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the beauties of the universe are but dim reflections of His uncreated beauty. The vast extent, the infinitude of space speak of his immensity, the enduring mountains tell us of His eternal existence, the solemn sea is but His mirror, the universe is but a looking glass that reflects in a dim and imperfect manner the perfection of its Creator, and all the creation with a million voices bespeak His praises. He is everywhere present, He not only fills the entire universe with his presence but He is present to all things existing or possible. "Whither," says holy David, "shall I go from thy spirit, or whither shall I flee from thy face. It I ascend up into heaven, thou art there; if I descend into hell, Thou art there; if I take my wings early in the morning and dwell in the uttermost parts of the sea, even there also shall thy hand lead me and thy right hand shall hold me." (Ps. xxxviii). "He is higher than the heaven," says holy Job, "He is deeper than hell; the measure of Him is longer than the earth and broader than the sea." (Job xi, S) Hence St. Paul says: "In Him we live, move and have our being." (Acts xvii.)

And yet this great God whom heaven and the heaven of heavens cannot contain, has condescended to dwell in temples made with hands, and to manifest himself therein by special acts of mercy and of love. Men have at all times felt the need of localizing God, if I may say so. They have always felt the need of an Emmanuel

made with hands, and to manifest himself therein by special acts of mercy and of love. Men have at all times felt the need of localizing God, if I may say so. They have always felt the need of an Emmanuel or God residing with them, and the great God who has put in the human breast that imperishable and indestructible desire of having God with man in a special manner, has met that want by condescending to honor and sanctify certain places by His special presence, and even commanded the erection of tabernacles and of temples wherein He might be worshipped and adored and invoked. Hence he said to Solomon in the words of my text: "I have chosen this place, &c." Even pagans felt the need of temples for their divinities. In Greece and Rome temples were built and endowed for divine service. Even in distant India the most magnificent temples, beautiful in design, rich in material and resplendent with gold and precious stones, have been raised to the worship of false divinities. The existence of this universal practice amongst mankind proves that the building of temples is at once the outcome of a divine law and a consequence of that need

The holy Mass is most certainly the most dread and august mystery in our holy religion. The sacrifices of the old law were but figures and shadows of the good things to come; the holy Sacrifice of the Mass is a most blessed and merciful reality. When we consider the infinite value of the victim offered, the unapproachable and essential holines of Jesus Christ, the high priest who offers it; the infinite honour and glory it gives to God; the untold and inestimable blessings it communicates to man; the peace and light and refreshment it brings to the souls in Pargatory, we can only bow down in humblest adoration before God, and earnestly thank Him

But not only did our Catholic forefathers—the men of the ages of faith—offer their gifts and lavish their means in the construction and adornment of the house of God, but they gave their time and, as it were, expended their lives in the great and holy work. Old and young, gentle and simple, the monk and the layman, the prince and the labourer, the baron and his retainer, the high-born dame and the peasant woman, all worked gratuitously for years in the construction of their churches. It was to them a labor of faith and love undertaken for Christ's dear and love undertaken for Christ's dear sake, for the love of His Blessed Mother,

and for the salvation of their souls.

Such was the faith, such the motives that wrought those miracles in stone—the churches and cathedrals of the middle

offers it; the infinite honour and glory it gives to God; the untold and inestimable blessings it communicates to man; the peace and light and refreshment it brings to the souls in Purgatory, we can only bow down in humblest adoration before God, and carnestly thank Him for His infinite goodness for having given His church this great and swibline sacrifice, and exclaim in a transport of love and worder with St. Paul, "Of the depths of the riches of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God. How incomprehensible are His judgments and unsearchable His ways." (Romans xi, 33) Now the Catholic temple is the proper place for the oblation of this saving and tremendous sacrifice, and it is for this purpose that it is primarily intended and built. Everything in a Catholic Church has reference to the sanctuary, the sauctuary has reference to the sanctuary has referenced to have have have ha And indeed, dearly beloved brethren,

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began; here hearts were made bare and the burdens of sinful souls were laid down amid sobs and tears at the feet of God's minister; here Jesus pleaded for you with His precious blood offered up mystically in sacrifice to the throne of mercy for your salvation; here the saints and God's blessed mother were invoked with profit; here for 33 long years our merciful and loving Redeemer dwelt in His Eucharistic presence in the tabernacle; here during the long, silent nights and during the weary. long, silent nights and during the long, silent nights and during the weary, busy days, Jesus lived for you, His eyes always open to see your wants, His ears attentive to your prayers and His eyes always open to see your wants, His ears attentive to your prayers and His heart ever ready to go out to you in tender mercy, forgiveness and love; here before this altar your fathers and mothers prayed and worshipped; the floor has been worn by their knees and moistened with their tears; and here your dead were brought on their sad way to the grave-yard, and the holy mass was offered and the requiem sung for their departed souls. Is it any wonder that even in Pagan times men were willing to lay down their lives in defence of their altars, and that the watchword for "our altars and firesides" has, in every age, fired the souls and nerved the arms of patriots! Is it any wonder that the Council of Trent ordained that the materials of old churches should be employed for sacred purposes, that crosses should be raised to mark their sites, and that altars memorial of them should be erected in the neighboring churches. O, what sacred, what endearing memories cluster like the friendly ivy to these walls now about to be torn down; what reminiscences linger around this sacred altar that must soon be removed hence forever, and to which even in its displacement these reminiscences will yet continue to cling like the after-glow that lights up cathedral including the bishop attended the confessional every night. Thus all had abundant opportunity of making proper preparation. The general communion at which the members assisted in full regalia, took place at the 9 c'clock mass which was celebrated by the Rev. Father Lennon, who was assisted by the Very Rev. E. Heenan, V. G., in administering Holy Communion. Immediately after communion Bishop Carbery real the epistle and gospel, on which he delivered a stirring discourse, dwelling on the love of the good shepherd. His Lordship carnestly expressed the intense satisfaction he experienced at beholding so many men at their Easter duty, who while fulfilling this law of the society, discharged a most important Christian duty, and edified the whole population of the city and at the same time cheered his heart.

The society feels deeply indebted to Father Lennon for his zealous labor and the deep interest he takes in the welfare of this branch of our organization, which continues to rise in public estimation.

VERY REV. CHANCELLOR KEOUGH'S SUCCESSOR.

Ray, M. J. Cleave assumed percebial

Rev. M. J. Cleary assumed parochial charge of St. Patrick's parish on Sunday last. The Very Rev. Chancellor Keough was very popular, not only with his own but with all who had the pleasure of his acquaintance. His Lordship Bishop Carbery displayed his usual judicious discernment in appointing such accepts. CESSOR.

Father was one of the first priests or-dained by the late Bishop Crinnon and has been performing his sacerdotal duties at St. Mary's since his ordination. He is a gentleman of refined culture, kind disposition, charitable, an eloquent preacher, and a zealous worker in the interests of the church; and no doubt he will be esteemed and respected by his parishioners. THE ONTARIO MUTUAL .. FE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

It affords us much pleasure to direct the attention of our readers to the report of the Ontario which appears in another column, and from which it will be seen that another year of marked success has attended the operations of this popular life company. That it has increased in every branch of its business, as shown by the report, and that too, during a period of very general depression in most other lines, is ample proof that the company enjoys the confidence of the public to an extent which must be most gratifying to its officers, its board of directors, and to all who take an interest in its prosperity. The generous measure of success which we wished the company a year ago has been filled to overflowing, as will be evident when we state that its cash income has increased twenty five per cent. over the previous year, while there has been added to its assets the large sum of \$118,956,21, showing a growth in resources as unprecedented as it should be satisfactory to the members of the company as a whole. The Ontario has now attained a position among leading life companies which, while it is most creditable to the management, is the best possible guarantee that can be given of the soundness of its financial standing, the popularity of its plans of assurance, the liberality of its dealings and the certainty of its rapid and healthy development in the years to come.

We do not know of any other life com-ASSURANCE COMPANY.

tainty of its rapid and healthy development in the years to come.

Wedo not know of any other life company whose annual meetings attract so large and representative a gathering as do those of the Ontario. The proceedings seem to be characterized by the greatest harmony, while the speeches of the delegates evince a familiarity not only with the working of the company itself but with the subject of life insurance in its practical and varied aspects. This proves that the policy holders of the Ontario take a deep interest in its affairs and are quite competent to make a wise Ontario take a deep interest in its affairs and are quite competent to make a wise and judicious choice of directors to look after their interests; for the Ontario, being a purely mutual company, has no stock holders "to lord it over them," and absorb the profits, all its fands being owned by the members themselves, who sbare in its prosperity in proportion as each has contributed thereto by his premiums.

acan has contributed thereto by his premiums.

It is gratifying to learn that the conditions of the company's policies enable members to go forth in defence of Canada without vitiating the assurance and without requiring a "permit" on the payment of an "extra" premium. The present unhappy and unsettled state of our own North-West invests this privilege with more than ordinary importance, and shows that the Ontario is in point of fact what its admirers claim for it, the People's Company. We commend such of our readers as may require life assurance in a thoroughly reliable company to make themselves acquainted with the inducements the Ontario offers before insuring elsewhere.

"Since the 'Reformation." are happy to say that the members in the most praiseworthy manner entered into the spirit of the exercises, assembling each evening in full numbers and with great bunctuality to avail themselves of the punctuality to avail themselves of the spiritual advantages offered to them. The touching and practical discourses of the rev. gentleman were listened to with great attention by all present, and that his words were effective was manifest from the num-bers who each night after the sermon went to confession. All the clergy of the cathedral including the bishop attended the confessional every night. Thus all

Last week Holy Mass was celebrated by Father Sabela, of Sleaford, at Billing-boro, for the first time since the "Refor-mation." This nice little town is an in-teresting spot for every Catholic in Eng-land, as it is close to the little village of Campringham, where St. Gilbert apent land, as it is close to the little village of Sempringham, where St. Gilbert spent sixty-seven years of his holy life in his monastery. In the two communities he established at Sempringham there were at his death (1190) 700 canons and 1500 nuns. What a difference between then and now, when there is no Catholic place of worship, and Father Sabela has to preach in the open air, the nearest church being at the new mission of Sleaford, a distance of over twelve miles ford, a distance of over twelve miles -London Universe. March 21.

Will the Blessed Virgin Mary Take Care of Me ?

Au Irish boy asked his priest: "Will the Blessed Virgin Mary take care of

me?"
"Yes, my son, if you are true to the requirements of the Holy Catholic Church, she will take care of you."
"Are you sure she will take care of

"Quite sure, if you do as I have com-

manded you."

"Will she keep my soul and take me to heaven when I die?" "Yes, if you die in the bosom of the Church."

Church."

"You are very sure, sir?"

"Yes, quite sure."

"Well, sir, I am not sure, for I read that ence in going from Jerusalem, she lost her own child; and if she could lose him, she might lose me."—Lutherish

him, she might lose me."—Lutherish paper.

The above lame attempt at a joke is as amusing as a stump-tailed cat—funny, because the whole tail is not there. The priest's final reply was: "Yes, but the Blessed Virgin sought her child, sorrowingly, for a whole day, going back in the search, and after finding Him, returned with Him to Nazareth, where He remained subject to them." Will our contemporary please give the above Carbery displayed his usual judicious discernment in appointing such a worthy successor as Father Cleary. The Rev. Irish boy—Catholic Columbian.

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Pange Lingua. TRANSLATION. Causa Salutis S. T. ing, my tongue, the mystic me f the body glorious; ing, the blood all life maintain

My Saint.

The dear, quiet presence I christened My

-MARGARET E. SANGSTER, in Burlington

DAD'S JO.

Just noon of a warm, bright day at Block Island. On the broad, shady piazza of the great hotel there is an unbroken stillness. The roses, clambering over the railing, nod lazily in the breeze; the lace curtains at the lorg windows sway gently to and fro; the parlors beyond are silent and deserted. Up at the beach the waves and deserted. Up at the beach the waves are sleepily lapping the glistening sand, while the bright colored suits drying in long lines behind the bathing-houses, are the only reminder of the merriment which existed less than half an hour ago. One or two ox teams are slowly creeping along the road, loaded with trailing seaweed of variogated huas; here and there is a group

the road, loaded with trailing seaweed of variegated hues; here and there is a group of bronzed fishermen mending their nets. These are the only signs of life.

Everybody is down on the pier. The Block Island is overdue more than twenty minutes, and the rickety boards creak and tremble as the anxious crowd press to the very edge, each one eager to catch the first glimpse of the steamer as she rounds Clay Head.

The excitement increases. The 6 him

The excitement increases. The fishing boats huddle closer together behind the breakwater; the hackmen, growing impa-tient, vociferate loudly; the Marine band in the pavilion on the hill strikes up; and

"Here comes Jo!" some one shouts.
"Depend on't, the boat'll be in soon, now," says a grizzled old fisherman standing close by. "Jo's a sure sign. Nigh onto a year since she's watched that boat come in every day, and I never knew her to round the Head unless Jo was here."

All eyes turned toward the road. An antiquated specimen of a carriage is coming down the hill as rapidly as the lean and honey here in factors.

ing down the hill as rapidly as the lean and bony horse in front can drag it along.

It draws up on the wharf beside the more pretentious vehicles, a young girl jumps out, ties the horse, lays her arms tovingly around his neck a moment, then hurriedly pushes her way through the throng to the end of the pier.

A tall, angular girl, clad in a homemade dress of the coarsest material, scant and patched, yet very clean, with a rough straw hat tied down over hair which is long, straight, and decidedly red. A girl with nothing pretty and attractive about her, but there is such a brave, pathetic her, but there is such a brave, pathetic look in her great, blue eyes, that one involuntarily turns and looks at her again and again.

and again.

Swiftly and silently she passes along to
the farther end of the pier, and, lifting
one hand to shield her eyes from the sunlight, gazes steadfastly at the distant hor-

izon.

"I know he will come to day," she says, seemingly unconscious that she is speaking aloud. "Just a year ago to day he went over there, Dad did. He went to get some fixins for me, and he promised to come back soon, but it has been so long. Oh! he will surely come to day, won't he?" she asks, turning to a weatherbeaten old sailor, who is gazing at her beaten old sailor, who is gazing at her with just a suspicion of moisture in his

eyes.
"Aye, lass, that he will," he answers. "Aye, lass, that he will," he answers.
"I've got extras for dinner to-day," she
goes on, brightening up. "'cause' he'll
have a mighty appetite after being at
them furrin' places so long, and I've made
a cushion for his chair that sets by the
window. I brushed up the team, too, and
old Bess seemed to know he was coming,
for she brought me over in no time."
"Quite like he'll come to day."

a cushion for his chair that sets by the window. I brushed up the team, too, and old Bess seemed to know he was coming, for she brought me over in no time."

"Quite like he'll come to day," says the old skipper, "and he'll bring you so many smart things that I'm afeared you won't be Jo any longer."

"Yes, I will," replied the girl. "I'll always be Jo to Dad anyway. Dear old Dad. He's told me many a time, how he picked me out of the water that dreadful night; and when no one seemed to want me, he took me home with him; me, a helpless baby with nothing in the world but a ring on my finger with 'Jo's cratched on it. Oh, I wish I could do something big for him, so he would know."

Just before noon she slowly opens her eyes and gazes at him in silence. Then, with a little sigh, she says feebly: "I knew you'd come, Dad; I knew you'd come. Then, with a little sigh, she says feebly: "I knew you'd come, Dad; I knew you'd come. Then, with a little sigh, she says feebly: "I knew you'd come, Dad; I knew you'd come. Two sub it is silent for a few moments, and then raising her head, she asks:

"The white dress with the gold stars on the corners that you were going to get for your little gal?"

"Oh, Jo!" The tears are streaming down the old man's cheeks. "I bought the purtlest one for ye; all soft and white, with stars on't, and a great, long sash; but I—lost—it—in the wreck—Jo!"

"Well, cheer up, lass; he's waiting for

My saint! As I name her I fancy you thinking of some gracious woman, tall, stately and fair.

Who bears her serenely, while wearing full queenly the beautiful crown of her burnished brown hair.

It grieves me, believe me, to slight your yield.

Your vision is one for an artist to paint; But its leveliness vainly would strive to ahow plainly the left you; and to my saint.

It she young? Is she old? I am puzzled to tell you; the left you; the left

In lows to the neighbor, in lowliest labor, She serves the dear Lord in a service to man.

Sot dimpled and dainty, phiro. In life's battle, though a victor, is guerdoned with sears.

The old wounds awaking, oft hurt to heartbreaking;

New pink and white beauty such agony mars.

But children adore her, the babies climbo'er her.

The weary sob out their distress on her breast, and her plain little dwelling, it goes without telling, it goes without telling.

Is cosy and curtained and warm as a nest, she hasn't much money, this saint of my praising,
But never her loaf is too small to be shared.

Oh, far be the day when the angels shall call her;
At the thought, at the presage, my spirit grows faint;

The way would be dreary, once shorn of the caser, quiet presence I christened My Baint.

down the plank and searches for him in the cabins.

"Come, come, move along, my girl," says the captain roughly. "What do you want here?"

"Oh, I want Dad," she sobs; "he was comin' to-day, I know. Tell me, haven't you seen him?"

"How should I know him," he answers, griffly. "Move along! We are late to-day and can't be bothered."

Jo turns slowly away and mechanically passes up over the gangway. What does it matter to her that the sun is shining, that the brightness of the day has gone for her. Calmly she walks along, slowly unfastens Bess, and climbing in the waggon, silently drives away.

But her face is very pale and there is such a strange, strange look in her great, blue eyes that more than one honest-heard sailor draws his brown hand across his eyes and murmurs, "Poor little gal!"

It is evening. A sudden and fearful storm is raging, The sea has arisen, and with a roaring sound rushes inland to dash itself against the rocks. Up at the great hotel, the huge drops of rain dash against the window, and the guests gathered together in the splendid parlor, shudder and tremble at every returning flash and deafening peal. Down on the beach the angry surf is rolling in, mountains high, and the fishermen are anxiously gazing out upon the dark waters as if fearful of what such a storm might accomplish. Suddenly there comes a wivld flash, a terrible reverberating roll and in the awful silence that follows, the group of waiting men gaze with horror in each other's faces. Then comes another flash. Close by and on the outer edge of the breakwater they see a ship is going to pieces.

they have one more; In another moment it will be too late.

But, see! Some one is hurriedly ad-vancing toward them through the dark-ness and mist; a slender figure, wrapped in a shawl, with pale face, and eyes that burn like coals in the blackness.

It is Jo.

She springs into the life-boat beside them. Her presence nerves them on, and they push off into the seething waters.

