

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

VOL 5.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1883.

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## TRUTH IN SCIENCE AND POLITICS.

A DISCUSSION HELD IN OTTAWA COLLEGE ON THE NIGHT OF THE 7TH MARCH, BE-TWEEN MESSRS, C. A. EVANS, F. J. MC-GOVERN, AND T. J. FITZPATRICK, OF THE CLASS OF '83.

C. A. E .- Well, gentlemen, we have C. A. E. — Weil, gentlemen, we have already had several discussions on this vexed question of civilization, but have not yet succeeded in reconciling our dif-ferent views on it. Would it not be well to try to arrive at some conclusion to-night on the subject ?

T. J. F.—I have no objection. F. J. M.—It would give me great plea-

F. J. M.—It would give me great plea-sure. C. A. E.—I am very happy to hear you say so. The difficulty then, if I under-stand the matter thoroughly, consists in this, that you, Mr. McGovern, are an en-thusiastic admirer of our time, and are prone to look with contempt upon the civilization of the Middle Ages; while you, Mr. Fitzpatrick, on the contrary, would have us transport ourselves backwards and would have us live again in the so-called Dark Ages. This being so, I think our first task is to find out accurately in what true civilization consists. true civilization consists.

true civilization consists. F. J. M.—There can be but one answer to that question. Civilization is progress, and progress is nothing speculative, but is something practical. The most civilized is something practical. The most civilized nation, therefore, is that one whose mem-bers enjoy the most happiness and com-fort

fort. T. J. F.-Materialism, my friend, Mat-T. J. F.--Materialism, my friend, Mat-erialism! Such can not be the case. Civilization must necessarily affect the soul as well as the body, and in fact the soul more than the body. Is not the man who thinks far superior to the one who finds all his pleasure in feasting? F. J. M.--That is all very well for Lent, but where is the use of having the eyes fixed on the stars and be starving. Neither poetry nor philosophy, my friend, feed a man, and I know many who have had a sad experience of this truth, and they were not spring poets either.

were not spring poets either. C. A. E.-I think there is some truth in

both of your assertions. I certainly would not have a man starve either in his would not have a man starve either in his soul or body: but, leaving this point of the argument aside, I would propose that we study out this question by attentively considering the state of the sciences, and in fact of living in general, during the two epochs under dispute. To do this I would ask if you are both willdo this I would ask if you are both will-ing to accept the following definition of civilization from Guizot, who says that true civilization consists in "the develop-ment of social and individual activity, the Newerful God, and when He spoke they istened and obeyed. Where in modern discoveries made in chemistry would

Geology is a noble science; it has given us a knowledge of the earth, a knowledge, which some time ago and especially in the Middle Ages, was quite unknown; it has by the researches of its upholders dissipated crude and false notions formerly held about the formation of the earth; but it is still in its infancy, and requires some guiding hand to direct it in its researches. In fact, alchough we must admit that guiding hand to direct it in its researches. In fact, alkhough we must admit that the Middle Ages were too speculative, if geologists would take some of the philosophical notions contained in the brain of our mediaeval friend there they would not have stumbled as they have done too often; they would not for-get to confront facts with facts, one dishave done too often; they would not for-get to confront facts with facts, one dis-covery with another; they would not rely so easily on the testimony of interested witnesses, and would not draw from obso easily on the testimony of interested witnesses, and would not draw from ob-served facts conclusions which are too ex-tensive for the premises. And indeed I do not doubt that before long both of you in a book on geology will see a happy combination of the speculations of the Middle Ages with the immense repository of geological facts collected in our day. T. J. F.—Ah, if your opinion could be but realized. Then would we have fewer dreamy scientists than we now have. If a Darwin, a Molischott, a Tyndall, a Huxley, had but studied the philosophical princi-ples of the Doctors of the Middle Ages, they would never have attempted to afflict humanity with their more than strange opinions. Their "I think" and "It seems to me" phrases would never have been

opinions. Their "I think" and "It seems to me" phrases would never have been written, and we would be obliged to smile written, and we would be obliged to smile at their monkey and ape stories. F. J. M.-And your philosophy, was it not a dream ? Your genera, species, spec ific differences, prasdecanienteen, and prasdicabilia; they are enough to frighten me

me. C. A. E.—Let Mr. Fitzpatrick tell us what he finds so admirable in this philoso-phy of the Middle Ages. We are not boys afraid of technical terms, and in sciences there are many of those terms which are not a whit less batherons than the ones whit less barbarous than the ones not a whitless barbarous than the ones mentioned. You hear scientists talk of their "onomapedaxy," their "tetradrea-pods," their "entomostrachans," their "labyrinthodonts," and hundreds of others

whose pronunciation would give a man the lock jaw. Bat Mr. Fitzpatrick will be good enough to enlighten us on this philosophy of the Middle Ages. T. J. F. — Friends, it would be impossible with the short time now at my discosed to T. J. F. - Friends, it would be impossible with the short time now at my disposal to point out in the slightest manner the many excellencies of the philosophy of the Middle Ages. In that philosophy we find no conjectural, superficial and hypoth-etical theories, but sound reasoning based upon self-evident principles and there-from nising to the highest realms of know-ledge. By that philosophy the human mind is led, not by leaps, but by scientific reasoning founded upon staunch proofs, beginning, as nature dictates, by the more sensible, going therefrom to the intellec-tual and thence to the spiritual world, finding in the latter not only the pro-perties and attributes of man's immortal soul, but the very attributes of the author perties and attributes of man's immortal soul, but the very attributes of the author and creator of human souls, of God Him-self. The philosophers of the Middle Ages knew well the limits of human reason and did not therefore endeavor with the finite mind to scrutinize the mysteries of the

used it, but in a far more rational manner than that in which it is used by your so-called positivists of to-day. And the synthesis for which you com-pliment your German friends is nothing compared with the "Summa" of St. Thomas. Bat why discuss this dry question here? Would it not be better to leave it for our philosophy class? C. A. E.—I quite agree with you; but let me add a word before we proceed. It seems to me that a real philosopher could draw both from the positivistic and idealistic principles some good data which used it, but in a far more rational manner

could draw both from the positivistic and idealistic principles some good data which would lead him far beyond the realm of science explored by the ancients. Error itself is useful to the scientist. It makes him keep on his guard; and moreover in every error there is always a sediment of every error there is always a sediment of truth which is as a basis for a new stratum. And in my desire of seeing our century surpass all others I trust that a man like

And in my desire of seeing our century surpass all others I trust that a man like you, my friend, will, supported on one side by the philosophy of the Middle Ages, and on the other by the geological dis-coveries of modern times, soar far beyond the boldest flights of a Hegel or a Kant! But, as it was said, this is quite dry. Let us pass to something more interesting; to your fortress, my modern friend, which is chemistry and physics, if I mistake not. F. J. M.—Yes. In fact, in our day we are no lenger searching for the "philosopher's stone." Our acids, our crucibles, our test tubes, those are our philosopher's stone. And even you Mr. Fitzpatrick, do not despise the good, which, thanks to the researches of modern sciences, chemistry included, jingle in your pockets. More-over, your alchemists of the Middle Ages, did they ever save a man from death? Did they ever cure any disease? What they

you overrate the progress of those sciences. Mediaval men, Mr. McGovern, used simple remedies and they lived to a good old age. Why, with your chemistry you kill more than you core. This, however, is not the great reproach I would make to your favorite science. Chemistry my dear friend is for me the same as all your modern sciences, a half-science. C. A. E.—That assertion is rather too

strong. Chemistry half a science! For my part I admit that chemistry has done and is doing an immense work for the welfare of man; moreover I can not see where it

of man; moreover I can not see where it lacks certainty or principles. F. J. M.-No, indeed, chemistry is to-day as certain as any other natural science. Give to a chemist any stone, any body and he will analyse it and tell you the benefit to be derived from it. T. J. F.-Any stone! any body! well that's very good, but let it be so; there remains an immense kingdon, and a very

important one, which chemistry can never investigate. I mean life, in its different stages. Some of your chemists have, it is true, attempted to investigate this king-dom, but what has been their success? They have given us a few absurd theories, that, all that's all.

C. A. E.- And why is this so? simply because chemistry considers in bodies merely material particles, whereas there

Astronomy, friends, is the fruit of modern T. J. F .- Astronomy ! Do you think it there were no men then whide Ages? True there were no men then who were skilful enough to paint a landscape of Saturn, and place therein railroads, steamboats, telegraph wires site elegraph wires, cities with their hotels

Saturn, owing to the gaseous vapors which surround it, is altogether uninhabit-able. The men of the Middle Ages knew better than to prove the Middle Ages knew better than to people the planets with monstrosities. Is that science? Is that Progress. F. J. M.-Are all accountable for the

whims of one ? T. J. F.-No, but the name Flammarion

T.J. F.—No, but the name Flammarion was mentioned, and such is his story. C. A. E.—And perhaps you have read in Figuier's works that the great solace we will have to give to a poor mother weeping at the grave of a darling child who has passed from this troubled world of ours, is that its soul ascends to the sun and by striking against that luminary de-velops that heat and light which after-wards falls to earth to vivify and color the rose and daisies.

the ros and daisies. F. J. M.-No, it is neither Figuier nor Flammarion I uphold as the Corypheus of Astronomy. My astronomers are such men as Herschel, Kepler, Leverrier, Adams and Secchi, names which shine as stars in the firmament. Even my mediæval friend will not object to these

researches of modern sciences, chemistry included, jingle in your pockets. More-over, your alchemists of the Middle Ages, did they ever save a man from death? Did they ever cure any disease? What they were unable to do is done every day by chemistry. Truly it is laughable to see men who daily enjoy the benefits of those sciences reviling and despise them. I acknowledge their usefulness, but I think you overrate the progress of those sciences. Mediæval men, Mr. McGovern, used simple names, I hope. T. J. F.-No, indeed, but you must re-

what is going on in the moon and stars ; but in our time we have to be practical men, business men, and we have to judge of civilization rather by its effects on the of civilization rather by its effects on the welfare of the peeple than by these ex-tranundane speculations. The great trouble for me is this, that there seems to be in our modern scenety a remarkable lack of union in almost every respect; in politics, in political economy and in social politics, in political economy and in social relations.

T. J. F.-Yes, on all sides I see naught but disorder, dissension, war. F. J. M.-In your brain, my friend, no

where else. T. J. F.-In my brain! would that it were only in my brain, but if you are not laboring under a feeling of prejudice, follow me a moment

F. J. M.-All right, I am accustomed to your syllogisms.

T. J. F.-The great principle of the Middle Ages was, "omnis potestas a Deo est"-all power is from God. When there-fore there was in every state an authority

their belief. They managed their mun

by saying this you commit an anachron-

T. J. F.-Do you forget the Common-

alty ? F. J. M.-I do not. But were they not

the humble servants of the nobility, obliged to subscribe to all their wishes ?

opposite extreme and giving too many. To speak of politics on a hustings before

men trained from their very youth to the

many intricacies of political problems, and ndeed we must say that every man is not

born a politician. F. J. M.-No, indeed, but every man

has an interest in the welfare of his country,

and that's a sufficient inducement to have him open his eyes. Patriotism is often

by a glass or two of "toddy." C. A. E.-Well, gentlemen let it not be the abuses we will take from either sides.

Man is man, and will be so always; but an improvement both on the Middle Ages

improvement both on the Middle Ages and on our age is advocated as possible by

C. A. E .- There is another side to that

Why

in the government of the country !

cipal business, yes, they

C. A. E .- It is a plan in which the family is taken as a basis. To explain my-self better : it consists in this, that no man should be allowed to take part in the ad-ministration of the affairs of his country, who has not taken charge of a family, or

omething to that effect. F. J. M.-Well, Mr. Evans, that would

F. J. M.—Well, Mr. Evans, that would be a good thing for the young ladies, for then all the bachelor politicians would have to marry. But do you think your scheme would be better? C. A. E.—Indeed it would. The worst politicians, and those who give the most trouble to a country are those who are elected, I do not say among unmarried men, but who are elected by the unmar-ried population of the large cities.

men, but who are elected by the unmar-ried population of the large cities. T. J. F.—Perhaps you think your idea is new 7 It is precisely what St. Thomas taught when he proved that civil society is made up, not of an aggregate of individ-uals, but of an aggregate of families. If civil society then is made up of families, it should evidently be represented by the heads of families. Therefore only those heads of families. Therefore only those who are the heads of families should vote. who are the heads of families should vote. F. J. M.—Proceeding as you do, can I say: every individual has an interest in the welfare of his country, therefore every individual has a right to vote. C. A. E.—Since you are so fond of your syllogisms let me refort with one. Every

child, even two days old, has an interest in its country, therefore every child must

its country, therefore every child must have his vote. F. J. M.—Oh, no, that is inapplicable. But I firmly believe that neither wealth nor science should be taken as a criterion of political common-sense, but that this political common-sense is greatly devel-oned by the interset which a man has in pointcal common-sense is greatly devel-oped by the interest which a man has in his family. But leaving this question aside, let us come to one upon which, I am sure, no objection will be met with, not even from my mediaval friend. My point is that the people of our day are far happier than they were in the Middle

Ages. T. J. F.—There you are greatly mis-T. J. F.—There you are greatly mis-taken, my young man. I was just about to affirm the contrary. C. A. E.—That is quite a new theory, and one you will find some difficulty in upholding. T. J. F.—I am ready to uphold it. F. J. M.—Let us hear his arguments! T. J. F.—You smile! Well, listen a moment. Is there any charity in modern society? Go to London, to Paris, to New

society? Go to London, to Paris, to New York, to Montreal, or if it suits you bet-York, to Montreal, or if it suits you bet-ter, don't go at all, remain here in Ottawa. What do you see! A ward or two wards of the city peopled by poor workingmen. Indeed, they are not for-bidden to build their cabins elsewhere, but they are nervoried by enormous tays bidden to build their cabins elsewhere, but they are prevented by enormous taxes from doing so, hence they are condemned to live totally separated from their more fortunate neighbors who too often look upon them with scorn, or as being inferior to themselves

o themselves. F. J. M.—That's true. But was it not to in the Middle Ages ? What you re-

ample room for the associations I have

C. A. E .- If I understand you, you mean associations for progress in arts and for mutual support. Change the name and you will be better understood; and your opinion more easily accepted. But what gain would accrue from these corporations?

T. J. F.—A great gain ! a photographer would not then be called an artist nor a verse-maker a poet. F. J. M.-Do you mean to infer that

the artists and poets of our time are in-ferior to those of the Middle Ages.

ferior to those of the Middle Ages. T. J. F.—Yes, sir ! F. J. M.—Ah, my friend, have you ever heard the music of a Rossini or a Guonod, or the strains of the melodies of Moore ? Have you never admired any of the paint-ings of modern times ? Have the poems of Longfellow, or Tennyson or of Hugo, no charms for you ? Gentiemen, I do not wish to expatiate upon the excellencies of the music and poetry of our day, but this I can assert without fear of contradiction, that the poets and painters of our time that the poets and painters of contradiction, that the poets and painters of our time are in no way inferior to those of the Middle Ages, or of any other age. C. A. E.—I would not at one stroke condems all the tabatics of the time.

C. A. E.—I would not at one stroke condemn all the talents of our time. Far from me to be so narrow-minded, and our friend here certainly does not mean to do so either. But is it not true that the ideal in our day plays a secondary part both in arts and literature to the matter ? T. J. F.—Yes, all is shallow. All is empty. Large bombastic sentences, which when taken in the hand vanish like a soap-bubble. Fine landscapes, dazzling colors, singing at the top of the voice, but no real feeling, no ideal. F. J. M.—We have an ideal, and we realize it !

C. A. E -I would not absolutely deny

C. A. E —I would not absolutely deny that they have an ideal, but is it the true one i Is it the most lofty one i That's the question ! and on this respect as on the others, it is best to say that a sound phil-osophy, with all the means of execution which artists have in our days, would make them arrive at a higher degree of perfection. perfection. T. J. F.-But is that society of which

F. J. M. – A society of which you speak possible? F. J. M. – A society perfect in every respect, is it possible? C. A. E. – Why should it not be so? Is

not order prevalent everywhere in naturel And if it is, why should it not prevail also And if it is, will show is not opposed to among men ? Religion is not opposed to the welfare of the state, but on the conthe welfare of the state, but on the con-trary, helps it greatly. Authority, far from destroying liberty, is its most faithful support. Reason is the handmaid of faith, and cannot without serious detriment to itself, oppose its mysteries. Political economy is the natural outgrowth of a true moral philosophy; and man's happi-ness depends as well on lofty ideas, and warm feelings of charity as upon material endowments. Why, therefore, should not, some day and soon, we hope, our present

F. J. M.—That's true. But was it not so in the Middle Ages? What you representative of God, as in my dear Middle Ages in our time was compresentative of God, as in my dear Middle Ages then there was unity and peace in society. When authority spoke it was obeyed.
F. J. M.—It was obeyed, and who denies it ? But was it for the best? The people were just like sheep.
T. J. F.—Like sheep! Well they must be considered as very rational sheep.
F. J. M.—That's true. But was it for the best? The people were just like sheep.
T. J. F.—Like sheep! Well they must be considered as very rational sheep.
F. J. M.—That's true. But was it for the best? The people were just like sheep.
T. J. F.—Like sheep.
T. J. F.—Likee sheep.
T. J. F.—Likee shee Peter's bark in these stormy days of ours.

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tory ? F. J. M.—This suits me exactly, and I

am ready to uphold my opinion. When did human activity better display itself than in modern times ? All the arts and sciences, Physics, Chemistry, Geology, and numberless others, have been either discovered or greatly improved in our day. What did they know in the Middle Ages about Geology, which treats of the formation of the crust of the earth and which is so extensive in its applications? They knew but the surface of the earth, and even very little about that; for many thought it was a large plane suspended in the immensity of pace or perhaps resting on an elephant's back. If they found a shell or a fossil on the top of a high mountain they would probably have said that it was the overcoat of an oyster left after some sumptuous repast. They knew nothing about mining, nothing about the rich deposits of minerals and coal to be tion of the crust of the earth and which 1. J. r. -- 1 am not a stranger to what has happened within the last three centur-ies. I know your Kant, I know your Hegel, but what after all are they? Thinkers whose researches lead but to obscurity. Who would venture to make nothing about mining, nothing about the rich deposits of minerals and coal to be found in the interior of the earth. Now, thanks to the researches of the geologist all these have been brought to light, and applied for the utility of man. For those lights of the Middle Ages, who professed to know so much about the Bible, the six days of creation mentioned in Genesis were six days of twenty-four hours each, al-thouch there was no sun until the fourth though there was no sun until the fourth day. Now, on the contrary, thanks to the day. Now, on the contrary, thanks to the grand and noble science of geology, we know that these days are periods of thou-the day is a second day. In the second day is the se sands of years each; we are enabled to received, because they did not endorse the sands of years each; we are enabled to trace out the different gradations in the formation of the earth, and there is not a child who does not know that the earth is a sphere, and that shells found in the rocks C. A. E. - Keep cool McGovern. Therebut the remains of pre-existing ani-is no need of getting excited.

are but the remains of pre-existing ani-mals. T. J. F.—But, my dear geologist, what, after all, is your geology? You call it a science; it lacks the certainty and univers-ality required by the word science. In a majority of cases its conclusions are base upon mere figments of the imagination, and even when based upon researches, it draws from a few particular facts universal conclusions which it boldly applies to regions which have never been explored. In the Middle Ages when a thing was not

known, it was not spoken about. F, J. M. - In our days, Mr. Fitzpatrick, if we speak, it is because we know what we are speaking about. ductions to one point in which all times are seen by many as by being himself. T. J. F. -- I could easily show to you, Mr. McGovern, that all those new things

C. A. E.—I think you both exaggerate, my friends; you are carried too far by your prejudices. You, Mr. McGovern, exalt geology, and you are right in doing so.

ment of social and individual activity, the progress of society, and the progress of humanity." Is this definition satisfac-tory? discoveries made in chemistry would not our age go deeper and proceed more trated the very recesses of nature, and with eagle eyes looked upon God Himsurely

by none?

F. J. M .- I do not deny this, but what self? F. J. M.—Where can we find such men ? Everywhere. Were you so dazzled by those lights of the middle ages that you

F.J. M.-1 do not deny this, but what shocks me is the fact that there are men so blind to the grand view of progress placed before them that they see nothing good in our time. For them the telegraph, the telephone, the railroad, the steamship, the electric light, all these are worth noth-ing simple because no meriting of them is those lights of the middle ages that you have not seen the luminaries of our time? Do you forget a Kant, that mighty genius who went so deep, that we feel dizzy on the edges of the abysses which he explored? ing simply because no mention of them is made in the dusty old ton es and folios of Do you forget Hegel, who has embraced all human sciences, and built with them a monument equalled by few and surpassed

five centuries ago, because no mention of them is found in the books of the Middle Ages. T. J. F.-Do you place me among those T. J. F.-I am not a stranger to what men

F. J. M.-I do not mean you.

J. F.-Well what do you mean? J. M.-What do I mean? I repeat

that there are some men who close their eyes to the progress of our time in order to give themselves to the admiration of ages gone by. Let us be of our time. C. A E -- Of our time ! we are of our

time, and the advocate there of the Middle Ages is the very first one to praise the real inventions of modern times, and you, when making this charge upon your when making this charge upon your opponents, might have advantageously remembered that in your number there are many who, not less foolishly, are enthusiastic about our day. For them all was barbarity, all disorder, all slavery before this nineteenth century of ours T. J. F.-Yes, for them not even the moon existed before the so-called renaiss-"Dark Ages," they say, no light, therefore no moon. F. J. M.-Oh! we do not say that, To speak of politics on a hustings before an ignorant multitude is easy enough; but to manage political affairs is quite another thing. The fortune of England has been in the 17th century to have had

but what was the use of light since they could not see? The world is most obscure ohim who can not see it, and in the Middle Ages they could but see a part of

the world. C. A. E.-You mean undoubtedly that o. A. E. — Four mean undotted by that in the Middle Ages, having no telescope, they could not examine the stars, could not perceive the beauties of the heavens do not affirm principles which are not backed by facts. They are positive, yes, which modern astronomy calls us to look at: that these ages had not their Flam-marion, their Hail, their Figuier, that they positive ! In speculative sciences they start from this great idea of being unfoldmaron, their Hail, their Figuier, that they were in want of **a** Vennor, or some one else, to inform them of the coming rav-ages of the storm-king or the down-pourings of Pluvins ? ing itself before our astonished gaze and afterwards reduce their intuitions and in-

F. J. M.-No, indeed, they had no men F. J. M. - No, indeed, they had no men like these. For them the vault of the heavens were of crystal and the sun went round the earth. They would have opened their eyes if with Herschel or his successors they had been invited to gaze on a landscape of Saturn, or Jupiter. I would like to know it.

many politicians. F. J. M.-What is that improvement?

