shannon, P.P., died The Kev. Patrick Shannon, P.P., died on Feb. 17, at the parochial house, Coor-aclare, in the 62d year of his age. De-ceased had been in delicate health for the past eighteen months, and his death was not unexpected. His parishioners always found in him a sincere friend as well as a devoted minister of religion, and they now lament his loss with the filial affection his many virtues were calinta allectual in a many virtues were cal-culated to elicit. Upper Feale was the first pastoral charge to which the de-ceased cle:gyman had been appointed, and from thence he was translated to the more important parish of Kilmacduane.

Waterford.

The Very Rev. Pierce Power, P.P., V. G., Coadjutor Bishop elect of Waterford tled in is about to receive a well-merited testimonial from his many friends in that county. The Very Rev. gentleman, much to the joy of the people, has resolved to reside in his parish of Dungarvan during his Coadjutorship.

the grabbed farm he would not find a poung woman in Munster willing to become his partner for life. There ho is now, remorealisely boycotted by the fair itse Bog of Allen. He has the holding but not the wife; and he is likely to remain in single-blasedness until he re-perts of his offenes and endesvorts to make reparation for it by surrendering the grabbed farm. **Eury.** The Fob. 24, the police accompanied the Sheriff in the Firits district, and pro-coded to Kilcummin, for the purpose of earrying out some evictions on Lord Kan-mary's estate. It transpired that the evic-tions was to be on the farm of Mr. David D. Healy, P. L. G., and president of the local branch of the National Lague. The sproach to his house was blocked up with boulders and hidden so perfectively with farze brank, that the Sheriff actually nearly subten without perceiving the desoption. It took a grest deal of habor to remove the obstruction in the gray found to be locked, and when it had bear the state of the lumber was removed He lat of the lumber, was removed He lat of the lumber w of it all. The Sub Sheriff came out, but he had not received any injury. This ended the proceedings for the day. The entire party then started for Carrick-more, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rogers, and his assistants being guarded by the police, the band and crowd following them with cries of "No rent," "Parnell for ever."

1. Calmerer of the

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

When the railway station was reached, Msjor Alexander, Mr. Smith, Mr. Rogers, and the police officer, were hooted. At one period of the day, matters looked so bad that Mr. French was reluctantly compelled to read the Riot Act. As on the previous night, the police had to leave for the adjoining town

#### Roscemmon.

On February 18th, Mr. George James, Sub-sheriff, accompanied by two bailiffs, and a large body of the Royal Irish Con-stabulary, proceeded to the residence of Martin Carlos, of Clare, about three miles Martin Carlos, of Clare, about three miles from Strokestown. Having arrived at the house of Carlos, the work of evicting him and his family was immediately pro-ceeded with. The household effects was hurled out on the road side, the doors securely fastened, and Carlos, his wife and fire young children left on the roadside, houseless, friendless, and des-pairing. In the evening some kind-hearted neighbor gave them shelter for the night. The next day, at the usual weekly meeting of the Strokestown Board of Guardians, Carlos was an appli-cant for relief, which he received for one month. Carlos was the man whom Michael' Cryan supplanted in the farm at Clare. Cryan relinquished his claim to the farm on account of being boy-cotted, and he finally put Carlos into possession of the house and land. The landley is MF F E Hour of Dare possession of the house and land. The landlord is Mr. E. E. Knox, of Bray. Great sympathy is telt for Carlos and his afflicted family.

#### Fallen from the Faith.

Of all the sad sights I have witness ed in the holy ministry in Dakota, one of the saddest is the meeting out here of Catholics, fallen away from faith, attribu-

What is Catarra !

#### Kapid Work.

"For two years I was troubled with dyspepsis—could neither labor nor find relief. Less than one bottle of B.B.B. relieved me—3 bottles cured me." So says John A. Rappell, of Farmerville. Burdock Blood Bitters cures dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all im-nurities of the system. purities of the system

purities of the system. Mr. George Tolen, Druggist, Graven-hurst, Ont., writes: "My customers who have used Northrop & Lyman's Vege-table Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure say that it has done them more goodthan any-thing they have ever used." It has indeed a wonderful influence in purifying the blood and curing diseases of the Diges-tive Organ, the Liver, Kidneys, and all disorders of the system. Sold by Hark-ness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. An Obstinate Case.

An Obstinate Case.

"In the spring of '83 I was nearly dead, as everybody around my neighborhood knows. My trouble was caused by obstinate constipation. One bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters cured me entirely." This statement is made by Walter Stinson of Gorrie, Ont.

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Flowers for March 10c. each \$6.00 per 100. 

rown of St. Joseph	0.00
lones of ist. Joseph	A 40
ovena to St. Patrick	0.20

#### BOOKS FOR LENT.

Lenten Monitor. 

HOLY WEEK BOOKS



#### MARCH 27, 1866

### The Legend of the Lake.

Far, far away, 'neath the grassy slop Of a mouniain over the sea. A fair blue lake lies ever at rest, And the sunbeams merfuly Come down by day to shimmer and b In its ripples clear and bright, Where the peaceful stars are multipl Through the peace of a summer's n

'Tis a strange sad tale that the bo

tells. As he rests on his idle cars, A legend sweet of the lake so blue, To the stranger on its shores. It was many and many a year ago, In a summer time bright and sweet, When a beautiful village netied low At the staunch old mountain's feet.

But a fierce, wild spirit it was that ru And dwelt on the mountain side, And never a man had dared to probe The heart of its cavern wide. Alas, for the day when they angered Alas, for the people then ; Full well they dreaded the wrath to c Though they knew not how or whe

There dawned a beautiful summer m A golden Sabbath day, When quietiy on to the little church The villagers took their way. While the bells in the spire softly ra Till their sweetness filled the sir, And out through the lowly westibule Came the pastor's voice in prayer,

Then suddenly fell from the mountai A flood of waters as blue As the summer sky ; and the sunlight On the waters, which grew and gre Till never a trace of the village lay 'Neath a fleecy cloud above, And only a fair still lake at rest Where were once were life and love

And, says the legend, whenever there The sun of a Babbath Day, One hears the peal of the church bells And the murmur of those who pray In the village lying beneath the lake Of that mountain ever the sea, Where the sunbeams bathe, and the s night

Are lying so restfully. Mary Brine, in Harper's We

FIVE-MINUTE SERMO FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Avenue, New York.

#### FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

"Lay not up to yourselves treasu-earth, where the rust and moth co and where thieves breas through an But lay up to yourselves treasures in I where neither the rust nor the mot consume and where thieves do not through nor steal. For where thy t is, there is thy heart also."-Gospel Wednesday.

If any one of us, my brethren, be asked what is the object of this season of Lent on which we are not tering, or what is the reason why been appointed, the answer would ably be, that it is in order that we penance for our sins. Penance : p ment inflicted on ourselves in satis for those offences for which we for have so imperfectly atoned, and to from God those graces which we so need; this, perhaps, is the idea upp in most people's minds when Len round

round. Well, this is no doubt a reason, good one, not only for what we h do in Lent, but for a great deal mo we may do, not only now, but all t the year. Few even of those wi good lives do penance enough fo sins, even as it is; almost all go befo with a large account unsettled in th ter; how much worse would it be i was no Lent, if the Church never i on our chastising ourselves in an on our chastising ourselves in an and seemed to treat such chastisen of no consequence ! The very notic would drop from our thoughts, as indeed long ago from the minds of who have separated from the thinds of ceased to possess the true faith. This is, then, a good reason for but there is another which we ar apt to think of, and which, for th