They have come back, and have laid her They have come back, and have laid her unconscious on the damp sand. Some beam had struck her, and she had not spoken since. The blue eyes are closed, but there is a smile on the still, white face, and the small hand is firmly clasped in the grasp of a trembling old man, who is stooping over her, and smoothing back the thick masses of hair from her pale forehead.

A hush falls upon them all. Tenderly they take her up, and, with her hand still clasped in his, sadly wind their way to the little cottage where she has waited for him so long.

It all happened only last night. The storm had gone down soon after they had carried her home, and the sun is shining brightly, lovingly, as though there is no brightly, lovingly, as though there is no sorrow, and never a storm or wreck.

They had laid her on the little white bed in her chamber, from which the harbor could be plainly seen, and, save for one or two kind neighbors, had gone away and left them together; she, lying so still, with closed eyes—he, bending over her, silent and unmindful of the presence of others.

others.

Just before noon she slowly opens her

"And a great, long sash." This very slowly. "Oh, Dad, if I only could see it; but don't cry; I guess I wan't want it; I'm going to leave you a little while, just a little while. I'm going up there, where they have lots and lots of white dresses, all shining and pretty; and soon you'll come, too, won't you, Dad? I'll watch for you just as I did here, and there won't be—any storms—Dad—the vessel will sail—right in the blue water—an' I'll be looking for you. I'll have 'em give me—a dress—with a big, shining star on it—an' you'll know me sure—I knew you'd come!"

an' you'll know me sure—I knew you'd come!"

One last feeble pressure of his hand, one little smile, and Jo waits and watches no more on earth.

A strange calm falls upon the old man. They cannot persuade him to leave her for an instant. He is utterly deaf to their entreaties, and, kneeling by the bed, he presses from time to time her ice-cold hand to his lips. All through the long night he keeps his silent watch, and when another morning breaks they find him still there.

Mechanically he watches them robe her for the last resting-place, in pure white garments that a kind-hearted neighbor has brought y unmoved he sees them place a few snowy buds in her hands.

Presently the door opens softly, a roughlooking fisherman comes in, and bending over the coffin, his tears fall like rain upon the face within.

over the coffin, his tears fall like rain upon the face within.

"The little gal was so happy yesterday," he says, turning to the old man, who, even now, will not remove his gaze from her. "I'll never forget her standin' there an' sayin' as how she wished she could do something big for Dad; an' she has, she has, poor little girl."

Covering his face with his horny hands he breaks into bitter weeping, and, turning, leaves the room.

The old man leaves the room. His whole face changes. The terrible calm has broken up, but no tears come. Only a look of unutterable gladness and joy.

"I know'd it, Jo; I know'd it. Somethin' big for Dad! Dear little gal! Wait just a minute, Jo; I'm comin'!"

just a minute, Jo; I'm comin'!"

His head falls forward upon the coffin.

Some one comes in presently and finds him there. He is quite dead.

They bury them side by side, in one grave, close by the murmuring sea; and at the head they place a simple, white wooden shaft, with just these two words roughly inscribed upon it—"Dad's Jo!"

HOW THE ENGLISH TOOK QUEBEC.

THE TRUE STORY OF THE DEATH STRUGGLE

taged the mode of the splendid partor, shudder and tremble at every returning flash and the fishermen are anxiously gazing out upon the dark waters as if fearful of you are the storm might accomplish.

Suddenly there comes a vivid flash, at errible reverberating roll and in the swful distinct that follows, the group of waiting men gaze with horror in each other's faces. Then comes another flash. Close by and on the outer edge of the breakwater they see a ship is going to pieces. Then comes the sound of a signal gun, once, twice. All is confusion now. The pilife-boat is manned, pushed out and beaten back. Above the angry shricking of the wind can be heard the shouts of those on the doomed vessel, and the sols of the women who are endeavoring to keep back their loved ones from seeking death in those terrible waters.

And it is death. Six talwart forms, so full of life only a few moments before, are stiffening on the damp sand. It is of no sharp shaft of lightning and a cry goes un from the terrified women. A figure can be seen near one of the dismantled maste; an in the wind.

They must try again. They cannot let him die when she expects to see him so soon. Five pairs of hands are ready. Can the did when she expects to see him so soon. Five pairs of hands are ready. Can they must perish while the did to command the Bay of St. Law in they have one more? In another moment it will be too late.

But, see! Some one is hurriedly ad. When the thread of narrative is caught

Frontenac and Fort Duquesne freed the colonies from apprehension of attack upon their flank and rear, and left them free to make a supreme effort for the conquest of Canada in the succeeding summer. The main interest of the decisive campaign and of this volume is, of course, concentrated upon the expedition led by Gen. Wolfe against Quebec. Of this officer, whose death in the moment of triumph has disarmed criticism and gained for him, perhaps, more fame than his abilities deserved, a discriminating estimate is here whose death in the moment of triumph has disarmed criticism and gained for him, perhaps, more fame than his abilities deserved, a discriminating estimate is here for the first time offered us. The resolution displayed by him during the tedious, and what long seemed fruitless, leaguer of Quebec, is forcibly depicted, and it is clear that Wolfe was a sick man when he left England, and had he survived the battle on the Plains of Abraham, would probably have died, like Forbes (who a year previously had taken Fort Duquesne), before reaching home. But while without his dauntless and inflexible spirit the expedition must have miscarried, the inference is pressed upon us by Mr. Parkman's recital of the siege that Wolfe's strategetical abilities were, on the whole, inferior to those of his autagonist, Montcalm, and that the daring movement by which success was won was largely due to accident. The impression left upon the hasty reader of history has been that Wolfe found Quebec apparently impregnable, but that his eye at once detected a single chance for the assailant in the heights above the town, whose ascent, though supremely hazardous, was at least possible. The facts, however, are that the British fleet anchored off Quebec in the month of June, and that it was nearly the middle of September (when the ships could delay their departure for England only a few days longer) before the effective stroke was dealt. All his preceding operations, though they weakened the resources of the besieged troops and the loyalty of the Canadians, did not really bring Wolfe any nearer his main object, for Montcalm's main positions were still secure, and his communication with his base of supplies at Montreal was unbroken. But for a chain of accidents, all unfavorshle to the Engles and not accidents,

were still secure, and his communication with his base of supplies at Montreal was unbroken. But for a chain of accidents, all unfavorable to the French commander, the attempt to scale the Heights of Abraham would apparently have ended in appalling disaster. It is evident from Wolfe's dispatches that a week before his victory he was in despair, and the despervate expedient to which he finally resorted

prisoners whom they released to leave the Queen's dominions and place themselves in permanent crile, had been a course, which, decided by the result of time, was either a wise or expedient one. It was either a wise or expedient one. It was very curious that the members of the British army who twenty years ago were tried for treason, convicted, and sentenced, were released many years since without the condition of exile being attached to their release. Some of them returned to their release. Some of them returned to their rative country. One of them, Sergeant M'Carthy, died there, and one at least he knew was now living in Ireland. What ever else might be alleged, it could not be said that there was any moral distinction between the case of Mr. Boyle O'Reilly and those members of the British army tried, convicted, and sentenced at the same time. There was, however, one point of difference. When Mr. Boyle O'Reilly had endured some part of his sentence of penal servitude, he escaped from the penal settlement in Australia. His secape was accomplished under circumstances of daring which attracted very general sympathy. Theright hon, gentleman (Sir W. Harcourt) smiled, but he would try to escape himself. Mr. Boyle O'Reilly and they had been a course, and the propert to the cost of Army tried, convicted, and sentenced at the sound try to escape himself, which had not will be a sentence of penal servitude, he cost of Army the sentence of the servinde he would try to escape himself, which had not will be cost of the American flag he made good for tune to be taken on board an American ship, and under the sentence of penal servitude he sentence of penal servitude would make an effort to escape. If by any conceivable turn of fortune the Home Secretary many to the cost of the sentence of penal servitude would make an effort to escape. If by any conceivable turn of fortune the Home Secretary may the sentence of penal servitude would whether he would thave shown as much courage.

Sir Wm. Harcourt—I should have been shot by th

request.
Sir W. Harcourt—I could not give him Sir W. Harcourt—I could not give him leave to go to Canada,
Mr. Sexton—But the right hon, gentleman has assumed to himself the right to refuse leave. His (Mr. Sexton's) object was not to appeal on behalf of Mr. O'Reilly, who would probably never repeat his request—indeed it was doubtful if he

THE CORD.

April of his dericing. He had, it forms he had not one of the problem of the problem of the second (Mr. O'Connor) would ask the Home Secretary to remember that but for men like John Boyle O'Reilly Liberal Goyernments would not have had the glory of passing measures for the benefit of Ireland. If the application should be renewed he hoped that the right hon, gentleman would have learned to have some regard for the feelings of Irishmen and some admiration for those who had done and suffered in their country's cause. These sentiments animated all Governments and all peoples except in the single ments and all peoples except in the single melancholy instance of the demeanour of England towards Ireland.

> For the Ladies. Laughter is the poor man's plaster, Making every burden light; Turning sadness into gladness, Darkest hour to May dawn bright.

'Tis the deepest and the cheapest Cure for ills of this description, But for those that woman's heir to, Use Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescri Cures all weaknesses and irregularities, "bearing down" sensations, "internal fever," bloating, displacements, inflammation, morning sickness and tendency to cancerous disease. Price reduced to one dollar. By druggists.

Ayer's Cathartic Pills are suited to every age. Being sugar-coated, they are easy to take, and though mild and pleasant in action, are thorough and searching in effect. Their efficacy in all disorders of the stomach and bowels is certified to by eminent physicians, prominent elergymen, and many of our best citizens.

The Secret Out.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and imparting health and vigor.

To Assist NATURE most effectually in To assist Nature most effectually in her efforts to throw off or resist serious disease, it is essential that an impulse should be given to functions which growing ill health suspends or weakens, namely, the action of the bowels, bilious secretion, and digestion. Oftentimes, though this is impracticable by the use of ordinary remedies, it proves an easy task when Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is resorted to. Sold by Harkness & Co., druggists, Dundas St.

Pleasant as syrup: nothing equals it as

Pleasant as syrup; nothing equals it as a worm medicine; the name is Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator. The greatest worm destroyer of the age.

Given to us, born unto us Out of body virginal, Here among us, speaking to a Sowing tidings seminal; Like a fellow-tarmer to us, All he did full ordinal. On the night of farewell eating, As he with his brethren lay, Kept each law of final greeting In the good old-fashioned way, He to them, the twelve there me Gave Himself for food away.

Word and flesh, true bread he by By the word to flesh it turns; Out of wine Christ's blood He m What though sense the wonder a Heart sincere full strength on-la That from faith its lesson learns.

Then so great a Sacrament Let us worship lowilly: Let the ancient document To the new rite subject be; And through faith as supplen Let the failing senses see. To Begetter and Begotten Praise and jubilation be; Honor, health, and unforgotten, Strength and benediction be; And to Him from each outgotten Equal let laudation be.

THE CHRISTIAN MOTHER DIGNITY OF HER MISS

or the Messenger of the Sacr In 1867 we published an artic Heart of Jesus and the Sacr Matrimony," taken from the Fr. H. Ramiere; it had appear before in the French Messenger. priate to the present title, we rive that part of it.

"If there be in Christian socie which eminently requires from embrace it a pure and devoted able of the greatest sacrifices, methan the essentially capricious in passion, it is unquestionably which imposes upon man the responsibilities and anxious paternity, upon women the ladangers, the agonies of motherhe husband and wife the subjet bond which nothing can break, tents the laborious and solemnly ble duty of bringing up their chi a word, the marriage state.

"Accordingly, to furnish man means of fulfilling the almon human obligations of this state, thounder of the Church has est Sacrament through which, as the charts about to be united, sand love implanted there by nature, to that love qualities and power would have been utterly bey reach of nature itself.

"In this view, marriage, too, nature to the touch was a proper to the content of the charts and power would have been utterly bey reach of nature itself."

reach of nature itself. reach of nature itself.

"In this view, marriage, too, r properly be styled the Sacramer Heart of Jesus; and we have of that we are doing what will be a to the divine Heart in treating the ment like the others, and in sho close relations which bind it source of every grace, of all le love.

source of every grace, of all leg love.

"We may be allowed here to e regret that this subject is seldo upon in the instructions to the is Motives of delicacy, which it is understand, make it difficult to dwith the duties and prerogatives of the with those that have not yet embly but what is the result? It happy many of those who enter it, never learned to view it as they should done, in the light of Faith, considers it, as a civil contract and conditions. Equally ignorant both advantages conferred upon them sacrament and of the dangers from it is intended to preserve them, the neither how to avail themselves benefits, nor how to avoid the dand because they were not perforehand for the duties which the was to impose upon them, they

beforehand for the duties which the was to impose upon them, they sentiments and habits inspired by tian training, at the very momer those habits are most necessary, and those sentiments would have be most abundant fruits.

"It would be impossible to crothe space of a few pages all the and serious teachings of Christian the sacrament of Matrimony; end us here to say that, as we well kn Heart of Jesus is the great centre gion; no better point of view the divine Heart could be selected to stand the various parts of the great. stand the various parts of the great in their true nature and harm

beauty."
These words of the above mer article may answer as an introduce what we are about to say in the

what we are about to say in the one.

As God in the order of nat endowed the mother with the mos love for her children, and the consider of procuring for them the possible happiness, as Jesus, His Son, has raised the matrimonial at the dignity of a sacrament, and the dignity of a sacrament, and sacrament, as the apostle speaks (32), "in Christ and in the Church is to say, to a condition far above nature, so He has raised likewise m love to a condition far above all love to a condition far above all love. Although the love of the Cl mother for her children does not e mother for her children does not et the desire of legitimate happiness for during the pilgrimage of the preseher love must chiefly aim at the githeir souls during time, and still meternity; for this good the same God, the institutor of the Sacra assumed human flesh to die on the Thus the mission of the Christian; is truly spostolic, for it is to her is the characteristic of the sacra assumed human flesh to die on the characteristic of the sacra assumed human flesh to die on the characteristic of the sacra assumed human flesh to die on the sacra assumed human f

Thus the mission of the Christian r is truly apostolic, for it is to her ally that the care is entrusted of in ing on the innocent soul of the chil form which, once received, is apt developed to any degree of perfect has happened so often, especially we mother perseveres in this care with watchfulness and assiduous prayer fruit of her womb. Ah! If the Ch mother could see the exquisite bea mother could see the exquisite beathe soul of that child whom she derly presses to her heart, when brought back to her from the bar font, a beauty admirable to the God Himself cannot but love the redeemed and sanctified by the ble His beloved Son. If the mother

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think at the same time that this angelic beauty is liable to be tree sformed into the ugliness of a devil, this thought would alone be sufficient to make the die of grief. What promises would she not make to spare no labor, no adustry, no sacrifice, even that of her own life, to obtain the preservation of that incomparable treasure confided to her maternal love? Truly, if the facts were not, alas! so often against us, we could hardly believe it to be possible for a Christian mother to have any other dispositions of mind, for the heart of the Christian mother must be as much as possible a perfect copy of the Heart of Jesus, to which may be applied the words of the prophet Laias (xlix, 15):

"Can a woman forget her infant so as not to have pily on the son of her womb? and if she heart of the con of her womb? and if she have pily on the son of her womb? In the state of the constitution of Clement VIII., Quwecumque, it cannot be erected in two churches of the same city. But the associates enjoy numberless advantages, and may gain the indulgences no matter in what part of the world they may be.

It would be impossible to enumerate the graces obtained: favors both visible and interior; conversions; model conduct of youth; success in business; situations; spiritual and temporal blessings of many kinds; especially the exercise of the Christian virtues, fortitude, gentleness, patience, forbearance, peace in families. Finally, the thirty-four departed members have all had most edifying deaths.

Figure Margine.

Cours Senting 2. A course of the course o beforehand for the duties which the future was to impose upon them, they lose the sentiments and habits inspired by a Christian training, at the very moment when those habits are most necessary, and when those sentiments would have borne the most abundant fruits.

"It would be impossible to crowd into the space of a few pages all the sublime and serious teachings of Christian faith on the sacrament of Matrimony; enough for us here to say that, as we well know, the Heart of Jesus is the great centre of religion; no better point of view than this divine Heart could be selected to understand the various parts of the great whole in their true nature and harmonious beauty."

There is resulting from the Association, which had been in existence about three years in the Chapel of Our Lady of Sion in Paris, erected it into an Arch-Confraternity, increased the number of indulgences, and accorded the faculty of affiliations, not only in France but elsewhere, including the United States. In 1869 the late Archbishop Wood, director of the Society of the Children of Mary at the Convent of the Sisters of Notre Dame in Philadelphia, perceived that family cares engrossed many of the young members, and prevented them from regular attendance at the weekly meetings. He, therefore, cheerfully acceded

there existed the various parts of the great whole in their true nature and harmonious beauty."

These words of the above mentioned article may answer as an introduction to what we are about to say in the present one.

As God in the order of nature has endowed the mother wift the most tender love for her children, and the consequent desire of procuring for them the greatest possible happiness, as J.sus, His Divine Son, has raised the matrimonial state to the dignity of a sacrament, and a great sacrament, as the apostle speaks (Eph. v. 32), "in Christ and in the Church," that is to say, to a condition far above that of nature, so He has raised likewise maternal love to a condition far above that of nature, so He has raised likewise maternal love. Although the love of the Christian mother for her children does not exclude the desire of legitimate happiness for them during the pilgrimage of the present life, her love must chiefly aim at the good of their souls during time, and still more in eternity; for this good the same Son of God, the institutor of the Sacraments, assumed human flesh to die on the cross. Thus the mission of the Christian mother is truly apostolic, for it is to her especially that the care is entrusted of impressing on the innocents oul of the child that form which, once received, is apt to be developed to any degree of perfection, as has happened so often, especially when the mother perseverse in this care with loving watchfulness and assiduous prayer for the fruit of her womb. Ah! If the Christian mother could see the exquisite beauty of the soul of that child whom she so tenderly presses to the representation that love that could redeemed and sanctified by the blood of His beloved Son. If the mother should that effice for so long a happened so often, especially when the fruit of her womb. Ah! If the Christian mother could see the exquisite beauty of the soul of that child whom she so tenderly presses to her heart, when he is brought back to her from the baptismal fort, a beauty admirable to

And when the days of his early human learning are over he is obliged to devote a long period to the technical side of the pastoral office. That much abused science of moral theology, with its intricate casuistry, is after all, only a method by which sinners may be induced to keep in a state of grace, and afterwards live to the end in the bright sunlight of the devotional life. But beyond and above moral theology are mystical and ascetic theology, which every confessor must know according to the

mystical and ascetic theology, which every confessor must know according to the spiritual wants of his penitents.