T. J. F. — Lake sneep! Well they must be considered as very rational sheep, since they were guided by the highest moral teachings and acted according to the soundest possible principles of poliserfs. Are you aware of the

sens. Are you aware of the many priv-ileges they enjoyed and of the kindnesses with which they were surrounded ? C. A. E.—Kindness ! kindness is, in these mediaval nexts. these mediaeval nations, quite a strong ex

C. A. E. - Perhaps, sometimes, but it is T. J. F.-Not so strong. We must rean incontestable fact that there were then absolute and tyrannical kings, who could commit atrocious crimes with impunity. member that these serfs were considered almost as members of the family to which here is no need to mention names, yo

they were attached. F. J M.-Kindness, indeed! Our fore fathers experienced this kindness, and the poor peasants of Ireland experience it now at the hands of the landlords.

know them too well. T. J. F.-Oh! abuses are of all times. F. J. M.-But constant abuses are not of all times, and in the Middle Ages abuses now at the hands of the landlords. T. J. F.—You do not understand me. I do not speak of the landlords of Ireland. I do not speak of landlords at all. I speak only of the rich and the poor. The rich helping the poor, not only with money, but with kind words, and that not through worldly. motives but through a were as hereditary as the crown. What role, Mr. Fitzpatrick, did the people play in the Middle Ages? T. J. F.-The people ! Well, they lived. They did not pay enormous taxes. They educated their children according to their heifer. money, but with kind words, and that not through worldly motives, but through a spirit of Christian charity, and the poor receiving alms, not with downcast eyes, but with a true sense of gratitude. Be F. J. M.—What's that? Participated but with a true sense of gratitude. Be sure, my friends, if the rich class had not separated from the poor, we would not now have to dread the storm of socialism which is fast coming upon us ! C. A. E.—And for that reason is it that

the best economists and politicians of our time advocate co-operative societies, soci-eties in which the employer and the employee are partners, and as such are affec-ted by the same gains and the same

question. Does it not appear to you as it does to me that if the Middle Ages erred F. J. M.-But do you think this i by not giving rights enough to the people our modern times err by going to the practicable ?

C. A. E.—Certainly ! It has been realized in many instances, and it works ad-mirably. As for me I see in it perhaps the best solution given and to be given to that great question of Capital and Labor, a question which is now agitating the whole world, and which will soon require a wise and a harmber solution

wise and a harmless solution. T. J. F.—Although I would not object o your solution, I would however add a word. I would desire in the name of arts, to have in our time, corporations of workmen just as in the Middle Ages.

him open his eyes. Patriotism is often a surer guide than political economy. T. J. F.—So it is proven every election day, especially when patriotism is aroused by the matter of a few dollars, or heated enough of those in our day ! T. J. F.-You know well what I mean.

F. J. M.-No, I do not know. Some strange ideas come into some men's brains ometimes !

T. J. F .- Yes, and to judge, we would think that some of those strange ideas are in some men's brains now. I do not advocate workingmen's associations the object of which is to take money from the FOR THE WEST.

The Quebec Mercury says:—"Mr. Pat-rick Jennings, an old resident of Quebec, having kept a grocery store in Champlain street for many years, left last night with his family for Chicago, where he will reside for the future. Several of his sons and Mr. McLauchlin, shin chandlar, his son for the future. Several of his sons and Mr. McLaughlin, ship chandler, his son-in-law, had some time ago preceded him and settled there." Mr. Jennings, a native of Co. Mayo, Ireland, has been for nigh half of Co. Mayo, Ireland, has been for nigh halt a century a resident of the ancient capital, and throughout that extended period enjoyed the respect and confidence of his fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds. fellow-citizens of all classes and creeds. It is a sorry prospect for Quebec when old and respected citizens like Mr. Jen-nings find it necessary to emigrate (Ed. Cath. Record). We hear that fourteen young men of our leading families are leaving for the Far Northwest within the next month. Among them are Messrs. Herbert Judge.

Far Northwest within the next month. Among them are Messrs. Herbert Judge, George Irvine, W. Ashe and W. Laird. The two former gentlemen are understood to be bound for Montana and the two latter for Manitoba.

## BEAUTIFY YOUR APARTMENTS.

It is always pleasant to have the rooms of your dwelling supplied with tasty and pleasing ornaments, and we know of nothing that gives more satisfaction in this respect than the luminous religious articles manufactured by Messrs. J. R. Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for enambers of Catho-Maxwell & Co., of Philadelphia. They are especially suited for chambers of Catho-lic families and for cells in the religi-ous communities. Their luminous pro-perty emits a subdued light which produces a soothing effect on the senses of the spectator, and presents a pleasing object for the eyes to rest on the form object for the eyes to rest on before closing in slumber, while at the same time it excites in one sentiments of devotion. We speak from experience. Messrs. Max-F. J. M.—Do you mean trades unions, and secret societies ? I think there are well have sent us samples, and we feel well have sent us samples, and we feel sure that no one who orders them will regret doing so. The low price at which they are supplied places them within reach of almost every one.—From Editorial in The Catholic Mirror, of Baltimore, March 17th, 1883. Their adv. will be found on page 7 of this issue.

Catholic books, pictures, beads, scapu-Ject of which is to take money from the workman's pocket, and to allure them with the hope of knowing secrets they will never know, but besides this, there is

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

The Student's Dream BY BENE-NATUS.

child herself made him raise his eyes from

feelings of her heart, where joy and sorrow strove for the mastery. Joy, because to find Barbara's father or brother was her most earnest wish; for the welfare of her little charge was dearer to her than her own. Sorrow, deep sorrow, at the prospect of losing the child who, dur-ing three years, had been the constant ob-ject of her solicitude and love. When Master Alwin had finished speak-ing three was a moment's silence, which

"when Master Alwin had ninshed speak-ing there was a moment's silence, which none seemed inclined to interrupt; then a little hand clasped Catherine's firmly. "I will not leave thee, sister," whispered Parkers

Barbara. Tears, which she vainly tried to restrain,

now flowed down the young girl's face. "Ah, 'tis a sad thing truly, for thee to part with the little one," said Dame Cicely, who had hitherto sat spinning in

"But maybe there will be no means of

family, and in that position of life in which she was born." Master Alwin and his wife expressed

their satisfaction at Catherine's sentiments, and said that her view of the case cer-

her dear Catherine, and when Dame Cicely tried to comfort her by mentioning some of these inducements she would shake her

head sorrowfully, and say, "I do not re-member my father nor my brother, but I

love Kate better than any order, but I world. I am quite happy with her; I do not want to be rich."

return to her family, to make her father

happy by her presence and good conduct. The child listened with docility, and often

CHAPTER XX.

From the quiet sphere in which Cather

the two mingled their tears together.

tired.

I dreamt a dream—oh. a frightful dream !— I dreamt that I was dead. And with a start and a stiffed scream I sprang from out my bed.

And I shook with fright in the dark, black And I looked around with dread, For I thought I saw on a bed of straw My body stiff and dead.

And the tapers six in their candlesticks Threw ont their light so dim, And you could trace on my pallid face A ghastly look and grim.

And the tapers white threw out their light Of a duil and murky glare. And through the night a spirit bright Did kneef and watch in prayer.

Did kneel and pray, till nearly day Did dawn on the earth around, And it quaked with fear beside my bier At the slightest stir or sound.

It shook with dread as by my bed It told its beads and prayed, And you could hear it moan in fear, As it beggen the Virgin's aid.

It bowed its head as its beads it said, My sin-stained soul to save, And by the Blood of the Holy Rood Did mercy for me crave.

And the spirit groaned and sighed moaned. As it knelt by the lonely dead, And ior pity cried to Him Who died With a cross for His dying bed.

For, alas: too well could that spirit tell Of the life of sin 1'd spent, And sell it knew, if 1'd get my due, That to hell I should be sent.

And it, too, did know of the awful woe I'd suffer there for aye, And to save my soul from that burning hole Did kneel and watch and pray.

And it knew as well that the dogs of hell Could not take me away, Unless they came my soul to claim Before the break of day.

And hence that night, with all its might, To the great, high God it prayed— And the pardon bought by Our Saviour "But maybe there will be no means of sending her after all." "O, I do not wish that!" exclaimed Catherine. "Far from me the desire to keep Lady Margaret's daughter from her parent; that would be ill complying with her dear ladyship's dying wishes, and re-fusing the favor I have daily asked of God for my darling. I and good Widow O'Reilly promised to take care of the little child until we could restore her to her father or brother, if either escaped. The moment has come to fulfill this part of the promise; and, although I do weep at the idea of losing my little sister,"—as she spoke she drew Barbara closer to her —"yet I am glad that the last injunctions of her departed mother will be obeyed, and that she will be once more with her family, and in that position of life in which encodence. sought, And implored the Virgin's aid.

And it did call on the angels all Who with Christ Himself did dwell, And the white saints, too, did it crav

To save my soul from hell. As kneeling there it prayed this prayer It heard a rumbling sound, And the room did shake, and the earth did quake, And open yawned the ground.

And a brilliant glare did fill the air, And then a bluish flame— And an awful yell as the hounds of hell Leaped forth my soul to claim.

And the spirit groaned and prayed moaned, Till at last, o'ercome by dread. It fied in fright from out my sight, And the fiends danced round my bed.

They danced and screamed, and their eyeballs gleamed With their horrid, fiendish mirth, And with howl and roar they eursed and

swore. Till they shook the very earth. And their tails they lashed, and their teeth

and said that her view of the case cer-tainly was the right one. All anxiously awaited the visit of Father Ralph, who was to explain his plans for Barbara's journey and to an-nounce the time of her departure. The poor child herself was inconsolable. Father, brother, home, and riches, nothing of all this could reconcile her to leaving of all the cast Catherine, and when Dame Cicely they gnashed, And they spat forth floods of flame, And they cursed the Christ Who paid the price Of Adam's sin and shame.

And their horns grew—each one had two On his monstrous, hideous head— And my heart did quait, and my courage fail, As I lay on that icuely bed. And still they screamed, and still blas-

phemed, And danced all round the room, Where on its bed of straw, outspread, My corpse did wait its doom.

It was not long till the hateful throng Of their dreadful sport did tire, And their breath came short, as with pu and snort They breathed forth sheets of fire.

not want to be rich." Catherine understood Barbara's grief, for she felt it herself, and could therefore console her better than Dame Cicely, in spite of the good woman's excellent inten-And they drew around, where on the ground My doomed, dead body lay, And they gazed on me and grinned with ons. She told her, with that affectionate manglee, As they looked upon their prey. ner which lent force to her simple words, that it was the will of God that she should

And the tapers six in their candlesticks, That gave but a sickly light, For an instant flared and brightly glared Then quenched in the gloomy night.

With a dreadful shout and a frightful rout The devils seized me then, And bore me off, with a loud, wild laugh, To their dark and loathsome den.

And my heart grew sick and my breath cam

quick. And i sereamed in fear and wee, Till I struck with fright, on that awful night, The damned in the depths below. And their red-hot hands, like burning brande, Did burn my body through,

now accustomed to hold their meetings. To Adeline's anxious inquiries as to the probable success of their plans, he replied that he entertained no doubt as to their favorable result. "But," he added, "we

child herself made him raise his eyes from the ground, on which he had kept them fixed for the last few minutes, there she sat beside Catherine. "Ah," thought the old merchant, "how will they, who are so united, ever bear to be separated?" Such, indeed, was the nature of the news he was loath to impart. Catherine loved her little sister, as she called Barbara, with an affection so deep and true, that Master Alwin, who was a kind-hearted man, did not like to tell her that Father Ralph had said that he knew a Catholic fam, who were going to France, and would doubless be willing to take Lady Mar-garet's daughter to her father, who was living in Normandy. who were going to France, and would doubtless be willing to take Lady Mar-garet's daughter to her father, who was living in Normandy. After deferring the evil moment as long as he could, the merchant repeated to the young girl the words of the priest. This is it : that we should proceed in a body to the palace, and take possession of the gate and prin-cipal apartments; that then my Lord Essex, with those noblemen most devoted the sound present themselves before the queen, and throwing themselves on their knees, should refuse to rise until she had granted his petition, and had agreed to banish from court his enemies, the young girl the words of the priest. As he spoke, she ceased working, and listened motionless with interest and surprise. Her expressive countenance betrayed the feelings of her heart, where joy and sorrow

tions to the queen have remained un-noticed; but this very day do I purpose to recover my former greatness. Accompany me, my friends; I will proceed to the queen; I will solicit her protection against the malice of mine enemies. At ten in the forenoon the lord mayor, aldernen, and companies will, you know, assemble at St. Paul's cross, as is usual on Sundays; at the conclusion of the sermon we will join them, and call on them to follow us to the palace. Does my under-taking seem to you too hazardous? Re-member that a few years ago, in a coun-try not far from England, in circumstances not dissimilar to ours, the Duke of Guise, with the aid of the people of Paris, was successful. Are those whon new surround me less brave than those whom he led? Am I less popular with the people of London than he was with the inhabitants of Paris? I trust not; but you, valiant agreed to banish from court his enemies, and this demand, surrounded as she would be, she would not dare to refuse. I wish the Earl would not tarry so long in the execution of his projects. But then he waits, 'tis true, an answer from the King of Scots." Cuthbert ceased speaking, and his head resting on his hand, he remained hurid in thought. Adding mercement of Paris? I trust not; but you, valiant gentlemen, will decide my fate. Answer me, are you willing to follow me? Are you ready to risk your lives in a good Shouts of assent, and the manifest en

his nead resting on his hand, he remained buried in thought. Adelina was accus-tomed to see him of late indulge in long fits of musing and as at such times he did not like to be disturbed, she quietly rethusiasm which his words had kindled in his adherents, assured Essex that he had not spoken in vain. It still wanted some not spoken in vain. It still wanted some time to ten, the hour they purposed start-ing for St. Paul's-cross. The interval was spent in preparations, which, however, were suddenly interrupted by an unex-Ten o'clock. The watchman announced it in a loud voice and sang out his quaint ballad, saying:

pected arrival. An attendant, in whose countenance alarm was visible, brought 'Good people all, hang out a light, And see that the horn lamps are bright.' Cuthbert rose, and paced to and fro

to his master the unwelcome intelligence that Egerton, the Lord Keeper, the Earl of Worcester, Knollys, the Comptroller of the Household, and the Lord Chief Jus-tice stood at the gate and were demanding administration Cuthbert rose, and paced to and fro with evident uneasiness. The various plans he had heard proposed during the last three weeks by the adherents of Essex occupied his mind, and, as he passed them in review, the expression of his countenance varied strangely; at one moment it portrayed anxiety and almost terror, as he considered the risk to the fundertaking and the ill consequences of a failure; then again a smile of triumph played on his features, as thoughts of suc-cess reanimated his hopes. Involuntarily his mind reverted to the answer he had re-ceived from the queen on his application in behalf of the inhabitants of Penzanee; the vexation he had then experienced had admission. "Let them enter," said Essex coolly "but see that their attendants, the purse

bearer excepted, remain outside." "What may be the cause of this tumult?" inquired Egerton, looking round as the crowd collected, in the court. The Earl of Essex stepped forward, and boldly addressing the speaker, replied : "A plot is laid against my life; letters

"A plot is laid against my life; letters have been counterfeited in my name, and assassins have been appointed to murder me in my bed. We have met, therefore, to defend our lives, and surely in doing so we are fully justified since mine enemies cannot be satisfied unless they suck my blocd " the vexation he had then experienced had contributed more than he was himself aware of to make him a willing partisan of any scheme which had for its object blood ?

to oppose Elizabeth's tyrannical sway. Sympathy for the Earl of Essex, and friendship for some of those who had joined his cause, had doubtless influenced him in his decision to associate himself "If such be really the case," interrupted Popham, "let it be proved ; we will then relate it fairly, and the queen will do imwith them, but these latent reasons of

relate it fairly, and the queen will do im-partial justice." "Impartial justice in impartial justice in the second claimed the Earl of Southampton, who who was standing near Essex. "What trust can we place in the commands of her Majesty, when they are ineffectual to re-strain those on whom she imposes them ? Did not Lord Grey, notwithstanding that the queen had enjoined on him to keep the peace towards me, did he not, with many of his followers, attack me on the Strand as I went on horseback, accom-panied by one footboy only, who lost his with them, but these latent reasons of which we have spoken were in reality a very strong stimulus. He had walked up and down the apartment several times but suddenly he stopped; he heard knock-ing at the outer gate. Who was it that sought admittance at that late hour? Was it news from Essex's party? and if so, what tidings brought they? Or was the plot discovered, and were these who what things brought they ? Or was the plot discovered, and were those who wished to enter emissaries of the queen come in search of information, and maybe to arrest the inmate ? While these con-flicting ideas held him in painful suspense Strand as 1 went on horseback, accom-panied by one footboy only, who lost his hand in defending me? After that you come to talk to us of impartial justice!" "You have nothing to complain of," re-plied the first speaker. "If her majesty's commands have been violated it has not the knocking was repeated. The visitor gained admittance, he crossed the court-yard, ascended the stairs, and then a hand pushed aside the heavy arras hanging which guarded the entrance of the room, in the centre of which Cuthbert still stood

commands have been violated it has not been with impunity; theguilty party now suffers imprisonment for the offence." Egerton, who had listened to this de-bate with evident impatience, now turned abruptly to Lord Essex and asked him if The visitor was accompanied by one of the servants of the house, who, approachhe would explain his grievances in pri-vate; but before that nobleman had time "This person, sir, comes on urgent business; so methought it right, knowing you had not retired to rest, to conduct him to "You did well, and may leave the room

vate; but before that nobleman had time to reply, several voices exclaimed: "They wish to entrap you; you only lose your time in thus discussing with them." Essex appearing undecided what course to adopt, the cries became more urgent. It was in wain that Egerton, in the queen's name, demanded that every man should lay down his arms. The Earl then looked towards his friends, as if to assure them that what he was about to do would not towards his friends, as if to assure them that what he was about to do would not compromise his cause or theirs, and with-out saying a word, turned and entered the house. The lords were about to fol-

abandoned me; my intentions have been misinterpreted; I have been arraigned be-fore an unconstitutional tribunal, com-posed of men who were either my personal enemies or my political rivals; my peri-tions to the queen have remained un-noticed; but this very day do I purpose to recover my forme greatness. Accompassion abandoned me; my intentions have been monitored; but this very day do I purpose to pate he had exhibited great zeal for the No medicine introduced to the publical has ever met with the success accorded to has ev Saint Blaize. GRACE MORE POWERFUL THAN NATURE. —St Blaize was bishop of Sebaste, in Ar-menia. During the course of his episoo-pate he had exhibited great zeal for the purity of the Faith and the sanctification of his flock. It is asserted, however, that he took to flight during the persecution of Dioclesian, and remained concealed in a cavern situate in the midst of a forest, where he was discovered by hunters. But evidence is wholly wanting to bear out the assertion. However this may be, nature, as it must be owned, has its weaknesses; as it must be owned, has its weaknesses;

nor is it given to any one to exceed the measure of his strength; and flight itself is measure of t is strength ; and flight itself is oftentimes the mark of prudence. At all events, if the bishop of Sebaste faltered on one occasion, God did not judge him too rigorously, seeing that He endowed him with the gift of working miracles. The sick recurred to him with an entire confi-dence ; and, during the subsequent perse-cution of Licinius, he repaired any former weakness by displaying a courage un-equalled. He was cruelly racked with hooks of iron and finally beheaded, in the year 316.

vear 316. MORAL REFLECTION .- There is no sacri-

MORAL REFLECTION.—There is no sacri-fice which, by the aid of grace, human na-ture is not capable of accomplishing. When St. Paul complained to God of the violence of the temptation, God answered: "My grace is sufficient for thee, for power is made perfect in infimity."—(2. Cor. xii,

# Saint Andrew Corsini. THE TRIUMPH OF PRAYER.—Andrew, belonging to the illustrious family of the Corsini of Florence, was born in the year 1302. He spent his youth in the wildest excesses, but at length, touched by the entreaties and tears of his pious mother, who never ceased praying for his conver-sion, he secretly betook himself to the church of the Carmelites, and there prostrat-ing himself before one of the altars, made ing himself before one of the altars, made an offering of himself to the Mother of God. an offering of himself to the Mother of God. He thereupon conceived the purpose and took the resolution of joining the religious. He speedily became, by his piety and aus-terities, an example of edification to the whole community. Having been chosen bishop of Fiesole, he did not in any degree modify his manner of living, save by add-ing to the bodily chastisements he inflicted on himself austerities still more harsh, and accompanied by more frequent and pro-longed prayer. Among his flock he exer-cised, so to speak, a ministry of concilia-tion and peace. So high an esteem for his sanctity had he awakened, that one word from his lips sufficed to win over all hearts and to appease all discord. He died at

and to appease all discord. He died at Fiesole on the 6th January, 1373.

MORAL REFLECTION-Nothing is beyond MORAL REFLECTION—Nothing is beyond the power of prayer, above all when its object is to procure the conversion cf sin-ners, especially when uttered by a mother's lips. Jesus Christ has said : "Whatsoever you ask, praying, believe that you shall receive, and it shall come unto you."-(Mark xi. 24.)

#### Saint Agatha.

Saint Agatha. UNYIELDING CONSTANCY. — To the advantages of an illustrious birth, Agatha united the rich dower of great beauty. Quintin, the pagan governor of the town of Catansa, wished to marry her; but the youthful virgin had given herself to Jesus Christ. Unable to alter her resolution, Quintin availed himself of the pretext of her religious belief to deliver her up to the executioners. He caused her to be scourged, tortured, and torn with hooks of iron. Her breasts were lacerated with pincer', her sides scorched with burning of iron. Her breasts were lacerated with pincers, her sides scorched with burning blades of metal, and as she outlived all these atrocities, she was afterwards thrown into a dungeon. The apostle St. Peter appeared to her and healed her wounds. Quintin had her brought before him a second time, and finding her still inflexi-ble, gave orders that she should be dragged over burning coals and then over potsover burning coals and then over pots-herds. At the moment of her torture an earthquake hurled down several buildings, people broke into an open revolt. and

APRIL 6, 1883.

Winston, Forsythe Co., N. C., March 15, 1880. Gents-I desire to express to you my thanks for your wonderful Hop Bitters. I was trou-bled with Dyspepsia for five years previous to commencing the use of your Hop Bitters some six months ago. My cure has been wonderful. I am pastor of the First Meth-odist Church of this place, and my whole congregation can testify to the great virtue of your bitters. Very respectfully, Rev. H. FEREBEE. Boohester N. V. March 11, 1880.