reason, i would like to emphasize. This reason is the one suggested words of the Gospel of last Wed which you have just heard : "Lay to yourselves treasures on earth ; but lay up to yourselves treas heaven. . . . For where thy t is there is thy heart also." Brethren, we should have no tro all in getting to heaven if we onl wanted to get there. Of course way we do want to get to heave way we do want to get to heave is, we all want to save our souls fi eternal anguish and misery of h we know there is nothing for heaven or hell in the end. Bu afraid that many Christians, es when they have health, streng plenty of this world's goods, hav very little wish to give them up, i to pass, even could they do so at t those joys which the heart of man conceive. No, their treasure is conceive. No, their treasure is world; all their idea of happi founded on the pleasures which th founded on the pleasures which the had, are having, or hope to hav Their treasure is here, and, as ou says, their heart is here too. I think, then, that this other reason and object of Lent, of w have just spoken, is that we m something to change this state of that we may get our hearts of world, and see our real treas heaven, get to know it and to and have our hearts there w and have our hearts there w We ought now not merely to sto while from worldly pleasures, but to cease loving them, and to cosse loving them, and to cosse loving them, and to cossent thing better. We must love a for something; let us try n get the right object for love. low, what is this that we should what is our treasure in heaven' our Father who is in Heaven, and heaven itself. Brethren, it is hard to love God as some people We can all try to do a little, at an I mean to love God, not by keep commandments, but to love Him same way as we love those thing same way as we love those thing are lovely and attractive Come to Him now, this Leni above all else, is what it was for; come to church noi to hear a sermon, but to pray, to to God, and to bring Him int hearts. Shut the world out eart, that He may come in. A a come to you and make His to come to you and make His with you. Then, when He is rea treasure, He will draw you when you will not have to try to get to you will go there of your own To die to the world and live to G is the Christian's true life; and L made to give this life to our sould NATIONAL PILLS act promptly u Liver, regulate the Bowels and as tive are mild and thorough.

shortly name a day for a general collection towards the Westmeath Parliamentary Fund, and at the same time he dwelt on the importance of the constituencies requiting the services of representatives who devote their time and their talents to the service of the country. Westmeath was one of the first counties in Ireland to carry the principle of "pay the members" into practice; and we have no doubt but into practice ; and we have no doubt but that the men of that patriotic county will their disappoint the expectations of their good Bishop, nor fall away from their own former standard when the call is made on them to contribute to the Par-liamentary Fund of the Irish nation.

11.00

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#### Kilkenny.

Kilkenny. On Feb. 20 a fatal accident occurred to a young man named John Murphy, son of Mr. Edward Murphy, a respectable farmer residing in Poolrone, near Moon-coin, in Co. Kilkenny, through his horse running away and knocking him down at Portlaw, in the county Waterford, where he had been marketing.

#### Cork.

An execution sale for rent which took place on Feb. 22, at Mallow, was made the object of a novel demonstration in the town. Six head of cattle had been seized and were put up for sale in the pound. A procession, headed by two bands, with a car in front bearing a white goat in a cage, marched through the streets to the pound, where, after some time, the animals were where, after some time, the animals were bought in for the tenant. They were then decorated with green ribbons, and driven back again through the town to the farm on which they had been seized.

The utmost good humor prevailed throughout the proceedings. The Rev. John O'Leary, Administrator at Skibbereen, speaking at the meeting on Feb. 21 of the local branch of the League, declared there was no time more critical than the present. Their hope was not in Mr. Gladstone, who wasn't bad, nor in Mr. Morley, who was better, but in the strength, unity, and determination

of themselves. A correspondent dwelling not a hun-A correspondent dwelling not a hun-dred miles from Milford, county Cork, tells a droll story about a grabber. The correspondent was evicted from his hold-ing, which the grabbers afterward seized. Having settled down on the farm he bethough him of catting magnide But

#### Antrim.

The stern truth that Ulster is Parnell-ite is cutting into the densest Orange intelligence. The samer of the Orange orators no longer affect to speak for "Ulster." It is "North-east Ulster" only that remains as "freedom's home or glory's grave." This is better; but it is still an exaggeration. South Down is part of "North-east Ulster," and South Down is as ardently Nationalist as Tip-perary. "North-East-by-North Ulster" is the accurate compass-description of the present dimensions of the dwindling Orange reserve. The stern truth that Ulster is Parnell-Orange reserve,

#### Tyrone.

The eviction campaign commenced at the railway station, Carrickmore, on Feb. 25th, when the police force proceeded on twenty cars and two brakes, to the

locality where the evictions were to take place, about eight miles from Carrick-more. The Constabulary could get no cars supplied in the neighborhood, and were compelled to employ convergences from Dungannon and locality where the evictions were to take and were compelled to employ conveyances from Dungannon and Omagh. Although starting at an early hour, the country people were gathering. The force proceeded to the house of Pat-rick McGlinn, about a mile from the town. On the Sub-Sheriff proceeding to carry out the eviction, the tenant came forward and paid the debt and costs, and was allowed one month to use the bal was allowed one month to pay the bal-ance. The Rev. Bernard Murphy, P. P.,

ance. The Rev. Bernard Murphy, P. P., with the Rev. J. J. McCartan, Donagh-more, accompanied the police on a car. A large crowd of men and women were assembled, and indulged in groaning the agent, Mr. Smith, and the police, and cheering for Parnell and Home Rule. After a delay of some time, the police proceeded to Creggan, about six miles distant, The crowd was largely augmen-ted on their way there. When about half way, whilst passing through a bog, a

her ted on their way there. When about half way, whilst passing through a bog, a crowd headed by a band, and carrying a the the usual huge green banner with the usual inscription, was observed in the distance, coming from Greencastle. The authorito respond the was evicted from ins hold-ing, which the grabbers afterward seized, having settled down on the faim he bethought him of getting married. But to get married there must be a woman in the case, and in his own locality no young woman would look at the grabber. Off he started on an expedition eighteen miles away in search of a willing damsel; but his plainly informed that unless he gave up

priest. They came to Dakota with some means, started in business, or bought land in some out of the way locacame to know their fellow citizens they found they were the only Catholics in the community, or perhaps one or two others as cowardly as themselves. The priest comes along seeking the childrenof the Church in this new and strange land. These unfortunate Catholics of whom speak have retained their old time hon-ored and Catholic names, O'Brien and McCarthy, Murphy and McGinnis and Kelly. Suspecting there Catholicity Kelly. Suspecting there Catholicity from there names, the priest calls on them. Sometimes he finds them what their names indicate, true and loval chiltheir names indicate, true and loyal chil-dren of the Church, whose Catholic hearts rejoice at his advent amongst them and whom he has next morning kneeling around an improvised Alter, assisting at Holy Mass, but alas! More frequently, or at least very frequently, he receives a very cold reception from these descendants of the O'Brien's and the McCathy's and the Murphy's Afree the McCarthy's and the Murphy's. After introducing himself to these unworthy Introducing himself to these unworthy sons of a right royal race, to the question, "Are you a Catholic?" he very frequen-tly is answered by a hesitating "Yes" or "Oh! no. My father and mother were Catholics!" The feeble "yes" is that of the incipient apostate who became such for having settled far away from church or private and who find is him with or priest, and when finding himself sur-rounded exclusively by Protestants, is ashamed to acknowledge his faith, or to profess that he is a Catholic, fearing that he will sell less calico or hardware if this were known. There are Catholics out here whose ances tors were Catholics from the time of St. Patrick, who in Iowa and Illinois were communicants and who now are Congregationalistsor, or Methodists. This is almost incredible but it is a sterling fact. In every part of the "Far West"—in every town andt county, we have these unworthy, rene-gade, bad Catholics. It is a serious thing.

Gold Mines

are very uncertain property, for every paying mine a hundred exist that do not



Very Rev. W. Ring, PROVINCIAL O.M.I., LOURDES HOUSE, (Oblate's Novitiate) Stillorgan, Dublin, Ireland. POPULAR CATHOLIC BOOKS OF THE DAY. Bennett fulfilsming fulfillarity, LONDON, ONT., CANADA. References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennoz, Brantford; Molpby, Ingersoli; Cor-corab, Fathill, Twony, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreat.

#### MARCH 27, 1866

#### The Legend of the Lake.

Far, far away, 'neath the grassy slope Of a mountain over the sea. A fair blue lake lice ever at rest, And the sunbasms merrily Come down by day to shimmer and bathe In its ripples clear and bright, Where the peaceful stars are multiplied Through the peace of a summer's night.