The real objections made by carping and insincere worldlings to confession arise from the very vices of which confession is an implacable adversary. Inordinate pride, a polluted heart, cruel envy, injustice of all sorts, selfishness, cowardice, and human respect—these are Satan's special pleas against the Sacrament of Forgiveness. But they are all founded on sophistry. To refuse to confess one's sina now is only to put off the good day for an evil one. There is another confession which we cannot avoid, and which will be made before the whole world. Instead of the words, Absolvo Te, we shall then, if unfaithful, hear that terrible utterance of the Divine Judge, Ite Maledicte. Lent is the acceptable time to choose the first and the acceptable time to choose the first and the acceptable time to choose the first and kneel meekly down in secret before that weak, sympathizing but authorized priest, and say in the fulness of our hearts, "Pray, Father, give me your blessing, for I have sinned."—Liverpool Catholic Times.

* * * * Delicate diseases, affecting male or female, however induced, speedily and permanently cured. Illustrated book three letter stamps. Consultation free. World's Dispensary Medical Association, Ruffalo, N. V.

A Good Test. For over sixteen years G. M. Everest, of Forest, has sold Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, and its sales are steadily increasing. It cures coughs, colds, and all lung complaints; is pleasant to take and always reliable. always reliable.

A Great Mistake.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns, of Cobourg. was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured

A DISTINGUISHED CONVERT.

try, remaining four or five years. The order of Cowley Brothers in England is an independent growth, ostensibly belonging to the English Church, but having no real sanction from that body, though the Bishop of Oxford has recognized it in a certain way. This order seems to represent the advanced ritualists, who arrogate to themselves a place apart and are

present the advanced ritualists, who arrogate to themselves a place apart, and are not properly either Roman Catholica or Episcopalians. The Order of the Holy Cross, of which notice has recently been given, is an attempt to establish an American order, having the sanction of the Episcopal Church. Before returning to America Dr. Huson was received into the Roman Catholic Church, but as he purposed joining the Jesuit Fathers he has two years more of study. He kept the fact that he had left the church of his early choice to embrace the Catholic religion a dead secret until a few days before his departure for England.

I Had a Dreadful Cough,

and raised a considerable amount of blood and matter; besides, I was very thin, and so weak I could scarcely go about the house. This was the case of a man with consumption arising from liver complaint. He recovered his health completely by the use of Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Dis-covery." Thousands of others bear similar testimony.

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A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results off follow a neglect of constipated powels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

Give Holloway's Corn Cure a trial. It removed ten corns from one pair of feet without any pain. What it has done once it will do again.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with carbonates accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

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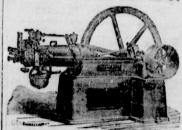


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The Extbolic Mecord ablished Weekly at 436 Richmond Street London, Ontario. RSV. JOHN F. COPPEY, M.A., Editor. TEGS. COPPEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

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We have appointed Mr. P. J. Casaidy, 38 Water street, St. Johns, Newfound-ind, our sole agent for the Island, with thom parties desirous of becoming sub-ribers will please make arrangements.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 25, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

II.

The fierce political struggles which followed the fall of the Brown-Dorion government of 1858 and which for six long years disturbed distracted and weakened Canada, had the effect of keeping from the North-West much of the attention that its relations with Canada, present and prospective, demanded, but, in the eyes of the earnest and thoughtful in this country, the acquisition of the North-West by Canada and the extension to its fertile plains of the tless. ings of constitutional government ever held large place. It was understood during the discussions on Confederation that the North-West was to be without certain that if those opposed or indifferent to that annexation did not submit to this arrangement, the coalition frequent references to the North-West Territories. Mr. Alex. Mackenzie said : that the great river which flows through resolutions reciting the terms agreed that territory, flows through immense beds of coal, and that the whole country is rich in mineral deposits of all kinds petroleum, copper, gold and iron ; that follows : petroleum, copper, gold and iron; that the land is teeming with resources of wealth calculated to build up an extensive and valuable commerce, and support a powerful nation; that all this we port a powerful nation; that all this we can touch and seize upon the moment we can touch and seize upon the moment we are prepared to open a way up to reach them or their officers or agents, whether them, and allow the settler to enter; when we remember this, I say, I think we can look forward with hope to a prodigious increase in our population, and an immense development of strength and power." Mr. Morris, afterwards Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba, said "I would desire to call attention to the advantages we will enjoy in consequence of our being able to do something to secure the development of the immense tract of country lying beyond us-Central British North America-popularly known as the great North-West. If Can. adians are to stand by and allow Amerias it is doing towards that country, the inevitable result must be that that great section of territory will be taken possession of by citizens of the neighboring states. The question is one of great interest to the people of Canada. Years ago Canadian industry pushed its way up the Valley of the Ottawa to the great North-West. In 1798 the North-West Company had in its employment not less than 12,000 persons, and there is no reason in the world why the trade which was then carried on should not be reestablished between the North-West and Canada. No insuperable obstacles stand in the way, a practical route exists which can be used by land and water, and there is no reason why the necessary steps should not be taken to secure the development of the resources of that country, and making them tributary to Canada. I think it was a wise foresight on the part of the gentlemen who prepared the place now before us, that they laid this down as one of the principal features of the scheme_that regarded the development of the North West as necessary for the security and promotion of the best interests of British North America." These were the views held by the great majority of the Canadian people in regard of the North-West. The first Parliament of confederated Canada met on the 6th of November, 1867, at Ottawa, and in the following month adopted an address to the Queen on the subject of the annexation of the North-West territories to Canada. Amongst the resolutions upon which this address was based, there are the follow-

That the colonization of the fertile lands of the Saskatchewan, the Assiniboine, and the Red River district, the development of the mineral wealth which abounds in the regions of the North-West, and the extension of commercial intercourse through the British Provinces in Amer-

these resolutions was sought to be put to practice. The very first steps taken to establish in any part of the North-West the free institutions of Canada were of the most ill-advised character, and the mode adopted to extend Canadian authority over the North-West not calculated to impress its people with the view that their welfare would be the view that their welfare would be greatly enhanced by the annexation of their country to Canada. And the melancholy fact remains that although that country has been in the fossession of Canada for fifteen years, these free institutions spoken of in the address of 1867 have been found nowhere in the North-West but in the Province of Manitoba! It is also worthy of remark that while the address declares it expedient to provide that the legal rights of any corporation, company or individual shall be respected and placed under the protection of courts of competent jurisdiction, no specific mention is made, as there should have been, of the title of the half-breed population to the preservation of their ancient rights and customs and their proportion of the public domain, occupied for so

of the public domain, occupied for so many generations by themselves and their ancestors. In fact in their address the 10,000 settlers of the colony of Assinaboia are passed over as if they had no right to be consulted on the momentous delay annexed to Canada. In fact it is change about to be inaugurated in the political status, and that they were unfit to be entrusted for a time, at all events, with the management of their own local of 1864 could never have been formed. affairs. In the following session of 1869 In the debate on Confederation we find Sir George Cartier and Mr. Wm. Macdougall, who had been despatched to England to arrange with the Hudson's "When we look to the vast territory we Bay Company the terms of the surrender have in the North-West; when we know of these territories, submitted a series of upon. The terms, which find place in the deed made by the Hudson's Bay Company in favor of Canada, are as

them or their officers or agents, whether in Rupert's Land or any otner part of British North America, and may within twelve months after the acceptance of the surrender select a block of land a joining each of their posts or stations, within any part of British North America not comprised in Canada and British Columbia, in conformity, except as regards the Red River Territory, with a list made out by the Company and communicated to the Canadian ministers.

3. The size of each block is not to exceed in the Red River Territory an

imately in the shape of parallelograms; and of which the frontage shall not be more than half the depth.

5. The Company may at any time within fifty years after the acceptance of the surrender, claim, in any township or district, within the fertile belt in which land is let out for settlements, grants of land not exceeding one twentieth part of the land so set out, the block so granted to be determined by block so granted to be determined by lot and the Company to pay a rateable lot and the company to pay a rateable share of the survey expenses, not ex-ceeding eight cents Canadian an acre. The Company may defer the exercise of their right of claiming their proportion of each township or district for not more than ten years after it is set out, but their claims must be limited to an allotment from the lands remaining unsold at the time they declare their in-tention to make it.

6. For this purpose the Fertile Belt is to be bounded—on the South by the United States boundary; on the West by the Rocky Mountains; on the North by the northern branch of the Saskatche. wan river; on the East by Lake Winnipeg, the Lake of the Woods and the

peg, the lake of the woods and the waters connecting them.

7. If any township be formed abutting on the North bank of the North branch of the Saskatchewan, the Company may, provided the township so abutting do not extend more than five miles inland, make choice of their operatorists in that choice of their one-twentieth in that township, giving, however, to Canada an equal quantity of land taken by them, in townships formed on the Southern bank

8. In laying out any public roads, S. In laying out any public roads, canals, or other public works through any portion of land reserved to the Company, the Dominion Government may take without compensation such land as is necessary for the purpose, not exceeding one twenty-fifth of the whole acreage of the block; but if the Canadian government, require any land actually under ment require any land actually under cultivation, or built upon, or land neces sary for giving the company's servants access to any river or lake, or as a frontage to any river or lake, the government is bound to make compensation for any such land, as also for any injury done the com-

pany or its servants.

9. The whole of the land to be appropriated as above mentioned shall be appropriated for public purposes.

10. All titles to lands up to March 8th, 1869, conferred by the company are confirmed

pany and the Governor of Canada in Council.

6—Manitoba Lake District.—Oak Point, 50 acres.

7—Portage la Prairie District, 1,000 acres.

8—Lake la Pline District.—Fort Alexander, 500 acres; Fort Frances, 500; Eagle's Nest, 20; Big Island 20; Lacou Bonnet, 20; Rat Portage, 50; Shoal Lake, 20; Lake of the Woods, 50; Whitefish Lake, 20; Lake, 20; Island River, 20; Whitefish Lake, 20; Sandy Point, 20; total acres in Lac la Pline District, 1500.

9—York District.—York Factory, 100 acres; Churchill, 10; Savern, 10; Trout Lake, 10; Oxford, 10e; Jackson's Bay, 10; God's Lake, 10; Island Lake, 10; total acres in York District, 20;

203).

10 - Norway House District, - Norway House, 109 acres; Berons River, 25; Grand Rapid, 10; Nelson's River. 12; total acres in Norway House District, 145, making a grand total of 42,179 acres in the Northern Department.

25

8-Moose District.—Moose Factory, 101
acres; Honnet Bay, 10; Abitibi, 10; New
Branswick, 25; total acres in Moose District, Brunswick, 25; total acres in Moose District, 14;

4—Rupert's River District.—Rupert's House's acres, Mistissang, 10; Tenniskamay, 10; Noswonaby, 10; Mechiskun, 10; Pike Lake, 10; Nitchequon, 10; Kamaylscan, 10; total acres in Rupert's River District, 12;

5—Kinogumissee District, 60 acres, making a grand total in Southern Department of 1,085 acres.

NONTREAL DEPARTMENT,
Superior District, 10 acres; Temiscamingue District, 10; Labrador, 380, making a total in the Montreal Department of 400 acres, NORTHERN DEPARTMENT.

1—Athabasca District, 606 acres.

2—McKenzie's River District, 900 acres, making a total in the Northern Department of 1,505 acres.

It will thus be seen that while every claim of the Hudson's Ray Co. was

claim of the Hudson's Bay Co. was granted, and every title they advanced recognized, nothing was done to meet the wishes or satisfy the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, amount to be agreed upon between the Company and the Governor of Canada in Council.

4. So far as the configuration of the country admits, the blocks shall front the river or road by which means of access are provided, and shall be approximately in the shape of parallelograms:

Wishes or satisfy the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, and the people who for two centuries had been in possession of and explored the North-West, and the sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathies? Would Mr. Macdougall's friends have pity for him? Is the late well and verbosity of the late meeting between the urgency of self-interest on the one hand, and the urgency of almost unreasoning expectancy on the other, the impact of the country admits, the blocks shall front one hand, and the urgency of almost unreasoning expectancy on the other, the impact of the claims of the people who for two centuries had been in possible sympathy of an ill-used man, the worst kind of all possible sympathy. Macdougall's friends have pity for him? Is the late olleague of Sir John A. Macdonald and the Hon. Joseph Howe so poorly off, so ill treated in the eyes of such friends as the proprietor of the Globe and the contributor to the Quebec Morning characteristics. Metis population was wholly lost sight of. In the autumn of 1869, Mr. Wm. Macdougall was despatched to the Red River settlement with the commission of Lieutenant-Governor to date from the annexation of the country to Canada. The selection of Mr. Macdougall to fill this important post did not meet with favor in the eyes of the people of the

Red River settlement. At Mr. Macdougall's approach, turbulent meetings were held and strong determination manifested against his entry to the country. As an outgrowth of the excitement, a convention of twenty-four members, representing the English and French populations, met on the 10th of November, 1869, in the Court

House near Fort Garry. In the list of delegates we find the well-known names of Louis Riel, William O'Donoghue, John Bruce, James Ross, Donald Gunn and Thomas Bun. Finding it difficult to come to any conclusion as to the propriety of admitting or ex-cluding Mr. Macdougall, the meeting adjourned till the 17th, and on that day again till the 22nd, when an effort was made by some of the English delegates to secure the admission of Mr. Macdoug all upon a promise that he should no assume the governorship till the rights of the people were respected and granted, whereupon certain of the French delegates declared that Mr. Macdougall should enter the territory only over their dead bodies. The following day the French settlers, from justifiable motives of self-protection, seized the books and treasures of the government of Assiniboia, as the Red River Garry to all outgoers and incomers.

While many of the leading English settlers were opposed to violent resistance in the shape of the establishment of a provisional government, it cannot be doubted that many if not an actual any influence.

10. All titles to lands up to land and 1863, conferred by the company are confirmed.

11. The company is at liberty to carry on its trade without hindrance in its corporate capacity, and no exceptional tax is to be placed on the Company's land, trade, or servants, nor import duty on goods in troduced by the Company previous to the act spance of the surrender.

12. Canada is to take over the material of the electric telegraph at cost price-such price including transport—but not interest for money, and subject to deduction for any ascertained deterioration.

13. The company withdraws its claim to land under an agreement of Measrs. Van Koughnet and Hopkins.

14. The company relleves itself of all responsibility towards the Indian tribes for compensation for lands required for settlement. The Canadian government, in communication with the Imperial Government, to assume that responsibility.

The following is a list of the lands made choice of by the Hudson's Bay in the procession of the case adjuaged. Our view must taken from a stand-point from whimmade choice of by the Hudson's Bay in many be seen as they are and every discerned through the light of imparts. asjority of the Scotch half-breeds were

judgment. Mr. Macdougall after fruitless negotiations with the leading settlers and the issue of a proclamation ill-advised and wholly unauthorized, returned in bitter disappointment to Canada-now declaiming against the government in general-then against the Hon. Mr. Howe, whose visit to the settlement he looked upon as in some way connected with his own rejection. His frequent tirades against the Jesuits, of whom there was not then, and is not now, a solitary member, were more than amusing.

The following comments made by the official organ of the administration, will show how Mr. Macdougall's course of action was viewed at Ottawa. We quote from the Times of that city: "It is to be regretted that words are

"It is to be regretted that words are placed in the mouth of the Hon. Mr. Macdougall which no statesmav, even if what is stated were true, would have been unwise enough to utter. A telegram to the Quebec Chronick states that a reliable authority had obtained information from Mr. Macdougall to the effect that he has evidence in his own hands to show that he had been circumvented in Ottawa before attring for Red Firm Ottawa before starting for Red River. There is an absence of the most ordinary common-sense in attributing such a statement to Mr. Macdougall. There could have been no object in sending an army of governors, surveyors, collectors of customs, cooks, bottle holders, and of customs, cooks, bottle-holders, and hangers on of all descriptions to enter the Red River Territory amid the pomp of red tape and the semi-glories of imperial 'retaliators' by one route, and by another secret way to send instructions to Riel & Co. to oppose their entrance. If the territory was not wanted by the government, when Mr. Macdougall was sent off to receive possession, Mr. Macdougall and his army could have been permitted to remain at home. Very many better plans of getting rid of a bad bargain, if it were a bad bargain, could have been devised than that of sending an agent to receive possession could have been devised than that of sending an agent to receive possession of a parcel of land, and sending another agent by another route to thwart the first. The assertion is preposterous. Had it been ever intended to act in such a manner, was the Hon. Joseph Howe likely to be selected as the agent to thwart a former colleague in the ministry, and, by idle speeches, to damage his own friends? What could Mr. Macdougall gain by making such a statement? Does Chronicle as to need compassion? It will not be good for Mr. Macdougall if such should be the case. Pity for a

statesman is a million times more damaging than contempt.

"Mr. Macdougall to be pitied? Oh, no! Mr. Macdougall would spurn to be pitied. Well may he exclaim: 'Save me from injudicious friends.'"

THE PRINCE OF WALES IN IRE-LAND.

The visit of the Prince of Wales to Ireland must of necessity prove barren of any good result to that unfortunate and ill-governed country. The British Cabinet in deciding upon the visit of the heir apparent to Ireland evidently had not in view the detestation in which Earl Spencer and Dublin Castle are held by the Irish nation. That detestation is quite intelligible to us, not only in the light of recent revelations concerning the denizens of that sodomistic abode, Dublin Castle, but its past history of murder, tyranny and perjury. Earl Spencer has made himself specially odious by unceasingly furthering the machinations of the Castle faction, that has so long brought injury to Ireland. His coarse refusal to permit investigation into the Maamstrasna case was more worthy a brigand and a brute than the chief executive officer of the Irish government. The Prince to do any good should have come to Ireland unshackled by Spencerian direction and untrammeled by Castle influence. His visit has, however, been manipulated to cover, as if aught could cover them, the infamies of Castle rule and the tyrannies of Spencer. We do not approve of the riotous manifestations made against the Prince country was then called, and closed Fort in some few places. These were not only ill-advised but deplorable, because disgraceful to the manhood of Ireland. They were evidently the work of a few incendiary characters over whom not

THE LATE EDMOND STANTON. The many friends of the Rev. M. J.