REV. H. FEREBEE. Rochester, N. Y., March 11, 1880. Hop Bitters Co. — Please accept our grateful acknowledgment for the Hop Bitters you were so kind to donate, and which were such a benefit to us. We are so built up with it we foll young arguin. feel young again. OLD LADIES OF THE HOME OF THE FRIEND-

LESS. Delevan, Wis., Sept. 24, 1880. Gents—I have taken not quite one bottle of the Hop Bitters. I was a feeble old man of 78 when I got it. To-day I am as active and feel as well as I did at 30. I see a great many that need such a medicine. D. Boyce. D. ROYCE.

D. Royce. Monroe, Mich., Sept. 25, 1875. Sirs-I have been taking Hop Bitters for inflammation of the kidneys and bladder; it has done for me what four doctors failed to do-cured me. The effect of the Bitters seemed like magic. W. L. CARTER. do-cured hie, The effect of the hierers seemed like magic. W. L. CARTER. If you have a sick friend, whose like is a burden, one bottle of Hop Bitters will restore that friend to perfect health and happiness. Bradford, Pa., May 8, 1881. "It has cured me of several diseases, such as nervousness, sickness at the stomach, monthly troubles, dc. Thay seen a sick day since I took Hop Bitters." MRS. FANNIE GREEN. Evancelle, Wis., June 24, 1882.

Evansville, Wis., June 24, 1882.

Gentlemen-No medicine has had one-half the sale here and given such universal satis-faction as your Hop Bitters have. We take pleasure in speaking for their welfare, as every one who tries them is well satisfied with their results. Several such remarkable cures have been made with them here that there are a number of carnest workers in the Hop Bitters cause. One person gained eleven pounds from taking only a few bottles.

Bounds from taking only a few bottles. BMITH & IDE. Bay City, Mich., Feb. 3, 1880. Hop Bitters Company-1 think it my duty to send you a recommend for the benefit of any person wishing to know whether Hop Bitters are good or not. I know they are good for general debility and indigestion; strengthen the nervous system and make new life. I recommend my patients to use them. them. DE. A. PLATT, Treater of Chronic Diseases.

DE. A. PLATT, Treater of Chronic Diseases. Superior, Wis., Jan., 1880. I heard in my neighborhood that your Hop Bitters was doing such a great deal of good among the sick and afflicted with most every kind of disease, and as I had been troubled for fifteen years with neuralita and all kinds of rheumatic compiaints and kidney trouble. I took one bottle according to directions. It at once did me a great deal of good. and I used four bottles more. I am an old man, but am now as wellas I can wish. There are soven or eight families in our place using Hop Bitters for their family medicine, and are so well satisfied with it they will use no other. One lady here has been bedridden for years, is well and doing her work from the use of three bottles. LEONARD WHITBECK.

LEONARD WHITBECK

### What it Did for an Oll Lady.

What it Did for an Oll Lady. Coshocton Station, N. Y., Dec. 28, 1878. Gents-A number of people had been using your Bitters here, and with marked effect. A lady of over seventy years, had been sick for the past ten years; she had not been able to be around. Six months ago she was help-less. Her old remedies, or physicians being of no avail, I sent forty-five miles, and got a bottle of Hop Bitters. It had such an effect on her that she was able to dress herself and walk about the house. After taking two bottles more she was able to take care of her own room and walk out to her neighbor's. own room and walk out to her neighbor's, and has improved all the time since. My wife and children also have derived great benefit from their use. W. B. HATHAWAY, Agt. U. S. Ex. Co.

Honest Old Tim,

Gents-Whoever you are, I don't know; bu

#### APRIL 6, 1883

## THE CHARITABLE DO

Translated from the French of N-In a little village, situated in on poorest districts in Ireland, lived poor widow whose husband had 1 as sole legacy, two children, both g three years old, the other five. W greatest difficulty, and by dint work, she succeeded in dragging of years of her painful and forlorn hood. Unwholesome and insuffici obtained by unremitting toil and la severe for her delicate constitutio told on her enfeebled system; an in pity took her away, after a fe illness, from the cares and anxietie

world. Such was the general state of and wretchedness in the parish, the ing could be done for the relief of orphans. The neighbors, althoug sessed of good charitable hearts and feelings, were themselves victims famine period, and could hear the their own children calling in vi bread too often to be able to thir

of bestowing help on others. "If the poor creatures could a taken to Kilburn, a village but miles away from here," said one neighbors, on the day the moth buried; "there a brother of hers well to do farmer, who could not h heart to see them die of hunger."

"But the times are as bad down as they are here," said another, fear they'll do no better in a place."

"It is not possible that anything should happen them down there, as than here, where they are sure to hunger. By sending them to their we would be only doing our duty. case we have no means of keeping

here." A drayman who was proceeding direction of Kilburn, took up, for sake, the two little girls, and gave seat in his cart.

Lizzie was now seven, and Ma years of age. The poor children c themselves close to each other a very quiet, the drayman scarcely m them. Towards moon they reach place, where the road takes a turn t place, where the road takes a turn t burn. The man bid them get dow pointing to the road on the left, tol-to keep on straight, without ever 1 the highway, and that in two hour would reach their destination. If them weeping bitterly while the good by e, and as long as they cou-the man's vehicle in the distance could not take their even from it. could not take their eyes from it; o disappeared, however, they gave then am so hungry" sobbed Mary, "we had nothing to eat this whole day." were very weak and hardly able to but they stumbled along hand in At length Lizzie espied a house whi pointed out to her sister, but they full quarter of an hour's walking before they reached it. It was a cottage. They hesitated some time i entering the yard, for notwithstandi

brands, Did burn my body through, And made me yell, till the fien Did yell with terror, too.

And their scorching breath—oh! I feel it yet As they kissed my flaming face. And the ghastly horde did hold me hard In their close and hot embrace.

'Twas then in my dream, with

scream, I sprang from out my bed, And shook with fright in the dark, darl

night, And looked around with dread.

Oh' the terrible fret that I then did get In that horrible, dismal place, And the burning grasp of that demon clasp I can ne'er from my mind efface.

And the piercing scream that I then dream di

dream I screamed in the pit below, Oh'I yet can hear ring in mine ear Like a lost soul's shriek of woe.

TRUE TO TRUST.

## THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

#### CHAPTER XIX. Continued.

One evening, when Master Alwin re turned home after a visit to a country friend, he called Catherine, who was as

time he comes to town he will stop at my

house, and thou wilt see him."

alone." "My Lord Essex earnestly demands that all his friends should assemble at his house to-morrow morning as early as pos-sible; he has received secret intelligence of the child herself, as well as her young guardian.

uncertain.

you at once."

ing his master, said :

destruction of his manor, returned to London. It will be remembered that he orders, and I must needs go immediately. for I have the same message to take many other houses ere daybreak." London. It will be remembered that he had promised to obtain, if possible, some succors from the queen for the inhabitants of Penzance. On his arrival at the capital he accordingly petitioned in their favor; but received from his sovereign the answer that if he and the men of Penzance had found as it became brave and loval sub-

"I will attend there without fail," replied uthbert.

now," replied Cuthbert, who had recog-nized in the man alluded to a messenger from Essex-house. "What news?" he in-quired anxiously as soon as they were

The messenger departed, and Sir Cuth-bert retired to seek that rest which he felt much in need of ; but sleep is seldom the fought, as it became brave and loyal sub-jects to do, instead of abandoning the companion of an uneasy mind, and he ros companion of an uneasy mind, and he rose early, after having passed a feverish and restless night. Taking with him a small escort he hastened to the rendezvous.

jects to do, instead of abandoning the town, they would not now be destitute, and that, having acted otherwise, they need expect no aid from her. To the loss of his manor, which, as he had represen-ted, had been caused by his anxiety to save the town, her Majesty did not even allude. It was Sunday morning ; all the shops were closed, and the streets deserted, the usually noisy thoroughfares were silent, and the little party hurried on unseen and unmolected

unmolested. On reaching Essex-house they found a large number of the Earl's partisans already assembled in the spacious court-yard. In a few moments the nobleman himself appeared. Standing on the steps of his magnificent residence, he looked gravely at the crowd below, and, every eve fixed on him, amid a breathless silence he Cuthbert was much aggravated by this answer, in which, far from giving him credit in his endeavors to stimulate the townspeople, the queen had included him townspeople, the queen had included him among the number of those who had fled. When, a short time after this, the Earl of Essex, abandoning the privacy in which he had lived since his trial, threw open turned home after a visit to a country friend, he called Catherine, who was as usual busily employed up-stairs; so, tak ing with her some knitting she was doing she ran down. Master Alwin had seated himself in his old armchair, and was entertaining his wife with an account of all he had seen and heard during his short absence. "Ah, Catherine," said he, when the young girl entered the room, "I have news for thee. I have seen the priest of whom thou hast so often spoken to us; he was at my friend's house. He told me that he had escaped from the Tower some twy years ago, and that he had been living afore that in Cornwall ; so I thought to mamed Catherine Tresize, he said he re-membered the well, and he was much he little Lady Barbara was safe. Next time he comes to town howill stop at my the doors of Essex-house to every comer, and summoning his former dependents addressed his faithful adherents. Having ace

low, when the sinister cries of "Kill them! kill them! Keep them as pledges!" which broke forth from the assembly, made them hesitate on the threshold. But ) fol the governor, struck with terror, fled from the town. Agatha expired in prison on the following night, in the year 251 of the Christian era. MORAL REFLECTION .- Little would it

there are moments when, fear being use-less and danger unavoidable, men must of avail to begin in a saintly mønner, if one were afterwards to desist. The apostle St. necessity affect indifference, even if they do not feel it. Inside or outside the man-Barabas urged nothing so strongly upon Christians as "With purpose of heart to continue in the Lord."-(Acts xi, 23.) sion their lives were equally in peril; they, therefore, continued to follow Essex. He conducted them upstairs, then

through two rooms guarded by musketers and at length introduced them into a back From Mrs. N. H. Pawling, wife of one of the largest Fruit Growers in hamber, where, having desired them to have patience for half an hour or so, he

the County of Lincoln, Ont. was preparing to leave them, when Eger-ton, seeing him nove towards the door, detained him, expostulating with some LOUTH, April 29th, 1881.

cagerness: "My lord, we come hither to obey her Majesty's commands; our time is there-fore not our own, and cannot be thus wasted. I thought that you were going wasted. I though that you were that we J. N. SUTHERLAND, Esq., St. Catharines. Dear Sir,-I am much pleased to be Dear Sir,—I am much pleased to be able to inform you of the marked im-provement in the condition of my wife since she has used "Rheumatine." For upwards of four years she has been unable to leave her chair without assist-ance; the greater part of the time her hands, feet and limbs have been much distorted and almost powerless, while her wasted. I thought that you were going to explain to us your grievances, that we might lay them fairly before the queen; but if such is not your intention, let us depart immediately."

Essex smiled at the impotent anger of those who were now in truth his captives. "You wish to know my grievances," he distorted and almost powerless, while her sufferings from pain have been constant said ; "well, in a few hours all London

and frequently excruciating. Four bottles of your preparation have driven away her pain, restored sleep, and by reducing the swelling about her joints, have so much improved the action of her shall be acquainted with them, and shall have laid them myself before the joints that she can now feed herself at the table, and be carried from room to room without suffering pain. The benefit to her has been wonderful; and should it cease now, I should still feel that a great obligation rests upon us for your kindness in bringing this relief within our reach. the prisoners and to allow none to have The Earl, on this, returned to the I hope, however, to find even greater results from the use of the remedy.

The Earl, on this, returned to the court, and announced to his friends what he had done, and then drawing his sword he rushed into the street, followed by the Earls of Rutland and Southampton, and the Lords Sandys and Mounteagle, with about eighty knights and gentlemen, fore-most among whom was fire Cuthlerst de Truly yours, N. H. PAWLING. Don'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, most among whom was Sir Cuthbert de Courcy, who hoped at length to gain for himself the renown which his ambition bed-bugs. 15c. Mr. T. C. Wells, Chemist and Druggist, Port Colborne, Ont., writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dys-peptic Cure sells well, and gives the best of satisfaction for all diseases of the blood." It never fails to root out all diseases from

to them.

Gents-Wheever you are. I don't Lis, 10%. I thank the Lord, and feel grateful to you to know that in this world of adulterating med-icines there is one compound that proves and does all it advertises to do, and more abult unnerved me to such an extent that it which unnerved me to such an extent that it which excitement would make me shake like the ague. Last May I was induced to the twite Bitters. I used one bottle, but did not see any change; another did so change my low rice, but now my good right hand writes abon-est and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and while shon-est and good an article as you do, you will accumulate an honest fortune, and that was ever conferred on mankind. Anna Maria Krider, wife of Toblas k

Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias H

Anna Maria Krider, wife of Tobias K Chambersburg, July 25, 1875. Maria Krider, wife of Tobias Krider, an now past seventy-four years of age. My health has been very bad for many years past. I was troubled with weakness, bad cough, dys-boweis. I was so miserable school of the boweis. I was so miserable is double at noth-ing, I heard of Hop Bitters and was resolved to try them. I have only used three bottles, and I feel wonderful good, well and strong scala. My boweis are required is throng scala, My boweis are required at was the the medicine has done for di was and what the medicine has done for years with biet-

ure themselves with it. My wife was troubled for years with blot-hes, noth patches, freckies and pimples on her, moth patches, freckies and pimples on the same state of the same state of the same and infailable (?) cures, with nothing but in-urious effects. A lady friend, of Syracuse, N. Y who had had similar experience and had bert to tric. One bottle has made her face as smooth, fair and soft as a child's and given her such health that it seems almost a mir-acle.

A MEMBER OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

A Rich Lady's Experience. I travelled all over Europe and other for-eign countries at a cost of thousards of dol-lars in search of health and found it not. I lars in search of neath and found it hot. I returned discouraged and disheartened, and was restored to real youthful health and spirits with less than two bottles of Hop Bit-ters. I hope others may profit by my experi-ence and stay at home. A LADY, Augusta, Me.

A LADY, Augusta, Me. A LADY, Augusta, Me. A LADY, Augusta, Me. I had been sick and miserable so long. causing my husband so much trouble and ex-pense, no one knowing what ailed me. I was so completely disheartened and discour-aged that I got a bottle of Hop Bitters and used them unknown to my family. I soon began to improve and gained so fast that my husband and family thought it strange and unnatural, but when I told them what had helped me, they said, "Hurtah for Hop Bit-ters! long may they prosper, for they have made mother well and us happy." THE MOTHER. My mother says Hop Bitters is the only

My mother says Hop Bitters is the only thing that will keep her from her old and se-vere attacks of paralysis and headache.-ED. Oswego Sun. Uswego Sun. Luddington, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I have sold Hop Bitters for four years and there is no medicine that surpasses them for bilious attacks, kidney complaints and many diseases incident to this mairial climate.

H. T. ALEXANDER.

their powerty they had never begg fore. When within a few paces fro door, they heard the farmer scoldin of his men in loud harsh tones. The entered the house slamming the do hind him with a bang that made the dows rattle, and kept on scolding grumbling for a length of time. The hildren stood trembling with fear the door till the noise Lizzie opened the door, and they went in. The farmer was seated

comfortable armchair near the fire. "Well ! what do you want," he sh to the children, who were in such they could not utter a word, or u the sad tale of their helplessness. you not speak ?" he exclaimed in tones. Then Lizzie gathering coura plied very piteously: "Oh sir, i would be a bin plied very piteously: "Oh sir, if would be so kind as to give us the

morsel of bread to eat, or a few pota "Just what I thought," yelled farmer, "I was sure you were be though you appear not to belong t neighborhood. We have enough of kind around here, and we have no to see beggars from a distance come t doors. There is not bread enough le ourselves these hard times; and you' nothing here, so be off with you." two children set up crying in fea about them. Why don't your fathe mother feed you, but they prefer doubt, idling their time away, to ea their bread by honest labor."

"Our father and mother are both d sobbed Lizzie. "I know" said the farmer, "when

dren are sent around begging, their I and mother are always dead, the fat least. That's all the excuse they have begging, so be off now with yourselve

"We have not touched the least n of food this whole day," pleaded I "we are so tired we cannot stir, pler give us a little bread, we're so hu

"Didn't I tell you before, I have ing to give-beggars get nothing in

The farmer rose from his chair, w threatening scowl on his brow, and flashing with anger. Lizzie rushed t door pulling her little sister after The poor children were again in the yard dazed and terrified, not know what to do, or where to turn. Sud little Mary withdrew her hand from sister's and ran to the lower end of barnyard, where a huge wicked dog attached to a chain; his meal was p before him in a wooden vessel.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y .: Dear

# THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

#### THE CHARITABLE DOG.

Translated from the French of N--- for the

In a little village, situated in one of the poorest districts in Ireland, lived a very poor widow whose husband had left her. as sole legacy, two children, both girls, one three years old, the other five. With the greatest difficulty, and by dint of hard work, she succeeded in dragging out two years of her painful and forlorn widowhood. Unwholesome and insufficient food obtained by unremitting toil and labor too severe for her delicate constitution, soon told on her enfeebled system; and death in pity took her away, after a few days' illness, from the cares and anxieties of this world.

Such was the general state of distreand wretchedness in the parish, that nothing could be done for the relief of the two orphans. The neighbors, although possessed of good charitable hearts and kindly feelings, were themselves victims of the famine period, and could hear the cries of their own children calling in vain for bread too often to be able to think even of bestowing help on others.

"If the poor creatures could only be taken to Kilburn, a village but a few miles away from here," said one of the neighbors, on the day the mother was buried; "there a brother of hers lives, a well to do farmer, who could not have the heart to see them die of hunger."

"But the times are as bad down there as they are here," said another, "and I fear they'll do no better in a strange place,"

"It is not possible that anything worse should happen them down there, anyway, than here, where they are sure to die of hunger. By sending them to their friends we would be only doing our duty. In any case we have no means of keeping them here.'

A drayman who was proceeding in the direction of Kilburn, took up, for pity's sake, the two little girls, and gave them a seat in his cart.

Lizzie was now seven, and Mary five years of age. The poor children cuddled themselves close to each other and lay very quiet, the drayman scarcely noticing them. Towards moon they reached the place, where the road takes a turn to Kilburn. The man bid them get down, and pointing to the road on the left, told them

pointing to the road on the left, told them to keep on straight, without ever leaving the highway, and that in two hours they would reach their destination. He left them weeping bitterly while they said good by e, and as long as they could see the man's vehicle in the distance they could not take their eyes from it; once it disappeared, however, they gave themselves up to renewed fits of sobbing and crying. Lizzie was the first to stop crying, and taking hold of her little sister, who sat weeping on a little grassy mound, she said —"come, Mary, we must be going, we cannot afford to stay here any longer, if we mean to reach Kilburn we cannot linger this way on the high-road. "Oh ! I am so hungry" sobbed Mary, "we have had nothing to eat this whole day." They were very weak and hardly able to walk, were very weak and hardly able to walk, but they stumbled along hand in hand. At length Lizzie espied a house which she pointed out to her sister, but they had a full quarter of an hour's walking to do before they reached it. It was a farm cottage. They hesitated some time before entering the yard, for notwithstanding all their poverty they had never begged be-fore. When within a few paces from the door, they head the farmer scolding one this door against you ?" "Oh, then, sir, we must only die of hunof his men in loud harsh tones. Then he

dipped her hand in the dish and began to eat with the dog. Lizzie drew near and saw that several pieces of blead and some potatoes were in the mash. She could not resist the impulse to help herse'f from the same dish, so dreadful was her hunger; and between them both, the bread and potatoes were soon disposed of. The dog, not accustomed to such company, looked at the children in seeming bewil-lerment, sat back on his haunches and gave up to them his dinuer.

sat back on his haunches and give up to them his dinner. About this time, the farmer was crossing the barnyard to see if the children had left, when he beheld the strange scene. The dog was known by the whole county to be the most ferocious of his kind, so that he had to be kept chained in the day time. Even the hired men feared to carry him his daily food. The farmer, full of apprehension, only thought of the danger the children were in; he ran towards them, shouting, "Don't ye see the dog, ye little beggars, he'll tear you to pieces—" but he stopped suddenly, as though petrified, when he saw the dog stand up, walk around the children, and stand up, walk around the children, and wag his tail at the approach of his master, as though he would say : "Do not disturb

my guests." The sight wrought a wonderful change in the mind of this man, what he saw bein the mind of this man, what he saw be-fore him acted on him like an electric shock, and stirred up within him feelings, to which hitherto he had been an utter stranger. The children stood up, alarmed at the man's voice, dreading punishment for the share they took of the dog's dinner. After a few moments' silence, the farmer

said: "Are you really so hungry, that you stoop to eat with a dog? Come along with me, and you shall have all you want at the house," saying which, he took the children by the hand, and led them within doors.

doors. The dog had shamed his master into a feeling of humanity. Moved by what he had seen, the farmer was anxious to repair what his conscience told him was a grievous sin. He placed the children on chair near the table, sat himself down beside them, and, in soothing tones, asked their names. "My name is Lizzie," said the elder of the little girls, "and my sister's

name is Mary." "Are your people long dead ?" "My father died about two years ag and my mother was buried last week."

And they both commenced last week." And they both commenced weeping. "Don't you stay on crying like that, my children, God will provide for you in some way or other. Tell me where do you come

"From Loughrea," said the children still crying. "From Loughrea,"-said the farmer,

"from Loughrea, that is strange." He began suspecting the truth, and

He began suspecting the truth, an again asked hesitatingly: "What was your father's name ?" "Martin Sullivan," replied Lizzie. "What ?-Martin-Martin Sullivan,

exclaimed the man, rising from his chain and darting a piercing look into the eyes of the children, who grew terribly fright-ened once more. His face was red as scarlet, and tears gushed from his eyes. He began sobbing like a woman, and taking the younger of the children up in his arms he pressed her to his bosom and kissed her affectionately. He did the same

with the older one. Finally recovering himself he said: "Do you know my name, children ?" "No sir," replied Lizzie, "no one told

"Then how did you happen to come to my house? did anyone send you here ?" "Not one sir, we were on our way to Kilburn where our father's brother i living, and they told us he would be kind to us. Indeed I never expected he would for mother always told us that our uncle for mother always told us that our uncle was a hard-hearted cruel man, who never cared much for any one belonging to him.' "Your mother, God rest her, was right "Your mother, God rest her, was right when she said that; but what are you

ger.'

THE STATE OF IRELAND.

