Catholic Record.

"Christianus mini nomen est, Catholicus vero cognomen."-"Christian is my name, but Catholic my surname."-St. Pacian, 4th Century.

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 16, 1883.

NO. 231

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO., FASHIONABLE TAILORS.

A nice assortment of Imported TWEFDS now in stock.

New Ties, Silk Handkerchiefs, Underclothing, Etc.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. THERE certainly does seem some for the complaint of many Catholic temperance men, that the more prosperous, if not the more edifying Catholic laymen, have given their societies little countenance. Possibly, some of this Possibly, some of this neglect may have risen from the unwillingness of some who could contain themselves to join a total abstinence society. A society in which the temperate and the abstinent may combine on a combined platform, has been just introduced in Chicago, under the direction of the Jesuit Fathers, and with the approval of Archbishop Feehan. It is modeled on Cardinal Manning's "League of the Cross."

Buffalo Catholic Union.

REMEMBER, it always takes at least two for gossip, slander, and all manner of evil speaking. Blame not, therefore, the frivolous or vicious tongue, unless you blame also the covetous ear. Without eager, or, at least, willing listeners, the most inveterate gossips would at once find their occupation gone. But there are cases where the listener is far more guilty than the speaker. How characterize those base creatures who, to gratify their low curiosity, encourage the innocent low curiosity, encourage the innecent garrulity of children; stealing thus ungarrunty of children; stealing thus unsuspected into the sacred privacies of others' households, and sure to misinterpret what, despite all their prying, they cannot wholly understand! Or those who flatter servants into betrayal of the formal or implicit trust of their employers. The flatter servants into betrayar of the formal or implicit trust of their employers! The poor dupes of these wily news hunters are generally much more to be pitied than blamed; for they seldom realize the magnitude of the mischief they are doing. Or, if of an age to feel apprehensive, they are casily reassured by the plausible, "it shall go no further"—of their accomplice in sin. Grown-up Christians, for the most part, fear to be spiritually under-estimated and are naturally impatient of anything and are naturally impatient of anything approaching to catechetical instruction. Yet there are few who might not profitably go back to their days of youthful pre-paration for life's responsibilities, and bly go back to their days of youthful pre-paration for life's responsibilities, and recall in how many ways it is possible to be accessory to others' sins. As regards sins of the tongue, particularly, be it always borne in mind that, if the specious Paul Prys, the evil advisers, flatterers, and indulgent or tolerant listeners were done away with, the race of calumniators do away with, the race of calumniators, de-tractors and tale bearers generally, would

she recently sat beside another woman, a stranger to her, in an Old Colony car. As pointed to the crowded burial place near the track and remarked in a complacent tone: "I've got three of the best husbands tone: "I've got three of the best I usualius layin' there that ever a woman had."
N. Y. Sun. "Well, this was decenter then
N. Y. Sun. "West, was decenter then the support of the support if she had said, as some Massachusetts women could say, "I have three husbands on this train or in yonder town." Three dead husbands are a dismal fact; but two or three live ones are more significant.

THE English agent at the other end of the Atlantic cable, who furnishes the Irish news to the American Associated Press, recently startled people by the news that a ship had been seized and taken to Hull, loaded with dynamite, sent by American Fenians to Ireland. It turns out that the Femans to Ireland. It turns out that the ship was destined for Panama, where the explosive was to be employed in the works of the projected canal. The ship, named the Cato, was abandoned at sea, and was taken to Hull by salvors. She is badly battered and cannot proceed on her voyage. She is a danger where she lies, and the Hull authorities want to sink her, to which the salvors object. After all, she may yet do as much damage as if she was O'Donovan Rossa's own special contrivance.

IRELAND becomes restless and wretched by bad government. She is then told that no reform can be made while she is in a disturbed state. This has gone on for hundreds of years. England's remedy for Irish restlessness is coercion. When a robber's victim cries out, the robber must gag him: argument is out of the question. Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says:—"The assurance with which a solid, respectable, educated, middle-class political block-head, whom accident has made a member of Parliament or a Minister, flies to coer-cion on the first symptom of discontent in Ireland, though coercion has failed a hundred times, may well make one patient with Virginian slave drivers and Turkish