Stanton, P. P., Westport, Ontario, and of Mr. E. P. Stanton, Post Office Department, Ottawa, will regret to learn of the death of the father of these gentlemen, Mr. Edmond Stanton, Sr. The sad event took place at the family residence, Kilcolgan, Co. Galway, Ireland, on Thursday, 26th of March, ult. The deceased gentle-man, who had been ill for a considerable period, bore his sufferings with patience and resignation, and, fortified by the holy rites of the Church, died an exemplary, Christian death. He had arrived at the fine old age of 73. During his life he was an extensive landholder, postmaster of the place up to the time of his death, and filled with fidelity and general accept-ance several important public offices. He was a sterling Irishman, highly esteemed by those with whom he came into contact, in business relations, as well as in social intercourse. The very large funeral cortoge which followed his remains to their last resting-place in the church-yard of his native parish was a touching mark of the respect and affection in which he was held by those who knew him throughout the course of his long and blameless life. The family at home and abroad have in this their sad bereavement the prayers and sympathy of their many friends. Requiescat in pace. Amen.

At the meeting of the St. Patrick's Literary association, Ottawa, held on the 14th inst., it was moved by Michael Starrs and seconded by F. R. Latchford, "That the association having heard of the severe affliction which has visited Mr. E. P. Stanton, its vice-president, in the death of his father, desires to tender him its condolence and sympathy.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

determination to fight, of British pug-

nacity and prowess, of Russian inability

and unwillingness to do battle, it now appears certain that this boasted determination has disappeared, this prowess and pugnacity evaporated, and that the unwillingness and inability to fight are not at all on the side of the Russians. That the policy of Russia is to obtain such a foothold in Afghanistan as to give its armies in the near future a vantage ground against India, no one pretends to deny. The maintenance of Britain's empire in India is necessary to the maintenance of her greatness all over the world. India once gone, the mighty structure reared by the valor of a Wolfe. Clive and a Wellington, the statesmanship of a Hastings, the genius of a Pitt and the aggressiveness of the Palmerstons and Beaconsfields of later years, must crumble to the very ground. Why, then, this marked indecision on the part of England? Russis has defied her ultimatum, massacred her allies and virtually annexed to her dominions a large portion of Afghan territory by placing a Russian governor over Pendjeh, Can it be possible that after all the pomp and glitter and verbosity of the late meeting between Lord Dufferin and the Ameer that the latter is not to be trusted? Is there any shrewd observer as he is of men and things, forsees that war with Russia must bring on a Moslem insurrection in the ancient principalities and far-famed suzeranties of Hindostan. That rising young statesman, Lord Randolph Churchill, just returned from a visit to that historic region, seems to have little trust in the stability of British supremacy in India. He assured the guests at the Primrose League dinner, the very creme de la creme of British conservatism and unbending nationalism, that the task of governing India is one of great difficulty and danger, that the sometimes stealthy, always gradual, but sure advance of Russia, now like a serpent, then like a tiger, absolutely prevents the government of India from acquiring real stability or of striking roots deeply among the native people until "the malignant and insidious" advance of Russia has been permanently arrested. It is, he significantly stated, useless to hope for real social progress in India, where princes and people remain loyal only while England fulfils her pledges, estimation, reached an acute crisis. If in the present embroglio with Russia, Britain shows signs of failure, British rule n India will, according to Lord Randolph, receive a deadly blow-the deadly decrep-

only be a question of time. This is plain outspoken language from a rising political leader, language that can not fail to tell in the English public mind. That his views are partaken of by the British public is evident from the tone of the press. The Telegraph says: "If the Afghans call upon us to stand firm, it still remains possible that war may be wiser and better in the long run than peace." Then we have the Chronicle propounding sterling. This was done in order to rethe view that "Russia is really aiming at concile the brave and faithful converts to even Mr. Parnell bimself seems to have Herat, and no manin his sens es can doubt the regime of their victorious masters.

the moment, but only defer it to a season more favorable for Russia. The Times is equally bellicose

"Nothing has happened in the last three or four days to justify a change in the public attitude. Even if the Government is prepared to give Russia the territory already occupied, it by no means follows that the trouble is ended."

But the Standard, as might be expected, is fully as outspoken as Lord Randolph

himself.

"Continental critica," says the great Conservative organ, "are careful to hold up the mirror so as to show our; contemptible figure. Russia has once more gained a triumph at our expense. She has gained the credit which we have lost. We, on the other hand, have not secured peace. That degree of illusion is simply impossible, however sanguine we may be. The conflict has only been postponed to some future time, and a period of great defensive armaments has opened to the British Empire in India."

Mr. Gladstone cannot much longer hold back his hand. He must declare for peace or war. If he declare for peace, he must satisfy the British public that Eng. land is not in a position to enter the lists with Russia. Can be do it?

THE CATHOLIC CHURCH NOVA SCOTIA, NEW BRUNSWICK AND PRINCE EDWARD'S ISLAND.

The Catholic church in Nova Scotia is precided over by the Most Reverend Archbishop of Halifax, in whose ecclesiastical province are situated also Prince Edward's Island and New Brunswick: The suffragan bishops are the Right Rev. erend Bishop Cameron, of Arichat, Nova Scotia; the Right Reverend Bishop Sweeney, of St. John, New Brunswick; the Right Reverend Bishop Rogers, of Chatham, in the same Province, and the Right Reverend Bishop McIntyre, of Charlottetown, Prince Edward's Island.

Catholics became very popular at Hali. fax during the pastorate of the late pious and accomplished Archbishep Connolly, Their prosperity and increasing numbers,
—from 102,001 in 1871, to 117,487 in 1881 After all we have heard of England's are viewed, accordingly, with pleasure by the rest of the Nova Scotia people. In the other parts of the archdiocese there has been a corresponding increase. In the two dioceses of New Brunswick the number of Catholics rose from 96,016 in 1871 to 109,091 in 1881. In Prince Edward's Island they are nearly one-half of the entire population, which, according to the census of 1881, amounts to 108,891, while the Catholics number 47,115.

A somewhat detailed account of the most populous diocese, that of Arichat, will best show the state of the Catholic church in the ecclesiastical Province which is known by the name of Halifax, the capital of Nova Scotia. Suffice it to say, as regards this city, that its Catholic people are highly favored in having placed over them, for their spiritual guidance, a pious and most learned prelate, whose genius, evinced by his writings, reflects lustre not only on his metropolitan city, but also on the whole Canadian church.

THE DIOCESE OF ARICHAT. The history of the church within the erritory which now constitutes the diocese of Arichat, comprises two distinctly marked periods, the one including the time during which the country was under French domination, and the other beginning at the fall of Louisbourg, and extending to the present day, under the British crown. With regard to the former period t will be sufficient to remark that, early in the sixteenth century, the French took possession of Acadia and Cape Breton, and established certain military stations, around which small colonies were speedily grouped. In 1629, the island was visited by three Jesuits, two of whom remained o evangelize the natives. Five years later, the Revd. Julian Perrault, S. J., writing home to the Provincial of his order in France, describes the Micmac aborigines as being favorably inclined to the Christian religion and specially averse to all kinds of immorality. After the treaty of Utrecht in 1713, by which the French crown ceded Acadia to Great Britain, Louis XV. reserved l'Isle Royale, or Cape Breton, and decided to build a stronghold which he named Louisbourg. From that time, and especially after the completion of the fortifications in 1720, Louisbourg appeared to be the rendezvous of the missionaries in Cape Breton, they resorting thither from different missions in the Island and on the mainland. About the year 1718, the Recollets were called to Louisbourg, where they served as military chaplains in the garrison, and pastors to the inhabitants. The seminary of foreign missions in France, of which the seminary of Quebec was a branch, tude which fell on the old Hindoo and supplied several priests for the Acadian Megul empires will fall on England, and ssions. Among these the Rev. Mr. the annihilation of English power will Maillard deserves special mention as being eminently the apostle of the Micmacs. He came to Louisbourg in 1735, remained with the children of the forest over thirty years and completely christianized them. In 1759, when the people's minds were embittered by more than the usual cruelties of war, the zealous missionary concluded a peace with the British, who built a church for him and allowed him an annual pension of two hundred pounds it. Concession may avert collision for During the whole of this period, the

church had much to suffer tile incursions of the culminated in the fall and Louisbourg in 1758. The vandalic fay, demolished the hospital which was in Religious of St. John of renowned educational in convent of the devout siste gregation of Notre Dame, well known, at Montreal, by Sister Margaret Bourgeois. and religious communities the country, the victors I them complete desolation. Remembering the brutal flicted by the British two

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parts. During the next thi history of the diocese is mos

uneventful. Upon learning from Ireland and Scotland ning to colonize Acadia, gradually commenced to tur towards their former homes the oath of allegiance to sovereign. In 1772 there v poor, straggling and unimpo at Arichat, attended by the I Phelan, who remained there for In the year 1792 the Rev. Fath formerly of the diocese of Avr from Miquelon to Arichat, the rest of his life,-th ministering to the spiritual faithful. From the year just really dates the second per establishment of the church in of Arichat. Several circumst ently incongruous, providen bined to make that an ever 1st. Three hundred and fifty A ilies returned from Miquelon in Cape Breton and Eastern N 2nd. Several of the Scottish having discovered that the rais and sheep afforded larger profi letting their lands to poor ten lessly ejected the latter from t homes, and thus, the years 179 1792 saw the first important en Highland Scotch Catholics to of Arichat. Every subsequent 1828, brought its contingent of to the Acadian shores, from I Scotland. 3rd. The Catholic the 84th regiment disbanded in 1783, abandoned their nome living and settled on land in var ties of the diocese. Up to 1817, in which the ecclesiast diction over Nova Scotia a Breton was transferred from of Quebcc to the Right Edmund Burke, titular P Petrea, there were no more missions with resident past Arisaig, Sydney, Tracadie and Religion, which received a gree from this learned and zealous P soon to deplore his loss by dea occurred in 1820, the third y pastorate. At his demise the of missions, with resident par increased to ten. From the year 1827, Nova Scotia was under the jurisdiction of the Rev. John Ca Cape Breton under that of the erend Bishop McEachran, of P ward's Island. In the latter Rev. William Fraser, who five y viously had come from Scot appointed titular Bishop of Y Vicar Apostolic of the territor now constitutes the Dioceses o and Arichat. With the mission of an apostle and the physical and endurance of a giant, he to over twenty-four years before called to his heavenly reward. I was appointed the first Bishop of In the following year the D Arichat was established, and the Halifax was transferred to the At that epoch the diocese of contained fifteen missions, with

pastors, besides that of Antigonia was administered by the Bishop In the year 1852, the Right Re-McKinnon was consecrated B Arichat, and, with seventeen pries what proved to be a very prospe ministration. His unflagging zer faith and indomitable persever abled him to do wonders during the of a century that he ruled the He found only nine native price he undertook the charge, and resigned it, he left no fewer the seven. Had his administration interrupted by the severe illne terminated in his death, it wor been, everything considered, one most successful that this country in America. To him the Cath Arichat owe their seminary or co ecclesiastical studies, together w convents of the accomplished Siste Congregation of Notre Dame. stitutions have already done good to the cause of religion by ing the diocese with many priests and preparing for socie and devoted mothers of famili both by precept and example, inst

church had much to suffer from the hostile incursions of the British, which culminated in the fall and destruction of renowned educational institution, the convent of the devout sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame, founded, as is well known, at Montreal, by the venerable Sister Margaret Bourgeois. The priests and religious communities were banished the country, the victors leaving behind

them complete desolation. Remembering the brutal treatment inflicted by the British two years previously, on their brethren of Acadia, the sparsely settled Acadians of Cape Breton me alarmed for their own safety at the extermination of Louisbourg, and, for the most part, fled to the island of St. Pierre de Miquelon, leaving the Abbe Maillard with his faithful Micmacs, who then constituted the whole church in those parts. During the next thirty years, the history of the diocese is most obscure and uneventful. Upon learning that Catholics from Ireland and Scotland were beginning to colonize Acadia, the fugitives gradually commenced to turn their steps towards their former homes and to take the oath of allegiance to their new sovereign. In 1772 there was already a poor, straggling and unimportant mission at Arichat, attended by the Rev. William Phelan, who remained there for two years. In the year 1792 the Rev. Father Lejamtel, formerly of the diocese of Avranches, came from Miquelon to Arichat, and spent the rest of his life,-thirty yearsministering to the spiritual wants of the faithful. From the year just referred to really dates the second period of the establishment of the church in the diocese of Arichat. Several circumstances apparently incongruous, providentially combined to make that an eventful epoch 1st. Three hundred and fifty Acadian families returned from Miquelon and settled in Cape Breton and Eastern Nova Scotia. 2nd. Several of the Scottish landlords having discovered that the raising of cattle and sheep afforded larger profits than the letting their lands to poor tenants, heartlessly ejected the latter from their native homes, and thus, the years 1790, 1791 and 1792 saw the first important emigration of Highland Scotch Catholics to the diocese of Arichat. Every subsequent year until 1828, brought its contingent of Catholics to the Acadian shores, from Ireland and Scotland, 3rd. The Catholic soldiers of the 84th regiment disbanded at Halifax, in 1783, abandoned their nomad ways of living and settled on land in various counties of the diocese. Up to the year 1817, in which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction over Nova Scotia and Cape Breton was transferred from the Bishop of Quebcc to the Right Reverend Edmund Burke, titular Bishop of He wished them all many years to wor-Petrea, there were no more than five ship in the new Cathedral. The remarks Edmund Burke, titular Bishop of missions with resident pastors, viz: Arisaig, Sydney, Tracadie and Chiticamp. Religion, which received a great impetus from this learned and zealous Prelate, had soon to deplore his loss by death, which occurred in 1820, the third year of his excellent friend, the Rev. Æ. McD.Dawson, pastorate. At his demise the number now in his 76th year, has received many of missions, with resident pastors, had increased to ten. From the year 1820 to 'all sorts and conditions of men' on his 1827, Nova Scotia was under the spiritual jurisdiction of the Rev. John Carroll, and Cape Breton under that of the Rt. Reverend Bishop McEachran, of Prince Edward's Island. In the latter year, the Rev. William Fraser, who five years previously had come from Scotland, was appointed titular Bishop of Yanen and Vicar Apostolic of the territory which now constitutes the Dioceses of Halifax and Arichat. With the missionary zeal of an apostle and the physical strength and endurance of a giant, he toiled for over twenty-four years before he was called to his heavenly reward. In 1845 he was appointed the first Bishop of Halifax In the following year the Diocese of Arichat was established, and the Bishop of Halifax was transferred to the new See.

At that epoch the diocese of Arichat contained fifteen missions, with resident pastors, besides that of Antigonish which was administered by the Bishop himself. In the year 1852, the Right Rev. C. F. McKinnon was consecrated Bishop of Arichat, and, with seventeen priests, began what proved to be a very prosperous administration. His unflagging zeal, heroic faith and indomitable perseverance enabled him to do wonders during the quarter of a century that he ruled the diocese. He found only nine native priests when he undertook the charge, and when he resigned it, he left no fewer than fortyseven. Had his administration not been interrupted by the severe illness which terminated in his death, it would have been, everything considered, one of the most successful that this country has seen in America. To him the Catholics of Arichat owe their seminary or college for ecclesiastical studies, together with two convents of the accomplished Sisters of the Congregation of Notre Dame. These institutions have already done good service to the cause of religion by supplyrising generation in the way of truth and PASTORAL LETTER OF HIS LORDvirtue.

There are now in the diocese of Arichat Louisbourg in 1758. The enemy, with sixty priests, including eleven Trappists. The number of churches and chapels is eighty-five, of convents for religious sisters Religious of St. John of God, and that six, and of monasteries one. This monastery is occupied by a community of the Trappist order, which consists of eleven priests and twenty-seven lay brothers. The general Catholic population of the diocese amounts to seventy-one thousand, of which number forty thousand are by birth or extraction Scottish Highlanders, sixteen thousand French, one thousand one hundred and eighty Irish, one thousand one hundred and fifty Micmag Indians, and the rest of various nationalities.

The Scotch population of Nova Scotis amounts to 146,027, the English and Welsh to 131,383, the Irish to 66,067, the French to 40,141, &c, whilst the total number of Catholics is one hundred and seventeen thousand, four hundred and eighty-seven, the whole population being HISTORICUS.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

- The appalling news has reached us that Fort Pitt has fallen. There is little room for doubt, though we have no definite information on the subject, that with its fall came a massacre of all the whites who had taken refuge within its limits.

- The Catholics of London have every reason to feel grateful to the military authorities for placing at the disposal of the bishop and clergy, pending the opening of the new Cathedral, so commodious a place for worship as the Drill Hall, and especially to Col. Aylmer for his kindness and courtesy in making every provision in his power for the comfort and convenience of clergy and people.

- A correspondent in La Verite, of Quebec, writing from personal knowledge of the North-West and its people, derived from the experience of several years of missionary life in that country, deprecates the plan pursued by the government in its efforts to put down the rebellion. He advances cogent reasons to sustain his view that no infantry force can cope with the Metis, who are all mounted, and that a mounted force alone, composed of men knowing the countryand its people, can successfully deal with them.

- On Sunday morning last, the Rev. Father Tiernan bade adieu to old St. Peter's, in terms fitting and pathetic. He reminded his hearers that at the foot of its altar, he, with another priest of this diocese, had from the hands of the bishop received the sacred order of priesthood. He called to their attention the fact that ever since his ordination he had been with them, striving in al! things, to the best of his ability, to serve and promote their spiritual interests. of the rev. gentleman created much emotion amongst the congregation.

- The Ottawa Citizen in its issue of the 18th inst. has a very kindly allusion to Father Dawson's Golden Jubilee. "Our having attained the 50th year of his priesthood. His Alma Mater, St. Mary's College, Blairsby, Aberdeen, where he was ordained, joins in the happy greetings and wishes him "ad multos annos"—a wish, we feel persuaded, which will find a ready echo in the hearts of all who value loyal citizenship extending over a very lengthened period and the exercise in our midst of a loving charity "which knoweth no evil."

- We have received the third number of the Illustrated War News, issued from the office of the Grip Printing and Publishing Company, Toronto. This number shows that the publishers are carrying out their enterprise with an energy and skill deserving all success. The front page presents a highly artistic picture showing one of the guns of "A" Battery stuck in a snow drift, and there are several spirited views representing incidents in the journey of the troops along the route north of Lake Superior, from sketches by special artists accompanying the expedition. characteristic two-page cartoon by Mr. J. W. Bengough, shows "who is responsible" for this second rebellion, while other illustrations give the charm of great variety,

as well as interest, to the current number. - The Catholic Review at the close of one of the ablest articles it has ever been our privilege to read in its columns, speaking of the relations of Ireland to Britain. says: "If the Irish are disloyal after seven centuries of 'union' with England, it is about time that England inquire into the reason. By nature and by religion the Irish are conservative and loyal. They are also sensitive and keen-witted. They have warm hearts and long memories. Their heart is cold to England, not necessarily to Englishmen as individuals. Their memories of England are neither pleasant nor encouraging. The Russian Minister here, a few days ago, in conversation pub. lished in one of the morning papers, when

SHIP THE BISHOP OF OTTAWA, ON FREEMASONRY.