Recent discussions in the British Com. mons place the sad condition of Irel and in a true light before the world. Oa the vote of £15,410 for county officers and magistrates and revising bar-risters of the city of Dublin, Mr. Sexton said this question of county court judges, special resident magistrates,

and resident magistrates was very impor-tant for Ireland, and he did not think they could allow the vote to pass without calling the attention of the house to the matter. Under the Crimes Act a right of appeal was given from the resident magistrate to the country court indexes magistrate to the county court judges, and he would show that this right of appeal was constantly denied, and also that instead of the county court judges proving moderators, as expected, they were even more severe than the magistrates them-selves. The Mayor of Wexford, for instance, having been sentenced to a fort night's imprisonment, got the sentence increased to five week , so as to appeal, and when the case came before th when the case came before the county court judge it was only after a vigorous

argument that his worship was got to re-duce the penalty to the original fortnight. Now, John Chute Neligan, the Chairman of Westmeath, in the case of Mr. Harrington, laid it down that to tell a man he was apathetic constituted an offence under the Crimes Act. He would like to know Crimes Act. He would like to know whether the Government approved of that principle laid down by Mr. Neligan. Mr. Neligan was a Kerry squire and Mr. Har-rington was what Mr. Neligan would regard as a Kerry agitator, and when the Kerry agitator got into the hands of the Kerry squire he had very little mercy to expect. Now, they claimed these two rights —that men convicted under the Crimes Act should have if they wished for it a right of appeal: and second, that instead of a Act should have if they wished for it a right of appeal; and second, that instead of a rigorous, county court judges ought to ex-ercise a moderating influence. Now, with regard to the resident magistrates and the special resident magistrates, the prede-cessor of the present Chief Secretary erected a series of pashalicks in Ireland, the jurisdiction of the ordinary magistrates was suspended, and for a time the juriswas suspended, and for a time the juris diction of Dublin Castle was also suspended in favour of Mr. Clifford Lloyd and a half dozen others who had authority more supreme than Queen Victoria for the time being. Now he saw that these aplast till June; so that e saw that these ap-pointments were originally made only to last till June; so that he supposed it was intended to dispense with them then: but he now found that they were to be con-tinued up to the meth of Acril Acril tinued up to the month of April. At the t moment the country was very It was the boast of the Chief Secrepresent tary himself at Hawick that there was tremendous decrease in agrarian crime; and under all those circumstances he and under all those circumstances he would like to know how long further the Government intended to continue these magisterial pashas He would also like to have from the Chief Secretary an ex-planation of why it was he was not per-mitted to address a meeting of his mitted to address a meeting of his constituents at Cliffoney, in the county Sligo. The Chief Secretary said that if it was known that he intended to address the meeting it would not have been suppressed. Well he was in a certain sense thankful for that; but he did not see how the Gov.

ernment could say they were not aware of the meeting, when it was announced a week previously in the "Freeman's Jour-nal." He hoped to get some assurance He hoped to get some assurance from the Chief Secretary that the right of a member of Parliament to meet his constituents would not be again interfered

with in Ireland. To Mr. Sexton's stricture, the secretary for Ireland made an evasive and most unsatisfactory reply, and the vote was of course carried. On the vote for £23,020 for the Metro

On the vote for £23,020 for the Metro politan Police Establisment, Dublir, Mr. Lowther inquired what arrange-ments had been made with regard to the pension of Captain Talbot, consequent on his enforced retirement from the office of Chief Commissioner of the Dublin Metro-politan Police itan Police.

minds of the residents. All this, however, soon became changed. Young, fiery dis-putants came down from the Castle and irritated the people with their batons and

other implements. He happened to go into Dublin from his country residence on the Sanday to see how the citizens were observing his proclamation asking them to be calm. At the College there was a crowd of special constables, surrounded by a number of persons. He told these people not to interfere with the special felt there were serious rows amongst these fomenters of disorder—the special consta-bles, and the next day, Monday, the dock of the police court was full. Then he of the police court was full. Then he sought an interview with his Excellency, to whose courtesy and gracious manner to him on all occasions he bore testimony, and which were so different from the the presence of the hon, member for Leeds almost flew into ferocity at the Conserva-tive Lord Mayor of the city. Mr. Lowther---Who was the Conserva-

tive Lord Mayor? Mr. Dawson- Dr. Moyers. Oh, this

was not a new story. Conservative Lord Mayor Moyers dissolved the council and went to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Forster) Mayor Moyers dissolved the council and made worse; not only had the right hon. went to the Chief Secretary (Mr. Forster) and the hon. gentleman not done anything to better and the hon. gentlemax the member for the condition of untried prisoners while Leeds could hear testimony as to the ferocious manner in which the right hon. entleman received the Conservative Lord Jayor. Well, when he saw the state of things on Monday morning becoming serious through the disturbance caused by these special constables he went to the Castle and told his Excellency that he, in pursuance of his proclamation, would swear in special constables, that he would not swear in students and people from been very much interested, and which he nondescript places, but that he would swear in artisans and tradesmen recom-mended by their parish priests and rectors swear in and municipal representatives; that he would take 100 from each ward of the city, and set them to guard their own districts. In a few hours the whole condition of affairs was changed. The Lord Lieu-tenant knew that what he had said he could do he would do, and thereupon the difficulty was solved, the gordian knot was cut, the special constables were dis-missed, and the dismissed constables were restored. This was the history of the matter which had been so unfairly des-cribed by the correspondents of the English press who lived upon breath of calumny (ob, from the Ministerial benches). Yes, and fattened and prospered in the trade in which they were hired to calumnate and villify the people of their country. He objected to the vote for those special reasons and also far the canced reason reasons, and also for the general reason that the police were not available for sani tary and civil duty. He had seen viola tions of sanitary law in the city of which he was the Chief Magistrate, and he had spoken to a constable who said, "I know nothing about it." "But I am the Lord Mayor," he replied, "Oh, then, I will ook after it," says the constable. This policeman was all the while scenting the air from some tar-off clime—Connemara or elsewhere—and thinking himself a mighty political agent instead of a civil mighty political agent instead of a civil servant. The police force in Dublin was political and military. He did not blame the men; they were well conducted and good looking, but they had no idea of municipal or civil duties. They were really doing their best. He could only an acrobat whose greatest success was only additional pain to on lookers. They went the other day to ask the Chief Commissioner of Police for some aid in keep-ing up the sanitary condition of Dublin. The Chief Commissioner answered, "they are watching Judge Lawson; four or five are on daty at this man's house, and four or five at that" (hear, hear); and because the Government had caused that political trouble (oh, from the Ministerial benches) To the control of the aniset at benefits  $-y_{\rm es}$ , and perpetuated it, they were to be told that the city might go to the dogs, and that the police were not at the dis-Parnell's) knowledge there was a posal of the municipal authorities. Every policeman was a political detective. How could the force in troublous times be the could the force in fromous time, so the adviser. It had a gass dot, so that noth-idols of the people? The State cost of the warder could stand there to see that noth-force was  $\pounds 162,000$ . The police tax upon ing that was prohibited by the prison rules the people raised £50,000 additional, and pawn office and other fees £10,000 the duties they were charged £100 each. They would find that the entire war charges of Denmark, which had produced wealth and prosperity did not exceed the amount of this war vote for Dublin. The propos tion in England was "Be quiet and we will settle everything;' he would reverse it and say, "settle everything and we will be quiet." He visited Limerick a few days ago, and at every street corner were four or five policemen, their helmets gleaming in the unshine and they themselves scoffing at everything municipal, and basking like grenadiers in the sunshine. What was the result of this state of things. The voters, municipal and parliamentary, were steadily declining. They saw nothing in Ireland but policemen and soldiers bristling at every step, the outcome of English administration in Ireland. He believed Dublin could be policed like some of the Scotch ities with 460 policemen. In conclusion he moved the reduction of the vote by  $\pounds 13,500$ , the sum set down for the mari-Mr. Dawson's amendment was rejected f prisoners in Ireland, Mr. Parnell said there were some things n this vote which he was anxious to bring a this vote which he was anxious to bring efore the attention of the committee. The subject of prison treatment was a abject which had engaged the attention of the Irish members for many sessions, a the session of 1877, during the passage the local prisons Act—an act which placed he local prisons of the country, English, rish, and Scotch, under the jurisdiction of the Central Government—the Herne Diffee in England and the Prisons Board a Ireland—the Irish members directed ce in England and the Prisons Board Ireland—the Irish members directed attention of the House of Commons visers, and refusal to allow the prisoners everal matters of considerable importce, and he was glad to say they had suc-eded in obtaining for untried prisoners right hon. gentleman the Chief Secretary, special statutable guarantees-guarantees which were inserted in the act, and

a number of interfere with the special presenter and the properties of the presenter of that great city at the same time, and in other places where his influence was not of the places where serious rows amongst these with the presenter of the place was a serious rows amongst these was a serious rows amongst the series and the series are series and the series of the rows are series rows amongst the series are series and the series are series are series are series and the series are series are series are series are series and the series are right hon, gentleman also during last session-not the autumn sitting, but the early part of last session-promised that he would still further ameliorate the condition and treatment of prisoners awaiting trial, and that he would endeavour to and which were so different from the manner of the predecessor of the right hon. gentleman (Mr. Trevelyan), who in hon. gentleman (Mr. member for Leeds hon member for Leeds hon member for bradford. Well, te was sorry to say that, so far from the treatment of untried prisoners having been ameliorated since the promise which the right hon, gentleman had given in the particular instance which had come under their notice, it had been distinctly made worse; not only had the right hon. guarantees granted to untried prisoner had been distinctly violated in the treat treatment of prisoners awaiting trial on charges of murder and murder conspiracy in Dublin at the present moment. He trusted the Chief Secretary would excuse had specially studied from the first moment of his entrance into Parliamentary life, and it was the greatest possible dis-appointment that he found the guarantees they had fought for and won from the Conservative party when the nom the office had been filched from untried prisoners in Ireland by the Imperial Gov-

ernment. In pursuance of the provisions of the statute, on the 22nd March, 1878, the Duke of Marlborough, then Lord Lieuten ant, sanctioned a set of prison rules for th and, sanctioned a set of prison rules for the treatment of untried prisoners. To some of these rules he (Mr. Parnell) would draw the attention of the committee, and he would then proceed to show how they had how hereing in the protection. been broken in the particular case of the treatment of these prisoners in Dublin. The prisoners were to have, on the payment of a small sum fixed by the Pris Board, the assistance of some person ap pointed by the governor, relieving him from the performance of any unaccus-tomed task or office. "The visiting comtoned task or office. "The visiting com-mittee must permit persons awaiting trial to have supplied to them at their own ex-pense such books, newspapers, or other means of occupation other than those furnished by the prison, as are not in their opinnon—or in their absence pend-ing their approval—in the opinion of the governor, of an objectionable kind." The visiting committee were also to be pervisiting committee were also to be permitted to prolong the period of visits to prisoners. "Each prisoner awaiting trial will be permitted to be visited by one person, or, if circumstances permit, by two persons at the same time, for a quarter of nunicipal or civil duties. They were eally doing their best. He could only compare their efforts to the gyrations of pointed." There was the rule he referred to out of its order. "All untried prison-ers shall, at their request, be allowed to see their legal advisers, by which is to b understood a certificated solicitor or his clerk, if such clerk is furnished by his principal with a written authority, on any week day at any reasonable hour, and, if required, in private, but if necessary in view of an officer in the prison." The view of an officer in the prison." The object of that was, of course, to prevent any improper communication taking place between the prisoner and his legal

should receive a special and exceptional treatment. During the discussion of the Chines Act the Irish members again brought the prison treatment of different classes of prisoners before the house, and the right hon, gentleman the then Chief Secretary to the Lord Licentemant was good enough to say he would appoint a Royal Commission for the purpose of in-quiring into every question affecting prisoners therein. That commission had, in accordance with the act. He would now pass on to another branch of the subject. When the Crimes Act was pass-ing through committee the Irish members had drawn attention to the treatment of the agrarian and political jurisdiction clause. They urged the Government that clause. They urged the Government that it would be most desirable that some sep-arate treatment should be adopted in the case of these prisoners, that they should not be kept in association with prisoners convicted of ordinary offences-that so much relaxation of the ordinary prison rules should be granted them during their period of imprisonment as might be possi-ble under the circumstances. In fact they ble under the circumstances. In fact they would have wished that some separate clause specially governing the treatment of this class of prisoners had been inserted in the act—that power had been given to the Lord Lieutenant especially governing the treatment of this class of prisoners. The justice of the position the Irish mem-bers took up had been rendered manifest by occurrences which had recently taken by occurrences which had recently taken place at Spike Island, where in conse quence of the association of agrarian prisoners with other prisoners riots had proken out which might have resulted in serious loss of life, and which the author. ities had found it necessary to rigorously quell. He did not know that these riots had been occasioned by agrarian prisoners, but the disturbances-according to what he had seen in the newspapers—were in some way due to the mixing up of agra-rian prisoners with prisoners who had been convicted of other crime.

8

#### A GREAT BLESSING FOR WEAK AND SUFFERING WOMEN.

#### Every Man and Woman in America needs Kidney-Wort.

"The greatest misfortune of the present "The greatest misfortune of the present day," remarks the author of a recent medical treatise of much value, "is, that mothers and wives of to-day are so often unfitted for their duties, and for all domestic enjoyment, by rea-son of shattered health and over-tasked system Ear these much works." soli of shattered health and over-tasked system. For those special weaknesses to which womankind is so apt to fall victims, no surer, better or safer remedy can be found than Kidney-wort. The wonderful tonic properties of this great remedy have specific action in correcting the disorders of female organizm and then in healthing of female organism, and then in building up the general health, keeping the secretary organs in perfect order and imparting the glow and elasticity of early woman-hood."

#### A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES.

A PHYSICIAN'S WIFE'S TROUBLES. "Domestic remedies and prescriptions Ly myself (a practicing physician) and other doctor, only palliated my wife's chronic, two years' standing, inflamma-tion of the bladder. Kidney-Wort, how-ever, cured her. These are extracts from a letter, sent to the proprietors of this remedy, by its author, Dr. C. M. Sum-melin, of Sun Hill, Washington Co., Georgia. The list of cures might be pro-longed almost indefinitely. For the purlonged almost indefinitely. For the pur-pose of this article, however, only a few more will be adduced

more will be adduced. "I had kidney and other troubles over 30 years," writes Mrs. J. T. Galloway, of Elk Flat, Oregon. "Nothing helped me but Kidney-Wort. It effected a permanent cure.

Mr. Nelson Fairchilds, of St. Albans, Vt., is closer "home," and his case would seem to merit special mention. Briefly, Wort is a medicine of priceless value. I had piles for 15 consecutive years. It cureo

hind him with a bang that made the windows rattle, and kept on scolding and grumbling for a length of time. The two children stood trembling with fear near the door till the prior scored. the door till the noise ceased. Then Lizzie opened the door, and they both went in. The farmer was seated in a comfortable armchair near the fire. "Well ! what do you want," he shouted

to the children, who were in such terror they could not utter a word, or unfold the sad tale of their helplessness. "Can you not speak ?" he exclaimed in angry tones. Then Lizzie gathering courage re-plied very piteously: "Oh sir, if you would be so kind as to give us the least

"Just what 1 thought," yelled the farmer, "I was sure you were beggars, yours. though you appear not to belong to this We have enough of your neighborhoo kind around here, and we have no desire to see beggars from a distance come to our doors. There is not bread enough left for

ourselves these hard times; and you'll get nothing here, so be off with you." The here, so be off with you. two children set up crying in fear and terror. "That won't help you any," pur-sued the farmer; "such tricks are well

known to me, and have nothing new about them. Why don't your father and about them, why due they prefer, no doubt, idling their time away, to earning their bread by honest labor." "Our father and mother are both dead."

sobbed Lizzie.

"I know" said the farmer, "when children are sent around begging, their father and mother are always dead, the father at least. That's all the excuse they have for begging, so be off now with yourselves and

"We have not touched the least morsel "we have how bound any," pleaded Lizzie, "we are so tired we cannot stir, pleaded give us a little bread, we're so hungry,

"Didn't I tell you before, I have nothing to give-beggars get nothing in this

Inreatening scowl on his brow, and eyes flashing with anger. Lizie rushed to the door pulling her little sister after her. The poor children were again in the farm-yard dazed and terrified

what to do, or where to turn. Suddenly little Mary withdrew her hand from her sister's and ran to the lower end of the hermand where a hermatical A Hearty Recommendation. Jacob A. Empey, of Cannamore, states that he has taken Burdock Blood Bitters barnyard, where a huge wicked dog was with great benefit in a lingering complaint, attached to a chain; his meal was placed and add before him in a wooden vessel. Mary i it to all.

But you must not. interrupted the farmer, "no, that will never happen-never-wipe away your tears, and stop Mr. Dawson (Lord Mayor of Dublin) desired to put the house in possession of the real state of affairs in Dublin. He crying this moment, my poor children. God in his mercy has pitied you, and made had no wish to make the slightest complaint against the men of the police force, use of a brute beast to move the heart of bat he regretted that the connection be-tween the force and the municipal authoryour uncle, who will never forsake you." Noticing the surprise and astonishment ity did not exist in Dublin which existed of the children the farmer continued:

"You were on your way to Kilburn, to Patrick Sullivan's. Well it is with him you many cities of England and Scotland. If such a connection existed the Government would have the police backed by the are now, I am your uncle, the hard-hearted man your poor mother spoke of, but it is never too late to change for the better, sympathies of the people backed by the sympathies of the people in the adminis-tration of the law. He could find no words more appropriate for expressing that and by God's grace I am a changed man intimate connection than those which the this minute, so my poor children you are Duke of Vienna used to his deputy, when welcome to your new home, and from this about leaving his kingdom for the purpose day forward whatever your uncle has is of carrying out his wishes-he lent him his honour and dressed him in his love. And with tears of real sorrow for the past and of joy for the present he

He was often sorry that circumstances had sed them over and over again. prevented him coming down to the house to speak in justification of the Metropoli-The poor children wiped the tears from their eyes now brightening into smiles of gladness. Patrick Sullivan had changed his place tan Police Force. The conclusion and the solution of the strike which occurred in that force was entirely due to the action of residence, and taken up this farm just

which he took upon that occasion. When one year previously. Divine Providence had directed the feet the Government issued a proclamation for the swearing in of special constat les he drew their attention to its illegal character. f those children to his dwelling, but if

the dog had not taught him a lesson of charity what would have become of those helpless orphans? Oh, surely He who is the Father of the poor, would not have The law provided that the special consta-bles should be residents in the town which they were sworn to protect. What was the proclamation of the right hon. gentle-man! He invited every subject of the Queen, no matter whether he came from England or Belfast. When they drew the abandoned them. W. F. La Verite, Quebec.

Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discov attention of the right hon. gentleman to ery" and "Pleasant Purgative Pellets' this illegal proclamation, in half an hour another was put out, His Excellency the Lord Lieutenant than invited him to an purify the blood and cure constipation. Daughters, Wives, Mothers, look to your health! The many painful and weakening diseases from which you suffer, disrations of common on head you suffer, interview, not for consultation as to what ought to be done, but to tell him what his Excellency had decided to do. dispairing of a cure, can be remedied by that unfailing regulater and unfailing tonic-Burdock Blood Bitters. Ask your The Mansion House was invaded by a but he refused to swear them, because he knew that in the city these young men druggist for proof.

In the manfacture of tobacco from the leaf, sugar or molasses and gum of some kind are used. In the manufacture of the "Myrtle Navy" brand the sugar used is would be the cause of disorder instead of would be the cause of disorder mover dis-the instrument of quieting whatever disorder might arise. The memory of the order and peace observed in Dublin at that the finest white loaf. known in the trade time could never be effaced from the

SKILL IN THE WORKSHOP .- To do good work the mechanic must have good health. If long hours of confinement in a close room have enfeebled his hand or dimmed

his sight, let him at once, and before some organic trouble appears, take plenty of Hop Bitters. His system will be rejuvenand adds that he would gladly recommend

was passed to the prisoner by his adviser ; the pawn office and other fees  $\pounds 10,000$  or \$, 2,000, making a total of  $\pounds 250,000$ . Yet if they asked for a few men for sanitary duing they wave defined on a few men for sanitary all other writing materials shall be furnished." "Any confidential written communication prepared as instructions to a solicitor may be delivered personally to him or his clerk without being examined by the official of the prison, but all other written communications are to be considered as letters, and are not to be sent out of the as letters, and are not to be sent out of the prison without having been previously in-spected by the governor." The points in which he alleged that the prison rules thus framed with the sanction of the Duke The points of Marlborough had been broken, he supposed under the direction of the Duke. were the following—The prisoners had not been allowed to see any of their relatives or any of their friends. They had been n solitary confinement since their ar-They had been refused to see their legal advisers except in the presence of a warder, who had been placed, as he had been informed by the public reports he had seen in the newspaper, in such a matrix ition as to hear everything that passed between the two. He (Mr. Parnell) need not say that he should be glad to be cor-rected by the Chief Secretary as regarded

In Darson since the tweet was rejected in the other sector by the suppose that the information was incor-It would seem if the information orrect that the defence of the prisoners

to read any newspapers, were the points to which he had to draw the attention of the

with the addition of this, that the prison ers had been for a certain time compelled ecame the law of the land-that for the to clean out their own cells. They had not been allowed the services of convicted ated, his nerves strengthened, his sight become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition. victed of sedition and seditious libel, the purpose under the provisions of the become clear, and the whole constitution be built up to a higher working condition.

MALAMA

cell

MALAMA is a disease which attacks the human family in spring, and has formed the chief subject of many learned articles. We cannot pass from this subject without supplementing it with the assertion that Kidney-Wort is a specific for other diseases than Malaria, and such disorders as may be directly traceable to it. Dys-pepsia, or indigestion, is a most distressing complaint. Every reader of this article probably knows the symptoms. The effects are wide-spread and far-reach-ing. Almost the entire human organism is apt to become deranged, when dyspep-is apt to become deranged. Kidney-Wort can be relied upon, reader, to cure any case of Malaria, Dyspepsia, Kid-ney and Liver troubles and a host of their ney and Liver troubles and a host of their kindred or attendant ills. All we ask is a trial. That will make you its life-long friend.

It is a matchless alterative, a pleasant yet powerful tonic, and indeed, "fills the bill" as a peerless, pleasant, powerful preparation. As near as mortals may be able to reach perfection, Kidney-Wort may sately be called perfect. It is not a may safely be called perfect. It is not a compound of herbs, alleged to have been discovered by some mythical missionary, whilst in some imaginary "foreign land." Kidney-Wort is a preparation, however, Ridney-Wort is a preparation, however, combining all the essential ingredients of far advanced thinkers, scientific men who labor for the amelioration of human ills. Buy a bottle, and you will, if afflicted, agree with thousands of those who have done so and found themselves renewed thereby in health and spirits.

EGF Don't wear dingy or faded things when the ten-cent Diamond Dyes will make them good as new. They are perfect and cost bat Potts. FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmanks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." Ibc.