'Tis a strange and tale that the boatman

This a strange way that the oars, tolls. As he rests on his tidle oars, A legend sweet of the lake so blue, To the stranger on its shores. It was many and many a year ago, In a summer time bright and sweet, When a besutiful village nexted low At the staunch old mountain's feet.

But a flerce, wild spirit it was that ruled And dwelt on the mountain side, And never a man had dared to probe The heart of its cavern wide. Alas, for the day when they angered him Alas, for the day when they angered him Alas, for the spople then; Full well they dreaded the wrath to come Though they knew not how or when.

to 300k.

chowders.

swers just as well.

TOMATOE SOUP WITHOUT MEAT -Ma-

the tureen through a sieve, and serve with toasted crackers.

CHEESE FRITTERS .- Put about a pint of

There dawned a beautiful summer morn, A golden Sabbath day. When quietly on to the little church The villagers took their way. While the bells in the spire softly rang Till their aweetness filled the sir. And out through the lowly wetbale Came the pastor's voice in prayer.

Then suddenly fell from the mountain top A flood of waters as blue As the summer sky; and the sunlight shone On the waters, which grew and grew Till never a trace of the village lay "Neath a fleecy cloud above, And only a fair still lake at rest Where were once were life and love.

And, says the legend, whenever there dawns The sun of a Babbath Day, One hears the peal of the church bells soft, And the murmur of those who pray, In the village lying beneath the lake Of that mountain ever the sea. Where the sunbeams bathe, and the stars at night

Are lying so restfully. Mary Brine, in Harper's Weekly.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers.

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\$1.25 OLIC FIRST SUNDAY IN LENT.

"Lay not up to yourselves treasures on earth, where the rust and moth consume, and where thieves break through and steal. But lay up to yourselves treasures in heaven, where neither the rust por the moth doth consume and where thieves do not break through nor steal. For where thy treasure is, there is thy heart also."-Gospel of Ash Wednesday.

If any one of us, my brethren, should be asked what is the object of this holy season of Lent on which we are now entering, or what is the reason why it has been appointed, the answer would prob-ably be, that it is in order that we may do penance for our sins. Penance: punishpenance for our sins. Penance : punish -ment inflicted on ourselves in satisfaction for those offences for which we feel we have so imperfectly atoned, and to obtain from God those graces which we so greatly need; this, perhaps, is the idea uppermost in most people's minds when Lent comes round

Well, this is no doubt a reason, and a went, this is no doubt a reason, and a good one, not only for what we have to do in Lent, but for a great deal more than we may do, not only now, but all through the year. Few even of those who lead good lives do penance enough for their sins, even as it is; almost all go before God with a large account uncetted in this mat do in Lent, but for a great deal more than we may do, not only now, but all through the year. Few even of those who lead good lives do penance enough for their sins, even as it is; almost all go before God with a large account unsettled in this mat-ter; how much worse would it be if ther was no Lent, if the Church never insisted on our chastiaing ourselves in any way, and scemed to treat such chastisment as of no consequence! The very notion of it would for from our thoughts, as it has of how as oparated from the Church and would for grow our thoughts, as it has of no consequence! The very notion of it would for grow our thoughts, as it has of no consequence! The very notion of it would for grow our thoughts, as it has of no consequence! The very notion of it would for grow our thoughts, as it has of no consequence! The very notion of it would for grow our thoughts, as it has of to b lard. Serve sprinkled with very reason, I would like to emphasize. This reason is the one suggested by the words of the Gospel of last Wednesday, which you have just heard: s'day not up to yourselves treasures on earth; ...., but lay up to yourselves treasures in the there is thy heart also." Theren, we should have no trouble at all in getting to heaven if we only really wanted to get theres. Of course in one way we do want to get to heaven; it is, we all want to ase our souls from the the list the list the list as and a squeze of lemon it the visce of much has is, the list the size of a wain the the stand a squeze of lemon is there is thy heart also." This reason is the only really wanted to get theres. Of course in one way we do want to get to heaven; it is, we all want to ase our souls from the the list the list the list and a squeze of lemon in the state; refill the empty skinn with the mached potacoes, and lister of much with is sitult of the state were heaved by many do want is do the cond from the index, set is, with a list out the mithes and mash them with strips of heaven if we only really wated to get theres. Of course i do in Lent, but for a great deal more than we may do, not only now, but all through the year. Few even of those who lead good lives do penance enough for their sins, even as it is; almost all go before God with a large account unsettled in this mat-ter; how much worse would it be if there was no Lent, if the Church never insisted on our chastising ourselves in any way, and seemed to treat such chastisement as indeed long ago from the minds of those who have separated from the Church and ceased to possess the true faith.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## Domestic Recipes.

BOILED SALMON.—When salmon is to be boiled whole bend the head against one side of the body and the tail against the other side, fastening them well in place. Unlike other fish, salmon must be put into boiling salted water to preserve its color; add lemon juice or vinegar to the water. When salmon is to be served hot, serve lobster, shrimp, cream or Hollandaise sauce with it. When it is to be served cold, pour a thick Mayonnaise sauce over it and garnish the dish tastefully. The head and shoulders or middle cut may be boiled when a whole fish is not desired, or if very little is needed boil a slice two inches thick cut from the middle of the fish. It will take about twenty minutes to sook.

HALIBUT makes a very nice chow-der. Procure a thick slice, remove the skin and cut it in squares about two inches across. Two pounds will be sufficient for a family of four or five. Slice six medium sized potatoes; put a heaping tablesponful of butter into a stew pan, put in the potatoes, add cold water to cover them, salt it well, and cover closely. Boil fifteen minutes, lay in the fish and cover with split crackers. Boil gently fifteen minutes. Heat a pint of milk boiling hot and pour in; mix a heaping tablesponful of flour smooth with a little cold milk, and pour in sround the sides; lift the stew pan or kettle and shake it well, to mix the thickening, it is better than to stir it. Return to the fire, let it boil up once and pour into a warm tureen.

boil up once and pour into a warm tureen. We make any fish chowder in this way, never using pork, and I never tasted nicer chowders To Cook CANNED LOBSTERS.—Spread the meat on a platter and pick out the coral; rub the coral smooth and mix with it the gratted yokes of three hard boiled eggs; mince the lobster meat fine; make a batter of milk and flour and one or two eggs, beat all the lumps out of the flour, and add the lobsters and coral to this.

You need flour enough to make a batter stiff enough to hold the meat in shape, so that you can form it in round cakes and fry. Use either salad oil or clarified but-ter; the butter is less expensive, and an-swers just as well.

<text><text><text><text><text><text> TOMATOE SOUP WITHOUT MEAT —Ma-terials.—One large can or twelve fresh tomatoes, one quart of boiling water, two small onions, a small carrot, half a small turnip, two or three sprigs of parsley or a stalk of celery, all cut fine and boiled one hour. As the water boils away add more, so that the quantity may remain the same. Season with one even table-spoonful each of salt and sugar and half a teaspoonful of pepper. Cream a table-spoonful of butter with two heaping ones of flour, and add hot soup until it will pour easily. Pour into the soup; boil all together for five minutes, then strain into the tureen through a sieve, and serve

about in whiter weather to his my lungs with the coid air. About six years ago I became so bad that I could alot sleep in bed, but had to take my unquiet rest and dreamy sleep sitting in an armchair. My affliction seemed to be work-ing downward into my boweis as well as up-wards into my lungs and throat. In the violent coughing spasms which grew more frequent, my abdomen would expand and coilapse and at times it would seem that I should sufforeate. All this time I was reduced in strength so that I could perform no hard labour and my spirits were consequently und depressed.