JOSEPH THOMAS DUHAMEL By the Mercy of God and the Favor of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Ottawa, Assistant at the Pontifical Throne, &c.

To the Clergy, the Religious Communi-ties and the Faithful of the Diocese of Ottawa, Health and Benediction in Our Lord.

VERY BELOVED BRETHREN.-Freema

VERY BELOVED BRETHREN.—Freemasonry and secret societies of all kinds, of all names and of all countries have been anathematized by so many Popes, that they should be condemned by every true Christian and even by every man in whom there remains the sense of truth, justice and equity. The reasons which have prompted the Sovereign Pontiffs to condemn these associations, prove beyond the remotest doubt that both religious and civil order would soon be overthrown if they succeeded in attaining the object they pursue with a cunning that hell alone can inspire, and a perseverance which the evil one alone can sustain. Nevertheless we meet catholics affiliated with the lodges, who besseech them, to absolve the pastors who besseech them, to absolve and spire, to absolve the pastors

meet catholics affiliated with the lodges, who dare maintain, in face of the pastors who beseech them to abandon the masonic sect, that this society is but a benevolent association! Such catholics are either in bad faith or they must be numbered among those unfortunate dupes of whom Leo XIII has said in his Encyclical Letter Humanum Genus: "Among them (freemasons) may be found some who, though not entirely free from guilt, in having become members of such societies, take no part in their criminal acts and ignore the final object which these societies endeavour to attain." If acts and ignore the final object which these societies endeavour to attain." If they are in bad faith, why should they still call themselves catholics, since they will no longer listen to the most solemn

still call themselves catholics, since they will no longer listen to the most solemn accents of Our Holy Father's voice? If they have not been initiated into the anti-social and anti-religious secrets of the sect, let them acknowledge they have been deceived, and let them withdraw from the lodges before they are ordered to participate in the dark plots that break forth on every side.

Let them not be deluded; if they desire to remain faithful children of the Church and fulfil their obligations, they must sever their connection with the lodges not only by abstaining from frequenting them, but by breaking asunder all the ties that attach them thereto. That they may be thoroughly convinced of their being in an enemy's camp, We wish, in this new Pastoral Letter, to repeat, with the Pope, that freemasonry has formed the project of combatting the Church of Jesus Christ and that, to the utmost of its power for the purpose of destroying it, power for the purpose of destroying it, were it possible. And, in this, one has for openly declaring one self opposed to

secret societies a

SIXTH REASON.

The Infallible Vicar of our Saviour affirms: 10. That freemasonry has the pretension of entirely constituting the State independently of the institutions and precepts of the Church; 20. That the Church is denied all participation in the government of human affairs; 30. That freemasonry treats the Church as an enemy, uses violence in her regard and towards the chief given her by Jesus Christ; 40. That it urges governments and towards the chief given her by Jesus Christ; 40. That it urges governments and parliaments to make laws to cripple the liberty of the Church, and against the Clergy and the religious orders, introducing into these laws, clauses which permit them to take possession of ecclesiastical property. Leo XIII. bases these affirmations upon reliable testimonies, even on those of men who once belonged to the masonic sect.

nasonic sect.

Let us not wonder at such perverse de-

Let us not wonder at such perverse designs. Our divine Lord, when establishing His Church, foretells her trials and her persecutions, and he encourages His disciples by giving them the assurance of the most brilliant victories: In mundo pressuram habebitis; sed confidite, ego vici mundum.—In the world you shall have distress, but have confidence, I have overcome the world (St. John xvi, 33.)

We are now passing through one of these periods of tribulation. Error and falsehood, inspired by the evil spirit, overspreads the earth like a thick vapor which clouds the mind. Who can resist the invasions of these wicked men, if God does not shorten these evil days? Who can continue to see his way midst the obscurities which beset the only true path in which Catholics should walk? In fact, the eight of the violent attacks of which the sight of the violent attacks of which the Church is made the object, is a danger, and for many, an immediate occasion of scandal and fall.

The masonic sect wishes to substitute The masonic sect wishes to substitute the reign of Satan for that of God. To ensure this result, it declares itself against the Church, her institutions, her immunities, her privileges and her rights. It is with the help of the State that it seeks to vanquish the society of Christ, Freemasonry seeks to convince the State that it can derive no benefit from the convergence. masonry seeks to convince the State that it can derive no benefit from the co-operation of the Church and that it cannot but

ation of the Church and that it cannot but feel its independence restrained thereby. With much artifice and entreaty it prompts the State to break asunder the ties that unite the Church and society.

One is easily convinced, by the words of the Pope, that in Rome the audacity of the masonic sect is equal to its deceit: Leo XIII. says, "The trials which I have the suppression of the property and the same and the same and the same and the same articles." the masonic sect is equal to its deceit: Leo XIII. says, "The trials which I have just enumerated are undoubtedly sad; but We yet foresee graver ones......We are fully aware that Our enemies have sworn to treat the Roman Pontificate with the utmost violence and by accumulating difficulties over its head to reduce it, if it were possible, to the last extremity. Such designs are execrable and senseless. They may suit the intentions of those wh favor the projects of perverse sects, and who desire to see the Church trampled

from.

The State will never have anything to ing the diocese with many excellent priests and preparing for society pious and devoted mothers of families, who, both by precept and example, instruct the

tee, social peace would be imperilled, and family dismantled. Society thus deprived of the conditions most essential to its vitality would itself be void of hope and honor, and on the verge of ruin."

Freemasons say that they act in the interest of truth and to procure liberty for all men. Truth and liberty are indeed indispensable to mankind. But as the Scripture teaches us, the law of God is truth: Lex tua veritas (Ps. exviii, 142). And the knowledge of truth, that is to say, of the law of God, said Jesus Christ, leads to liberty; Et cognosetis veritatem, et veritas liberabit vos: and you shall know the truth, and the truth shall make you free (John viii, 32). And the apostle St. Paul, divinely inspired, says to us: The Church of the living God is the pillar and ground of truth: Ecclesia Dei vivi columna et firmamentum veritatis (Tim. 1, iii, 15).

Why then does freemasonry attack the Church and its Head? Why in so many countries, does the State allow itself to be urged to persecution against religious society? They do not then want truth and freedom? That light by which secret societies pretend to guide their adepts is then but error and falsehood, and the freedom they promise nothing else than licentiousness.

Men who extol masonic teachings have

than licentiousness.

Men who extol masonic teachings have

than licentiousness.

Men who extol masonic teachings have constantly the word liberty on their lips; and if listened to, will tell us that liberty, which they term the emancipation of mankind, commenced precisely at the time of the revolution, that is to say, when the teachings that resound in the lodges were reduced to practice.

Thence, in what sense since that time have nations progressed? What has become of liberty? Has it aided them in fulfilling the mission given them by Almighty God? Evidently not. The wise man tells us that man was appointed to order the world according to equity and justice: Ut disponat orbem terrarum in equitate et justitia (Sap. ix, 3). Our social duty is herein clearly determined. How is it accomplished by the sectarians who obtain the government of nations? Disorder reigns throughout their period of power. What do they make of liberty? Are they willing to extend it to all? Not to religious societies nor to the clergy nor even to ecclesiastical institutions. Do they wish it to serve the ends of justice and peace? Do they make use of it to shun manslaughter and spoliations? Certainly not. War is not abating, and spoliation, chiefly peaceful spoliation, has assumed a more formidable aspect than the plundering of former times. Is not the renewed protestation lately made by Cardinal Simeoni against the spoliation the renewed protestation lately made by the renewed protestation lately made by Cardinal Simeoni against the spoliation of the Propaganda property a manifest proof thereof?

In countries where secret societies more

In countries where secret societies more openly exercise their fatal action, are men more moral, more dignified, more courageous, more disinterested, more enlightened, more religious? No, a thousand times no, for all those, who forget that we must first seek the Kingdom of God and his justice: Qwrite ergo primum regnum Dei, et justitiam ejus (Matth. xi, 33), seek for wealth leaving justice aside, and possess the goods of this world in abandoning God, the soul, virtue and truth. Hence, where is the Catholic who, seeing these disastrous results for the eternal salvation of souls, would not feel, in his heart, a strong aversion to all secret associations?

Given at Ottawa under Our hand and the seal of the diocese and countersigned by Our Secretary on Easter Sunday, fifth ay of April, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-five. +J. THOMAS, Bishop of Ottawa.

By Command, J. SLOAN, Priest.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record, BRANTFORD NOTES.

VISIT OF INSPECTOR DONOVAN. The Separate Schools of the city were inspected on Thursday and Friday of last week by Mr. C. Donovan, M. A., and he seemed well pleased with the state of the school. In fact he said that the most active, energetic and progressive improvement was noticeable since his last visit.

The first department visited was the highest grade of boys, under the charge of Mr. P. D. Kelleher, where the pupils were examined in the various subjects taught, and the Inspector told them he was well satisfied with them, and that they must, as a whole, rank high. Mr. Kelleher put the boys through a number of movements of military drill, which was well performed, and which, if faithfully continued must tond to versiting fully continued, must tend to precision

was well performed, and which, if faithfully continued, must tend to precision, exactness and good carriage in the boys, points which are worthy of attention. The subject of hygiene is fairly well understood by the pupils in this department. The Inspector complimented Mr. Kelleher on the progress his pupils had made.

The lowest department was next visited and the children answered the questions put to them promptly and intelligently. When questioned as to what they would do when they grew up boys and girls all seemed to realize that there was work for them to do, and some even gave answers indicating the particular line they intended to engage in.

Next the Inspector entered the highest department of girls, where he questioned the pupils closely on all the ordinary topics. He gave them a number of practical examples in domestic economy, and seemed especially well pleased with their knowledge of this subject and their exercises in calisthenics.

In the intermediate department of

ercises in calisthenics.

In the intermediate department of boys and girls the subjects were taken up in the same manner as in the other

rooms, and the pupils seemed to have been led through the work upon which they were examined in such a way as to impress it firmly upon their memory. In this department also the vocal music was very good and evinced careful train-ing.

After the inspection was concluded all After the inspection was concluded all the pupils were assembled in the large class-room and Mr. Donovan addressed them for a short time, giving them some useful advice. He told them he was pleased with the progress they had made, and exhorted them to continue their faithful work, and even make greater efforts. He reminded them that by cultivating habits of courteey towards each other and respect to their superiors, they would in the future experience great pleasure in looking back upon these happy school days. He said the school was making reai progress.

Short speeches were also made by Father Lennon and Crinnon and other trustees. trustees.

The finishing touches were put on the interior work of the church last week. Hat wires put under each seat and all the new wood-work oiled. A beautiful THE CHURCH. the new wood-work oiled. A beautiful new pulpit was wheeled to the centre of the church on Sunday from which Father Lennon preached. A handsome and Lennon preached. A handsome and costly sanctuary lamp has recently been presented to the church by a lady of the congregation, and adds much to the appearance of the sanctuary.

CATHOLIC FRESS.

N. Y. Freeman's Journal. The Prince of Wales is the eldest son

The Prince of Wales is the eldest son of Queen Victoria,—an insignificant German Prince,—and the heir apparent to the throne of England. His reputation is somewhat better than that of "the is somewhat better than that of "the finest gentleman in Europe," and somewhat worse than that of his immediate ancestor, William IV. He represents a Government which has given the Irish only what they have wrung from it, and which forces the odious Castle upon the country, in spite of all protests. If the telegraphic reports be true, and the country, in spite of all protests. If the telegraphic reports be true, and the Irish love the "quality," they are not very particular about the quality of the "quality." The "Grand Old Man" seems to regard Ireland as a fractious child. The Prince's visit is supposed to be an effective dose of soothing syrup. What joy, what rapture will fill the heart of the Irish peasant, the Irish farmer, the Irish priest, when he hears that H. R. H. has denounced the Dublin slums! A few malcontents—there are always malpriest, when he hears that H. R. H. has denounced the Dublin slums! A few malcontents—there are always malcontents in Ireland—may grumble because he has not denounced the Castle methods of murdering the Maamtrasna victims, or declared that Lord Lansdowne's plan of exiling the Irish poor is atrocious and inhuman. But in the general joy, the voice of these malcontents will be drowned. The Irish have a Prince among them at last! This is really what Mr. Parnell has been fighting for, Mr. O'Brien writing for, and all Ireland been blazing in righteous wrath for! At least, the newspaper reports give that impression. Now will the evicted dry their tears, and sitting among their broken household gods, thank Mr. Gladstone for sending them this gracious Prince. Now will the hatred of centuries die away, and wrongs be forgotten. Who wants Irish industries to be revived? Who wants local self-government? Is it not happiness enough for the struccilies. How to be pitied is the Catholic attached to freemasonry or other forbidden societies who does not realize his misfortune, especially since the upraised yet so paternal voice of Leo XIII. has made itself heard in the Encyclical Humanum Genus.

Let then good Catholics continue to be faithful to their Holy Mother the Church. Let those who have fallen into rank with her enemies hasten to return and range themselves amongst her defenders. They will be greeted with kindness and mercy. Shall the present Pastoral Lettre be read and published at mass in parochial churches, and at Chapter in Religious communities, on the first Sunday after its reception.

die away, and wrongs be forgotten. Who wants local self-government? Is it the people when the priests rushed forward, begging the police to stop, and praying the people not to oppose force the Prince? Ireland is pacified; the Prince has made a "charming impression." So loyal sre the Irish that, the cable says, the "presentations at the levee lasted until midnight." After all, we must not rely too much on the telegrams. We can believe that no Irish man would treat a lady, particularly so interesting a lady as the Princes of the crowd. Matters then became of so threatening an ature, and the people appeared so desirous of fighting the grams. We can believe that no Irish man would treat a lady, particularly so interesting a lady as the Princes of the crowd. Matters then became of the crowd. Matters then became of so threatening a nature, and the people appeared so desirous of fighting the proving the police to stop, and the people when the priests rushed for ward, begging the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the people when the priests rushed for ward, begging the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the proving the proving the police to stop, and the proving the pro trary to Irish traditions to do so. We can understand that all the place-hunters, the briefless barristers, the whole Dublin world of red tape and officialism, rushed to pound its head in the dust, at the feet of the Prince of Wales. But, to know the sense of the country on the subject of the Irish visit, we must wait until he gets out of the region of "the Pale." It is not unlikely that the Irish everywhere will receive him with politeness. It may will receive him with politeness. It may be hard for some of them to refuse him be hard for some of them to refuse him and his charming Princess a certain amount of "blarney;" still, the visit of the Prince of Wales can leave no impression, except the feeling that the promises of this heir apparent are like checks signed by a man who has no balance in bank. If the Prince entered Ireland with authority to clean out Dublin Castle, we should have heard out Dublin Castle, we should have heard out Dublin Castle, we should have heard of some genuine enthusiasm. The picture of H. R. H. shaking hands with "wild-eyed people" in the Dublin slums is affecting. It is, too, an easy way of earning the revenue impoverished Ireland pays him for being a Prince. The Irish have taken a great deal of trouble to point out the slum they hate most—Dublin Castle. In return, the Prince points to other slums, not half so had Dublin Castle. In return, the Prince points to other slums, not half so bad. They ask for equal rights in education. They want Catholic Irishmen to enjoy the rights monopolized by Protestant Irishmen: the Prince receives the landlords and place-hunters. They want local self-government. They ask for the abolition of the Castle: the Prince denounces the Dublin slums. It is too late; the Grand Old Man has gone wrong again; the Irish do not put their trust in Princes.

Boston Republic. Boston Republic.

There is not the slightest grain of truth in the absurd report that the Fenians were preparing to send men and money to Louis Riel for the purpose of aiding that individual in his rebellion against the Canadian government. Nobody of Irish birth or descent has any reasonable cause of quarrel with either reasonable cause of quarrel with either the people or the government of the Do-minion of Canada, That government quite recently showed its friendly feelings towards the Irish race by the issue of one of the most remarkable documents one of the most remarkable documents which ever emanated from a British colony, being no lear than an address from both Houses of Parliament, subscribed to by the premier, Sir John A. Macdonald himself, in which the Canadian people, through their representatives, besought the British ministry to grant

to Ireland permission to govern berself, as Canada does. This forcible and gento Ireland permission to govern herself, as Canada does. This forcible and generous appeal on behalf of an oppressed and struggling nationality, although it only evoked an undeserved rebuke from the English colonial secretary, is none the less sufficient evidence, apart from the fact that the northern dominion is largely indebted to Ireland for its most pushing and prosperous immigrants, that the sympathies of the people of Canada are entirely enlisted on behalf of suffering Ireland. Canada asks only to be Ireland's friend, and the bond slave of the British pirate has not got so many friends that she can afford to sacrifice them wantonly or spurn them from her side. It is undoubtedly true that much governmental injustice has been inflicted on the Indians and half, breeds of the North-west. But there can be little doubt that, by this time, the Canadian authorities have seen their folly, and that they will be reach. can be little doubt that, by this time, the Canadian authorities have seen their folly, and that they will be ready to repair it, if they can do so, without further bloodshed. Anyway, it is none of Ireland's quarrel. It is a family affair after all, and the notion of striking a blow at England through Canada is preposterously silly. England can be best weakened by the development and growth of her colonies, not by hampering and weakening them.

Church Progress

Church Progress.

There is no name in the calendar of There is no name in the calendar of time more precious to its possessor that the name of Christian, yet no possession that suffers more opprobrium at the hands of its owners. The possession of riches is carefully guarded, the fame of notoriety is avidly watched, lest another more brilliant may accidently step to the front and surpass the once brilliant orator, while the most precious gift that heaven bestows on us, the name Christian, is abused in our lite's struggle and contemptuously despised, if not in words, at least in actions utterly incompatible with what a Christian life should be. What is it to be a Christian? The name is indicative of its meaning, a follower of Christ (Marchine). is indicative of its meaning, a follower of Christ. "I am the way, the truth, and the life."

London Universe.

Particulars of the exciting scenes at the evictions in the parishes of Crolly and Loughiel in the North of Ireland on Tuesday have reached Dublin. Twenty-one families described as in a miserable condition were to be evicted by the subsheriff, who was accompanied by a force of police. The evicting party drove in cars, and were met at Crolly by a crowd of people numbering some thousands, who had gathered from all parts of the country. The people hooted and groaned at the police, but were restrained from actual violence by two Catholic priests. When the sub-sheriff and police arrived opposite the first house from which a family was to be evicted, the people stood in one massed group before the door, and refused to budge. The priests were then asked to interfere, so that an entrance to the house might be effected. They, however, refused to interfere with the people, and London Universe. budge. The priests were then asked to interfere, so that an entrance to the house might be effected. They, however, refused to interfere with the people, and declared their sympathies were with them, and not with the authorities. The party then proceeded to other houses, but were again prevented from entering by the people massing in front of the doors. Finally, the police inspector gave orders to his men to fix bayonets, and the force were about to charge on the people when the priests rushed forward, begging the police to stop, and praying the people not to oppose force to force. The police accordingly unfixed bayonets, and were withdrawn to a distance, amidst the groaning and hooting of the crowd. Matters then became of so threatening a nature, and the people appeared so desirous of fighting the police, that the sub-sheriff, considering his force not large enough, decided not to proceed with the evictions. Another attempt will be made to carry out the evictions with a larger force.