Mr. H. F. MacCarthy, Chemist, Ottawa writes: "I have been dispensing and jobbing Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Laver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for the past two years, and consider that there is no better preparation of the same kind in the market. t is very palatable, and for chronic coughs it has no equal.'

#### Remarkable and True.

Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, was cured of a fever sore of thirty-five years' duration,

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Ebe Catbolle Mecord mond Street.

mond Street. REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor 

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISEOP

Walsh. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. COFFEY, -As you have become and publisher of the CATHOLIC

DEAR MR. COFFEY.-As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD. I deem it my duty to announce to is subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what ithas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ments of the olergy and latty of the diocese. Belleve me,

ve me, Yonrs very sincerely, + John WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 1310 Cull AB I. DEAB SIR:-- I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC BECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its leads to salvation? the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship. Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Is judicious selections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature.

Ha new two starts and the start of the start of the president of the start of the s

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 6, 1883. REFLECTIONS FOR EASTER TIDE. own passions. The soldier who

II.

How often has it not occurred that tent covering. He must be astir, after reconciliation with our Heav- furbishing his weapons of assault only Father, after having experi- and defence, striking boldly and onced his infinite goodness in re-ad- bravely when the enemy is at hand. mitting us to his friendship and So with the Christian sincerely defavor, after having risen by grace to sirous of reaching salvation; he can life, we have again returned to satan, not place confidence in inactivity and of our own free will died the and indolence. 'They are his worst death of sin? If every mortal sin enemies. His plain and unquesrenews the crucifixion of Christ, how tioned duty is to enter into combat many times have we not been guilty with the ever busy foes of his happiof that, the most stupendous crime ness. "In carefulness not slothful; which ever darkened the annals of in spirit fervent, serving the Lord. humanity, the crime at whose very Rejoicing in hope, patient in tribusight the sun grew pale, the earth lation, instant in prayer." trembled and the very rocks split in His greatest, his only security sunder, the crime which through un- will be the acquisition of that chartold generations has brought execra ity which gives merit to good deeds, tion and reprobation on the children which is the mainspring of virtue, of Abraham? the sanctuary of innocence and

It does indeed but too frequently truth, for "charity is patient, is kind, happen that Christians have scarcely charity envieth not, dealeth not perrisen from their knees after promis- versely, is not puffed up, is not aming God through his minister never bitious, seeketh not her own, is not again to commit the sins that had provoked to anger, thinketh no evil, the wealth and importance of the comrobbed them of happiness and mil. rejoiceth not in iniquity, but rejoice dewed their hopes, that the last eth with the truth, beareth all things, words expressive of sorrow for the believeth all things, hopeth all past and firm purpose for the future things, endureth all things." The are yet warm on their lips when they Church during these days of peace basely relapse into the same iniquit- commemorates the giorious resurrecous course they had plighted faith tion of Christ Jesus. Her hymns to abandon forever. Reflect, reader, are those of unbounded joy and glad-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

who wiped away the tears of our when the trumpet of the angel sounds first sorrow and caressed us into joy, through the hollow depths of seas, their own home. In their own home. In the care will be a sound of the to cherish and revere the memories through mountain recess, and over of childhood's triendships, childhood's vast expanse of plain summoning Council may be fully realized, that the as it is, it has done much good, and trials and triumphs. It is justly the mighty nations of the dead to response to their appeal for support is would do more if that constant vigil- lays down his life and fortune to alconsidered ennobling to preserve judgment, and all just men to happi- generous, hearty and widespread. with jealous regard the traditions ness, which, if but true to the pledges which lead to and ensure the prom- we have just made, we shall enjoy for-

inence, distinction and success of a ever and ever. nation or family. Now, how eminently useful would it not be for the FRENCH CANADIANS IN THE soul immersed in sin to revert to the UNITED STATES.

days of its innocence, when it knew nothing of passion's rude domination Just before the prorogation of the and gloried in the highest freedom, Quebec legislature Mr. Faucher de St. the freedom of grace and virtue? Maurice, in moving for a copy of the re-How surely ennobling the constant port made to the Provincial Secretary by Mr. Eudore Evanturel on the subject of adherence to the precepts of that Holy Church founded by Christ and all documents connected therewith, himself to be our infallible guide in took occasion to refer to a report made by the narrow and winding way that a certain Col. Wright to the State Assembly of Massachusetts grossly reflecting upon

"God," says St. Paul, "will render the character of the French Canadian popto every man according to his works. | ulation in the New England States. The To them, indeed, who according to calumnies had been officially retracted but patience in good works seek glory since their retractation the present American minister at Madrid had published and honor and incorruption, eternal sentiments of the most defamatory chan life. But to them that are contenacter concerning the French Canadians. tious and who obey not the truth. Mr. Faucher vigorously protester but give credit to iniquity, wrath against these infamous calumnies with and indignation; tribulation and an- scorn and indignation, and argued that guish upon every soul that worketh the best way for the majority of this proevil, but glory and honor and peace vince to show that their countrymen in n to every one that worketh good." way merited such a slur upon their char-To seek that glory of which St. Paul acter was to take part in the International Exhibition to be held shortly at Boston. speaks we must be prepared to deny which would prove that they were not ourselves and sternly combat our Chinese, but an educated and enlightened people. In conclusion he said that when goes forth to battle cannot expect formerly Americans insulted the French victory if he lie supinely beneath his Canadians the latter settled the question

by carrying the torch and sword to New England firesides, but as such a course was no longer possible, he recommended that they should vindicate their outraged credit by carrying the products of their civilization, their industry and intelligence. into the enemy's camp, and show their

Several gentlemen followed Mr. Faucher, amongst others Mr. McShane, member for West Montreal, who spoke the feelings of the Irish Catholics of Canada on the subject when he paid a warm tribute of praise to the French Canadian character. He said he had been a good deal in the United States, and had seen much of the French Canadians there,

and there was no more moral, law-abiding and industrious people in the world; in fact, there were no better or more useful citizens anywhere. In Montreal too, if any element had more remarkably come to the front than another within the last twenty-five years it was the French Canadian, which was now equal to all its competitors in the great task of building up mercial metropolis of the country. He added that from all he had seen of them at home and abroad, the French Canadians were a decent, moral and industrious people, and that even Americans themselves declared that they did not want better citizens.

The truth of the matter is that the Purfor a moment on the flagitious base- ness. She calls upon the Queen of affrighted at the prospect before them itans of New England stand thoroughly ness and criminal excess of the re- Heaven, Mary, who during the in- with a rapidly increasing French Catholic lapsing sinner. His culpability is tolerable agonies of the passion had population taking possession of a ter

We trust that the expectations of the solely based upon religion, but such



tion can be perfect unless fully and the guard and the stay of youthful

On Sunday next the church invites love and serve God here below that same be affirmed of the man who our cordial co-operation in its cele- we may know and enjoy him forever lays down, not only his life and forbration of the festival of the Holy in heaven, reason at once emphatic- tune, but the noblest faculties with Family, a festival suggestive of con- ally and imperatively declares that which a beneficent creator has ensiderations of a nature vitally and upon the first dawning of intellectual dowed him-who lays down what is essentially effecting the concord, activity the knowledge and love of even dearer to him than either life, contentment, happiness and salva- God should be instilled into the mind or fortune, or talent, who lays down tion itself, of every Christian house- of the child. Regardless of the voice his good name in striving to ameliorhold. The feast in whose commem- of reason, regardless of the dictates ate the condition of his fellow-men, oration we will on that day partici- of conscience must be those Chris- not of one country, or one language, pate, the feast of that Sacred Family, tian and Catholic parents who not but of every country and every lanof which the Holy Child Jesus, the only never speak to their children of guage. If it can be truly said that Immaculate Virgin Mary, and the the mysteries of our holy religion, the man who sacrifices his own inlast but greatest of the patriarchs, but permit them to grow into a dis- dividual happiness to alleviate the the blessed Joseph, were the mem regard of divine law, or perhaps miseries of others, is a great benebers, should be to all heads of Chris- make choice of heresy as the relig- factor of his kind: if it can be truly tian families an occasion of reflection ious system most conducive to salva- said that the man who lays down his fruitful in good promise, in firm re- tion, heresy the darkest of the in- life, who endures every species of

solution and unvaried fulfilment of iquities in the catalogue of human their grave obligations, obligations criminality. hallowed by the dictates of nature It is also a solemn duty imposed tyranny is a still greater benefactor and consecrated by the commands of upon parents to deliver their chil- of his fellow-men, can it not, must it God. The duties of Christian paren- dren from the occasions of sin, which not likewise be truly said, that the

So essential is their fulfilment to the brightest hopes of youth. You individual happiness, but his life and human happiness, that the family cannot insist upon the practice of fortune, and risks his very fame in which enjoys not the salutary effects virtue by your children unless you ministering to the wants of suffering and influences of that fulfilment may first set the example.

dissolve with the current.

parent is a gross violation of a to govern their families so as to keep tending to secure contentment and sacred trust, it is a crime of the sin from crossing their thresholds.

bring ruin upon the entire household. tiousness and folly, the seeds whence

We blush for our common human-

The duties of parents are of a two-

The first of these obligations,

APRIL 6, 1883.

THE STATESMAN

If it can be affirmed with much ance of parents which is the guide, leviate the miseries of his suffering brethren is a benefactor of his kird. virtue were enlisted in its support. with how much more reason, with The end of our creation being to how much more truth cannot the

toil and hardship to defend his countrymen from foreign aggression and

tage are solemn and inalienable. evoke the worst passions and becloud man who sacrifices not only his own be reckoned among the shadows that Parents should convince them- benefactors? And who is it that acts humanity, is the greatest of all human flit over the path or the bubbles that selves that "it is better to die without thus? It is he who in the council children than to leave ungodly chil- of his country advises measures of Direliction of duty on the part of dren." They will thus be enabled justice and public utility, measures

prosperity, measures tending to the blackest turpitude and deepest crim. There are parents, so blind to the alleviation of the wants of the poor inality. Over the parent guilty of true interests of their children as to and the continuance of the rich in such a heinous transgression of encourage them into pleasures of a the possession of the happiness betraducers that they were not a depraved divine law hangs the malediction re- dangerous tendency. Those parents stowed upon them by our All-Wise cited by the Royal Prophet: "Let who encourage the frequenting of Providence. It is he who recomhis children be carried about vaga- ball rooms and theatrical represen- mends the cultivation of the arts of bonds and beg, and let them be cast tations where absurdity and scandal peace, the diffusion of education, the out of their dwellings. May his contend for control, assume a respon- pursuit of commerce and those variposterity be cut off; in one genera- sibility of the gravest character, a ous industries that develop the retion may his name be blotted out." responsibility that imperils their sources and enrich the people of It is a matter of daily recurrence eternal salvation. 'the sad and dis- every country: it is he who recomthat parents who by industry and astrous effects of evil association are mends the maintenance of friendly perseverance have attained respecta- on all sides so conspicuous that no relations with foreign powers and bility, perhaps prominence, tolerate one can question the rigorous but secures to his own people and to by a criminal neglect the most hide- well ordered exercise of parental other peoples by force of example ous vices in the midst of their famil- authority as to the choice of friends the blessing of a good government. ies; permit their children to indulge and companions on the part of their It is the statesman who thus acts. in a reckless extravagance sure to children. It is their duty to pro- It is the statesman who sacrifices his hibit the association of their children life and fortune and talent, and risks to seek amusements which are really with those whom they know not to his good name, in his benefactions. the inception of a career of licen- be virtuous, and with those of whose not to one portion alone, but to every moral rectitude they are not fully portion of mankind. The poet may, Satan reaps so abundant an harvest convinced. In this manner they too often he does not, inspire man will be enabled to discharge their with a love of God and a consequent

solemn and sacred duties, to return love of country, and thereby benefit ity when we read that in olden times ten talents for five, to ensure as far him most materially: the orator mothers were to be found beguiled as in them it lies, the continuance of may teach his fellow-men the most by superstition into the fanatical divine blessing to their remotest salutary lessons of virtue and therecruelty of immolating their helpless posterity. In the Holy Sacrifice of by ameliorate their condition, but offspring upon the altars of the foul- the Mass the minister of God invites the efforts of the one and the other his hearers in the old familiar, but are necessarily confined at least to a

There are Christian mothers who solemn warning of the Church to large extent to one language and

APRIL 6, 1883.

reward, for their fulfilment hard ever produces the good effects cons quent thereon, until after the demin of him who fulfills them, and as it in most cases by these good effect he expects to be rewarded he cannot in this life receive that honor an that praise, nor enjoy that satisfa tion to which he is entitled. To often his best efforts meet with opp sition and condemnation, but in th end the solid principles of statesma ship always triumph, for these pri ciples are unchangeable. It is b the unvarying application of the principles to the affairs of men that the statesman becomes the benefa tor of mankind, while it is by a po icy of equalization, of reformatio and of elevation at home and of pac fication abroad, it is by equalizin the burdens of taxation, by reform ing abuses, by elevating his ow country from poverty to prosperity by securing to his people the bless ings of an honorable peace, in find by a strict concordance with th spirit of Christian justice and free dom that he becomes the greatest o human benefactors. T.C.

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of a triple character. It bears the been the mother of sorrows-to reimpress of the deepest ingratitude, in joice. that he treads under foot the bless-

# that he treads under foot the blcss ings of reconciliation with God and of redemption from Satan and death; <sup>(Rejoice, Rejoice, thou Queen of Heaven, For he that thee for sin has given, As he promised is arisen. O Virgin Mary be glad and rejoice, For the Lord is risen indeed.<sup>(1)</sup></sup> it is signed with the seal of perfidy

"By a man," says St. Paul, "came in that he breaks his solemn vow death, and by a man the resurrecnever again to sin; it is branded tion of the dead. And as in Adam with the mark of contempt of God all die, so also in Christ all shall be in that after opening his heart to made alive." Such indeed should be Christ, he again expels him igno- the effect of the wondrous mystery miniously, and seeks the fellowship during these days commemorated by of the Prince of Darkness. Good the Church. These blessed days of and Merciful God, Creator and Re- Easter-tide, should in truth witness deemer! is it possible that rational the termination of the sway of sin beings, that men formed by thine over our souls, these days should see Catholic body in the Ottawa Valley. We bring up their children as becomes own hands, after thine own image the total overthrow of Satan and the commend the appeal of the Council to our and likeness, Christians redeemed triumph of Christ within us. This readers and friends in the Ottawa district. by the blood of thy Divine Son, holy time should be for us a time of From a circular accompanying the report should knowingly, willingly and re- gladness and self-congratulation, peatedly succumb to the wiles of the

peatedly succumb to the wiles of the scrpent from whose blood-steeped fangs exudes the black venom that withers and kills the rich verdure of grace? The relapsing sinner daily incurs God's anger by his repeated ingratitude and atrocious insolence. He knows not the moment that death He knows not the moment that death may meet him to summon his guilty ation. "One is the glory of the sun. "It made an inspection of the St. Patmay meet him to summon his guilty ation. "One is the glory of the sun, soul to immediate judgment and another the glory of the moon, and There were then in residence fifty-five percondemnation. How acute and bit-ter the pains of that soul which had star differeth from star in glory. So ter the pains of that soul which had so often regained and so often lost God's friendship? How wholly sad, bow utterly cheerless its eternal se-paration from the God whose good-ness it had so often known, but known only to contemn? It is always deemed a happy trait in human rection, accomplished during the Asylum he says: character to look back with ford bright days of Easterntide a rosure "These Orphans are well cared for in all ways deemed a happy trait in human character to look back with ford bright days of Easter-tide, a resur-respects, except that they are in the same building with the Refuge." infancy, to recall with deep affection a resurrection prefigurative of that infancy, to recall with deep affection a resurrection prefigurative of that the solicitude of the kird mother general resurrection to take place Annual Meeting and Report, and the old

ritory, once wholly under their sway. The French Canadian race is young, vigorous aggressive when placed in competition agement in virtue, not to death by with a race really reduced to degradation

#### A DESERVING INSTITUTION.

We have before us the annual report of the President and Council of the St. Patrick's Orphan Asylum of Ottawa. This is one of the most deserving institutions of sea the kind in the Province, and merrits the their condition, to give them the advantages of education within their reach. we take the following : But their most serious obligation

is to instruct their children in the fear and love of God, for the enjoyment of whose divine presence their souls were evoked from nothingness.

dren, who, if permitted to enjoy the

is considered an ordinary education

would not be forced by an iron handed necessity to grope in the darkness of

do worse; there are Christian mothers who consign their own children, and healthy. With the strength of its willing and anxious to do good, should all, but especially Christian low-citizens and thereby secure them morality, no one can wonder that it is sighing and hungering for encour- parents, raise them on Sunday next, the continued possession of freedom fire or sword, but to eternal perdiby public schools, divorce courts and tion, to the never ending flames that the firm purpose of ever in future statesman, the statesman alone is an envelop, and excruciate the hapless

doing their duty, of following that universal benefactor, his benefacvictims of folly and vice. path which will lead them and those tions are not restricted to one people: For such a mother it were better dear to them in this world to the they are felt by every people, and that she had never been born or that Lord Jesus Christ, the Father of what is more truly praise-worthy, a millstone had been tied around her

mercies and God of all comfort. neck and she had been cast into the

## ARBOR DAY IN QUEBEC.

For the purpose of encouraging the planting of forest trees in Quebec the Legislature of our sister Province took action during its last session towards dividing the province into two districts, the Eastern and Wilberforce and Greely, the dises-Western, separated by a line formed by the eastern frontiers of the counties of St. in Ireland, a church without a flock, Maurice, Yamaska, Drummond, Richmond and Compton, and decided that the 7th of May be fixed for Arbor Day in the Western Division and the 16th of the greatest statesmen, Wm.E.Gladstone, same month in the Eastern Division, on and to come nearer home, the great

though perhaps more exactly and account of the difference of climate. universally fulfilled than the second, On the recommendation of the Council owes its realization almost entirely does not, however, receive from parof Public Instruction Arbor Day in each to a great statesman, who, horrible ents the attention its importance deserves. How many children gifted with every natural grace and talent be therefore really interested in the advan- Honorable Thos. D. McGee. may hereafter trace their exclusion tages to be derived from tree-planting. from every avenue of honor and re-These advantages will soon be felt throughspectability to the neglect or parsiout the country. We expect to see all mony of parents? How many chilthe Provincial Legislatures imitate the ex-

ample of Quebec. benefits even of what in this country

We are reluctantly compelled to hold over till next week an able and convincing letter of the Bishop of Salford, England, ignorance ever to suffer the sneers ship deals very ably with the question of Our system of education is not without interest and profit.

Irish crime and his letter cannot be read them-they are duties whose fulfilment depends upon no mercenary

raise their hearts to the throne of consequently to one people: the wargrace and truth. Readily and gladly rior may defend the rights of his felraise them depurated from the taint and happiness, but he does this with of vice, sanctified and ennobled by great sacrifice of human life: the

> they are not achieved by the shedding of blood. The grandest achievements of modern civilization

owe their accomplishment to states. manship. The abolition of negro slavery, a grand and most beneficent measure of reform, is due to the

ceaseless efforts of such statesmen as tablishment of the Protestant Church owes its inception and consummation to the wisdom of one of England's scheme of British American Union

district is to be made a holiday for the to relate, fell a victum to the sincerschools. The youth of the Province will ity and purity of his convictions, the

Truly the career of a statesman is one of sacrifice and devotion, but it is a noble career, a career to which only the great and good amongst mankind can attach themselves. The duties of a statesman are high duties, they are duties which cannot be performed without a sincere consciousness of the responsibility that weighs upon him who performs

#### IRISH CRIME AGAIN.

We place before our readers the follow ing excerpt from the Catholic Review It throws new light on the debated question of Irish crime, and proves tha Catholic Ireland though the most mis used and misgoverned country in the worl can compare very favorably with countrie enjoying every material advantage:

It is not a Catholic and Irishman that It is not a Catholic and Irishman tha rises in a Scotch meeting to protest agains the disgraceful immonality of Presbyteria Scotland, and to contrast therewith th purity of the Catholic women of Ireland It is a Scotchman, a Presbyterian, and Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He doe not mince his words, nor could he, if h attempted to touch upon the terribl facts known to every satistician. At th meeting of the Edinburgh Maternity Hoo pital, Lord Provost Harrison referred t "the crying evil of illegitimacy, whic "the crying evil of illegitimacy, whic mainly necessitated the existence of th institution of which he was president. H remarked that but for miserable ecclesia: tical contentions the question would hav been manfully faced ere now. Scotlan been manualy faced ere now. Scotian had as much need to wage warfare wit it as with the vice of drunkenness The scandal and sin of Scotland in that respe-ought to make Scotland stink in the nostrils of the nations of the world. The vast mass of the respectable people of the countr were totally insensible to because ignoran of it. But, he knew too well the fright ful amount of human misery which wa annually caused in the land by the sin t which he referred. He did not so muc blame the guilty parties as the condition of society in which they were, and th low standard of public opinion which they had allowed to grow up in the societ to which they belonged. There were many places in Ireland, eve in the wildest districts, where the fall of

in the wildest districts, where the fall of young woman from chastity was pract cally unknown for generations. It was shameful thing they should have this si so common in Bible-loving Scotland, whe such an immunity from immorality existed Catholic Ireland. The courting customs of Scotland must be attacked; and he would

reward, for their fulfilment hardly ever produces the good effects consequent thereon, until after the demise of him who fulfills them, and as it is in most cases by these good effects he expects to be rewarded he cannot

in this life receive that honor and that praise, nor enjoy that satisfaction to which he is entitled. Too often his best efforts meet with opposition and condemnation, but in the end the solid principles of statesmanship always triumph, for these principles are unchangeable. It is by the unvarying application of these principles to the affairs of men that the statesman becomes the benefactor of mankind, while it is by a policy of equalization, of reformation and of elevation at home and of pacification abroad, it is by equalizing the burdens of taxation, by reforming abuses, by elevating his own country from poverty to prosperity, by securing to his people the bless ings of an honorable peace, in fine, by a strict concordance with the spirit of Christian justice and freedom that he becomes the greatest of human benefactors. T. C.

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The hon. gentleman expressed his belief that the wrong involved in keeping the Irish Catholics out of representation in the Cabinet was not done intentionally, and expressed himself confident that, recognizing to-day the injustice under which that element had been suffering, the government would at the earliest possible occasion remove it, and accord to the large body of Irish Catholics of this province that which, in simply justice and fair play, they were entitled to.

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be a benefactor to his country who would head a crusade against customs which an-nually broke many hundreds of young and beautiful hearts, which ruined dreds of young lives, and filled hundreds of households with grief. Meanwhile, in Scotland the rival religious bodies were too much occupied in fighting one another to attend to such a matter as this."

FROM OTTAWA.