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eternal anguish and misery of hell, and we know there is nothing for us but heaven or hell in the end. But I am heaven or hell in the end. But I am afraid that many Christians, especially when they have health, strength and plenty of this world's goods, have really very little wish to give them up, in order to pass, even could they do so at once, to those joys which the heart of man cannot conceive. No, their treasure is in this world; all their idea of happiness is founded on the pleasures which they have had, are having, or hope to have in it. had, are having, or hope to have in it. Their treasure is here, and, as our Lord

says, their heart is here too. I think, then, that this other great reason and object of Lent, of which I have just spoken, is that we may do something to change this state of things; that we may not our heart off things; that we may get our hearts off this world, and see our real treasure in heaven, get to know it and to love it, and have our hearts there with it. We ought now not merely to stop for a while from worldly pleasures, but to try to cease loving them, and to care for something better. We must love and care for something; let us try now to get the right object for love. Now, what is this that we should love;

what is our treasure in heaven? It is our Father who is in Heaven, and who is heaven itself. Brethren, it is not so hard to love God as some people think. We can all try to do a little, at any rate ; I mean to love God, not by keeping His commandments, but to love Him in the same way as we love those things which same way as we love those things which are lovely and attractive here. Come to Him now, this Lent; that above all else, is what it was made for; come to church not only to hear a sermon, but to pray, to get near to God, and to bring Him into your hearts. Shut the world out of your hearts. Shut the world out of your hearts, that He may come in. Ask Him to come to you and make His abode with you. Then, when He is really your trasure, He will draw you where He is; you will not have to try to get to heaven; you will go there of your own accord. To die to the world and live to God, this is the Christian's true life; and Lent was made to give this life to our souls.

scoop out the insides, and mash them well with a little butter or milk; mix some finely-minced beef or mutton with the mashed potatoes, adding pepper and salt to taste; refill the empty skins with the mixture, and place them in the oven again till thoroughly hot, adding a small lump of butter on the top of each to prevent their becoming too dry. Serve up in a cloth. This is always a favorite dish with children. children.

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate UNEQUALED.

DR. R. M. ALEXANDER, Fannettsburg, Pa., says: "I think Horsford's Asid Phos-phate is not equaled in any other prepara-tion of phosphorus."

It is worse than madness to neglect a cough or cold, which is easily subdued if taken in time but becomes, when left to itself, the fore-runner of consumption and premature death. Inflammation, when it attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and attacks the delicate tissue of the lungs and bronchial tubes, travels with perilous rapidity; then do not delay, get a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, the medicine that grasps this formtable foe of the human body, and drives it from the system. This medicine promotes a free and easy expectoration, subdues the cough, heals the diseased parts, and exerts a most wonderful influence in curing con-sumption, and other diseases of the throat and lungs. 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

Consumptive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the syrup according to directions.

#### An Old Time Favorite.

There is no other remedy that has stood the test of time so long as has Hagyard's Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neuralgia, lame back, pains in the cheet, colds, croup, sore throat, deafness, and most painful effections affections.

A Complete Revolution in the state of a stomach harassed by Dyspepsia is caused by using Nothrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery, or great blood puryou will go there of your own accord. To die to the world and live to God, this is the Christian's true life; and Lent was made to give this life to our souls. NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purga-tive are mild and thorough. Vegetable Discovery, or great blood pur-ifier, a medicine specially adapted to re-inew healthful activity in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the bowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a there are mild and thorough. State of the source of the source

I bade Mr. Fugn goomye, map, the found a one at least among thousands had found a remedy for an aggravating disease. Belleving this remarkable case of Dys-peptic Asthma should be known to the pub-lic, I beg to submit the above facts as they are related to me. F. T. W.



"Mr. Thomas D. Egan has spent nearly welve years in perfecting the business o supplying palms to the reverend clergy. He originated the business. He has built it up so carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the busi-ness without precaution or preparation. Last year the *Freeman's Journal*, in the in-terest of its reverend readers warned them terest of its reverend readers, warned then against the disappointment that would cer-tainly follow on their patronage of mushroom palm supplying firms. Such disap pointment did follow in many cases, and reverend gentlemen who had been deluded by an apparently lower price for palms, had much reason to regret that they had not attended to our warning. We repeat our warning of last year, in good season for 1886? - New York Freeman's Journal, Jan. 23,

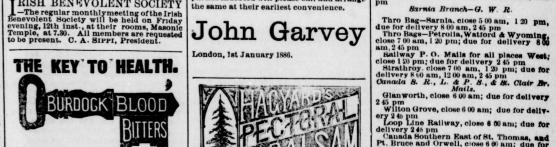
My Palm Circular will be issued, as usual, in Good Time for Palm Sunday.

THOMAS D. EGAN N. Y. Catholic Agency, 12 Barclay Street, New York. This AGENCY can supply you with Goods in any line as cheaply

as the importer or the Manufacturer. McShane Bell Foundry.

Finest Grade of Bells, Chines and Peals for CHURCHES, COLLEGES, TOWER CLOCKS, etc. Fully warranted; satisfaction guar-anteed, Bend for price and catalogue, HY, MCSHANE& CO., BALTMORE, Md.U. 8, Mention this paper. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. chools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLT VARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free. VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.

MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS Favorably known to the public since 1883. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals



Boweis, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the sceretions; at the same time Correctine all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bili-cusness, Dyspepsia, Headaches, Diz-mess, Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dim-ness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other simi-tar Complaints yield to the happy influence of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c ; Regular size \$1.

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## **HEADQUARTERS**

---FOR---FINE COFFEE

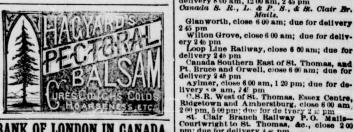
A FTER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of the Coffees packed by Chase & Sanborn. We have now decided to supply all our custom-ers with these goods, and anticipate an in-creased consumption. Every ounce is guaranteed

STRICTLY PURE, STAINED GLASS WORKS -AND-POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY, or returnable and money refunded. Use these Coffees, and help drive adulterated and inferior goods out of the market. Yours respectfully, FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all. FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. STAINED GLASS WORKS. 190 DUNDAS STREET. W. HINTON

(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C.

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## BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

:	CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED
	CAPITAL         SUBSCRIBED         \$1,000,000           CAPITAL         PAID         UP         200,000           RESERVE         FUND         50,000
•	RESERVE FUND 50,000
•	

DIRECTORS: Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commis-sioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys; Benjamio Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, Presi-dent London Loan Company; Thos. Long, of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Col-lingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES - INGERSOLL, PETROLEA, WATFORD, DRESDEN. Agents in the United States-The Nationa Park Bark. Agents in Britain - The National Bank of Scotland.

Scotland. Drafts on all parts of Canada, and Ameri-can and Sterling Exchange bought and sold Collections made on all accessible points and a general banking business transacted. SAVINGS BANK DEFARTMENT. - Deposite eccived and interest allowed thereon.

ONTARIO

Stained Glass for Churches,



Wilton Grove, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Loop Line Bailway, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and
Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 6 60 am; due for delivery 24 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 120 pm; due for de-livery 24 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 120 pm; due for de-livery 24 pm
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Easer Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg, close 6 00 am
200 pm, 500 pm; due for de livery 2 a pm
St. Chair Branch Railway P.O. Mails-Courtwright to St. Thomas, Cose 6 00 am
200 pm; due for de livery 2 a pm
St. Chair Branch Railway P.O. Mails-Courtwright to St. Thomas, Cose 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 a pm, 3 at. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 200 pm; due for delivery 2 a pm, s a pm
Ort Stanley, close 6 00 am; do pm; due for delivery 8 am, 245 pm, s a pm
Port Stanley, close 6 00 am; do pm; due for delivery 8 am and 00 pm; due for delivery 8 am
Close 7 00 am; due for delivery 11 30am 63 ppm
London, Huron & Bruce-Ali places along line, and Seatorth, Kincardine & Lucknow, close 7 00 am; due for delivery 1130am 63 ppm
London, Huron & Bruce-Ni kincardine, elsos 46 om
M. G. & B., close 5 00 am; due for delivery 1130am 63 ppm
Ausa Craig, close 7 00 am; due for delivery 1130am 63 ppm
Ausa Craig, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 5 am
W. G. & B., close 5 00 am; due for delivery 5 am
W. G. & B. South Extensl m, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 5 am
W. G. & B. South Extensl m, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 5 am
G. T. B. between Stratford, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 5 am
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division, close 6 am, 100 pm, 5 00 pm
Beiton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry

pm Belton, Thorndale, (daily) 8t ives, Cherry Belton, Thorndale, (daily) 8t ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 100 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm Thro Baga-The Grove and Seaforth, close 500 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm Thro Bag-Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

TAINED GLASS WORKS,
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 DANISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and the reach of all.
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 and at prices low snough to bring the reach of all.
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 Ast RICHEMOND ST.
 R. LEEWIS.
 A Canadian Insurance Conference on the stand and reland, British Wallis, Casardian Law South and a conference on the standard of the conference on the standard on the standard states, the definition of the standard of

Royal Canadian Insurance Co



## THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

#### RESOLUTION OF CONDULENCE.

CHAS. MCCARBON, Pres. JOHN DWYER, Rec. Sec. FRANK O'NEIL, Fin. Sec.