Freeman's Journal

WHAT have the secret societies brought to Ireland? Not any recent measures of his own opinions for the Gospel, or he reform. These were fought for and gained in open Parliament by the reprebrought only disgrace, treason, and the vilest crimes. They have tried madly to

defiance of God: he swears by a God on whom he turns his back. Of what value, then, can the oath of a recreant Catholic be? He may fear the vengeance of his companions; but his oath is idle, since he binds himself to defy the Church of the God whose sacred name he takes in vain. So long as secret societies exist in Ireland, so long will Careys be produced. There is one danger which the zealous friends of Ireland would do well to avoid,—the danger of permitting their indignation against Carey to lead them into apparent sympathy with the secret associations which are responsible for the outrages that English organs lay at the doors of the Irish people. The prisoners in Dublin may or may not be guilty; and the injustice of the tendency to convict them in advance is evident. But guilty or not guilty, the may not be guilty; and the injustice of the tendency to convict them in advance is evident. But, guilty or not guilty, the crime with which they are charged reflects no more disgrace on the Irish people at large, or the Land League, or Mr. Parnell, than the assassination of Lincoln did on the people of the South. The cases have many points of similarity; the American disorder among the minds of men and women willing to believe, to which it has not given rise from the phase of the atmospherical transfer of the wildest fanaticism. It was Protestantism that gave us John of Leyden long ago, and it is Protestantism that near our own day adorned its archives with Lehanne South reader inclined to accept the Herald's view of the situation in Ireland can with great profit compare.

profit compare.

Mrs. Lillie Devereux Blake, who marched in the van of the females clamoring for the right to vote, thinks that the word "liberty" is better than all the words in the psalm "Magnificat." Fortunately, modest Catholic women are not tempted to join the sisterhood to which Mrs. Blake belongs. The words of that sublime and consoling psalm, which holds divine lessons for all women, have sunk too deeply into what is called liberty invariably becomes license when divorced from religion. To the woman who meditates on the life of the Virgin mother, liberty means the knowledge of the truth which makes them free; and the glorious words of the "Magnificat," which these "advanced" females discard are the charter of their liberty. "And His mercy is from generation to generation to mercy is from generation to generation to them that fear Him!" A canticle of joy, of freedom, of consolation, of her who took the sting from the grave and the victory from death, who freed the world from sin and hell! And this, Mrs. Blake, who evidently knows not the beginning of wisdom dently knows not the beginning of wisdom, would exchange for her barren "liberty"!

Catholic Columbian.

Catholic Columbian.

A VERY sweet and sentimental sight was a witnessed in this city last week. It was nothing more than the marriage of a couple before the "Rev. Miss Somebody." Now, was that not too angelic for any use. In the first place, what an improvement it was on the old way, of having a man represent the authority by which the couple are bound. The Rev. Miss or Miss Rev. surely did not believe that she had the authority of a God-es'ablished church. If she was simply an officer of the State, then, how did she get such authority? It has been decided that women cannot act as Notaries Public. How could this woman, therefore, act as a

Bob. Ingersoll, poor, miserable infidel, boasting of nothing save an animal life and an animal inheritance, declared the other flay, in the progress of the trial of the Star Route thieves, that if Almighty God should "impose upon him on the Day of Judgment, he would oppose Him with his puny power." The power that will crush the biasplemer for eternity is not to be trifled with and the infamous infidel will discover that fact in all its terrible reality. Julian, the Apostate, endeavored to dety God, but in dashing his life blood towards Heaven, cried out, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean." Bob. Ingersoll, poor, miserable infidel, out, "Thou hast conquered, O Galilean." The same expression will, somer or later, he forced from the hps of Ingersoll

THE Saturday Gazet'e aska us to coun r people by families and he would de same, and show thereby a result numerically in favor of Protestantism. Yes, 'tis true; you will find a large number of Protestant families. families, consisting of husband and wife, and some of a child or two; but it requires the good o'd Irish and German Catholics with a correct conscience to count up ten or fifteen children in a family. A family is a s.cred institution in the Catholic Church, and husband and wife are never allowed more than one family.

more than one family. One extraordinary feature of Protest antism is its personality. We find all its sects upon examination to be personal. Methodism is personal. The most vivid Methodism is personal. The most v form of Protestantism—Lutheranism personal. Let us look to it. John Wes-ley is Methodism, Calvin and John Knox are Presby terianism, and Luther is Luther-anism. Preaching Protestantism, which is not of these sects, is intensely personal. ongregationalism is Henry Ward Beecher. If there be any divarication from loyalty to him it is in favor of Mr. Talmage. Without disparaging their intellectual power, these menhave a host of lesser mountebanks who emulate their style, and their antics, and their flatulence. This is one of the auses why Protestantism meanders away from Christianity. The teacher substitutes to Ireland? Not any recent measures of reform. These were fought for and gained in open Parliament by the representatives of a resolute people,—they have brought only disgrace, treason, and the

the assassination of Lincoln did on cople of the South. The cases have points of similarity; the American a inclined to accept the Herald's view a situation in Ireland can with great tocompare.