## SIR CHAS. TUPPER.

The beginning of last week was quiet, in a Parliamentary sense, but the proposed resignation of Sir Charles Tupper

afforded a general and enduring topic of conversation. All sorts of reasons are given to account for this step on the part of the Minister of Railways. But there is little doubt that he is tired of the turmoil of politics and wishes to devote the evening of his life to a close and more undivided pursuit of his private interests. Sin Charles Tupper's departure will be a veritable loss to the government. He is a clever and indefatigable politician and did more than any other man to retrieve the fallen fortunes of his party after the disaster of 1873. He now leaves it as strong, at least, as it has been at any time since Confederation. The Mail, speaking of Sir Charles' retirement says :

"His colleagues of the Cabinet will re gret his retirement as much as we do. No one will regret it more than his chief, Sir one will regret it more than his chief, Sir John Macdonald, whose confidence he has always had in the highest degree, to whom he has been the most loyal of

friends, and in whose personal and politi-cal cause Sir Charles Tupper has fought such brilliant and successful electoral and parliamentary battles. The career of Sir Charles Tupper has indeed been a great and successful one. We can but indicate its main features. In

his own province he made the Conserva tive party powerful and dominant; estab-lished a system of education for which generations unborn shall praise his name; and brought the Assembly into line with Canada for the union of the solution. Canada for the union of the colonies. For a time deprived of the support of the public, hi genius and force were such that e not only conquered but convinced the best of the able and honest men who were opposed to him, and who afterwards became his colleagues and friends. He aided Sir John Macdonald greatly in bringing in the Better Terms Act of 1869: regained the confidence of his province in 1872; lost again a little in 1874; swept away his opponents in 1878, and then, as in 1882, was returned with a large major-ity of the Nova Scotians to follow him.

ity of the Nova Scotians to follow him. MR. CHAPLEAU, But if the government loses a powerful Minister in Sir Charles Tupper, it has within its ranks one not less able nor less eloquent in Mr. Chapleau who may now be said to have assumed active duty at Ottawa. Mr. Chapleau it is believed will be the successor of Sir Charles Tupper as Minister of Railways. If his health be spared, Mr. Chapleau will prove within a year the most powerful minister Canada

spared, Mr. Chapteau will prove within a year the most powerful minister Canada has seen since the death of Sir George Cartier. It is impossible now to fortell to what changes and complications his advent to Dominion politics may bring about. THE PROVINCIAL SUBSIDIES. It was mentioned in these column some weeks ago that the time had come for a readjustment of the subsidies pay-

able to each Province from the Dominion revenues. The Quebec Legislature has taken steps to secure such a readjustmen -and in the resolutions adopted by that body there are strong arguments advanced for the change which must, in one way or another, soon take place. These resolu-tions declare that "although it is true that by the 74th resolution and by section 118 of the Union Act, it is declared that the

Resolved, That for all the foregoing reasons this House is of opinion that the annual subsidy from the Dominion Government to this Province should be calculated for each decade according to the then last census, and it prays the Government of the Dominion to admit that this Province is in all fairness and in confor-mity with the spirit of agreements on which Confederation was based entitled to press this demand. The mistake made in 1867 and which

and provided them with means too slender to bear them. A readjustment now

der to bear them. A readjustment now cannot fail of doing much good—whereas its postponement might endanger the very existence of the Union. On the reassembling of the House on Wednesday there was a goodly attend-ance of members and a lively debate when Mr. Casgrain's bill for the better prevention of fraud in relation to contracts came up for a third reading. Mr. Ross (Middlesex) moved the restoration of the (Middlesex) moved the restoration of the clause prohibiting contractors from contributing to election funds which had been struck out by the select committee, Mr. Casgrain supported Mr. Ross' amend-ment and the discussion was continued by Sir John Macdonald and Mr. Blake. Mr. White (Cardwell) made reference to the "dear friend Moore" letter from Mr. Blake to Mr. Mackenzie-which drew from Mr. Ross a rejoinder, wherein the "other ten thousand" telegram did duty. "other ten thousand" telegram did duty. The amendment was lost on a party vote by 49 to 90. After recess Mr. Desjardins moved the third reading of the bill respec-ting the Credit Foncier Franco Canadien,

ting the Credit Foncier Franco Canadien, whereupon Mr. Auger moved the six months' hoist, which provoked a lively discussion in which Lower Canadian mem-bers chiefly took part. The debate was not concluded when the hour for private bills had elapsed—and had accordingly to be adjourned. The house then went into committee on Mr. Charlton's social committee on Mr. Charlton's social crimes bill-and adopted an amendment providing that the evidence of a female should not be sufficient, unless corroborated by some other material evidence in support of the alleged promise of marri-age, the seduction, inveiglement or enticement. On Thursday Mr. Cameron (Huron) moved the House into Commit-tee on the Amalgamated Bill referring to a criminal procedure. He explained that the Bill was the outcome of several secar the Bill was the outcome of several separ-ate acts which had been introduced. The

first, second and third clauses provided that every one accused of any misde-meanor shall be a competent witness in his or her behalf. The fourth, fifth and his or her behalf. The fourth, fifth and sixth clauses referred to witnesses object-ing to take an oath being allowed to affirm and the penalty for making a false state-ment. The seventh clause provided that a statute of any Province in Canada may used as evidence in any other Province without oral testimony as now required.

Section eight made it a misdemeanor to leave unguarded holes in the ice. The ninth and tenth clauses provide for judges allowing fire, light and food to jurjudges allowing fire, light and root to have ies, there being at present some doubt as to whether or not juries ought to be allowed anything whatever after they have retired to consider their verdict. After some discussion the House went

After some discussion are noted with into Committee, but rose without report-ing progress. The bill is, therefore, shelved for the remainder of the session. Mr. Shakespeare moved a resolution declaring it expedient to enact a law sim-ilar in principle to the law now in force in Australia and entitled the "Influx Chinese Restriction Act of 1881." A long

discussion ensued in which several British Columbian members took part, nearly all taking very strong grounds against Chinese immigration. On the motion or Mr. Rykert the debate was adjourned. On Friday Sir Leonard Tilley delivered On the motion of

his budget speech. There was a full House and the galleries were crowded. The Minister of Finance made a clear exposition of the country's position and met with enthusiastic applause from his friends. Sir Leonard is a lucky Minister, and can make a good case look even brighter than it really is. His case on Tuesday was a good one from a party point of view and he presented it with skill and success. Mr. Paterson of Brant followed on the opposition side and sur-prised even his friends by the ability he displayed. Sir Richard Cartwright was, however, missed from the debate. He might have shown no more ability than Might have shown no more ability than Mr. Paterson, but would have given the discussion an interesting turn by his biting sarcasm and fierce invective. The debate on the budget will likely continue for sev-eral days.

day he visited the prison to see another convict also aged 17 to whom he had two days before administered the last rites. In the infirmary he met the convict who had the day before manifested such unhad the day before mannested such an-worthy dispositions. The young man was now in bed and appeared very pale. "What has happened you, my son," said the chaplain, "yesterday you looked healthy and strong." There was no reply. The chaplain came close to the bedside end this idea the up fortunate young man and thinking the unfortunate young man very ill called for help. "This young man," said he to the sisters and physician

who answered his call, "has had a par-alytic stroke," whereupon the physician examined the poor young prisoner, but alas! there was no pulse, no beating of the heart : he had ceased to breathe : he was What sad news for the chaplain. He kept his eyes fixed in unspeakable guish on the troubled visage of the deceased youth on whose lips seemed frozen the words "next year," "no Easter Duty this year-later on." But eternity had begun for him, and he was never to

see next year. The other young convict whom the chaplain had specially purposed seeing lay also stretched on his bed of sickness, and there were signs on his countenance of the coming end. "O Father," said he, "how happy I am, I am going to die, I am going to God, how happy and content I am since I received the Sa craments."

When the good chaplain held out som when the good chaptain held with some hope of recovery he answered: "Don't tell me I am not going to die, I would rather die now, for I am prepared for death. I love my good God. If I left here I might offend him again and lose my soul. Oh no! it is better for me to die now." And that rear aroning that would now." And that very evening that youth-ful soul so different from the other sped other sped

its way to the tribunal of Christ. When they rise on the last day shall their lot be the same? Alas! while the mercy of God is inscrutable and immeas-urable is it not to be feared that one of them may be rejected, while there every hope that the other will be called to everlasting glory. And this sad differ-ence is attributable to putting off a duty that could easily have been at once ful-

terrible example must have This deeply impressed those who witnessed it -as it should likewise all who see it narrated

## COLLEGE OF ST. LAURENT.

The following is a sketch of the College of St. Laurent, near Montreal, P. Q., and of the Religious Congregation directing it :--

This prosperous and widely known ed ucational institution is situated in the centre of the island of Montreal, and about five miles from the city of the same name. The locality in the midst of which the college stands is called St. Laurent, to others. a thriving village of a few hundreds of well-to-do hab.tants, or farmers ; and, according to the custom that obtains in Lower Canada, the college goes by the name of the locality itself ; but the institution has been placed under the patron age not of St. Lawrence, but of St Joseph. So, in reality, it is St. Joseph's College at St. Laurent. Although several lines of R. R pass close to the village of St. Laurent, yet owing to the fact that, as yet, no depots have been built on these different lines near enough to the College the easiest way of reaching it is by hiring a cab at Montreal, and a short hour's ride through a well macademized road and charming country brings the visitor to the hospitable halls of St. Laurent College, where every courtesy is extended alike to friends and strangers. The pile of buildings presents a magnificent aspect. The old stone building has been lately greatly enlarged and otherwise vastly improved. A new splendid wing of cut stone, etc., had been erected last summer at a cost of \$60,000. The plan of elevation of the college proper, as represented on the cover of the "Spectator," the college paper, gives a good view of it. It is a pity, h ever, that the large chapel-unquestion-ably one of the best in all Canada, cannot be seen on paper, as it stands directly behind the central portion of the main building. The farm belonging to the col-lege contains about one hundred and fifty acres of excellent soil, yielding year after year abundant crops of grain, cereals and hay. That portion of it which lies contiguous to the college building has been set apart and laid out for vegetable gardens and for playgrounds for the use of the students in the fair season. It may be mentioned that a botanic garden has been commenced, and is placed under the direct upervision of the Rev. Prof. of Botany This, together with a large collection of dried plants, affords valuable assistance to the students of that interesting branch of study. The course of study embraces all the branches of a complete commercial, classical and scientific education, including, of course, the higher mathematics, Geology, Minerology, Zoology, etc., etc. Ever since the advent here of Rev. Father Carrier, C. J. O., a gentleman of eminent and varied attainments, and a member of several learned societies, St. Laurent has assumed a leading position among the Catholic educational institutions of the Dominion of Canada. Three years ago it was affiliated to Laval University, and the following year one of its own students-William Kelly, of Taftsville, Conn., com-"Prize of the valuable prize known as the "Prize of the Prince of Wales," and car-ried it. The students of St. Laurent College publish twice a month a college-paper entitled "The Spectator," with the modest motto: "Parea magni nominis um-bra." That periodical, entirely write by the students themselves, speaks for itby the students themselves, speaks for it-self; it receives every day a great deal of well-merited encomiums from outsiders. This is the fourth year of its publication, and bids fair, D. V., to come to a good old age. We wish it a continued full measure of success. The number of stu-dents thus far entered since Sept. last, is 383, of whom 298 are boarders, and 85 day-scholass. This is a greater number than St. Laurent ever had; and present annear. later, not how, we shall see each other later, not this year but next." "Why next year f you will then have the same difficulties you now have. Why we were same year will exceed this in the number of its students, and in its general efficiency. All rupture of a cannister, destroy thousands

necessitates a double corps of professors, half of them being French and the other half English. The following professors are graduates of Laval University : Rev. Fathers Geoffrion, Robert, McGarry, Barrie and Jolly, and M. H. W. Kelly and A. Cravine all controls of following and past few weeks, charged home the main A. Crevier-all gentlemen of ability and solid learning. In all other respects, there is no distinction or division made amon the students, as far as nationality is cerned. Students under the age of ten are not received at St. Laurent ; sent to a branch college—a fine new building five stories high and 120 by 55 feet-half way from the village of St. Laurent and Montreal and on the road thither, at a little municipality called Cote-des-Nieges. At St. Laurent the younger students have separate dormitories, studyhalls and play-grounds. The college of St. Laurent was founded in 1848 and chartered the following year. Its branchestablishment at Cote-des-Neiges, (exclusive-ly for the minims), dates only from 1872, and yet counts this year 148 bright little fellows, all under 12 years of age and all full boarders. Besides the two establishments just

mentioned, the members of the Congrega-tion of the Holy Cross direct other colleges in Canada and several academies and Parochial schools throughout the Dominion. This vigorous congregation appears to have as bright a future in Canada as it has in the United States, especially in Indiana, where Notre Dame University commands a fame as widely spread as the Union itself and an eminence second to none other.

May God continue to bless these de voted men in their efforts in the right edacation of youth.

## THE SECRET OF THE DYNAMITE.

Catholic Review There is dynamite in the air, and all

There is dynamite in the air, and all the wise world is wondering how and whence it comes. Every nation that calls itself civilized has its organized band of political Ishmaelites, or, by whatsoever name it goes, is against the hand of every man. The political and social sins of three home man. The political and social sins of three centuries are upon us, and the great heresy of the sixteenth century is bearing its last and bitterest fruit. All heresies are born in revolt; but the last heresy is pre-eminently the heresy of revolt, since it of all assailed the very centre and fount of Christian law, the chair of Peter, the vice-gerent of Christ on earth, the chair that has stood through all the Christian ages, amid the verse's of a theorem denset amid the wrecks of a thousand dynamic, for it alone was built on and by the living Truth, and therefore approved itself to God's human creatures. Those who rebel amid the wrecks of a thousand dynasties God's human creatures. Those who rebel against it, those who taste of the torbid-den fruit of false teaching, though the taste may be sweet at the time and pleas-ing to the animal appetite, eat poison and surely die. For an individual it is a matter of a few years ; for a people a matter of a few centuries. From the unfaithful children the inheritance is taken and given

It seems far back to trace the dynamite, ocial and actual, that to day is cast at governments and societies, to the heresy to which Luther gave voice and shape and to which many a monarch lent his sword. But what was that heresy ? It was the heresy of him who was in evolt and a liar from the beginning. Its very platform, the essence of it, is the oriflamme of rethe essence of it, is the oriflamme of re-bellion, the non serviam. "I will not serve," thundered Luther. "We will not serve, "answer all Protestants and infidels. "I will not serve the Pope. I am God's creature, if there be a God. I am a law unto myself. The Chief Pastor of the Church of Christ is not the final arbiter of truth and morals in this world. He is not the guardian of faith. He is a usurper. Christ never made Peter and his succe masters over us. We are our own masters, free to take and act upon our own understanding of what are said to be the words of Christ." And so the heresy runs on.

Now, the Pope asks for no personal service of any man. He embodies and is

ins of society, the sins that chiefly strike at the very existence of society, to the heresy of the sixteenth century. To that heresy of the sixteenth century. To that is distinctly traceable all the disorganization-we do not say all the sins-that now afflicts Christendom. France, given over to an infidel government-and the outcome of Protestant rebellion against Christian authority is infidelity—is to-day trembling at the banquets of the Commun-ists, and to-morrow's newspapers may give us a red record of the opening of Holy Week in a land that in many a sense trul claims the title of being the "eldest daugh claims the title of being the "eldest daugh-ter of the Church." The King of Italy, weary of his shaking and purloined throne, sighs to be an ordinary policeman. In fiery Andalusia and in Masonic Lisbon, the "black hand" is at work. Even peaceful Belgium, that has yielded to an infidel government, is troubled with conspiracy. The Czar of Russia dares not move among bis nearby when we have a dare had a solution his people unless watched and guarded by an army of police and emissaries. The Emperor of Germany turns to the Church that he allowed to be oppressed to help and save the empire. Vienna, Pra-gue, Borda-Pesth, are centres of disorgangue, Borda-Pesth, are centres of disorgan-ization, while Calvinistic Geneva and London, the home and centre of "sin and gospel," are flourishing hot-beds of inter-national revolution. The strongest laws and the strongest governments are set at defiance by the men without a country, the interactional bartherhoad whose first the international brotherhood whose fi law is revolt.

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at.

They are very criminal, truly. It is very wicked and violent to kill kings and blow up places and public offices; and it is highly proper and just to hang the authors of these outrages when they are curcht. But continuous which laid cuight. But, gentlemen who legislate for peoples, look into your legislation and see if you can find any wrong, any weakness, any injustice, any oppression, any extortion there. If you can say "we are wholly clean," then are you approved in the eyes of God and man. Can you say this, Mr. Gladstone? Can you, Mon-sieur Jules Ferry? Can you, Prince Bis-marck? Can you, Mr. Giers? Can any of your and other governments calmly and honestly wash your hands of the blood of those, the just and the unjust, who have been slain in revolt against your administration of the law? Mr. Gladstone, for instance, speaks well of and to Ireland. But what is the use of fair words and fiendish acts; and the whole government of Ireland by England is fiendish in every part. Mr. Gladstone and his colleagues may osten-sibly wash their hands of the blood of the Cavendishes and Burkes, who have been immolated on the lurid altars of a maddened, a despairing, a starving and starved people But the fount of the evil springs from

the halls of English legislation. That leg-islation has for centuries taught the Irish people the gospel of despair, and the fruit is now appearing. The evil elements in Irish society—for evil elements there are and always will be in all society-have at last joined the "black hand," and, hopeless of justice, retaliate by murder and destruction

While the English government is coddling around assasins, and offering them for-tunes to open their villainous mouths, it charges the whole people with the desper-ate deeds of a handful of men, and calmby allows thousands of innocent persons to starve and die. Can you and your col-leagues wash your hands of the blood of leagues wash your hands of the blood of these innocent thousands, Mr. Gladstone ? Is the blowing up of four thousand pounds worth of property in London sufficient to wipe out all the cruel debt at the doors of Westminster Hall ?

Oh, Pshaw! They're Irish.

Another fine old English sport is disap-pearing. Thanks to the intervention of the Princess of Wales, a bill is being hurried through Parliament to prevent the ing of pigeons from traps, and in a little while the enclosure at Hurlingham will be a waste and the life of many noble sports-men will be not worth living. Nobody can account for the vagaries of British morality or understand why the men who mow down helpless fellaheen in Egypt should weep for the prey of the poulterer. But now that the Princess of Wales has interceded for the pigeons it would be a graceful act if she would interce le for the human beings who are starving in the west of Ireland. Parliament is so rarely in a melting mood that every advantage should be taken of its occasional fits of sentimen. tality .- New York Herald.

#### IRISH CRIME AGAIN.

We place before our readers the following excerpt from the Catholic Review. It throws new light on the debated question of Irish crime, and proves that Catholic Ireland though the most misused and misgoverned country in the world can compare very favorably with countries enjoying every material advantage:

It is not a Catholic and Irishman that rises in a Scotch meeting to protest against the disgraceful immorality of Presbyterian Scotland, and to contrast therewith the purity of the Catholic women of Ireland. It is a Scotchman, a Presbyterian, and a Lord Provost of Edinburgh. He does not mince his words, nor could he, if he attempted to touch upon the terrible facts known to every satisfician. At the meeting of the Edinburgh Maternity Hos-pital, Lord Provost Harrison referred to the crying evil of illegitimacy, which nainly necessitated the existence of the mainly necessitated the existence of the institution of which he was president. He remarked that but for miserable ecclesias-tical contentions the question would have been manfully faced ere now. Scotland had as much need to wage warfare with it as with the vice of drunkenness. The scandal and sin of Scotland in that respect ought to make Scotland stink in the nostrils of the nations of the world. The vast mass of the respectable people of the country were totally insensible to because ignorant of it. But, he knew too well the fright-ful amount of human misery which was annually caused in the land by the sin to which he referred. He did not so much bleme the guilt particle as the conditions blame the guilty parties as the conditions of society in which they were, and the low standard of public opinion which

they had allowed to grow up in the society to which they belonged. There were many places in Ireland, even in the wildest districts, where the fall of a young woman from chastity was practiyoung woman from chasticy was practi-cally unknown for generations. It was a shameful thing they should have this sin so common in Bible loving Scotland, when such an immunity from immorality existed in Catholic Ireland. The courting customs of Scotland must be attacked; and he would lowing

ovinces should thereafter that is 80 cents per head of population, according to the census of 1861, from the General Government, yet such declaration was made, first, because the subsidy was deemed sufficient to meet the expenditure, and also because it was hoped that this provision would oblige hoped that this provision would oblige the Local Governments to control their expenses, as shown by the following re-mark of the then Minister of Finance :---

"It is hoped that, being in itself fixed and permanent in its character, the Local Government will see the importance—I and say the necessity—of exercising a vigilant and proper control over the ex-penditure." And as a matter of fact, amongst the expenses specially imposed upon the Local Governments, there are some which are not expensively for some which are not susceptible of control, and which necessarily increase in the

same ratio as the population, such as the cost of the administration of justice and the maintenance of lunatic asylums.