THE STRATFORD BAZAAR.

The following correspondence, which appears in the Stratford journals, explains itself.

A DISAVOWAL.

Stratford, March 16, 1886.

DEAR SIR .- In to-day's Times and

REPLY. To the Editor of the Advertiser

CONTINUED FROM FIFTH FAGE. We should love him with a love which no words can express, and which rises support to all manner of sacrifice. Yes, and this love is so strong, that could we at this moment discover in our hearts a single fibre that does not vibrate for the lawful successor of the prince of the apostles, we would tear it out, root it out at this instant from our heart. In the world there are two spots which we abould cherish; the home of the Sovereign Pontiff. Oh Erin, oh Rome, live for ever, reign for ever in our minds and over our hearts. Oh Erin never shall we forget thes \* \* \* Never, my brethren, and her lovely valleys, her enchanting vales, at the same time her all beautiful ivers and picturesque lakes; and always duer to our hearts shall be the clav of her soil. Rome, Christ's Eternal City, we lay at thy feet all the chivalry of Erin's sons, all the talents and tender her ber sons and daughters; il that we ak is, to claim these as our own, and privileged grace of belonging to the; and at the same time if in our heart forme of Jesus Christ, it is that this privileged grace of belonging to the; and at the same time if in our heart forme of Jesus Christ, it is that this privileged grace of belonging to the; and at the same time if in our heart forme of Jesus Christ, it is that this privileged grace of belonging to the; and at the same time if no ur heart forme of Jesus Christ, it is that this privileged grace of belong to the; and at the same time if no ur heart forme of Jesus Christ, it is that this privileged grace of belong to the; and at the same time if all the bliss of an eternity with God, which alone thou can'st promise us, and which alone thou on of the Son and of the Holy Ghost. CONTINUED FROM FIFTE PAGE. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Ben-evolent Society, held in their hall on Mondey, March 15th, the following reso-lutions were unanimously adopted : Whereas, It has pleased Almighty God in His infinite wisdom, to remove by the hand of death the beloved sister of our worthy Brother, Rev. Jas. Walsh. Resolved, That this Society extend to him our sincere and heartfelt condol-ence in his sad effliciton, and while hum-bly bowing to Him who is the author of our being and who has in His unerring wisdom transferred her labours from terrestrial to celestial fields, making his loss her eternal gain, we humble mor-tals cannot penetrate the mysterious clouds of eternity, but must wait in faith and view those glories from sfar until the call is given, "Come up higher." Such high expectations are sufficient to support us under all present discour-agements and to give comfort in the hour of death. At a meeting of the St. Patrick's Be agements and to give comfort in the hour of death. We earnestly commend the afflicted to God who never chastens but in wisdom and He alone can heal the wound He

makes. Resolved, That these resolutions be printed in the CATHOLIC RECORD and en-grossed on our minutes and a copy thereof sent our Bro, Rev. Jas. Walsh. wish you all, in the name of the Father and of the Son and of the Holy Ghost.

O. M. B. A.

New branches requiring seals, emblems, C. M. B. A. pins, can be supplied by ro. T. P. Tansey, 804 Craig St., Montreal, To the Editor of the Stratford Times : Sir, — Yesterday I was shown a ticket for a Lottery or 'Grand Prize Drawing for the Building Fund of Loretto Con-vent, Stratford," and it is stated that the drawing is to take place under the "superintendence of the Mayor of the City of Stratford." at short notice.

The next convention of the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A. will be held at Stratford. Ont, in the second

week in August, 1886. M. J. Hanavan, Esq., M. D., Stratford, Ont., is Supervising Medical Examiner of the C. M. B. A. in Canada. Branch medical examiners should send all medi-City of Stratford." I wish, sir, through your columns to disavow all connection with the pro-posed scheme. The use of my name is altogether unauthorized and I have no intention of taking any part in the super-intendence or measurement of the descent

medical examiners should send all medi-cal certificates direct to Dr. Hanavan, not to the Grand Recorder. Members of some of our Canadian Branches seem to be under the impression that the Beneficiary certificates are made out by the Grand Recorder. Such is not the case; those certificates are entirely under the control of the Supreme Recorder, and any delay occurring after applications for said certificates are duly received, is trace-able to said cflicial's cflice. Members will kindly be a little patient in regard to this matter. Both Supreme and Grand Recorders have a vast amount of C. M. B. A. work, of which the majority of our members know very little. Our association rs know very little. Our as aing very repidly, and of course cemarily increases on said officials. ork nec As regards the Recorder of Canada Grand Council, no one could be more stientive and prompt in his C. M. B. A. duties. He and prompt in his C. M. B. A. duties. He does his work satisfactorily and well. We have been informed that the Supreme Recorder's duties are so onerous that he has had occasion to procure an

#### FROM GODERICH.

FROM GODERICH. SAMUEL R. BROWN, ESQ :--It has become the painful duty of our youthful branch to chronicle the death of our most esteemed brother, Richards Brennan, who atter a painful illness died on Ash Wednesday evening. Brother Brennan has been one year and three months a member of our Branch, and owing to a severe attack of inflamma-tion of the bowels, succumbed with Chris-tian resignation to the will of Divine Providence. His funeral was attended by the C. M. B. A. ix of whom acted as Providence. It is function was attended by the U. M. B. A., six of whom acted as pall bearere. A requirem Mass was sung by our spiritual director, Rev. Father Watters, who preached a very elequent and pathetic sermon,

her missies and afflictions were nailed to the cross, for this she knew full well is the key which opens the sacred portals of heaven and lets the dew of missry down in gentle showers upon the repentant sinner. Faith was the beacon light that guided her footsteps, Hope was the angel voice that whispered to her of a coming rest, and charity was her mantle.

during the fifteen years, and gave many instances of the association's labors not only in St. John, but throughout the dio-cess, in furtherance of total abstinence. The vice chair gave Ireland, which called forth a brilliant speech from John I. Carleton, Esq., in which he traced the onward march of the Irish people, and emphasized the prominence they have won in every part of the world. Mr. Patrick ficCarthy also responded to this toast in a happy strain, concluding with singing God Save Ireland. The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New Brunswick, was responded to by Mr. voice that whispered to her of a coming rest, and charity was her mantle. As Mrs. McElvy lived so did she dis—a good and fervent Catholic. Her death cast a shadow of gloom over the whole community, and the large concourse of people that followed her mortal remains to the grave testified to her popularity and the virtues that adorned her beauti-ful soul. May she rest in peace. A. M.

FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

FIFTEENTH ANNIVERSARY OF FATHER

MATHEW ASSOCIATION. Father Mathew Association celebrated its fifteenth anniversary, March 9th, by a dinner in St. Malachi's hall, which was appropriately decorated for the occasion. Pictures of the late Archbishop Connolly, Bishop Sweeny, Vicar General Connolly, Rev. J. F. X. Michaud and others graced the walls, while on the stage was a picture MATHEW ASSOCIATION The Ladies were cared for by Measrs. R. J. Walsh and F. J. Sweeny, both of whom delivered happy speeches. The Press was responded 'to by the re-presentatives present. Mr. Gleeson proposed the chair and wice chair, to which Measrs. O'Regan and McSorley appropriately replied. Our Next Merry Meeting was proposed by Mr. Robert Coleman, and was followed by the singing of Auld Lang Syne, and the company separated, all wishing the Father Mathew Association many years of properity. Rev. J. F. X. Michaud and others graced the walls, while on the stage was a picture of the late Mr. John O'Brien, with the figures 1871 underneath, and opposite a picture of the present president, Mr. Jere-miah O'Regan, with the figures 1886 underneath. In the gallery were the transparencies used at the silver jupiles celebration—Father Mathew administer-ing the piedge, and a life size portrait of Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeny, both of which showed to beautiful effect. The windows were draped with curtains and altogether

transparencies used at the silver jubies
transparencies used at the silver jubies
celebration—Father Mathew administering the pledge, and a life size portrait of Rt. Rev. Bishop Sweeny, both of which mittee.
a bow dito beautiful effect. The windows
were draped with curtains and altogather
St. Malachi's hall presented an appear
About eight o'clock fully one hundred and fifty persons sat down to an excellent
d inner, prepared by Wm. Conway of the Windermere hotel, Portland. Mr.
o O'Regan, president of the association, occupied the chair, supported on his right occupied the chair, supported on his right and Rev. Wm. Dollard to his right and Rev. F. E. Carney to the left. The invited guests included only temperance mena and representation, occupied the Vicar General. George
McSorley, E.q., vice-president of the association, occupied the bift. The invited guests included only temperance mena and representatives of the Globe, Telegraph and Sun After grace by His Lordship Bishop
After grace by His Lordship Bishop
Mather grace by His Lordship Bishop sheen dong the satile and give the first to satiles, the chairman called the gather.
After full justice had been dong the catables, the chairman called the gather ing to order and give the first toast—The Queen. In proposing the Lieut. Gov.
After full justice had been dong the astociation, occupied the tiet. Gross and represented, and the efforts of Archbishop Wich in its breadth encircled all classes and creede; his sterling qualities of hear; his learning qualities of hea estables, the chairman called the gather-ing to order and give the first toast—The Queen. In proposing the Lieut. Gov-ernor of New Brunswick, the vice chair-said Hon. R. J. Ritchie, Solicitor-Gen-eral, had been called on to answer the toast, but a telegram just received con-veyed that gentleman's regrets, he being detained in Fredericton by legislative duties. The history of the present lieuten-ant-governor was well known, both as a

duties. The history of the present lieuten-ant-governor was well known, both as a public and private citizen. The Bishop and Clergy of St. John, from the chair was received with ringing cheers. His Lordship in replying, said he did not make a habit of going out to public dinners and gatherings, and were it not for the great regard he had for the officers and members of the Father Mathew Association he would not he present. He

"A BOON TO THE IRISH IN

August of the second se civilization. A great and glorious line of teachers arose, as famed for their sanctity as for their learning, so that Ireland re-ceived the name of "The Isle of Sainta." Men journeyed to the great piles dedicated to learning which studded Ireland from one end to the other. Descriptions and beautiful illustrations of these famous Monasteries, hallowed Shrines, and in-teresting spots to which the tradition of sanctity adheres, are contained in this magnificently gotten up volume, which we now offer upon such advantageons terms to the public. Every one of Irish birth or descent should be familiar with the scenes herein described, which no other the scenes herein described, which no other land can boast in such numbers. land can boast in such numbers. The History of E.in also contains the Lives of Ireland's Saints and Martyrs. That mighty army of canonized saints who labored at home and abroad; from St. Patrick, whose thirst for souls led him across the sea to the Irish shore; to St. Lawrence O'Toole. her last canonized across the sea to the linin anore; to St. Lawrence O'Toole, her last canonized Saint, whose lot was cast in the evil days of the English invasion : all have a place in these lives which have been prepared in these lives which have been prepared with extreme care, and after consultation of all the standard works bearing upon the subject. Sts. Bridget, "The Mary of Erin," Columkill, the Apostle of Cale-donia; Brendan, who crossed the Atlan-tic to North America, and penetrated as far as the mouth of the Ohio; Fridolin, who founded his monastery on the banks of the Rhine; Virgilius, Bishop of Sa'z-burg, first to discover the sphericity of the earth : these, together, with a host of the earth ; these, together, with a host of others, have the story of their wonderful

IRISH NATIONAL LEAGUE.

REV. DR. BURNS ON THE CANADIAN OPPOSI TION TO IRISH SELF GOVERNMENT.

ONTARIO TION TO IRISH SELF GOVERSMENT. The first annual barquet of the Toronto branch of the Irish National League of America was held last evening at the Albion Hotel. About 150 ast down to a sumptuous repast, the chair being occu-pied by Mr. C. L. Mahoney, President, and the vice-chair by Mr. J. A Mulligan, Secretary. Among those present on the right and left of the President were Rev. Fathers Hand and Egan, of Toronto; Rev. Father McBride, of Penetanguishene; Hon. John O'Donohoe and Hon. T. W. Anglin. LOAN & DEBENTU Working Capital, \$3,200,000

STRAIGHT LOANS ON MORTGAGES, This Company have a large

The Catholic Total Abstinence Union of New Brunswick, was responded to by Mr. John Boden, who spoke of the benefits of the union and the good work it had done. Sister Societies was responded to by Patrick Gleeson, E.q. J. P., the president of St. Malachi's T. A. R. Society, James H. McHugh, of St. Aloysius Association, and Patrick Tole, of St. Rose, Fairville. The Total Abstinence Movement was responded to by Mesers. Thomas Kick-ham and Hugh Doherty in excellent ad-dresses. Hon. John O'Donohoe and Hon. T. W. Anglin. The cloth having been removed, the President proposed the toast of "The Queen," which was loyally drunk, fol-lowed by the singing of a verse of "God Save the Queen." The next toast was that of "The Governor and Lieutenant-Governor," the company singing "For They Are Jolly Good Fellows." Mr. J. A. Mulligan, Secretary, then read letters of apology from Attorney General Mowat, Hon. C. F. Fraser, Mr. W. R. Meredith, Archbishop Lynch and several others. amount of money to lean on gilt-edged Improved Farm Security, in sums of \$1,000 and over, and up to half the value, at 6 per cent. interest, dresses. The Ladies were cared for by Measure. R. J. Walsh and F. J. Sweeny, both of payable yearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN MANAGER.

MARCH 27, 18 0.

THE

COMPANY.

Corner Dundas Street & Market Lane.

NOVELTY RUG MACHINE

(Patented March 6'82.) For making Rugs, Tidies, Hoods, Mittens etc. Sent by mail full directions. Price 81.00. Agents Wanted. Manufacturer of Stamped Rug Patterns on Burlap. Beware of Infringements. Send for Circular.

R. W. Ross, Guelph, Ont.

PIANOFORTES.

TO LOURDES,

MAY. 1886.

**Blessing of Our** 

AND OF MANY BISHOPS.

V

W. R. Meredith, Archbishop Lynch and several others. He also read a letter from Rev. Dr. Burns, of Hamilton, expressing his sym-pathy with the League and commenting somewhat severely on some of the ex-pressions at the "Loyalist" meeting last week. Its general tenor may be judged by the following passage: "I am sure that Dr. Potts and Dr. Wild regret the angry passions aroused by their utterances. If they do not I am sorry for them." The letter was greeted with loud applause,—Toronto Ners, March 17.

loud applause. - Toronto News, March 17, Matrimonial.