THE REBELLION.

A despatch from Clark's Crossing says Gen. Middleton and his men are well supplied and all are in good spirits. The camp is pleasantly situated and the much needed rest is gladly welcomed.

It is now confirmed that White Cap with fifty of his braves, influenced, it is said, by the crafty Little Crow, have joined Riel's forces at Batoche's. Previous to doing so they, with a couple of dozen half-breeds, looted several places on their reserve, and even threatened dozen hall-breeds, looted several places on their reserve, and even threatened Saskatoon, but the settlers there, who are now well armed, presented so for-midable a front that the insurgents were discreet in their valor and retired,

John Kerr, an escaped half-breed, has arrived in Qu'Appelle, where he has been giving his views as to the rising. Riel, he says, proposes to capture the North-West Territory and divide it up by giving one-seventh each to the English half-breeds, the French half-breeds the Cross and the whites lish half-breeds, the French half-breeds, the Crees and the whites, and keeping three-sevenths to realize on himself. He will be dictator and king and appoint his own Min-istry. He has it all mapped out to his own satisfaction. Kerr says that Jackson, formerly of Wingham, Ont., is the only white man under the rebel ban-ner at Batoche's. Riel lives about six the only white man under the rebel ban-ner at Batoche's, Riel lives about six miles from the crossing in a house where he is looked after carefully by his half-breed adherents. Kerr says at the Duck Lake fight the Loyalists were not killed until the police under Crozier were re-tiring. He says positively that Beardy was killed.

Sir John Macdonald received the Sir John Macdonald received the following telegram from several bands of Mountain Stoney Indians:—"We, the undersigned, desire at this time to say to the Government that as heretofore out the Government that as heretofore out to the Government that as heretofore out the Government that as heretofore out to the Government that the Governmen trust is in two great powers—God and British justice, as represented by the Canadian Government.—Bear's Paw, Big Stone, Chiniquy." The Mountain Stones are Christian Indians and are very different in habits from the Plain

Toronto, April 20th.—The Evening News publishes an interview with Sergeant Nelson, of the Grenadiers, just returned from the North-West, invalided, in which most abominable charges are made against officers and men of the 65th Battalion, including drunkenness, filthiness, larceny and mutiny.

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25, 1885

Randolph the great to hold vour cononce more pense. She have lost, not secured in is simply we may be, ostponed to do f great ned to the longer hold declare for

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va Scotia is Reverend se ecclesiasalso Prince Bruns wick Right Rev. ichat, Nova nd Bishop Brunswick; Rogers, of ce, and the Intyre, of 's Island. ar at Hali. a late pious Connolly. g numbers, 487 in 1881 th pleasure tia people. archdiocese g increase.

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who built ed pounds rder to reonverts to s masters. eriod, the

BY JAMES CLARENCE MANGAN. I saw her once, one little while, and then n Task her once, the little white, and then no more.

'Twas Eden's light on earth awhile, and then no more.

Amid the throng she passed along the meadow floor;

Spring seemed to smile on earth awhile, and then no more;

But whence she came, which way she went, what earth she wore. I noted not; I gazed awhile, and then no

radise on earth awhile, and then no hat avail my vigils pale, my magic

fore,

Through chance or wile, that shape awhile,
and then no more,

Death soon would heal my grieß! This
heart, now sad and sore.

Would best anew a little while, and then no
more!

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

The world at large hardly appreciates the force of flunkeyism; yet it is illustrated, every day, under the system by which the Irish people are supposed to be governed. As an instance, the annual meeting of the Blackrock Township was held, on Wednesday, March 25th. The meeting was advertised as being open to ratepayers; but the members of the Board were the only ratepayers who attended. The report and statement of accounts were adopted and the subsequent proceedings lasted only a couple of minutes; but in those few minutes, the Commissioners "resolvei" to display a fig from the Town Hall "in honor of the visit of the Prince and Princess of Wales." The "unamimous" resolutions of the Blackrock Commissioners are a good criterion of all those proposed to be presented to the "royal" party all over Ireland. No doubt, like them, wherever they have been passed, they were carried through, in a perfectly "loyal" assemblage, without discussion, "in a couple of minutes."

Kilkenuy.

quent and effective speech, the reverend chairman referred, in eulogistic terms, to the benefits to be reaped from the proper organization of the national forces under the auspices of the League. A number of officers, including a president and committee, were appointed to carry on the

promoted to Maynooth. At the close of a distinguished career in Maynooth, he was appointed to the Chair of Ehetoric in Carlow College. After a short time he was obliged to retire from the college through ill health, and engaged in missionary life. He had the gift of eloquence in an eminent degree, whether in the nulsis. ent degree, whether in the pulpit or on the platform. The sufferings of the people in 1879 deeply moved him, and he engaged earnestly in the land agitation, and spoke at the National Convention held in Dub-lin under the presidency of Mr. Parnell lin, under the presidency of Mr. Parnell. His powers as a writer were little inferior to his gifts as an orator. The solemn Office and Requiem Mass for the repose of his soul was celebrated in the parish

A large number of National League delegates met in Dundalk on March 23d for the purpose of organizing a great demonstration in the county early in April. It was decided to take steps to carry out the project, and invite several prominent members of the Irish Party to attend.

Cork.

A special meeting of the Kinsale Harbor commissioners was held, March 27th, for the purpose of considering the advisability of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales. Mr. R. F. Walsh and other Commissioners objected to the advisability of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales. Mr. R. F. Walsh and other Commissioners objected to the advisability of presenting an address to the Prince of Wales.

Since the Town Commission of Killarney refused to present an address of welcome to the Prince of Wales, a few of the "Conservative" citizens have held frequent consultations for the purpose of present-

what avail my vigils pale, my magic love? abone before mine eyes awhile and then no more.

The long trouble between Mr. Synan, m. P., and his tenantry, seems now in a fair way of being closed. At a meeting of the norm more!

The long trouble between Mr. Synan, M. P., and his tenantry, seems now in a fair way of being closed. At a meeting of the norm nore!

The long trouble between Mr. Synan, Mr. P., and his tenantry, seems now in a fair way of being closed. At a meeting of the norm larger and Broadford Branch of the National League, on March 22, it was announced that he had agreed to submit to arbitration the matter in dispute between him and the tenants. The meeting unanimously adopted a resolution expressing pleasure that he had subscribed to the wholesome principle of arbitration, "though at the eleventh hour." Mr. Synan, no doubt, is wise in his generation.

doubt, like them, wherever they have been passed, they were carried through, in a perfectly "loyal" assemblage, without discussion, "in a couple of minutes."

At the Antrim.

At the Antrim assizes, on Tuesday, March 24th, in the case of William Orr, who had been indicted with firing at the Nationalist procession in that town, on Island Elmerick estates, worth from fire to six thousand a year; the accumulation of the income, during the insanity of the late owner, amounting to between twenty and thirty thousand pounds, devolves upon Mrs. Prior Wandesforde.

Carlow.

On March 22th, the foundation stone of the new Collegiate Church of St. Patrick's College, Carlow, was laid by the Most Rev. Dr. Walshe, Bishop of the diocese. The proceedings were strictly private, none being present except the professors and students of the college. The church has been designed by William Hague, Esq., architect. The style is Romanesque, and, when completed, in accordance with the plans, it will be a gem of architecture.

King's County.

A very influential National meeting was held at Tullamore, on Wednesday, March 25th, presided over by the Rev. T. Murrphy, C. C. In the course of an eloquent and effective speech, the reverend chairman referred, in eulogistic terms, to the benefits to be reaped from the proper

Messrs. Thomas Brennan, Hugh R. Lindsay, P. Crumley, and Edward Monaghan, members of the Enniskillen Town Council, who have been wont to pass as Land Leaguers and Nationalists, have been called upon to give an explanation of their conduct in promoting the farce known as "an address of loyalty and welcome" to the Prince of Wales, and in of his soil was celebrated in the parish thus "playing second fiddle" to the anti-27th.

Lish faction in the town of Euniskillen. Galway.

Mr. Edward C. Burke, J. P., of Galway, one of the oldest and most respected of the Galway magistrates, died on March 22nd, at the advanced age of 83 years. He was one of the oldest residents, and had filled every municipal position, in-cluding that of High Sheriff, connected with the town. A strange circumstance in connection with his demise is that his son, Mr. Richard Burke, of Cloosh House,

Wales. Mr. R. F. Walsh and other Commissioners objected to the proceedings, inasmuch as the board did not represent the town or harbor of Kinsale, but was composed of elements, some of which had nothing to do with either. The meeting being divided, the chairman thought it better not to press the motion for the address, which was accordingly withdrawn.

Kerry.

We regret to have to announce the death of the Very Rev. Canon J. Magee, P. P., V. F., Castlebar, which took place on the 27th ult., at his residence, in Ellison street, Castlebar, in the 56th year of his age. The rev. gentleman had been prostrated by an attack of acute pneumonia, and despite the strenuous efforts of some of the most skilful members of the local medical faculty, he members of the local medical faculty, he succumbed to the fell disease after a few

At the meeting of the Sligo Town

join it in full:—"For the fifth time," says the address, "you" (the Catholic electors of Glasgow) "are called upon to manifest before your fellow-citizens your unchanged convictions of your right to educate your children according to the dictates of your own conscience. This you will do by making the most strenuous efforts to place your candidates in an honourable position your children according to the dictates of your own conscience. This you will do by making the most strenuous efforts to place your candidates in an honourable position on the poll. You can only obtain this by a perfect unity of action, and unwearied exertions on your part. We feel certain, however, that the intense love of your holy religion which has always animated you, will again urge you not to shrink at any sacrifice to secure its interests. The education of our children, nay, the very existence of our schools, never was in greater danger than at the present day. mittee, were appointed to carry on the business of the local branch vigorously.

Kildare,

Our Irish obituary column, this week, records the lamented death of the Rev. Joseph Farrell, C.C., Monasterevan, which took place on Tuesday evening. March took place on Tuesday evening when had been filled with paupers through distinguished career in Maynooth. At the close of a distinguished career in Maynooth. At the close of a distinguished career in Maynooth. At the close of a distinguished career in Maynooth. At the close of a distinguished career in Maynooth. their inalienable right to a sound, efficient, and religious education, knowing as we do that education without religion is but a refined barbarism. Notwithstanding this, we are called upon to pay our equal share of the rates, which are applied to support a system from which we derive no benefit, and which, on religious principles, we cannot accept. Who, then, does not see the absolute necessity of this vast Catholic community securing for itself a substantial representation at the School Board of men well versed in the workings of the Education Code and Act? The duty of such representatives the workings of the Education Code and Act? The duty of such representatives will be to exercise unremitting vigilance and care over every measure which might tend to employ these funds against our direct interests, or to impede the progress and success of our own schools. The School Board has gradually absorbed into its system nearly the whole of the denominational schools of this city, and thus the Catholic community is aimost the only body which claims and maintains its right to educate its own children. You right to educate its own children. You will therefore see how necessary it is to redouble your efforts, to secure the return of your candidates, and thus to show anew to your fellow-citizens that you are anew to your fellow-citizens that you are as earnest as ever in your religious convictions, and as determined to vindicate them. Your candidates will not forget the second duty imposed upon them—viz. to watch over your interests as ratepayers, and you should be aware that their votes hitherto have assisted to prevent an undue increase of the rate. We have a firm confidence that every Catholic voter will now see that it is an absolute duty to come forward on the day of election and will now see that it is an absolute duty to come forward on the day of election and register his or her vote. We feel that you will be animated with the same courage and real as before, prepared to suffer any inconvenience or hardship on behalf of the spiritual interests of your children."

All over Scotland the same interest in the elections is shown as now exists in Glasgow. But it is in only few places outside the city that the Catholic electors are numerous enough to return more than one

that given to the school boards of Scotland, it is indeed clear that it is the bounden duty of the Catholics of this country to place as many representatives of their religion as possible. The days of injustice to Catholics in Scotland are not yet of the past.

The Glasgow Catholic Union have issued an address on the subject to the "Catholic and days of injustice to of Glasgow," and as the election is now the all-important question with your Glasgow readers, and in the hope that the appeal may have the desired effect, I subjain it in full:—"For the fifth time," says the address, "you" (the Catholic electors

MISS CLEVELAND ON THE ROSTRUM-SOME THOUGHTS SUGGESTED BY HER LECTURE, In June, 1883, Miss Elizabeth Cleveland.

Mohammed.

There is faith in God, faith in self, and in humanity. The first produces the others. Faith in humanity believes that life is worth living and worth saving. You will have much hunger and thirst, will crave affection when the bloom of youth is supplanted by the ashen hue of age; will cry aloud for help in infirmities, which must needs come, because those on whom women rely, though themselves powerless to relieve them of their intolerable aches, pains, prostrations, sleepless nights of

pains, prostrations, sleepless nights of agony, and days of distress,—because of the narrowness of their code and the selfishness of their purpose,—restrain them from resorting to those agencies which may lift women to a plane of greater usefulness, and to a nobler life. usefulness, and to a nobler life.

Many a woman lacks the faith of Chedidja.

Many a woman lacks the faith of Chedidja. If they had faith in their own reserve of physical power, confidence in the personal experience of others would follow; and instead of a race of suffering mortals,—elaves to the prejudices of those whose only interest in them is bounded by their professional fees,—we should see nobility of station reinforced by nobility of mind, and robustness of life.

The power to rid themselves of the

and robustness of life.

The power to rid themselves of the nches, pains and desperate despair which afflict them, "is in women, and ought to come out. You all have a countless amount of testimony." Some one will say to you "Go on, and you will conner."

say to you "Go on, and you will conquer."

"How?" Do as your sisters have done! Have faith in their indisputable experiences. We want more life and fuller, and need all the help we can get. Man would fail were it not for the Chedidjas. There is much in good digestion to keep a woman sweet and lovable. There is more in thorough action of the great blood purifying organs—the liver and kidneys, for if they are deranged women can not have the physical comfort so craved and prayed for. To secure this, the help they need,—the help that thousands have already used and to which they say they owe all they possess,—is Warner's safe cure. Mrs. Maria C. Treadwell, Stamford, Conn., (President of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union), a well-known hadde are set of the their the state Woman's Christian Temperance Union), a well-known hadde are set of the state Woman's christian Temperance Union), a well-known hadde are set of the state Woman's christian Temperance Union), a well-known hadde are set of the state Woman's christian Temperance Union), a well-known hadde are set of the state Woman's christian Temperance Union), a well-known

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parties have testined to its being what you represent it.

J. S. Metcalfe, 55, Highgate, Kendal:—
I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many grosses, Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, And-

over:—I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found Thomas Chapman, West Auckland:

I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any

other kind.

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop:—All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it. For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. J. White (Ld.,) branch office, 67 St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

CONSUMPTION CURED. An old ni

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the peedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitian Catarih, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Compiaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has fell it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in Germae, to all who desire it, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Waterloo News.

Waterloo News.

Waiter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Hagyard's Yellow Oil has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Callouse lumps that other medicines failed to remove; he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the same remedy.

For coughs, colds, beonchitis and all lung and throat troubles, there is no preparation of medicine cau compare with

lung and throat troubles, there is no preparation of medicine can compare with
Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It
never fails to afford prompt and permanent
relief. It removes all soreness, and heals the
diseased parts. It immediately soothes the
most troublesome cough, and by promoting expectoration, removes the mucus
which stops up the air tubes and causes difficulty in breathing, thereby giving relief
to that depressing tightness experienced
in the chest. Public speakers and singers
will find Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup
of inestimable value, as it speedily and
effectually allays all irritation, and huskiwill find Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup of inestimable value, as it speedily and effectually allays all irritation, and huskiness in the throat and bronchial tubes, and gives power to the vocal cords, rendering the voice clear and sonorous. If parents wish to save the lives of their children, and themselves from much anxiety, trouble and expense, let them procure a bottle of Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup, and whenever achild beautytive Syrup, and whenever a child has taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness, give the Syrup according to directions.

Can Deafness be Cured ! Mr. John Clark, of Milldridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagyard's Yel-low Oil is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

All over Scottled the same interest in the electrons is shown as now exists in Glasgow. But it is in only few places outside the city that the Catholic electors are numerous enough to return more than one judiced thousands have blessed the world of the State Woman's Christian Temperance Union), a well-known leader, says: "It is the only thing which seemed to reach my case." These unprepared to reach my case." These unprepared to reach my case." These unprepared to reach my case. The case my case and the case of the case of the case of

Mr. C. E. Riggins, Beamsville, writes:
"A customer who tried a bottle of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery says
it is the best thing he ever used; to quote
his own words, it just seemed to touch
the spot affected." About a year ago he
had an attack of bilious fever, and was
afraid he was in for another, when I recommended this valuable medicine with such
happy results." Sold by Halkness & Co.,
druggista, Dundas St.

From the beginning of its

druggista, Dundas St.

FROM the beginning of its manufacture until now not a single ounce of any but pure Virginia leaf of the finest quality has been used in the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. The manufacturers of it have a settled belief that the public cannot be misled on this point, and that any tampering with the quality of the brand would be monetary loss to them. Thousands of dollars a year saved by mixing with an inferior leaf, would not repay them for a doubt on the part of the public as to the quality of the tobacco.

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 intermally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

FOR Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sulphur Soap.

OBSTRUCTIONS of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels, are promptly removed by Nati

DR. Low's PLEASANT WORM SYRUP-An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms. FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS destroy and remove worms without injury to adult or infant.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of invitating exercise. System of education thorough and sectical. Educational advantages unsurpasses the enjoyment of the complete of the endowment of the end

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF

Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st.
Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, BOX 303.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the radimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Masic ause of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting \$10; Bed and bedding, \$30; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$30. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**Type Superior Company Co

RSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATHAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Laddes. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 80
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodions building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille,
wax-flowers, etc., are tangent free of charge.
Board and Fuition per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For farther particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE \$\frac{2}{2}\text{syn}\$

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIG OCONNOR, President.

Professional.

PLECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 229 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for he treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-asses, J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician. J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO.