The resolutions further affirm that, in calculating this subsidy upon the basis of the census for 1861, the end in view was the census for 1861, the end in view was not attained, inasmuch as the expenditure in question increases almost in proportion to the population, and to meet it the sub-sidy should increase in the same ratio, and while the Government of this province cannot by any supervision control this expenditure, the Federal Government by its legislation respecting crimes and criminals and the great public works it undertakes contributes to increase it; whereas, in order to carry out the inten-tion of the founders of the Confederation, it would subsequently be necessary that the annual subsidy, instead of being limited according to the census of 1861, should be calculated for each decade upon the be calculated for each decade upon the basis of the last census; whereas, if the subsidy were so calculated, there would not be an increase but a decrease in the share given to the Provinces out of the revenues transferred to the Federal Gov-

Whereas in 1868 the revenue rnment. arising from customs and Excise duties amounted to \$11,580,968,25, giving \$3.75 per head of the population of the Domin-ion, while in 1871 these revenues amoun-ted to \$16,137,046,28, giving \$4.63 per head on in 1981 these revenues amounhead, and in 1881 they reached \$23,749,-114,22, giving \$5.49 per head, therefore, if the Federal Government paid to the Pro-

vinces 80 cents per head according to the census of 1881, it would only give 141 per cent. of the receipts arising from these sources of revenue, whilst in 1868 it sources of revenu paid 21<sup>1</sup>/<sub>2</sub> per cent. olutions terminate with the fol-The r

# THE EASTER DUTY.

The fulfillment of the Easter Duty is a very great obligation on every Christian, and its omission is not only a veritable crime against Jesus Christ and his Church as well as against the whole Christian as well as against the whole Christian body, but a crime in particular against domestic or family society and against oneself. This is a truth admitted by all Catholics, and yet notwithstanding their convictions on this subject, how many hold back, counting on a future more or less attended to satisfy an obligation so

less extended, to satisfy an obligation so strict and so pressing? Could anything be more unreasonable? An incident of late occurrence in the prison of Roquette, Paris, will seem to prove it so. The Paschal time had come, and the worthy chaplain of the prison asworthy chaplain of the prison asand the worthy chapian of the prison as-sembled the young convicts and recalling to their minds the obligation of fulfilling the Easter Duty, invited all who wished to prepare themselves therefor to give him their names. All save one offered their their names. All save one offered their names. This was a young man of seven-teen years, and the chaplain the next day visited him in his cell. "Well, my young friend," said he, "you have forgotten to give your name for the Paschal Duty." "No sir, I have not forgotten it, but my mind is not made up, in fact I am not prepared." "But, my son, that should not keep you back, I will assist you myself to prepare, I will make it a duty to see that you ful-fill this duty worthily." "No sir, not now, we shall see each other later, not this year but next." "Why

wear will exceed this in the number of its difficulties you now have. Why postpone it? You cannot be certain enough." "I have said it, I will make my Easter Duty next year, I do not desire to do so this rear."

year." The chaplain could do no more. Next with regard to nationality. This, of course,

the final voice of the Christian law in this world. This we must believe if we have any faith at all in the religious system completed by the Saviour of mankind. The Pope's personality has nothing to do with the matter of faith and doctrine. He is elected by men to fill an office to which an abiding promise of safety in morals and doctrine has been left by our Divine Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ; and in that the Pope's personality is sunk. Even in secular matters men do not ask, "is that the lawyer ?" but, "is that the law ?" From this chair of authority that Christ

set in the world forever as a rock, a bea-con-light, a place of safety and security, has emanated the essence and strength of all civilized government since the beginning of the Christian era. Against the authority of that chair rose up the con-spiracy of rebellious and lustful priests and by rebellious and lastful kings of the sixteenth century the conspiracy deepened and widened. In the eighteenth century it grew to a head. Then, indeed, were "the princes of this world arrayed against the Lord, against His Christ," and the strong hand of all the princes gave sup-port to the Vicar of Christ. They had their way. The centre of Christian authority was interned, debarred, cut off from free communication with the Chris-tian people. The Herods and Pilates met and made merry over the event, and a

short time after they were blown from their thrones. Revolution was abroad. There was no authority any more, and the people asked, as they asked of old, "Why should these men rule over us' They are tyrants. Let us kill them;" and they did. They have been assailing or killing did. They have been assailing or killing them even since; and it is only a year or two ago in our own proud, enlightened, and civilized days, that the king-killer was abroad in all his glory. The conspiracy against the spiritual author-ity of the Vicar of Christ, which was nursed and nourished by the princes of this world has reached its natural level of this world, has reached its natural level and become a dark and desperate conspir-acy against all visible authority. The science of the day, which has in so many of its professors also gone over to anti-Christ, lends its wings. To the armies and the police it opposes dynamite and the concentrated forces of nature. Where, before, the assassin's arm could at the ut. most only reach one or two, they can now with the toss of a few bombs, or with the

nd wreck a city. Dr. Dix, the Protestant Episcopal rector of Trinity Church, has, repeatedly and with abundant proof positive within the munion.

A Commendable Order.

Bishop Elder, the coadjutor of Arch-bishop Purcell, has made the best move of the kind that has been made for a long time. Owing to the losses sustained at Cincinnati, and their consequences, he issues an order problibilities are adjusted Cheinhalt, and their consequences, he issues an order prohibiting any ordained priest in that Diocese from receiving money on deposit or in trust, from private parties. Had this been made the law at one of the Plenary Councils at Baltimore, the great Cincinnati scandal might, perhaps, never have occurred. At all events, it is a salutary, commendable order; and it seems to us it would be wise to have it made a general law in every diocese of the Union.—Pittsburgh Vindicator.

Hard on Ingersoll.

The Protestant Standard says: "Chap-lain McCabe is authority for saying that Bob Ingersoll is a coward. In one of the first battles Ingersoll ran and hid in a hogpen, and surrendered to a boy eighteen years old, and when the prisoners were exchanged he resigned his position as colonel. It is a shame for the public to designate him by an honorable military title.

The Christian Union, a prominent Pro-The Christian Union, a prominent Pro-testant journal, referring to the Catholic Synod recently held in New York, says: "The general spirit is admir-able. Every attempt has seemingly been made to keep both Church and priesthood pure; and those instructions to which Cardinal McCloskey pathetically referred at the end of the session as one of the closing acts of his life, are a worthy and characteristic memorial of a clergyman characteristic memorial of a clergyman who would be honored for his pure and Christian spirit by all Churches if his re-

tiring disposition had not kept him com-paratively unknown outside his own com-

# THE CATHOLIG REGORD

APRIL 6, 18-8.

#### TRUSTWORTHY TESTIMONY.

PROMINENT ENGLISH OPINIONS UPON AS IMPORTANT SUBJECT OF GREAT VALUE TO EVERY READER.

The day for pretenders has passed. Men are judged by what they can do, not what they say they can do. The reading public of to-day is too discriminating to be long deceived by the spurious. If an article have merit it will become popular; if it is unworthy it will sink into obliv-ion. For years the people of England and America have put to the severest tests a compound regarding which most ambitious claims have been made. Under such ordeals as it has been subjected to. Manchester.

hospital, London, Eng., for urinary dis-orders and weakness. He used Warner's Safe Care and he says: "I am like a new man." It cured him of indigestion, troubles of the bowels, excessive urina-tion and nervous prostration. He adds: "I was taking various medicines for over two years from the best doctors, and all in vain, but after taking Warner's Safe Cure for only four weeks, I was brought from death to life." Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street Lon-

The following persons of quality in London and other parts of England, are a few of the thousands who have used and have commended Warner's Safe Cure, the great specific for kidney, liver, urinary, female and Bright's diseases: Hon. Freeman H. Morse, 8 Park Villas East, Richmond. Captain F. L. Norton, Glingall Villa, Lee Road, Blackheath, Kent. Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool. Hon. S. B. Packard, 14 Alexandra Drive, Liverpool. Hon. A. D. Shaw, United States Consul, Manchester. The Rev. C. G. Squirrel, Stretton-under-Fosse, Rugby. Such testimonials from such unque

the name of the postoffice selling is printed on the envelope. The chief merit of this new scheme is convenience, but it is also a step in the right direction of cheapness, as it saves the cost of the sheet

The time has long since passed when

Har sunvorthy it will such into obliving the state of the spectra have parts to the series of the spectra have parts to the spectra have pa

with the action of the Oil, and believes it a very powerful relievant. Mr. C. J. Feist, agent of the Adams express company at Emporia, told the writer, while in conversation upon the efficacy of the German remedy, that it was the only thing which would give his wife relief from muscular pain during a very severe and painful illness. It seemed to soothe where all other remedies failed. Mr. R. C. Dean, a very intelligent prin-ter in the office of the Wichita Beacon, says that St. Jacobs Oil served him a very good turn one night in Washington. Mr. Cure for only four weaks, it was brought from death to life."
Mrs. E. Game, 125 Broad street London, to the ruption and quite agla day on the same.
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THE STATIONS; OR WAY OF THE CROSS. Translated in 1882 from the Italian by Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Eishop of Pitts-

Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Eishop of Pitts-burg. "These prayers will be found to be bearti-fully touching. They are short but pithy; recalling the mysteries meditated upon, and forcibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons verified from them." Republished in 182 by Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Ager cy. 33 Barclay St., New York. Trice 10 cents each, or \$6.00 per 100 copies.

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A very useful little manual.-Catholic Re-



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APRIL 6, 1883.

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or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, 231-4w N.B.-In the Extraordinary Semi-An Drawing of next June the Capital Prize be \$150,0 0.

Meetings.

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M Dentists, Office: - Dundas Street doorseast of Richmond street, London, DR. WOODRUFF. OFFIC: Deneen's Avenue, a few doors eas Post office.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, S licitor, etc. Office-Carling's Block, London.

firmed kidney disease. The Safe Cure dissolved and brought away about two ounces of stone. I can never praise the Safe Cure too highly. Mr. Robert Patten, New Delaval, Eng., was much overcome by severe influmma-tion of the bladder. "I had to urinate about every five or ten minutes with great pain and suffering. My water was full of matter and blood. Both kidney and liver were affected, and in addition I and liver were affected, and in addition I had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all

had a bad cough and heart trouble, (all presumably the secondary effect of the kidney and bladder disorder.) He says that after curing his bladder, kidney and liver trouble by Warner's Safe Cure, his "cough and palpitation are quite gone." William Simpson, Esq., Daughty Mill, Kirkcaldy, N. B., suffered for years from Bright's disease of the kidney and con-sequent dropsy. His body was dread-fully swollen. His appetite was fickle, he was full of rheumatic pains, his urine burned in passing and was full of mucous and brick dust sediment; his pulse was and brick dust sediment; his pulse was weak, his heart was irregular in its action, his breathing was very much impaired, in short, he had all the painful symptoms c

that dreadful disorder. He spent 17 weeks in the Royal Infirmary, of Edinburgh, under the skill of the best physicians, who, having exhausted all agencies at their command, discharged him "as incurable." He says: "I passed wotor or unable." He says: "I passed water every hour day and night, baving great pain while doing so. It was nearly white as milk, with

tism.

these things, and the most obvious one is that the real dignity of any position lies far above and beyond the externals. The

it unlocks the secretions, regulates, purifies and strengthens the system.

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so. It was nearly white as milk, with albumen, and when it stood for an hour, the deposit was a quarter of an inch thick in the bottom of the vessel." When in this desperate condition, he began to use "armer's Safe Cure—the only known epecific for Bright's disease of the kidneys, ----'' have used twelve bottles," he says, and his health is so restored that he adds: . .'I bless the day when I read that Bright's disease was curable and for so little cost."

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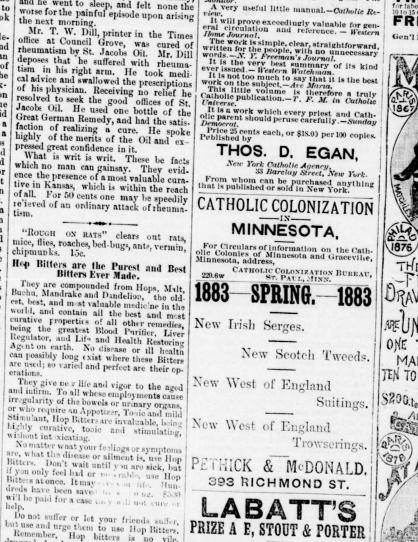
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far above and beyond the externals. The best society we have in America must long for that fact to be recognized, and long for the day when a lady's position will not be reckoned by what she can afford to pay at the millinery or dry good stores.—Exchange. If you are bilious, take Dr. Pierce's ' The Turgative Pellets," the eriginal "Cittle Liver Pills." Of all druggists. No person can enjoy health while suf-fering Constipation of the Bowels. Harsh puratives always do harm. Burdock ", Blood Bitters is Nature's own Cathartie;"

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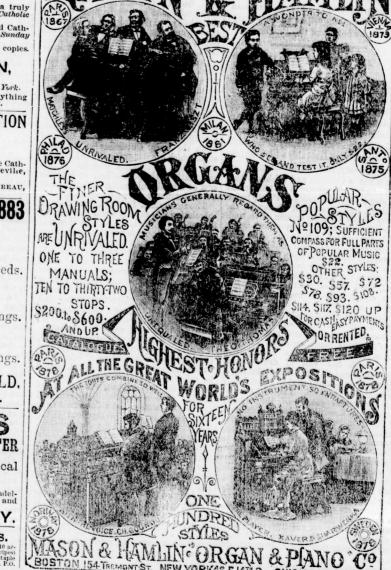
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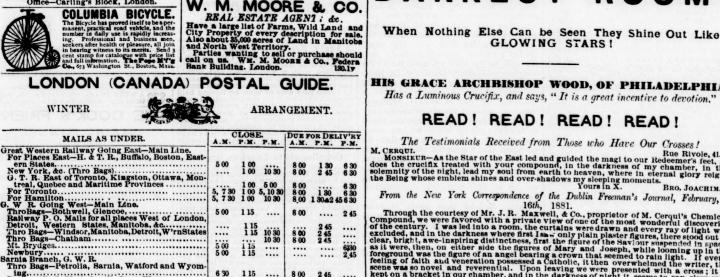
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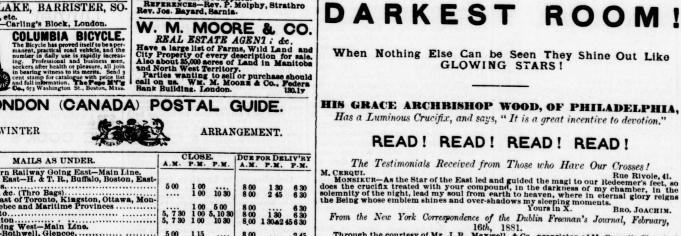
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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

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## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. London, March 27, 1883.—With the Easter recess there has come a temporary lull in politics. In Ireland the chief THE preliminary steps towards the formation of an American League of the Cross were taken in Chicago a few weeks of interest is a pastoral letter from Vestern Bishops denouncing the ago, and the movement is reported to have made great strides already. The Western action of Earl Spencer in the strongest terms. This is the severest blow which has yet been struck against the policy of organization was commenced Jesuit parish in that city, under the direc-tion of Rev. J. M. Hayes, S. J., one of the professors of St. Ignatius College, who the authorities.

The accounts of the sufferings of the The accounts of the sufferings of the people in the distressed districts continue to be most moving. Mrs. Power Lalor, who is feeding five thousand children, draws a fearful picture of little ones dying The movement received an important impetus last week during a "retreat" for the men araws a fearul picture of fittle ones dying in their mothers' arms and faining from want of food at school. She declares the beg. In a drive of twenty-three miles on St. Patrick's Day she did not see a single person drunk.

Collections in aid of the sufferers are now being made in the Catholic churches the Cross, urged upon his hearers the duty in England, and meetings are being organ-ized in several localities. No help is being received from Englishmen. An ex-drinking in saloons and in all places them on account of the Westminster ex-plosion, and in some towns Irishmen are enaced with dismissal from their em-loyment and even worse. A remarkable case of eviction is reported thus setting the example-to stand up and menaced with dismissal from their employment and even worse. from the County Clare. The expelled repeat the pledge audibly after him. Nearly the entire assemblage responded.

Boston Pilot.

of the eviction, bis wife, the mother of leven children, was seven months preg-nant and suffering from bronchitis. The farm was under an exorbitant rent, but as the tena. t had a lease he could not made on the occasion apply to the courts, though the other tenants on the same estate obtained a AND SU reduction of forty per cent. from the Com-England has been unable to extradite any

of the men she wants from France or the United States. She has let herself down Previous impostures of Lady Florence

Dixie are being exposed in the papers, and it is now known that when acting as a newspaper correspondent in Zululand she newspaper correspondent in Zululand she forged a letter purporting to be written by ssons in pickle for John Bull, which King Cetewayo. Many complaints are being made with even in times of peace will give him a taste

Many complaints are being made with respect to the Government system of emi-gration. Young, strong men and women are refused help, but evicted tenants are willingly assisted to emigrate, the author-ities thus deliberately playing the landof the meaning of Irish opposition. lords' game. Mr. Parnell's visit to Paris was a com

Aff. Farnen's visit to Faris was a com-plete success, the Legitimist competing with the Radical journals in publishing his opinions. The *Cluiron*, a leading Legitimist organ, prints a long interview, in the course of which Mr. Parnell said: in the course of which Mr. Farnell said: "We are opposed to violence, for violence leads to no good, but rather plays the game of the landlord party. The knife that killed Lord Frederick Cavendish came near killing the Land League with the same blow." The Parnell Testimonial now amounts to five hundred and sixty pounds consisting allogather of individed stitute a formidable danger." pounds, consisting altogether of individual subscriptions. Preparations are being made for organizing and systematizing

the movem The Pall Mall Gazette's Dublin correspondent says the person referred to as "Number One" by James Carey, in his testimony at the hearing of the Dublin prisoners, is known to be in Mexico, be-yond the reach of the English authorities. The Dublin Freeman's Journal states

that the correspondence which has passed between the Home Office and Mr. Lowell, the gratuitous critic was a non-naturalized Briton. the United States Minister, has resulted i the United States Minister, has resulted in the former renouncing all hope of securing the extradition of the person known as "Number One." The journal declares that "Number One," whose name is Tyner, was in Dublin until the first day James SIR JOHN HAY, of the House of Commons, says that the best thing Government could do would be to hire 250 transports and send away from Ireland, every month, a thousand persons in each vessel. Thus, in one year, they would be rid of 3,000,000

Carey was examined at the hearing of the conspirators. He then managed to reach Bremen by way of Hull. From Bremen he proceeded to Havre and thence to New he proceeded to Havre and thence to New beople. It is a pretty plan to cure the ills of state. Sir John Hay is a seer. Plain John Hay, an American, had a keener foresight when he predicted of the "Sphinx of the Tuileries," Napoleon the Third:he proceeded to Havre and thence to New York. He was a member of one of the

York. He was a memory of one of the London volunteer corps. [The name "Tyner" is quite unknown to the prominent Irishmen of New York who have been interviewed on the subject. 'Afraid to fight and afraid to fly, he cowers in abject shiver: The people will come to their own at last-God is not mocked forever!" Nobody outside the office of the Freeman This prediction came true within three

Two thousand infantry have been or-dered to protect public buildings in Lon-don. The Coldstream Guards have been posted in the Parliament buildings and years; but woe to the Sir Johns when their atrocious hopes shall have been fulfilled. "The Irish are going with a vengeance," said the London Times, exulting, after the

template the ravages made upon young and innocent hearts by the demoralizing literature that is invitingly offered at all news stands. Parents are blind, not only whether children should attend church, whether children should attend church, but should be taken for granted they must go." But the too late has arrived in these cases. Between the devil of priv-ate judgment and the deep sea of the irreligious public schools there is no refuge for the future Christianity of the United States except in the harbor of Catholicity. to the spiritual interests of themselves and children, but also to their temporal welfare, by allowing such reading into the bosom of their families. The poison is fair to look upon, but its effects will manifest

d'reeman's Journal. few The nums take vows for life, and even here their probation lasts ten years, [Mistake!] and release is afterward possible through a dispensation from Rome. Sister Laurentia, on lately inheriting \$20,000, all ten hore to do this evening is to show

themselves sooner or later.

Of course she had no difficulty in obtain ing her freedom, though the readers o Sir Walter Scott's "Marmion" and otherf interesting works in prose and poetry make much of imprisoned nuns and skeletons of disobedient novices in conven-tual dangeons. If this Miss Smith, or Sister Lorenti, of manual states and shares a Sister Laurentia, of whom we have no knowledge except that given in the Sun, left the convent to get an inheritance of \$20,000, the convent was no point and no doubt the nuns whom she left behind were not made unhappy by her absence. A "vocation" that could dis-appear at the touch of \$20,000, would make a true nun, as little as a habit makes a true monk. But the Sun may err. Miss Smith, of Reading, if there be any such Smith, of Reading, if there be any such person, must have had another reason than be conched the wounds of our Divine Lord, exclaim : "My Lord, and my Mas-ter :" or join with Mary Magdalen in her exclamation :--"Rabboni," (that is to say, Master.) \$20,000, the convent was no place for her, and no doubt the nuns whom she left

after all the sound and fury, Smith, of reading, if there be any such person, must have had another reason than the prospect of obtaining \$20,000, to secure a dispensation from life-long vows. Whether she was on probation or professed, the gates were open. The grille—in spite of all the pictures painted of convent horrors-separates no nun from the world, if she wishes to re-enter it.

DR. MORGAN DIX delivered his sixth Lenten lecture in Trinity Chapel, New York, on Friday night, March 9. As usual, the chapel was crowded by fashionable people, who seem to find in Dr. Dix's honesty and outspokenness a substitute for the gayeties which society has decreed shall cease in Lent. Dr. Dix chose "Di-vorce" for his subject and door his in SAYS the Dublin Freeman with striking force :--- "Why is it that the Irish in Amer-ica hate England with an intensity of detestation unequalled by any class of Irishmen in Ireland ? Does not every man know that it is because of the way man know that it is because of the way in which they were driven from their native land under a statesmanship pre-cisely similar in its policy to that now apparently deliberately adopted by Earl Spencer? These men [the poor farmers who are to emigrate] owing to their pov-erty, may be an embarrassment in Ire-land to the English Government. In America they and their children will con-stitute a formidable danger." shall cease in Lent. Dr. Dix chose "Di-vorce" for his subject, and drew his in-spiration from Catholic teaching. In truth, as he knows, there is nowhere else to turn for remedies for the evils that are corroding society. His lecture, as conden-sed in our columns, is worthy of thought-ful reading. Catholics, horrified by the "IT's a blank shame for them to waste

"IT's a blank shame for them to waste their time and money on such nonsense," said a man, who never by any accident wastes a cent on charity or show, as he sur-veyed the St. Patrick's procession, last Saturday. "You're right," said an Irish-man, "they might better give the money to buy"—"food for their people at home," interposed the indignant critic. "No, I was going to say they might buy a ton of dynamite for the money they are wasting on"—but the critic had left in disgust; and the Irishman, who was by no means a dynamite patriot, smiled to himself, for the gratuitous critic was a non-naturalized sensations in order to fill his pews, calling aloud to Protestants to awaken to the them the same Divine Mission : "R wrong that Protestantism did in attempting ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins ye shall to deprive marriage of its sacramental character. Dr. Dix is made by the Her-ald to assert that "God said (St. Matthew away his wife and marry another—adult-ery." The Herald either reports Dr. Dix incorrectly or the scholarship of the lecturer has become rusty. Dr. Dix, having the good of society at heart, ought to be too scrupulous to permit a perversion of the inspired Word to creep into his discourses.