Quite an interesting event occurred in town on Monday morning last. Many friends gathered at the Roman Catholic friends gathered at the Roman Catholic Church to witness the marriage of one of our young ladies, Miss Maggie Hunt, to Mr. John McNulty, of Lindsay. After the ceremony was performed by Rev. Father McDonogh, many friends accom-panied the happy couple to the bride's parents, North Fredericksburgh, where a unmitmus dinner was recovered The sumptuous dinner was prepared. The wedding, although a quiet one, had all the pleasant adherences that make such occasions life-long remembrances. The bride was attended by her sister, Miss Jennie Hunt, and the groom by Mr. W. J. Hunt. The bride is well known in Napanee, and is a favorite with all for her **Under the Special Sanction and** good qualities and her amiability. She was the recipient of many valuable pre-sents in gold, silver and china, among them a beautiful gold watch and chain by HOLY FATHER LEO XIII. the groom, and a sum of money from he brother in Detroit. The groom also re-ceived a cheque from J. T. Grant & Co COMPENDIUM OF PROSPECTUS. The happy couple left on the evening train, and with them went the best wishes -Motives AND Object of the Pilgrim-AGES.-1. To worship God. 2. To make reparation for sin. 3. To honor the Blessed Virgin. 4. To pray for the intentions of Our Holy Father, the welfare of the church, the wants of nations, the particular inten-tions of all individuals taking interest in the Filgrimage. L-OEGANIZATION - It is proposed to inand several showers of vice from many friends.-Napanee Beaver, Murch 13

#### LOCAL NOTICES.

New stock of Spring Dry Goods just opened out at J. J. GIBBONS. Dress Material, Cottons, Em-broideries, House Furnishinge, etc., at the very lawest prices.

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

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at CHAS. CHAFMAN'S, 91 Dundas st., London.

TULL WEIGAP

the Pilgrimage. II.-ORGANIZATION.-It is proposed to in-clude two classes of persons. I. Pilgrims who will visit Lourdes. 2. Associates. II.-ERGULATIONS REGARDING PILGRIMS--I. Each individual or party will make all personal traveiling arrangements to and from Lourdes. 2. All will assemble at Lourdes. May 28th, and take part in special devotions till the älst. Louides, any solution takes partin special devotions till the sist. IV.-Associates.-All who promise prayers and good works will be enrolled as Associ-ates and will participate in the spiritual benefits of the Pilgrimage. V.-SPIRITUAL BENEFITS.-I. Holy Mass offered at Lourdes, at the shrines of Our Lady in care of the Oblates, at Montmar-re, Paray le Monial, our Lady of Victor-ies, Loretto, La Saleite, Our Lady of Por-petual Suscour, Our Lady of Good Counsel and at other Sanctuaries. 2. The prayers of Pilgrims visiting those Shrines. 3. The privilege of sending to Lourdes by the Chaplain, ex-votos and Personal Petitions to be placed in the Basilica or Grotto. VI.-THE GENERAL ARBANGEMENTS will

to be placed in the Basilics or Grouto. VI.-THE GENERAL ARRANGEMENTS will be under the supervision of a Council. The spiritual direction is confided to the Ob-lates of Mary Immaculate. See prospectus, to be had on application to



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INSPECTION INVITE

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN OUEB

The Irishmen of the Ancient Cap are amongst the foremost, if not the foremost, in the Dominion of Canada respect of sincere, earnest and pract devotion to Ireland. Their celebrati of old Erin's national anniversary yield none on the continent in eclat and thusiasm. This year their commemo tion of the day formed no exception the rule. Solemn High Mass, coram p tifice, was as usual celebrated in Patrick's church. In the Weekly Bu we read :

Tone, Touch, Workmanshin and Durability The sacred edifice was crowded WILLIAM KNABE & CO., Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, The sacred enforce was crowded overflowing with an immense audier all the standing room being occupi Amongst the distinguished persona who occupied seats in the sanctu were His Eminence the Cardinal Ar Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue. N. Y. GENERAL PILGRIMAGE

were His Eminence the Cardinal Ar bishop, Mgr. Taschereau, attended the Very Reverend Messrs. Leg. V. G., and Suzor, V. G., of Nicolet. Honor the Lieutenant-Governor, att ded by Capts. Shephard and Garne A. D. Cs., Hon. Dr. Ross, Premier, a Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Sec tary, T. H. Mahony, Esq., Presiden the Irish Protestant Benevolent Socie T. S. Hethrington, Esq., 2nd Vice-Pr dent of the St. Patrick's Society,— latter representing M. Miller, Es President, who was unavoidably preve ted from being present, attended div service at St., Patrick's Courter upon in tation of F. Carbray, Esq., M. P. P., Pr

service at St. Patrick's church upon in tation of F. Carbray, Esq., M.P.P., Pr. dent of the Irish National Associati A large number of the clergy a occupied seats in the sanctuary. The interior of the church was han somely decorated for the occasion, a the altar was a perfect blaze of light. Solemn Grand Mass was celebrated Bey Dr Offwan of Laval University

Rev. Dr. O'Ryan, of Laval Universi with the Rev. Messrs. Bouffard and P adis as deacon and sub-deacon respo

The musical portion of the service we exceptionally fine, and executed we rare and artistic skill.

THE SERMON.

The sermon, which was an eloque and masterly discourse on the "T umphant Faith of the Irish People," 1 preached by the Rev. Father Eust. Maguire, a Professor of Laval Univ

sity. The Rev. gentleman spoke pre-much as follows : The text : "But delivering, I will deliv

the ext: "But delivering, I will deliv thee, and thou shalt not fall by t sword; but thy lite shall be say for thee, because thou hast put t trust in me, saith the Lord." Jere

39.18.

spoke in a clear, distinct voice; and his first appearance on the platform was a decided success." The lecturer is the agent for the RECORD at St. John, N. B., and has our heartiest congratulations.

intendence or management of the draw-ing. Yours, &c., C. J. MACGREGOR, DEAR SIR.—In to-day's Times and Herald appears a letter signed "C. J. Macgregor, Mayor," disavowing as "un-authorized" the use of "his name" on a prizedrawing ticket issued "in aid of Loretto Convent Building Fund." Please allow me, through your columns, to inform Mr. Macgregor that "his name" us not on the tickets in question. The drawing was duly authorized by the Mayor of Stratford, according to the laws of our country, and the tickets were printed before it was dreamed that Mr. C. J. Macgregor would occupy that posi-tion. The froth of Mr. Macgregor's in-dignation might therefore have been kept bottled.

plauded throughout.—St. John, N. B., Telegraph. The St. John Sun says, "Mr. O'Brien

taking for his text. "Memento Homoquia pulvis est et in pulverem reverteria." He enlogized very feelingly upon the Chris-tian life of our decessed brother and the beautiful death, fortified by all the sacra-ments of our holy mother the Church, and a true member of our fraternity the C. M. B. A. Brother Brennan was our youngest member, and always took a deep interest in promoting the welfare of the society. The members of which ex-press their deepest and most hearfelt sympathy to his wife and child left to mourn his loss. He had reached his twenty-fourth year when called to his celestial home. At a meeting held at the hall of the Branch, on March the 15th, the following resolutions were passed: Moreas, The members of Branch 35 learn with regret the death of our esteemed Brother Richard Brennan, who has been called from our midst and who taking for his text. "Memento Homoquia

ST. e

64

has been called from our midst and who has on all occasions been zealous in pro-moting the good of our society. Be it therefo

Resolved, That we drape our ensign for one month in mourning for Brother Brennan's death.

Resolved, That we express our sincerest feeling of condolence to his wife and friends in their irreparable loss and sad peresvement.

Resolved, That we place a copy of the foregoing resolution on our minute book, publish it in the CATHOLIC RECORD and send a copy to Mrs. Richard Brennan. Car-

ried. Yours fraternally, C. L. MCINTOSH, JOSEPH KIDD, jr, lst Vice Pres. Rec. Sec. Br. 35.

ACKNOWLEDGMENT. Received from Branch 14, C. M. B. A Galt, per P. Radigan, Rec. Secretary, the sum of two thousand dollars, in full as beneficiary of the late Rev. M. J. Maguire. SISTER M. IRENE, Superioress.

House of Providence, Dundas, March 15th, 1886.