S. LILLIE DEVEREUX BLAKE, who arises from the personality of the Protestant and sticklers for revivate indepent. Different strength of the protestant sticklers for revivate indepent. ant sticklers for private judgment. Different, indeed, is the order of Catholicity. Great preachers, great teachers, arise, but they preach as the Church directs. They are not have nearly and the control of the contr are not her masters and teachers, but she is their sovereign and their teacher, and proclaims her authority over them. They have no personality in the religion that they profess that can influence its congre-

they profess that can influence its congregations outside of their genuine service and fidelity to her. That alone constitutes their power. When they forget this, no matter what may have been their gifts or services, they are excommunicated and degraded. Origen was in the beginning and Passaglia is now. But we have the host who loved and served her in holy memory as if they were not and she alone was. We have Benedict, and Dominic, and Francis, and Thomas of Aquin, and Vincent de Paul, and Alphonsus de Liguori, and Vincent de Paul, and Alphonsus de Liguori, and all the gorgeous host whose names are less frequent on our lips. These are our giory, not as masters of our minds, but as great servants of God, whose name they carried in eternal benediction. These have lifted us up by their love of His Divine Son, and bear our souls of His Divine Son, and bear our souls beyond the thorns, and the scourges, and the crosses of the world into the empyrean above the stars. These have loved to be our models, to teach us that charity is eternal, that patience is eternal, that faith and obedience are eternal, in their influence for the magnificence of an immortal life filled with reward and happiness beyond all mortal dreams.

THE Rev. Mr. Knox-Little, after return-THE Rev. Mr. Knox-Little, after returning to England from a tour in this country, says:—The Church which has its appeal to the primitive ages, which maintains the deep reverence for the Bible, which maintains the liberty of conscience, and which, at the same time, has an apostolic ministry and true sacraments, and recognizes the solemn, rights of authority and the sees. that women cannot act as Notaries Public.

Boston Pilot.

A TAUNTON Mass, woman relates that he recently sat beside another woman, a tranger to her, in an Old Colony car. As he train passed Quincy the stranger cointed to the crowded burial place near he track and remarked in a complacent.

How could this woman, therefore, act as a witness in a more important contract than those Notaries Public acknowledge? The Probate Judge that gave her such license that the Judge can ordain ministers or certify to their ordination. What absurdities false religions do lead to!

Boy. Increasell, poor miserable in false!

Boy. Increasell, poor miserable in false!

Edisconalians? Who can tell us? "We can the Episcopalians? Who can tell us?" We can tell us? "We can tell us?" where upon the Independent asks, "Does that describe the Baptists, or the Presby-terians, or the Congregationalists, or the Episcopalians? Who can tell us? "We can tell us?" where upon the Independent asks, "Does that describe the Baptists, or the Episcopalians? Who can tell us?" where upon the Independent asks, "Does that describe the Baptists, or the Episcopalians? Who can tell us?" where upon the Independent asks, "Does that the Judge can ordain ministers or certify to their ordination.

Both Tall women cannot act as Notaries Public, How could this woman, therefore, act as a witness in a more important contract than those how ledge? The probate Judge that generally and the sanctions for doctrine of the testimony of the undivided Church—this Communion, if where upon the Independent asks, "Does that the Judge can ordain ministers or certify to their ordination." terians, or the Congregationalists, or the Episcopalians? Who can tell us? "We can ssure our respected eastern contemporary that neither of the sects enumerated will answer all the conditions, well set forth above. The only Church which can do so is the Roman Catholic. It has the Apostolic ministry and true sacraments, etc. As to its complete accord with the Doctors of the primitive ages, we recommend the perusal of Thomas Moore's mimitable "Irish Gentleman in

MONTREAL NOTES.