Inspired Word to creep into his discourses. IF our missionaries who write in the Independent are fair specimens of the kind of men the Erangelicals send abroad to bring benighted Papists out of the bonds of iniquity, the Protestant ministry in this part of the world is well rid of them. They leave their country for their coun-try's good. The Rev. John C. Hill, "missionary at Guatemala," is the newest of these "cranks." Herejpices over the expulsion of the Jesuits from the South American Republics, "because the land American Republics, "because the land fairly reeked with social corruption and the Church itself was the arch-corrupter. "There can be no doubt," says this "Chris-"There can be no doubt," says this "only tian," who uses the weapon of calumny with the skill of long practice, "but that the condition of the people of these Span-

EASTER IN WIADSOR.

gentleman went on to say : It would be difficult perhaps to show asked for and obtained a discharge from the Order. She is now plain Miss Smith at her home in Reading. She says that she had no difficulty in obtaining her freedom. -N. Y. Sun, March 16th. Of course she had no difficulty in the of the Calloff Colline, with the teachings of the Son of God in your heart, you have never experienced the bitterness of relig-ious doubt. Our Holy Mother, the Church, has taken you as an infant babe from the arms of row method and the babe from the arms of your mother, and there-fore the Catholic Church must have always retained and taught the principles and truths which Jesus Christ imparted to it;

As doubt is the bondage of knowledge, so guilt is the bondage of the conscience. Who can give peace to the soul that has sinned? When we have sinned are we ever to have the sweet assurance that we

DR. MORGAN DIX delivered his sixth enten lecture in Trinity Chapel, New our days in doubt, and be terror-stricken at the hour of our death that the sins which we may have committed in our past life are not forgiven ; shall we never again hear the sweet consoling words "Go, par-doned sinner, and sin no more !" Yes, doned sinner, and sin no more !" Yes, my dear friends, our Divine Lord has risen from the grave, and when he was among men he had promised to deliver the keys of his Church to St. Peter ; but that was not writh a first the D truth, as he knows, there is nowhere else to turn for remedies for the evils that are corroding society. His lecture, as conden-sed in our columns, is worthy of thought-ful reading. Catholics, horrified by the "Sattres" of Juvenal will soon be appli-cable to our epoch—are called "alarmists" and "pessimists." But here is Dr. Mor-gan Dix, a minister unto the "best" people in New York, who does not need to make sensations in order to fill his pews, calling gives to his church to St. Peter ; but that was not until after His Resurrection. St. John, the Evangelist, says :--Our the was not until after His Resurrection. St. John, the Evangelist, says :--Our "Peace be to you, as the Father sent me "Peace be to you, as the Father sent me so I send you, \* \* \* \* whose tained." The same Divine Power which gives to his apostles; He gives forgive they are forgiven, whose sins ye shall shall retain they are retained." Here is a promise of pardon, a sweet promise of forgiveness. My dear friends, our Divine Lord had the "will" if he had the "power" to communicate this Divine power to his apostles-that he had the "will" is evident from the words which I

quoted, and that he had the "power" tannot be questioned, since Jesus Christ was God—and he proved by his Resurrection that he was God—therefore, here is the forgiveness extended. Look not upon us frail mortals like yourselves, but look at Jesus : look at Him dying on the Cross; look at him after his resurrection, insti-tuting sacraments by which our sins are to bepardoned—as the channel through which pardon is to be conveyed to us. Why should we doubt his word: why should Why we mistrust his merit? Therefore, we should accept His Cross with gratitude. How sad is the condition of those without

this faith: they have no certainty of pardon; they are willing to leave it to then own minds as to whether they are par-doned or not. Jesus Christ has stated that when the Priest pronounces the words "I absolve thee from thy sins," don; they are willing to leave it to their He has promised Himself solemnly that A Lucky Merchant in Louisville, Ky. Yesterday Mr. Crittenden T. Collings, teller of the Second Nat'l Bank, who collected it, admitted that a well-kncwn and highly respected wholesale merchant on Main street had been the lucky man, and that the money had been paid over to him, he having held one-fifth of ticket 57.012 the first capital prize of \$75.000, in the Feb'y läth drawing of The Louisiana State Lottery at New Orleans. The merchant prohibited Mr. Collings from allowing the use of his name for publication, not desiring for reasons of his o'rn to have any notoriety on the subject.-Louisville (Ky.) Commercial, March 1. He will ratify that sentence from the kingdom of Heaven. We know that there is nothing in this world so sad as a soul in people even during the Middle Ages period of Rome's universal sway." Let us hope the state of sin. A conscience that is disturbed by sin is always unhappy: therefore, my dear friends, when we have the means to relieve that unhappiness, when that this Mr. Hill is not a graduate of any Protestant seminary. We are unwilling to believe that any man of even moderate reading could make any man of even moderate reading could make assertions contradicted by every chronicler of credit. It is adwe have the gift by which we can settle our conscience, when we know that we are again God's accepted children, when by every that, whatever may have been the character of some of the secular clergy, thrust into the priesthood without suffiwe have reason to hope for an eternal crown through the Resurrection of Jesus **Compliments to American Organs.** Dr. John Stainer, Organist of St. Paul's Cathedral, London, than whom there could not be higher authority in regard to organs, organ music, etc, has shown his appreciation of American instruments by preparing an instruction book especially for the Mason & Hamilin organs. It has already been pub-lished in London, but will be immediately republished in this country by Messrs. Ditson & Co. Messrs. Mason & Hamilin have also ecceived very recently two noteworthy com-pliments for their organs from London. One is in the sale of an organ to there Majesty Queen Victoria; the other is in the an-nouncement that one of them Mill be used in Westminster Abbey on the 10th. 12th, and thorus, in the production of Gounod's "Re-demption," under the direction of the Organ-ist of Westminster, Dr. Bridge. The same organs were used last week in the produc-tion of the sonk by the Cecilia Society of Theodore Thomas, and will be simi-tary used next week in the production of the same work by the Cecilia Society of Philadelphia, under Mr. Thomas' direction. Compliments to American Organs. Christ, we see that the intellect is satisfied, we see as well that the conscience is healed ? healed." Father Molphy then dwelt at some length on the subject of human bereave-ment, showing that there was no bereave-ment like unto that caused by the death of sin. He concluded by an earnest ex-hortation to all to profit by the graces of the festival of Our Lord's Resurrection. is worth considering has failed to bear tes-timony to the social and physical evils occasioned to the country by the breaking up of the Jesuit and Franciscan missions. Yet this "herald of Christianity" is de-lighted because "numerics and country lighted because "nunneries and convents" have been confiscated. He is hopeful or

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Buffalo, N. Y., March 31st, 1883. o our Canadian Brothers of the C. M. B. A. Brothers-Grand Recorder S. R. Brown had the sympathy of the whole C. M. B. A. for his loss by the suspension of the bank in which he temporarily deposited the assessments as fast as he received them. The bank was considered where the suspension of the bank in which he temporarily deposited the suspension of the suspension of the bank was considered where the suspension of the bank was considered whe The bank was considered safe, and Bro. Brown should not be blamed for e certainly did what he considered for the best interest of his council. The same accident can happen to any one of our officers in charge of funds. While devising plans for the relief of our Brother in this matter, I received the

welcome news that nearly all the Canada Branches had agreed to refund the amount of their own free will, and that many them had already repaid their share of the loss. I cannot refrain from thanking our Canadian Brothers for their share of the Canadian Brothers for their noble action. One of the objects for which our Association was organized, is here exemplified.

Brothers, you have shown the real fra-ternal spirit that should animate us all towards one another, when in distress. hope your example will tend to strengthe the bonds that unite us, and may this spirit of unity and charity continue with us. Again allow me to congratulate and thank you in the name of the whole C. M. B. Association, Yours fraternally, F. J. REISTER,

Supreme President Deputy D. J. O'Connor of Stratford, on March 30th organized a splendid C. M. B. A. Branch at Ingersoll. This is Branch No. 19, and comprises a number of the leading men of that town. The following is a list of its first officers :--Spiritual Director-Rev. Father Boubat, President-Thomas Henderson,

President—I nomas Henderson, 1st Vice do.—E. H. Henderson, 2nd " " —James Comisky, Recording Sec.—F. H. Doty, Assistant " —Thomas P. Comisky, Financial " —David H. Henderson, The comparison of the second se

Treasurer-Robert Keating, Marshal—John Frezell, Guard —Joseph Magner, Trustees for one year—R. Keating and ... Gregell. Trustees for two years—Wm. Coulter, Jno. Carroll, and Joseph Long. All communications for our C. M. B. A. notes must be addressed to the undersigned, otherwise there may be no notice taken of them. Communications of no

public interest, or not for the welfare of our Association, cannot be published. SAM. R. BROWN, Secretary, Grand Council.

The mother of Frank and Jesse James reported to have said that "Bob." gersoll is worse than her sons ; that he is more of an outlaw than they. She says it is much worse to rob people of the hope of a hereafter than to rob trains; that he ought to be dealt with by the law, for his influence on youth is terrible.

LOCAL NOTICES. "The Only one in America." The International Throat and Lung insti t te. Toronto and Montred, is positively the on y one in Am rica where d seases of the air passages alone are trated Cold inhalations are used through the Spirometer,

inhalations are used through the Spirometer, an instrument or inhaler invented by Dr. M. Souvielle of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French army, with proper dietetic, hygienic and constitutional treatment suit-able to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrh, Laryngitis, Bronchitis, Asthma, Catarrhal Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Writ<sup>\*</sup>, enclosing stamp, for pamphlet, giving full particulars and reli-able references to 173 Church street, Toronto, Ont.; 13 Philip's Square, Montreal, P. Q.

AT COST. CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTI-

FULLY PRINTED Dinner Sets !

Another Voice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley. Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882. PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES, DEAR SIR:-YOU valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good, I have only tried one box, find enclosed sl for five boxes of Pride of the Valley. and oblige Yours Respectfully, C. GUILD, Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich.

Let no one now omit to buy, The fragrant "TEABERRY," and try Upon the Teeth its cleansing powers, And gain a Breath like scent of flowers FOR THEILIVE

WELLS, RICHARDSON & C

IMPROVED

BUTTER COLOR

A NEW DISCOVERY.

several years we have furni of America with an excelle

airs. ut by patient and scientific chemical

and only prizes at both

It Will Not Color the Buttermilk. I

Will Not Turn Rancid. It is the

Strongest, Brightest and

Cheapest Color Made,

that it is impossible for it to become and of a ther oil colors, for they are liable to become

other oil colors, for they are hable to be rancid and spoil the butter. Is if you cannot get the "improved" write to know where and how to get it without exi

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

NEW-

SPRING

DRY GOODS!

JUST A RIVED AT

J. J. GIBBONS'.

L. C. LEONARD

HAVING DECIDED TO

RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Will positively sell his present

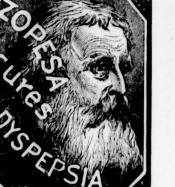
STOCK OF GOODS

-AND-

TO A CALL SOLICITED.

DUNDAS ST.

, while prepared in oil, is so comp is impossible for it to become ra



APRIL 6, 1883.

THE BLUES. We get many letters from druggists stating leasant results from customers of Bilious The second secon

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc cannot be beaten, and our prices w compare favorably with any other hou in the city.

furnishings.

From Zenobia.

An unpublished Poem, by the Rev. Æ. Me Dawson.

please The most when time allows the mind d

Fro with grace The merry throng, or follow in the chase.

lairs Abourd the most, the Elephant finds place Where of the eager sportsman's chief delig The shaggy wild boar often greets the sig

glance; nius, cruel, pierced him with his land

Twas now proposed that all their skill show rowards how propose that all the how how prove, In throwing of the lance, at once they mov Towards the lawn, Portla to Pisosaid: True to my word, our skill shall be displaye How Palmyrenes the javelin can wield And strike with steadiest aim the targ

shield, Our Roman friend with pleasure will beho Though not in strength excelling, will ma

But reaches not the shield; defeat must ov The baffled Prince. Then Marcus throws

By the shield staff, well aimed, 'twas seen

glance. Are nobles seen of the Patrician train Striving with matchless skill the shield

gain, Their weapons in its centre struck, H

The powerful Zabdas left, and seized will

grace, From the attendant slave, a ready lance, The appointed centrae mark to strike h chance.

chance, But yet, too strongly thrown, to pass th shield

The weapon failed,-fell shivered to the fiel

At the proud game will now Zenobia play. New pleasure 'twas to watch the gracef way Her lance she poised, then, with unerrin

aim, The target reached, yet could not rightf

claim Complete success. Her lance, indeed, ha struck The central aperture, but hapless stuck in passing through, force failing, downwan bent, In the green sod its impetus was spent,

Let noble Portia now the skill display of Syria's women,—art, as all men say. Unrivalled. Portia, graceful, wings the dan Straight and sure it speeds, faultiess gain the heart of the great shield, and passing even on, At distance to the ground is level thrown, p perfect feat, applause, cordial and loud, Spontaneous bursts from the surroundin crowd.

crowd. "I knew it," said the Queen, "there's not th

art Portia excels not in. What e'er her part, Superior she proves. Well in music skille The harp her plaything, while her mind ric filled

The filled with philosophic lore, she's fit to meet Longfnus, or the wisest at the feet Cor Mosses or of Plato wiselon drank; Alone with her my own Lord claims rank Now to the piaz, my child, you cannot boar The firm hand of Portia. Let not be jost, Meanwhile, the power of art." Shakes i her hand The well polsed lance; prompt at the Queen (I speeds, the central opening hank ceine

It speeds, the central opening haply gains, But, there, not strongly thrown, its head re

mains, "Zabdas, quickly rising, cried "A Roman chose that lance, as well T spice Let me select another, and once more Your fortune try; a victory you'll score, I deem, when trial fair your skill is given. "Now that our hero bravely has arisen My arm to nerve, glad to renew my fame I'll strive; but first, let Zabdas play th game:

The lesson he can set I sorely need, His art undoubted, friumph sure his meed. Thus Lucia, the roused warrior sought th

feat, Obedient to the call, nor feared defeat. His energy awake, he threw the lance, Through the shield's open mark 'twas see

Yond Portia's sped, and level struck th

ground. Admired they all who there were gathered

bold The youthful Cæsars, first, their skill to try Lo! **Hermianus makes** his javelin fly: But, feebly thrown, short of the mark it fal Timotheus, next, for the sharp weapon cal A slave the lance presents; 'tis quick thrown,

the city.

VOL. 5.

NOW

is the time to order your Spri Suits from N. WILSON & CO

the most Fashionable Tailors

Also the latest novelties in gentleme



136 DUNDAS STREE

Written for the Record.

PALMYRENE GAMES AT ZENOBLA'S RUR PALACE-MURDER OF A SLAVE-DISC SION ON SLAVERY-HOW THE RENGWN ODENATUS WAS SLAIN.

Wearled with journeying and many cares To her suburban Palace now repairs Zenobia; nor to this sylvan scene Does she alone proceed; around the Queen Are noble Palmyrenes. 'Mong these app The wise Longinus, Zabdas, Lucia, near The Woyal Danne. By special biddi pressed.

pressed, ne good Heraclius and his Roman gue daughter Cortia and a noble train faithful friends, whilst o'er the flower relate

plain, Their Sovereign to attend, counsellors sag Were seen to ride, each anxious to engage Though grave men all, in rural sports th

m statesman's cares, as oft they se

A lovely spot that rural home, sweet scen On every side. A shady bower here scree From Asia's fervid sun; there wide-spre

From Asia's fervid sun; there wide-spre lawns Flowers enamelled, meet the rapt view, dawns The morning light. For many a long mil Towards the town, in rarest beauty, smil Woodland and field; a tangled forest hide The Syrian desert, here secure abides The Lion, king of beasts, the Tiger shares With Panthers wild, the jungle where th lairs

In happier days, ere widowed was the Quee This great forest many a cheering scene Had witnessed; boldest huntsmen in t chase of noblest game engaged; Lions to face The sport of some; Tigers, untamed an flerce.

ferce. Sought others, with sharp javelins, to pierc To many, wild boars were the chosen gam All burning for victorions huntsmen's fan Twas thus, whilst hotly raged the Roy

chase. Chase. The base Mesonius, meanly, in the place of Odenatus, struck the kingly game. And o'er his monarch boldly dared to chai The honor of the hunt, but met rebuke. Unworthy seemed another's prize that too spiteful as mean, revenge the trait compt.

Spiterin as mean, sought, One day, in hunting, unawares was broug The unheeding king within the villair

**Buckingham** Palace

The Manche ster Guardian says that the The Manchester Guardian says that the Queen, who has heretofore attended the parish church at Osborne, is arranging for the establishment of a private chapel there. It says the change is due partly to the increasing years of Her Majesty, and also to the precautions forced upon all prominent persons by the Irish troubles. In consequence of a report of a bastile In consequence of a report of a hostile project on the part of Fenians against the naval station at Chatham, a boom has been constructed across the dock basin, and fur-loughs granted to policemen have been standa

stopped. The London Daily Telegraph considers as preposterous the report that the govern-ment have sent a menacing note to Wash-ington in regard to the utterances and writings of the Irish dynamite party in Amarica. It saws the United States constopp

America. It says the United States gov-ernment's attitude of indifference at the ravings of these men is the same as that which England has always adopted towards exiles taking refuge in this country. The Paris Intransigeant, Henri Roche-fort's 'journal, urges France to support with all her forces and money "the revolt in Ireland."

#### FROM RIDGETOWN.

Easter Sunday was celebrated here with very impressive solemnity. At High Mass Rev. Father West preached in an effective manner. The Rev. gentleman also spoke in the evening. The choir, un-der the management of Miss M. Berhorst, of Chatham, acquitted itself very credit.

Some few weeks ago the ladies of the Raleigh mission presented the Rev. Father West with a cutter and robes as a mark of the esteem in which he is held by his parishioners.

The Best Homes.

Attention is directed to the advertise ment of Charles C. Lamborn, in this week's RECORD. Those who are in quest of a choice locality in which to make their future home will doubtless find many attractive features in the section of country Mr. Lamborn.

famine of 1847. They went, but some of them have gone back "with a vengeance," as the London Times found out last week.

#### Catholic Columbian ALL you mothers, wives and daughters,

for your own soul's sake, and the salvation of those you love, destroy the damnable and lascivious story papers that you take such unchaste delight in.

WE hope that no Catholic will deliberwe hope that no Catholic will denoer-ately excommunicate himself by refusing to receive the Sacraments during this Easter time. "He that hears you," says our Lord to His Church, "hears Me, and he that despises you despises Me." will despise our Lord ! Who of no high order mentally or physically And no writer or traveller who

Poor girls ! A dispatch from Limerick says that on the 8th inst. two hundred girls sailed from that port for New Hampshire, salled from that port for New Hampshire, and that almost the entire population as-sembled to bid them an affecting good-bye. What the lot of these poor Irish girls will be, turned loose in the cities and towns of New England, without the gui-dance and counsels of a Catholic father and mother, left behind them, perhaps for-ever can be better imprivation. account of the weakening of the Faith of account of the weakening of the Faith of the people by the Liberal press, "so that a large number have reached the conclu-sion that if the Catholic Faith is false, there is no religion at all." Protestantism "they put in the same asternary as their ever, can be better imagined than described. Many will be saved by the influence of their faith, but many, too, will fall vic-

there is no rengion at al... Protestantism "they put in the same category as Atheism or Buddhism." The Protestantism taught by "missionaries" like this Rev. John C. Hill must be as unscrupulous as Atheism and as selfish as Buddhism, since it is will. tims to the accursed air of New England immorality. The factories and shops will ing to applaud spoliation and disseminate calumny, for the "good of religion." The South Americans may be made infidels by the Liberal press, but they will never be made Protestants. Mr. Hill knows this. A "missionary" who prefers infidelity to that religion which still preserves the

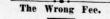
everything in his or her power to sneak-ingly engender bitter feelings. They should be avoided like the slimy snake they so much resemble.

preach Christianity and enarity. "PARNELL spent Sunday in the company "PARNELLSPENT SUNday in the company of Clemenceau and Henry Rochefort.— Cable." Why did not the cable man mention the instance of Lady Dixie's be-ing in the "company" of her Newfound-land dog when attacked by—hysteria ? Parnell is no more accountable for Roche-fort and Clemenceau following him them

STATISTICS show nine million children who do not attend the Sunday school; while the sectarian complaint is as general that the children do not attend church. Formerly it was claimed that the Sunday-

Cleveland Universe

Fort and Clemenceau following him, than the cable reporter is for whathe says about Ireland and the Irish. Two of the crimes of the present day, we believe, can be traced to the influence of evil companions, impurity and drunkan. tractive features in the section of country believe, can be traced to the influence of day-School Convention held in Cleveland last week a Presbyterian minister said that emigrating to other places it would be well ness. There is nothing that can more effect use that immoral and for those interested to communicate with effect use the literature to the minoral and could take the place of the church," and trashy literature. It is terrible to con- that "it ought not to be an open question

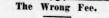


A clergyman, now of New York, mar-A clergyman, now of New YOR, mar-ried not long ago a couple that at once started for Europe. The bridegroom was a man of wealth; and, before he presented himself before the bridal altar, he placed a one hundred dollar greenback in his vest

While crossing the ocean he discovered,

waited upon the reverend gentleman, and inquired if, on a certain date, he did not

Consumption Cured. 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 speedy as imple vegetable remedy for the speedy as imple vegetable remedy for the speedy as a simple for Nervous Deblifty and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has ferling fellows. Actuated by this mothers is suf-fering fellows. Actuated by this mothers is simple for the of charge, to all who desire, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing with simp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.



From the Christian Register,

pocket to give the parson for the marri-age fee, and did pay it to him, as he sup-PAY YOUR

While crossing the ocean he discovered, greatly to his astonishment, the bill in the pocket in which he had placed it. On getting back to this country he determined to solve the mystery, and

world from corruption, has, it is evident, more desire to live by his gospel than to marry a certain couple. The clergyman remembered the occasion perfectly.

Water Rates BEFORE THE 15th INSTANT,

And save 20 per cent. discount.

GOOD SEEDS ! ILLUSTRATED and Descriptive Catalogue of choice vegetable and nower seeds in French or English, now ready and sent free on application. Quotations given for choice seed, wheat, barley, oats, clover and timothy. WILLIAM EVANS, Seedsman, 38 MeGill Street, Montreal.

Chamber Sets ! A Lucky Merchant in Louisville, Ky. Also the New Styles English China Tea Sets.

mar9.3m Store for sale or rent about 15th March.

\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address TRUE & Co., Augusta, Me. THE COOK'S FRIEND

BAKING POWDER HAS HAD

FIRST PRIZES

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Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1881.

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The very extensive patronage bestowed on the COOK'S FRIEND indicates the favor with which real merit is ever regarded. Manufactured only by the proprietor, W. D. MCLAILEN, 55 College Street, Montreal Retailed everywhere.

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L. P. FRINK, 551 Pearl St., N.Y \$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 outfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

A GENTS WANTED for the Best and Fastest selling Pict ial Books and Bibles. Prices reduced 38 per cent. NATIONAL PUBLISHING CO. Phila Pa

need they all who there were gathere round, a wakened courage Lucia now essays, strength with skill and firmness dis plays, plays, Herlance, by Zabdas given, unerring thrown Hath Portia's reached, prompt through th centre flown.

33 MCGIII Street, House, Safe arrivals of all parcels sent by mai juaranteed. No charge for postage. 232-8w