#### What is Said of the Record.

Lismore, N. S., March 2, 1886. MR. T. COFFEY-DEAR SIR, —The rr-newal of my subcription, \$200, in ad-vance, to the esteemed RECORD, renews also a desire to witness health and means with the contribution to the upsershift of unitedly contributing to the prosperity of the RECORD for many years. Yours truly,

AUSTIN CHISHOLM.

ceived an encore. Mr. Dalton made a good impression on the audience with "Good Company," but he fairly brought down the house with "The Wearing of the Green." Perhaps that portion of the programme which pleased the audience the most was the song "Impudent Barney O'Hea," by Miss Murray, who accom-panied herself upon the Irish harp. Mr. McGregor's achievements as a suphonium soloist are too well known to need com-ment. Dr. Sippi sang "The Meeting of

Bolost are too well known to need com-ment. Dr. Sippi sang "The Meeting of the Waters" well, but pleased the audience even more with "The Cruickeen Lawn." Mr. Charles Fewings sang "Love's Dream-land" with good effect. Messrs. Paladino brothers, in their harmonica selections with banjo and triangle accompaniment, were encored four times, and even then were encored four times, and even then the gallery gods were not satisfied. The Seventh Band also played some popular Irish tunes, which were much appreciated. Although the programme was long those present were on their way home by 10 30. Wo must add the Way L

We may add that Mrs. J. A. Kilroy in the "Lament of the Irish Emigratt" and the "Angels Whisper" achieved a most brilliant success, and left upon the audience an impression so truly pleasureable as not soon to be forgotten. The sons and daughters of Erin in London will ever ex-

tend this talented lady a hearty welcome.

OBITUARY.

#### Mrs. McElvy, Thamesville.

Mrs. McElvy, of Thamesville, died last Monday and was interred in St. Paul's Catholic cemetery the Wednesday follow-ing. The subject of our notice was born in the year 1847, and was for several years a resident of Kingston, Ontario. She was the mother of seven children, all of whom are exemplary Catholics, and an ornament to society. A few years ago Mrs. McElvy moved to Thamesville, where she resided

the Catholic church has attached to it will always succeed. It is proper that laws should be made to regulate the liquor traffic, although it is not the use of a thing that makes the sin, but the abuse. In concluding the Rt. Rev. Bishop expressed his pleasure at learning that the member-ship had largely increased of late, and he hoped it would be still further augmented and go on doing good until every young man in the congregation was numbered in its ranks. (Loud applause.) Ver % Rev. Thomas Connolly, V. G, who received a hearty greeting, said he felt quite at home and was much gratified that he had been so kindly remembered by the association of which he was once the spiritual director. The heart of the

by the association of which he was once the spiritual director. The heart of the Catholic priest is in his work, but his efforts would not succeed if they were not seconded by the people. In nothing can there be success, however, without God's assistance. He was pleased to see so many young men present and he would ask the president and officers of the association to look well after the boys and see that they were trained up to the true principle of total abstinence, so when they arrive at an were trained up to the true principle of total abstinence, so when they arrive at an advanced age they would be found good sound temperance men. The grace of God was necessary to keep the pledge. "Without me," says Christ, "you can do nothing." Therefore remember when resolutions are made, prayer is needed to keep them. Rev. Wm. Dollard, spiritual director of the association, said as such it was a source of congratulation to him to see the associ-ation in such a flourishing condition. At

of congratulation to him to see the associ-ation in such a flourishing condition. At the conclusion of Father Dollard's remarks his Lordship the bishop and the Vicar Gen-eral withdrew amid three cheers for each. The vice cheir gave Father Mathew, which called forth an eloquent speech from Mr. James Barry, in which he traced the great temperature mode accompliched

the great temperance work accomplished in Ireland by Father Mathew in his day. Canada from the chair was responded to by M. E. Agar, who spoke in glowing terms of the greatness Canada is securing before the world.

are exemplary Catholics, and an ornament to society. A few years ago Mrs. McElvy moved to Thamesville, where she resided until last Monday morning, and then her loving soul went to rest callmly and tran-quilly as the glory of the setting star. During life our departed friend was a model Christian. Like the Saviour, she passed along the earth doing good to all-consoling the sflicted and assisting the poor and needy. She was assiduous in prayer; she was constaut in self-denial and mortification. All her hopes and joys,

OFTOH Y TOTA

lives told within these pages. D. & J. SADLIER & Co., 31 & 33 Barclay Street, New York.

THE Hon, S. S. Cox. American minister to Turkey, one of the few American representatives abroad who knows what he says and can say what he means, send ing \$25 all the way from Turkey to aid the demand of Ireland, writes:-"Turkey has not such a bad government as it is painted. There is much of 'Home Rule'

from the early Greek civilization, and from municipal and treatal freedom; much more and much better than Ire-land has had under the light of the nineteenth century, with positive rule in Lon-don and at Dublin Castle. I send you my little contribution, although I have not failed in other quarters. I hope Mr. Parnell will seize the day and make 'Home Rule' a crystallized and crystalliz-ing fact.''



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VERY REV. W. RING. Provincial O. M. I., Lourdes House, Stillorgan, Dublin.

> A A NOTICE

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorssed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies dur-ing the facel year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beet, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Buils, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories. Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supples required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by app jing to the undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Unice, Winni-per.

undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Commissioner Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules. Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superin-tendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work con-tracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. Tenderers must make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entratianed. Each tender must, in addition to the signa-ture of the tenderer, be signed by two sure-ties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contrast. In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail. contractors must make proper partial by rail. contractions to their destination in the Government Ware-house at the point of delivery. The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET. Deputy of the Superintendent General

387 ( W. S. MEDDOWCROFT.

# AND DEALER IN Dry Goods & Gents' Furnishings

Have opened in their new premises, 808 Richmond street, and are now prepared to supply their customers with any thing want-ed in the shape of first-class Groceries, Wines and Liquors. Stock all new, bought for cash, and will be sold at prices as cheap as the cheapest. A call solicited. Fashionable Dressmaking done on the premises A large stock of Homehold Fur-niture for sale cheap. Businers transacted on the weekly payment system. Observe the address. Wellington, corner of Horion street, London. Wilson Bros., 398 Richmond st. S. McBride's old stand.

trust in me, saith the Lord." Jere 39-18. Your GRACE, My DEAR BRETHREN,—Though sc tered over the face of the earth, there one day above all others when distance spanned, and when the most isolat children of Ireland are brought with the endearing bonds of religion a nationality; when, the world over, "T Green Immortal Samrock" is lifted fre its lowly bed—whether it lay amidst t tasands of the equator, or under the po snows, and exhibited to all nations the emblem of Ireland's fait on St. Patrick's day our hear are penetrated with feelin of tender emotion; our minds are fill with fond memories of the loved asso ations of days gone by; for no matter what country he has made his home, under what sky Providence has fixed 1 destiny, the "Exile of Erin" fondly loo back to his "loved, his native land whose spiritual birth he is to day cel brating. He loves to gaze on tho familiar faces he used to see around t fire-place in his old home, and in spi he lives over again those sweet yet s days of his youth.

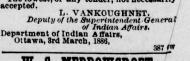
fire place in his old home, and in spi he lives over again those sweet yet s days of his youth. We cannot all, indeed, claim Irelan for the land of our birth; most of have not been privileged with treadin or even seeing that sacred soil, whi was sanctified by the blood of our me tyred sires; but for this, we love her t more, since it is her sufferings that ha made us foreigners to her ahores—Fo eigners ! did I say, alas ! we are, but birth only, not by affection. Exiles, sons of exiles, our affection is the sam and to-day—Ireland's festival, our link thoughts have stretched away across t tall-waved Atlantic and are rivited

tall-waved Atlantic and are rivited

If not exiles yourselves, you are the children of exiles, and as true children you abare in the joys and sorrows

our "Emerald Isle."

dear parents.



MERCHANT TAILOR

you share in the joys and sorrows dear parents. When yet a child, a mother made y familiar with the weal and woe of father land. In the simplicity of youth, yy asked her: why this is called St. Pe rick's Day? why the mirth and hap ness of this feat? And your tend heart now beat with joy, now heaved sorrow, as she would relate to you th history of your country: how yo fathers worshipped other gods than the true God; how St. Patrick went among them, and breaking, by the peacef violence of grace, their proud an haughty spirit, led them captive an humbled to the feet of Jesus Christ, the crucified Redeemer. She informed you that St. Patrick Day was one of joy, because on that d we celebrate the glorious entry of o