DR. WOODRUFF. OFFICEPost office. Avenue, a few doors east of 88-ly B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate.

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

The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Renevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.39. All members are requested to be present. C. A. Sippi, President. CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

CANADIAN HOMEOPATHIC PHARMACY. J. R. Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of
reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepald, o: eceipt of prica. Physicians
supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence
solicited.

WESTERN HOTEL. FARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best stabling in the diff. Dining-room first-class.— ALFRED E PANTON, Prop

CONSUMPTION

Fifteenth Annual OF THE **ONTARIO MU**

APRIL 25, 1885.

Life Assurance The Fifteenth Annual m Company was held at its H the Town of Waterloo, Ont. day, the 8th day of April, 1 attended by a large numbe tial and representative me various parts of the Domin The President, I. E. Bor having taken the chair, on m Riddell, Esq., the Secretary of Having read the notice callin al meeting, on motion the last annual meeting were add The President then read the report. The Fifteenth Annual m

The Fresident then read to report.

Gentlemen:—In presents our Fifteenth annual states for the year ending on the 3 ber, 1884, we are in a positic to you that the increase in and amount of new policies verifies the prediction which our last report relative to increasing popularity and suc Company.

Company.

During the past year 1,8:
were issued granting assuranc
423,200, ahowing an increase
the number of policies and it
the amount assured as comp

the amount assured as comp the previous year. At the close of the year t 6,086 policies in force, cover ance for \$7,835,900.71. Our income for the year \$223,950.37 for premiums, and for interest on investments, total of \$250,939.68.

total of \$250,939.68.

Our net assets are \$653,900.2
an increase of \$113,819.90, ann
assets are \$652,661.76, being a
of \$118,956.21, during the year
Our policies have been value
fessor Cheriman, the Superint
Insurance for the Dominion,
statement, which will be laid b
fixes our liability for reserve
130.26, based on the legal
("Hm Table" and ½ per cent.
We have adopted this basis of
for our report so as to be uni for our report so as to be uni other Canadian Companies, be here to the "Actuaries" Table

cent. interest in determining render values and surplus dist The surplus to the credit holders is \$47,223.47, which w us to continue our liberal dis among the members of our Com We continue our comparati We continue our comparati ment of assets showing the stead of the Company from its comme in 1870, with the assets of 1884

Assets. \$ 6,216 7,830 12,246 23,142 33,721 53,681 Year. 1877 1878 1879 1880 1881 1882

1875 53,681 1882 1876 81,105 1883 And for 1884, \$652,662, Yon will be called upon to e Directors in place of C. M. Tayle Melvin, James Hope and Rober whose term of office has expir who are all eligible for re-election On behalf of the Board.

ISAAC E. BOWMA FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATES December 31st, 1883.
Less loss on Real Estate \$ 615.20
Less cancelled Liens on

lapsed policie Less Ledger written off. 3,166.48 794.92 INCOME: Premiums, . . . \$25,769.69 Less Re-assurance, . 1.819.32

EXPENDITURE—Including death \$38,854.00; purchased policies, 86,785 plus paid in coah, \$19,392.24; returned \$10,000 plus paid in coah, \$19,392.24; returned \$10,000 plus paid in cohors, directors fees, advertising a paid of \$133,410 plus per paid to \$100,000 plus per paid to \$500,000 plus per paid to \$500,000 plus per paid to \$100,000 plus per paid to \$100,000 plus per paid to \$100 plus per paid

Comprising the following Investment Municipal Debentures, Face Value, \$111,748.41 Municipal Debentures, Cost, \$114,000.47 Mortgages, Cost, \$170,000 Mortgages, Cost, \$16,455,81 Mortgages, \$179,41 Mortgages, \$179,

ADDITIONAL ASSETS,
Short date Notes secured
by Policies in force, \$20,117.22
Premiums due and in
course of transmission 4,575.10
Deferred half yearly and
quarterly premiums on
existing Policies, due
in 3,6 and 9 months. 32,573.17
(These three items are in-These three items are included in the Heserve Liability.)
Interest due, 5,885,93
Interest accrued 22,760.04
Market Value of Debentures over cost 2,750.00

. 2,750.00 Total Assets LIABILITIES. Di per cent. Collection Fee
on short date notes, deferred and overdue Premiums. \$ 5,800.34
Premiums paid in ad-Premiums paid in auvance.

Claims under 3 policies awaiting completion, (since paid), (since paid), (since paid), (claims under 3 policies awaiting completion, (since paid), (claims of the Him. Table and 4; per cent. interest by the Insurance Department, 588,130,26 ance Department, 588,130,26 \$47.

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1884.

Audited and found correct,

HENRY F. J. JACKSON AUDITOR OF CONTROL OF CONT The President also read the repo the Superintendent of Insurance, as

OTTAWA, March 25, 18 WM. HENDRY, Esq.,
Manager, The Ontario Mutual
Assurance Co., Waterloo, Ont:
DEAR SIR:—The following is the re
of the valuation of your policies a
31st December 1884, on the Hm T ville, writes : ttle of North. sed; to quote ned to touch year ago he when I recom-

25, 1885

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BENEFIT meetings of olic Mutual on the first onth, at the Castle Hall, embers are M. HART-Sec. PATHIC hemist, 256 a stock of es Tritura-of Canada, Physicians espondence EL.

NSULT London by set stabling rst-class.—

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STITUTE Ontario, for Chronic Dis-pathic and TER, SO-FFICE-OR, Erc.,

SURGEON as Street, 3 ondon, Ont. SOCIETY of the Irish on Friday ns, Masonic re requested ident.

Fifteenth Annual Report OF THE

Life Assurance Co.

The Fifteenth Annual meeting of the Company was held at its Head Office, in the Town of Waterloo, Ont., on Wednesday, the 8th day of April, 1885, and was attended by a large number of influential and representative members from various parts of the Dominion.

The President, I. E. Bowman, Esq., having taken the chair, on motion W. H. Riddell, Esq., the Secretary of the Company, acted as secretary of the meeting. Having read the notice calling the annual meeting, on motion the minutes of last annual meeting were adopted.

The President then read the directors' report.

Preside		sident.	nt.
FIFTEENTH ANNUAL STATEMEN NET ASSETS,			
December 31st, 1883. Less loss on Real Estate Less cancelled Liens on	\$ 615.20	\$450,080.85	
lapsed policies, Less Ledger balances	3,166.48		
written off	794.92	\$4,606.60	1
INCOME:		\$445,473.75	1
	\$ 225,769.69 1,819.32	0.119.41.0	1
	0000 OTO 00	N. W. T. Z. S. S. S. S. S.	ı

EXPENDITURE—Including death claims, \$38,854.00; purchased policles, \$6,785.01; surplus paid in cash, \$19,399.24; returned premiums, \$494.75; commissions to agents, salaries of officers, directors' fees, advertising, postage, and all other expenses, making a total of \$132,614.18, leaving a balance of net assets, amounting to \$539,0.25.

Comprising the following Investments:

Municipal Debentures,
Face Value, \$111,743.41
Municipal Debentures,
Cost, \$114,000.47
Mortgages, Cost,

ADDITIONAL ASSETS.

ADDITIONAL ASSETS.
Short date Notes secured
by Policies in force, \$20,117.22
Premiums due and in
course of transmission 4,575.10
Beferred haif yearly and
quarterly premiums on
existing Policies, due
in 3, 6 and 9 months. 32,573.17
(These three items are included in the Reserve
Liability.)
Interest due,
Interest due,
Interest accrued . 5,885.93
Interest accrued . 2,7760.04
Market Value of Debentures over cost . 2,750.00

Total Assets
LIABILITIES.
10 percent. Collection Fee
on short date notes, deferred and overdue Premiums. \$ 5,800.34
Premiums paid in advance. 6.30140

Premiums paid in ad 5,306,34

Vance. G,301.49

Claims under 3 policies awaking completion, 6,300.40

Reserve required, as calculated on the Hm.

Table and 4; per cent.

Interest by the Insurance Department, 588,130,26

Surplus, Dec. 31,1884.

Audited and found correct.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON 347,223.47

Waterloo, March 13, 1885.

The President also read the

with $4\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. interest, pure premiums only being valued :

ONTARIO MUTUAL Policies No. 7,692,900 71 692,820.00 4,660.73 Net Policies dated 5,985 7,573,900.71 588,130 20

Policies dated
1885
Total
6,086
101
143,000.00
Nil

Total
6,086
7,716,000.71
\$588,130.26

I have put no value on these 1885
policies; if the premiums on them have
been paid, they should enter "Liabilities"
under the head of "Premiums paid in
advance." Yours very truly,
F. B. CHERRIMAN,
Superintendent of Insurance.
Note: The 101 Policies referred to as
dated 1885 were issued in December to
take effect Jan. 1st, 1885.

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS

ADOPTION OF THE REPORTS.

nish life assurance at "net cost" it was
The Ontario.

J. M. M. Duff, Esq., Accountant and
Insurance Adjuster, Montreal, was very
much pleased with the report. He held
policies in some English Companies but
declared his preference for The Ontario.
He congratulated the Directors upon the
Company's standing, making particular
reterence to the low ratio of expense.
The Mutual system he believed to be the
only true one, evidence of which might
be seen in the extraordinary results attained by American Mutual Companies.
He predicted a similar future for The
Ontario with a continuance of the same
careful management it at present enjoys. He would strongly urge more
vigorous efforts for business in the Province of Quebec, where Home companies
were held in high estimation, though
American and British offices, in the past,
managed to command the lion's share of
the business. He was convinced Quebec offered a desirable field for life insurance operations.

surance operations.

Prof. E. Stone Wiggins, L. L. D., Chief of the Meteorological Department at Ottawa, as the representative of the members of the Ottawa district, was pleased to be present on this occasion as it afforded him the opportunity of making the personal acquaintance of the directors and officers of the Company. He read an extract from the "Post Magazine" of London, Eng., in reference to the tax imposed on the foreign and colonial business of British Companies, (Clause 11 Revenue Act, 1884, 47 and 48 Vict., Chap. 62, United Kingdom) which, he feared, may prove disastrous to the Canadian branch offices of these Companies. surance operations.

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1884.

Surplus, Dec. 31, 1884.

Audited and found correct.

HENRY F. J. JACKSON J.

Waterloo, March 13, 1885.

The President also read the report of the Superintendent of Insurance, as follows:

OTTAWA, March 25, 1885

WM. HENDRY, Esq.,

Manager, The Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Co., Waterloo, Ont:

Other branches of business. The colonial offices of British Life Companies are now face to face with a crisis in their affairs; the fate of assessment associations in Canada hangs on the results of pending legislation at Ottawa, and the "red hand" of rebellion was raised in our own Northwest. He wall was nowever, pleased to find that the liberal conditions of the Ontario's policies enabled members of the

KIDNEY-WORT

THE SURE CURE KIDNEY DISEASES,

LIVER COMPLAINTS, CONSTIPATION, PILES AND BLOOD DISEASES.

PHYSICIANS ENDORSE IT HEARTILY.

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IN THOUSANDS OF CASES

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It has oured where all else had failed. It is mild, but efficient, CERTAIN IN ITS ACTION, but harmless in all cases.

EFIt cleanses the Hlood and Strengthess and gives New Life to all the important organs of the body. The natural action of the Kidneys is restored. The Liver is cleansed of all disease, and the Bowels move freely and healthfully. In this way the worst diseases are cradicated from the system.

FERCE, \$1.00 Liquin OR DET, SOLD BY DEUGGISTS.

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GRATEFUL-COMFORTING, EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a cardial application of the fine properties of well-selected Goosa, Mr. Epps plication of the fine properties of well-selected Goosa, Mr. Epps the properties of the selected for the selected by the judicions use of such articles and the selected by the judicions use of such articles are floating tondency to disease. Hundreds of subto maladies are floating to under the selected for the se

Catholic.

"Contains quite an unusual amount of information, historical, statistical, and biographical...."—Sunday Union
"Will draw the attention of non-Catholics, and instruct Catholics...."—The Catholic Columbian.

"There is no book as cheap and useful to Catholics, in America..."—The Monitor.

"Imparting instruction, by the easiest and plainest methods..."—The Connecticut
Catholic.

"A summary of Catholics..."—A summary of Catholic.

Catholic. "...A summary of Catholic belief, in simple and concise style...."—The Catholic Chronicle.

BENZIGER BROTHERS, Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
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New York: 86 48 Barciay street; Cincinstreet.

rangement.—" New York Freeman's Journal.

"... More information in small space at a low price we have never met....."—Catholic Mirror.

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"... Direct in argument and statement..."

—The Catholic Standard.

"... Direct in argument and statement..."

—The Consolic Standard.

"... No cowardly disguise or compromise of the tun...."—The Pilot.

of the tun....."—The Pilot.

of the run...."—The Ave Maria "... Presenting, in convenient form, the believer with solid reasons for the faith that is, in him."—Notre Dame Scholastic.

"We have never seen so complete and compendious an exposition and defense of Catholic teaching...."—The Catholic Universe.

simple and concise style..."—The Catholic Chronicle.
Chronicle.
CATHOLIC CHRISTIANITY and MODERN UNBELIEF. By the Right Rev. J. D. Ricards, D. D., Bishop of Retimo and Vicar Apostolic of the Eastern Vicariate of the Cape Colony. 12mo, cloth, net, \$1.00. Postage 11 cents extra.
The object of this work is to state the difficulties urged by Unbelief against Catholic Christianity planity and even forcibly. The answers are directed chiefly to common sense, and are supported by plain matter-offact demonstrations, carefully selected on sense, and are supported by plain matter-offact demonstrations, carefully selected on them of their simplicity, from hosts of the sense principles. If at times the author is sed in the path of controversy, he leaves the sylothe path of controversy, he leaves the selection of their states of the path of controversy, he leaves that cannot be mistaken by ordinary intelligence the essential marks of true Catholic leaching.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & DINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the

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

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Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Ulcers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Company to go forth in defense of our country's rights, without a "permit" or a "extra premitum" of the payment of an "extra premitum" or the payment of t The flaments in a first control of the control of t





MENEELY & COMPANY WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1826, Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals, 393 RICHMOND ST. NEW IRISH TWEEDS.

NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS. NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS, Mahony's Celebrated Serges!



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& B.

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1885, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

munition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the andersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

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 Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, of the amount of the tenders for the Northwest 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 contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

Tenderers are required to 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 entertained.

Each tender must, in addition to the signature of the tenderer, be signed by two sureties acceptable to the Department, for the proper performance of the contract.

In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once from railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

L. VANKOUGHNET,

accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET,
Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS,
OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885. 340-6w

RETIRING from BUSINESS
Olicloths, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON.

King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Bon't forget to call and see them before you
purchase anywhere class.
W. J. THOMPSON.

C. M. B. A.

From conversation with several C. M. B. A. friends we have learned that there exists a feeling that it might be well to refrain from passing any further resolutions, or publishing any more letters on the Separate Beneficiary Question. The reason given for this view is that since the last Supreme Council convention, and especially since the President of the Grand Council of Canada addressed a letter on said subject to the C. M. B. A. members in Canada. since the President of the Grand Council of Canada addressed a letter on said subject to the C. M. B. A. members in Canada, all branches and members in the jurisdiction of said Council have had ample opportuity given them to express their view, and that no good can follow from any further discussion. While inclined ourselves to hold this view, we may state that the RECORD will be in the future as it has been at all times past—pleased to publish any official news from the Supreme and Grand Councils, also Branch resolutions and letters of instruction or interest to C.M.B.A. members. Our desire is to permit the fullest and freest discussion of all C. M. B. A. matters in these columns.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 4, London, Ont., the following resolutions were moved as an amendment to another set of resolutions, and carried by a vote

were moved as an amendment to another set of resolutions, and carried by a vote of 28 to 7:—

Moved by Samuel R. Brown, and seconded by T. J. O'Meara,
Whereas, the Grand Council of Canada of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association has, under charter granted said body by the Supreme Council of said Association, jurisdiction over all C.M.B.A. Branches in Canada, and
Whereas, the said Grand Council, at its last convention, adopted a resolution in favor of a Separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction for Canada, and
Whereas, the said Grand Council, nor of forming a Separate Beneficiary Jurisdiction, unless it be granted by the Supreme Council, or it be enabled to so do in accordance with the C. M. B. A. constitution, or unless it be compelled to do so by Canadian laws,
Therefore, be it resolved, that this Branch (No. 4, London, Ont..) hereby endorse the above-stated action and intention of our Grand Council.

Resolved, that it is the sense of this Branch that, if our Branches in Canada would now lay aside all little differences of opinion regarding this question of Financial Separation from the United

would now lay aside all little differences of opinion regarding this question of Financial Separation from the United States and the action of the Supreme Council in regard to the petition from the Grand Council of Canada, and go to work with a determination of increasing their membership; and if our Organizing Deputies would second this determination, and use their utmost endeavors in Deputies would second this determina-tion, and use their utmost endeavors in working up new Branches—the C. M. B. A. in Canada would soon be in a position to form a Separate Beneficiary jurisdic-tion even under our present constitutional regulations, and with honor both to the Supreme and Grand Councils.

Supreme and Grand Councils.

We respectfully requist our sister
Branches in Cauada to work harmonious-Branches in Cauada to work harmoniously and energetically to extend the benefits
of our noble Association among our coreligionists, irrespective of nationality.
Resolved, that these resolutions be
spread upon the minutes of this meeting,
held April 16th, 1885, and published in
our official organ.
WM. CORCORAN,
Sec. Br. 4, C. M. B. A.

Resolutions adopted by Windsor Branch, No. 1, C. M. B. A., at regular meeting, held on the 2nd April, 1885:—Whereas, Branch No. 9, C. M. B. A., Kingston, has, by resolutions duly adopted, censured Brother Thomas A. Bourke, of this Branch, for opposing, at the last session of the Supreme Council, the petition of the Grand Council of Canada, praying for Separate Beneficiary; and
Whereas, Brother Thomas A. Bourke was not a delegate at said Supreme Council from the Grand Council of Can-

ada, and was free to act in the premises

Branch are an injustice to Bro. Bourke, and tend to lower him in the high esteem in which he is held by his fellow-brothers;

Resolved, that this Branch fully and unqualifiedly concurs in the action of Brother Bourke in reference to said petition to said Council; that the same was prompted by honest motives; and that this Branch has the utmost confidence in the honesty and integrity of Brother Thomas A. Bourke; be it further Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the CATHOLIC RECORD for

multication, and that a copy thereof be sent to Brother Bourke by the Secretary.

Moved by C. W. Casgrain, seconded by M. J. Manning.