CATHOLIC YOUNG MEN'S SOCIETY. A large number of friends and members of the Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society attended the second of the Literary Academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society attended the second monthly conference, Thursday, the 1st inst. The moderator, Rev. James Callaghan, occupied the chair, and proceedings were opened with an address by the President, Mr. P. M. Wicham. A song by Mr. J. Hammill was well rendered. Mr. J. Parker followed with a reading on Irish Intellect, Culture and Schools. Mr. J. McCann recited "The Blind Piper" in a touching manner. An essay on True Honor was then read by Mr. Coffey. Rev. M. Callaghan gave a short but very interesting discourse on "Irish Music," and was frequently applauded. Prof. J. A. Fowler nore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." Mr. J. A. Frost followed with an essay on Tore read a selection from "Paradise Lost." In the evening an entertainment was pleasing voice that he knew by experience the benefits derived from indulging in these sports. Mr. P. M. Wickham's declamation, "The Drury Lane Fire," almost made his auditors believe they were there witnessing the fire. A song, "Killarney," was well rendered by Mr. J. Rowan, and a vote of thanks was tendered to Rev. M. Callaghan and Prof. J. A. Fowler for their kindness to the Academy. The Rev. Moderator then closed proceedile." their kindness to the Academy. The Rev. Moderator then closed proceedings by thanking the audience for their attend-

merited tribute to his memory.

We have, says that journal, to record to-day the demise of an old and much respected resident, in the person of Mr. Charles Rowan, who passed quietly away this morning, at the good old age of 74.

Mr. Rowan was born in the County of Sligo, Ireland, in 1809, and came to Canada, settling in Bytown, in 1833. He had continued to reside here ever since and continued to reside here ever since, and aw the little village emerging from its waddling clothes, devolving into a vigorous young town, and finally becoming the oroud Capital of the Dominion. In the ormydays of 1848, Mr. Rowan's assistance was always lent to the cause of law and or-der, and he identified himself with the interests of the place, gaining honor and respect from all. He was for many years engaged in business in Lower Town and accumulated property in that section of the city. He ably represented the interests of By Ward at the Council Board for several years after Ottawa became incorporated, years after Ottawa became incorporated, and held the position of assessor before that event. He was one of a very few who have resided in this section for over half a century, during which, by reason of his many good qualities, he gained the respectful esteem of all who knew him.

The funeral of the deceased said

pectful esteem of all who knew him.

The funeral of the deceased gentleman took place on Wednesday. the 7th., and notwithstanding the severe storm prevailing, was very largely attended. The following gentlemen, life long friends of the deceased and old residents, were pall-bearens:

The remains were then conveyed to Notre Dame cemetery on the Montreal Road, where they were consigned to the grave. The Historical Society, of which I spoke in my last, is now fairly under way. Its organization is complete. The following are the officers who were elected on Mon-

day, the 5th.

His Excellency the Governor General, Patron; the Right Hon. Sir John A. Mac donald, President; L'Abbe C. Tanguay 1st Vice-President; Alonso Wright, M. P. 2nd Vice President; P. Poirier, Rec. Secretary; James Fletcher and B. Sulte, Corretary; retary; James Fietcher and B. Sulte, Corresponding Secretaries; N. V. Noel, Treasurer; Douglas Brymner, Librarian. Council—Col. White, Rev. E. A. Dawson, W. P. Lett, A. D. DeCelles, A. E. Gar-

The feast of St. Thomas Aquinas Angelic Doctor, was celebrated the 7th, with great solemnity, the faculty and students

by Rev. Father Fillatre, D. D., and one in

his arduous task. The priests of St. Ann's did some very effective work. The pastor, Rev. Father Hogan, has reason to fee proud of the success of the mission. Seven thousand three hundred persons, of whom thirty seven hundred were men, received Holy Communion, and the St. Anne's Total Abstinence doubled its ranks during the mission.

There is to be a grand demonstration here on St. Patrick's Day.

There is to be a grand demonstration here are actively preparing for the deleging characteristics. Suffice it on the ground tath Mr. Robertson eleberation of our National Peas. Jen. C.

FROM OTTAWA.

FROM OTTAWA.

FROM OTTAWA.