J. M. Meloche,
Sec. Br. 1, C. M. B. A.

At a meeting of Branch No. 28, C. M. B. A., Ottawa, held 15th inst, the following resolutions were adopted by an unanimous

wote:

Moved by Rev. M. J. Whelan, seconded
by Mr. E. J. O'Connor, that
Whereas, the Grand Council of Csnada
of the C. M. B. A. at its last meeting decided in favor of a separate beneficiary fund
for Canadian members, and applied to the
Supreme Council for its consent to the
establishment of this separate beneficiary,
and

W. J. THOMPSON

Resolved, that this Branch approves of the course pursued by the Canadian official organ in the matter. E. T. Smith, Sec. Br. 28, C. M. B. A.

(Copy of resolutions of condolence adopted at meeting of Branch No. 28, C.M.B.A., April 15th, 1885).
Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God to call away from this world the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Michael O'Railly.

to call away from this world the beloved wife of our esteemed brother, Michael O'Reilly,
Resolved, that the sincere and heartfelt sympathy of this Branch be tendered to our afficted brother, and we trust that a mercifal Providence will give him strength to bear the severe trial.
Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to our bereaved brother; that they be entered in the minute book of this Branch, and that they be published in the CATHOLIC RECORD.

K. T. SELTH,
Sec. Br. 28, C. M. B. A.

Bec. Br. 28, C. M. B. A.

Brantford, April 14th, 1886.

Dear Sir and Bro.,—The statement that our Branch members "were not sufficiently informed on the separate beneficiary question, and the action of the Supreme Council in regard to the Grand Council patition," ou which we passed and had published certain resolutions, I consider altogether benesth notice, and is as false as it is contemptible. The members of our Branch are men of intelligence and good common sense, and think for themselves. The resolutions this Branch had published were adopted without one dissenting voice, and the matter was discussed fully for two nights. The Catholic Record, it is true, is taken by nearly every member of our Branch, and the statement that that excellent and very Catholic journal, which is so highly respected here, could mislead anyone, will be received with the contempt which it deserves.

Truly and fraternally yours,

John C. Sullivan,
Chancellor of Br. No. 5.

Kingston, April 15th, 1885. DEAN SIR AND BRO.—At the regular meeting of Branch No. 9, Kingston, Out., held last evening, the following resolution was unanimously adopted:

Resolved, that Branch No. 9 repudiates

Resolved, that Branch No. 9 repudiates the insinuations of the unprincipled person in a certain communication that this Branch "had not sufficient information on the separate beneficiary question, and the action of the Supreme Council in regard to the Grand Council petition, etc.," on which we passed and had published certain resolutions; and that this Branch hereby demand the name of the party who made said insinuations, and that a copy of this resolution be sent for publication in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD.

JOHN J. BEHAN, Sec. Br. No. 9.

Thoroid, April 13th, 1885, Dear Sir and Bro.,—On behalf of Branch No. 24, I emphatically deny the statement made by some person that has no regard for the truth, that our Branch had not for the truth, that our Branch had not sufficient information in regard to separate beneficiary, and the action of the Supreme Council in regard to the petition from the Grand Council. Our Branch passed resolutions in favor of separation before there was anything in the Catholic Recondabout the matter at all. I would also say that our Branch is composed of nearly all business men, men who are thoroughly able to speak for themselves. In conclusion I would say that the resolutions we adopted, and had published, lay on the table for two weeks, so that every member could have full opportunity to express his op inion. Yours fraternally, WM. Gearin, Sec. Br. 24.

BOOK NOTICES.

LIBRARY OF THE FATHERS OF THE CHURCH.—We have received the first number of the serial publication with the above title, begun by Mr. J. Fitzgerald, 20 Lafayette Place, New York. In the first number commences the Confessions of St. Augustine, revised from a former translation by the Rev. E. B. Pusey, D. D. The serial will appear twice a month; the price of a single copy is fixed at 25 cents; the terms to subscribers being for aix months \$2.50, for one year

ada, and was free to act in the premises as he saw fit; and

Whereas, Brother Thomas A. Bourke has always been a conscientious, faithful and zealous member of this Association, and held in high esteem by his fellowmembers; and

Whereas, the action of Brother Bourke, in reference to said petition, was in good faith and prompted by motives of honesty and directed for the best interests of the C. M. B. A. in Canada; be it therefore

Resolved, that said resolutions of said Branch are an injustice to Bro. Bourke, and tend to lower him in the high esteem

at 25 cents; the terms to subscribers being for six months \$2.50, for one year \$5.00.

We cannot do better than give the prospectus of the publisher:

"The publisher, in view of the growing interest in the writings of the 'Fathers of the Church,' whose homiletic, exegetical, doctrinal, historical and moral treatises are now universally recognized as possessing the highest practical yalue for working ministers no less than for scholarly theologians without distinction of seot, bas for some time contemplated the publication of these Christian classics at such a price and on such conditions

the publication of these Christian classics at such a price and on such conditions as would bring them within the reach of the whole American clergy.

The present serial is designed to comprise the well-known "Library of the Fathers" commenced to be published in England in 1848, and of which the 47th (and latest) volume appeared in 1880. The works contained in that celebrated collection all belong to the period anterior to the division of the Church into Eastern and Western; they are translated and edited by clergymen

47th (and latest) volume appeared in 1880. The works contained in that celebrated collection all belong to the period anterior to the division of the Church into Eastern and Western; they are translated and edited by clergymen of the English Church, graduates of the University of Oxford.

That "Library of the Fathers," which is to be re-produced here, literally and without any abridgment whatever, either of texts or of annotations, is by far the fullest and the most learnedly edited translation of these Christian classics. It contains just twice as much letter-press, that is, it gives just twice as much letter-press, that is, it gives just twice as much of the writings of the Fathers of the Church as is given in the 'Ante-Nicene Library' of Messrs, Clark & Co., Edinburgh—the only collection in English that can in any respect be compared to it. Nevertheless, it the server of the containing the collection of all the collection of all the collection of the collection of all the collection of the collection o

NOME OTHER DENUINE.

collection the publisher meets with a reasonable measure of encouragement, a Supplementary Series will be issued on the completion of this, which will contain all the Works of the Fathers which have at any time been translated into English. Works never heretofore translated will probably be added. Suggestions from the clergy and scholars invited.

vited.

A prompt and favorable response to this circular is respectfully requested by the Publisher."

We feel that we can safely bespeak for this great work a very general circulation amongst the clergy of Canada.

BETTER THAN GOLD; By Nugent Robinson, Notre Dame, Indiana: Ave Maria press.—This is a racy little tale which, for vivacity, exactitude of detail, and excellence of literary merit, is sure to be read with more than passing care.

A SHORT AND PRACTICAL MAY DEVOTION, compiled by Clementinus Deymann,
O. S. F., Prov. S. S. Cordis Jesu.—Approved and recommended by the Right
Rev. J. J. Hogan, Bishop of Kansas City,
and St. Joseph, Mo: Fr. Pustet & Co.,
New York and Cincinnati.

This is an excellent handbook of devotions for the Month of Mary. Its style
is of the soundest devotional character,
and its commendable brevity in the exercises for each day deserving of mention. It is a book that cannot fail to
meet with encouragement.

RITUS CELEBRANDI MATRIMONII.—
Giving on four pages, bound in book form,
(size 6½ x 9½ inches) all the rites and
prayers for the act of performing the
marriage ceremony in Latin, English,
French and German, red and black type,
in leather cover, free by mail, \$1.00.
This card will enable the rev. clergy to
perform the ceremony of marriage without using either the Missal or the Ritual,
as all the instructions and prayers are
given in extenso. It ought to command a
ready and extensive sale. ready and extensive sale.

A FAR CRY FROM EGYPT TO IRE-LAND.

AN INFLUENTIAL ENGLISHMAN ON IRISH

AN INFLUENTIAL ENGLISHMAN ON IRISH DISCONTENT.

Mr. Joseph Cowen, M. P., addressing his constituents in Newcastle, on Feb. 14, referring to Ireland, said:—"It is a far. cry from Egypt to Ireland, but it is not a jarring one, as there is much similarity in the mournful histories of the two countries. There is an invisible spirit in Irlsh polities that all our ameliorative legislation cannot allay. Irishmen are not attracted by the brusque, tenacious, but somewhat uncongenis! order of mind that distinguishes our bourgeoisic law-givers. It has many merits, but it has certainly not governed Ireland wisely or well. It is adamantine rather than amiable, and sensitive, quick-witted Irishmen are repelled by it. The Rev. Sydney Smith once gave characteristic expression to the average middle-class conception of Irish requirements. He defined the object of the Government to be the securing for the people of roast pork, potatoes, claret, a stout constable, an honest justice, and a clear highway. 'What is the use,' he asks, 'of bawling in the streets about the Green Isle, the Isle of the Ocean, the bold anthem of "Erin go Bragh." A far better anthem would be Erin go bread and cheese—Erin go cabins that would keep the rain out; Erin go pantaloons without holes in them.' Ah, Mr. Smith, the sentiment that finds expression in the touching poem that you and men like you deride has quickened DISCONTENT.

pression in the touching poem that you and men like you deride has quickened the heart of many an exile of Erin and made it tremulous with patriotic emotion amidst rags and penury. It was the same sentiment that prompted the Samians to offer their breasts as bulwarks when their republic was in danger—that nerved the arm of the patriot Tell, and of the Bruce of Bannockburn. It is the sentiment which constitutes to-day a more effective defence of England than all her wealth and her ships, all her fortifications and her arsenals. It is the living fibre that dies last in every true man. It is because the inheritors of Mr. Smith's sensual philoso-

inheritors of Mr. Smith's sensual philoso-phy conceive that all Irishmen want is only a well-filled trough and a well-lit-tered sty—it is because they don't appre-ciate the finer qualities that are deeply implanted in the Celtic nature, that their implanted in the Celtic nature, that their efforts after reconciliation have failed. Scarcity, wretchedness, huge, dank and baneful, are perennial in Ireland, and the people want only too urgently all that this facetious, but worldly-minded, clergyman describes. But they want something different and more. Every nation has its ideal. Greece typified beauty; Rome, force. The Saxon is practical; the Celt is imaginative. But the existence of these diversities need create no intestine antipathies. If a legitimate outlet is furnished for their manifestations they will lend picturesqueness

Moved by Rev. M. J. Whelan, seconded by Mr. E. J. O'Connor, that

Whereas, the Grand Council of Canada of the C. M. B. A. at its last meeting decided in favor of a separate beneficiary fund for Canadian members, and applied to the Supreme Council for its consent to the establishment of this separate beneficiary, and

Whereas, the petition from said Council of Canada came before the Supreme Council at its last meeting, but was not granted, and

Whereas, the petition from said Council of Canada came before the Supreme Council at its last meeting, but was not granted, and

Whereas, the vast majority of the members in Canada are in favor of a separate beneficiary, without prejudice to the friend-by relations with the brotherhood in the United States, and without any doubt of their good-will toward us; be it therefore Resolved, that this Branch regards as unbrotherly, mischievous and cowardly the spirit manifested in certain letters which have lately appeared in the "Irish Canadian" newspaper, throwing doubt on the honesty of purpose of the promoters of the separate beneficiary scheme, and its advocates in the Canadian official organ; and be it further

writings of the Fathers' is cho. Ediburary' of Messrs, Clark & Co., Edinburg—the only in the can in any respect to concil and the Vision of the Supreme Council for its consent to the spect to compared to it. Nevertheless, in the Tibish can in any respect to council for its consent to the establishment of this separate beneficiary, without prejudice to the friend-by relations with the brotherhodo in the United States, and without any doubt of the its average price of nine shillings British, or \$2.25 per volume, and the price to non-subscribers was on the average 12 shillings or \$3.00 per volume, and the price to non-subscribers was on the average price of the series to the general public in England was, in our money, about \$140.00. Imported into the same of the renewal of the state of siege—a subscriber with published in parts twice a month, each part (except No. 1)

Absolutely Pure.

colonies, and which are riveting rather than disintegrating the Empire. Union between the two countries is essential to the welfare of both. But concord and the welfare of both. But concord and amity are not incompatible with the repeal of the ill-starred Act of 1800. Home Rule might not work as well as its supporters expect; but it is humanly impossible for it to work worse than the covenant of evil memory which was carried by bribery, and has been upheld by unconstitutional force. No people once fairly invested with legal power has shown any disposition to abuse it, or to indulge in acts of reactionary venges nee. I do not believe the Irish will."

Marvellous Wonders of the Polar World

seing a complete and authentic history of Voyages and Discoveries in the Folia Regions, from the narratives of Lieut Greely, Com. Schley, Lieut. Daneshower and other well-known arctic Explorer J. S. Robertson & Bros., Whitby, Toronto and London.

It is astonishing what a facin atton ther in Polar Research, notwithstanding the

Greety Com. Schley, Liest. Damenhower, and other well-known arctic Explorers. J. E. Robertson & Brea., Whitby, 2070nto, and London.

It is setonishing what a fascination there is in Folar Research, notwithstanding the disasters that have befallen the many expeditions in search of a north-west passactive in the instant a new expedition is mooted—the ships, the captain and enews are ready.

The same enthralling interest is manifested by the public, who (if they cannot second pany the expedition in person), breathlessly watch every report, every sorap of news that reaches them from time to time. The story of the loss of Sir John Franklin is still read with avidity, and our readers will remember with what eagerness they watched the daily papers for some news of those in search of Lieut. Greely's expedition, the public being and auteatic narrative has hitherto appeared of the course of the Jeanstte, or of Lieut. Greely's expedition, the public being able to judge from the mere scrape doted out to them from time to time. This long-fel want has been supplied by Meszrs. J. S. Robertson & Broz. who have placed in our hands an advanced copy of the Marvellous Wonders of the Polar World. This wonderful book is full of thrilling adventures, noble daring and unparalleled fortitude exhibited by men of all ages, from Martin Trobesher to Lieut. Greely. Which of us know anything of the life-face, but noble, Henry Hussen, after whom Hudson Bay Territory gets its name? Who can give say account of the ill-faced, but noble, Henry Hussen, after whom Hudson Bay Territory gets its name? Who can give say account of the presset time. We have the only autentic secount of the cruise and loss of the Jeanstte, the fate of DeLong, the rescue of Melville, etc., and closing with a full history of the Greely expedition, with a detailed account of that appalling horror cannibalism, from the diaries of the members of it.

The paper is excellent, the imprint very distinct, the covering artistically ornamented. The binding is exceptionally strong an

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 40; Delhl, # 109 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Pennecrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Red, 3 5 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 49; Red, 3 5 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 49; Red, 3 5 to 1 40; Clawson, 85c to 10. Rye, 90c to 95. Clover seed. 3 09 to 5 10. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 25. Oatmesi, Standard, 2 10 to 2 20, Cranmesi, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorts, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 2 00 to 16 00. Hran, 14 00 to 10 00. Straw, per load, 200 to 8 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crcck, 16c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Chesse, 1b., 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potstoes, per bag, 30c to 49c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onitons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 to. Mutton, per 1b, 5c to 6c. Lamb, per 1b, 5c to 7c. Hops, per 1b, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

TORONTO. TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 88c; No. 3, 80c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; No. 3, 95c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 74c to 74c; No. 2, 69c to 69c; No. 3, extra, 65c to 65c; No. 3, 59c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 59c to 65c; No. 2, 69c to 61c. Oats, No. 1, 34c to 34c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c, Flour; Superior 875 to 3 80; extra, 3 55 to 3 60. Bran, 10 50 to 00c. 00c. Butter, 00c to 00c. Mogs, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 0 00 to 0 00.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Specialty—J.R. Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homeopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

Just opened out at J. J. Gibbons a new stock of House Furnishing Goods, Lace Curtains, Table Linens, Table Covers, Sheetings, Towellings, Napkins, Quilts. All first-class value.

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HAVE YOU

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

Constitution arrows of the bowels?

Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at ht! Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of skin? Then

YOU HAVE

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

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARMEN'S BAFE CURE has cired thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will our eyou if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

DISRASE ELASTIC TRUSS



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CEALED TENDERS, ADDRESSED TO the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until noon, on FRIDAY, 15th of MAY, 1885, for the conveyance of Her Majes-ty's Mails, on proposed contracts for four years, six times per were such way, respectively between Byron and London, and Delaware and London, from the 1st July next. Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed contract may be seen, and blank forms of tender may be obtained at the Post Offices of Byren, Delaware and London.

R W. BARKER. P. O. Insp.

Post Office Inspector's Office, } London, 3rd April, 1885.

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Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse, Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber-deen, Pierre, and all points in the North-

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-|THE |-

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24 " 4.00, 28 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

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VOL 7.

CATHOLIC GROW! The growth of the Catho of Ontario is one of the signs of the times. We have befor showing the population by this Province as given by returns from 1842 till 1881.

take the following figures:

It is, however, a fact worth that in many counties of th the Catholic population has mained at a standstill or eve diminution. In other count crease has been truly gratifying and prepared for us a statem ing the number of Catholics in ous cities and counties of Onte years 1861 and 1881 respec will, we feel assured, be per much interest by all our reader OUNTIES AND CITIES.

eds and Grenville.

Total..... 258141 We may add by way of explanation the County of Dufferin had no n pal or political existence in 186 people were then counted in Well Grey and Simcoe. The inhabits Halburton were counted in Victo Nipissing, and those in what ar

yn as Muskoka and Parry So the same enumeration district.

In many places the increase, as a

pointed out, is slight, in others the positive decrease. This conditi things can be accounted for by the ness towards the Catholic minority in many counties for many years the census of 1861. In some pla was impossible for Catholics to li peace and preserve their faith. I a wholesale exodus of our people several portions of Upper Canada, a odus that has not yet unfortun ceased. For its cessation we may however, look. With our increase numbers in the whole province, an growing importance as a political fa there can be no doubt that Catholic in this Province feel more at home in times past. Orange savagery Calvinistic narrowness, while yet p sources of evil and annoyance, have much of their old time strength and fluence. They are, at all events, po less to arrest the onward march of Ca less to arrest the onward in licism in the Premier Province

We are also enabled in this issue to the figures of increase in the var ecclesiastical divisions of the Prov since 1861.

Toronto 1861
Hamilton 43,071
Kingston 64,665
London 44,122
Polerboro 23,407
Ottawa 83,288
Pontiac (Vic. apost.) 10,133

1881 52,706 37,246 64,890 62,677 29,483 55,915 17,922 The dioceses of Kingston, Hamil and Ottawa in the interval between years 1861 and 1881 suffered dism berment to permit the erection of w is now the diocese of Peterboro and Vicariate of Pontiac. These figures are of an encouraging character, proving t Catholicism in this new country before it a bright future, a future aug ing prosperity for our people and sta ity for our institutions.