The Parliance of the conservative canding the election in Addington to Mr. Decode. It is Mr. Denison, the Conservative canding the election in Addington to Mr. Decode. It is Mr. Denison, the Conservative canding the most surface of that constituency to represent them in the Legislature of Ontario. Much interest is felt in the Muskoka and Algoma election will be fully as strong as at any time from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they elect the opposition enablidate volume from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they elect the opposition enablidate volume from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they elect the opposition enablidate volume from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they cleet the opposition candidates was and they cleet the opposition enablidate volume from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they cleet the opposition enablidate volume from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they cleet the opposition candidates was an Mr. Or and the election of totak and streets and the location of totak and streets and the location of totak and they cleet the opposition candidates was on Monday, the 5th in winding the way and and they cleet the opposition and limitation of tracks with the terms and conditions applied to the deflower in the class of the constituency to represent them in the Legislature be closer than at any time from 1875 to 1879. If on the other hand they cleet the opposition candi also respecting by-laws passed by municipalities in aid of railways and agreements panties in aid of ranways and agreements made in relation thereto so as to settle dis-putes between railway companies themselves as to traffic arrangments, the adjust ment of rates for passengers and freight, crossing of tracks and compensation therefor, including cost of maintenance, the alignment, arrangement, disposition and location of tracks; rights of way over or through lands owned or occupied by through lands owned or occupied by railway combanies; running powers; haulage; use of tracks; use of stations and station grounds; adjustment of tables; transhipment and interchange of freight and other matters relating to "powers, highways and bridges," and "traffic arrangements." These commissioners will be a "Court of Record;" they will have a registrar, who will reside in Ottawa and registrar, who will reside in Ottawa and have his office there. Any Municipal Corporation, Board of Trade, Chamber of Commerce Corp. Commerce, Corn Exchange or Agricultural

Association, or any number of persons not less than five, being persons whose goods are forwarded or carried by any line of railway against which complaint is made, may be the complainants in respect of any viocation of complainants in the Railway Act lation or contravention of the Railway Act lation or contravention of the Railway Act or of this Act; and the municipal or other bodies corporate or such five persons as aforesaid, shall have a locus standi to be complainants without being required to show any interest in the matter of the said complainant. When any difference between railway companies is or hereafter may be required or authorized to be seen. may be required or authorized to be re-ferred to arbitration, such difference shall Martin O'Gara, William Pitman Lett, George Shouldice, George Story, Jeremiah Sullivan, Denis McGrath, Richard Stethem and Bartholomew Gilligan, Gloucester.

The funeral service was celebrated at the Basilica by the Rev. Father Bouillon.

The remaining the required or authorized to be referred to arbitration, such difference shall, at the instance of any party thereto, and with the consent of at least one of the Commissioners, be referred to arbitration. All the rules and orders of the Commissioners will not come in force until approved by the Chief Justice of the Suprements. by the Chief Justice of the Court. The powers conferred on the Governor in Council by the Railway Act in relation to tolls are conferred upon the Commissioners, but certain restrictions are made on the Commission in regard to traffic rates, &c.

Sir Charles Tupper, while not directly approving the measure, advised the House to move in the matter with the utmost caution, as the Bill might by some roads be looked on as a breach of faith and an interference with their just rights. Messrs. Orton and Sproule took strong ground in favor of the Bill, while Mr. Casgrain op-posed it. Mr. Cameron (Huron) held that posed it. Air. Cameron (Huron) held that there was need for some legislation of the nature proposed. Mr. Blake believed it best to call upon the representatives of the various railways for their statements of the effect of the Bill, and what legislaof the enect of the Bill, and what legisla-tion was required. Some provinces might be afraid, by this Bill, of frightening away enterprises; but legislation justified, in the interests of the public, would not frighten away any railway enterprises taking the evidence of both sides, they would be able to frame a bill not unjust to the railways and giving justice to the

Mr. Mackenzie admitted that there were grievances to be redressed, and he was ready to consider any scheme for removing actual grievances; but the present bill was not practicable or workable. It would be an injustice to the general railway system unless the Government sys tem was placed under the same manage

Messrs. Haggart and Mitchell followed in support of the Bill, after which Sir John A. Macdonald advised its reference to the railway committee, a proposition to which Mc. McCarthy gave reluctant as sent. It is to be hoped that the hon, gen-tleman will press his measure through the at an early date and have it become law this session; some such meas-ure is certainly needed in the interests of lic generally.

ations of Mr. Cameron's (Huron) motion in reference to the King's P. E. I., elecsentatives of a resolute people,—they have brought only disgrace, treason, and the vilest crimes. They have tried madly to throttle her just as she was beginning to breathe. Read the testimony of Carey, "one of the staunchest men in the order," and learn how the history of secret societies repeats itself. When a man baptized in the Holy Catholic Church takes the Holy Catholic Church takes the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of these societies, he does it in one of these societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the societies, he does it in the Holy Catholic Church takes the form of the staunchest men in the order," and inviting those present to the interpretation of it is the interpretation of the same and inviting those present to the sanct and inviting those present to the same than the reading of the essay elicited round of well-merited applause from the large but select audience, present to the investigation of the staunchest men in the order, and inviting those present to the interpretation of it is the interpretation of the staunchest men in the order, and inviting those present to the investigation of the essay elicited round of well-merited applause from the large but select audience, present and

legislation on the important subject. This paragraph reads as follows:

"I am advised that the judgment of the Lords of the Judicial Committee of the Privy Council delivered last June on the appeal of Russell v. the Queen goes to show that in order to prevent the unrestrained sale of intoxicating liquors, and for that purpose to regulate the granting of shop, saloon and tavern licenses, legislation by the Dominion Parliament will be necessary, your earnest consideration of this important subject is desired."

The motion concludes by referring the paragraph to a committee composed of Messrs, Blake, Ross of Middlesex, McCarthy, Cameron, of North Victoria, Blanchet, Laurier, Desjardins, Casgrain, Hall, Foster, of Kings county, New Brunswick, Burpee, of St. Johns, Richey, Robertson, of Shelburne, Brecken, Royal, Baker, of Victoria.

Mr. Catudal gives notice of a Bill to Mr. Catudal gives notice of a Bill to limit the rate of interest throughout Canada to six per cent. This as well as Mr. Shakespeare's promised measure to prohibit Chinese immigration into British Columbia will, no doubt, give rise to interesting discussions. There are many who, like your correspondent, would like to see both measures become law. F. C.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

FROM REV. J. J. GEHL, ST. CLEMENTS. I always read your paper with great interest, especially because it is altogether impartial in politics and because it is al-ways ready to defend the rights of Catho-

FROM WM. DALY, ESQ., BEAVERTON.
I subscribe for no less than four Cathoc papers. Yours is the dearest, but the

FROM JOHN REGAN, ESQ., ST. CATHARINES I am very much pleased with your pa-per. The reading matter is well selected and most interesting. I wou'd not be without it in my home.

FROM JOHN MCDONALD, ESQ., WOODSTOCK. I think every Catholic family in the country should have the Record.

BRANTFORD ITEMS.

Mr. Thomas Cornwall died on Friday

Mr. Thomas Cornwall died on Friday last, aged 56 years, and was buried on Sunday afternoon. He leaves a large family who will miss him seriously.

John A. McCauley, of Pontiae, Mich., son of Mr. Michael McCauley, of Brantford Township, received the degree of Doctor of Medicine at the Michigan College of medicine. Detroit, last work. His lege of medicine, Detroit, last week. His many friends here will be pleased to learn

Miss Keenan, of London, who was buried on Tuesday of last week, was known to many here, who heard of her

lecture on Ireland on Sunday evenag by Father Lennon promises to be a reat success. The choir are practising for musical vespers for the occasion.

Decisions of Roman Congregations

INDULGENCED PRAYER TO ST. JOSEPH.

By a decree of the 4th of March, 1882 By a decree of the 4th of March, 1882, his Holiness, at the request of the Archbishop of Modena, through the Sacred Congregation of Indulgences, has granted an Indulgence of 100 days to be gained once each day by all the faithful who, with contribe hearts, shall recite the following the contribution of the same of the following the same of with contrite hearts, shall recite the fol-

with contrite hearts, shall recite the following prayer:—
"Most powerful Patriarch, St. Joseph, Patron of the universal Church, which has at all times invoked thee in her trials and tribulations, deign from the high throne of thy glory to east a look of pity on the Catholic world. Let thy fatherly heart be moved at beholding the mystical spouse and the Vicar of Christ, weighed spouse and the Vicar of Christ weighed



Boston Pilot. I knelt by the "open fire" to-day, And laid My "sacrifice." upon the coals, and the With anguish—that no hand may pen I, prayed—

And with dry, aching eyes—I watched Them burn— Only a few "old letters," half a score— Poor relies, of a "dream," that will no me Return—

Ah how they crisped, and writhed-as if Poor leaves—whose unforgiven sin was such It must be 'cleansed by fire'—as so much In vain! It might have been my tortured heart
I laid
Upon those burning coals—such dread I felt
As dumb with suffering, to day—I knelt
And prayed!

Prayed-that I might never "dream" again-And find the world so empty, and so cold To fee, my heart beneath my raiments' fold Just-break!-

Prayed for the coming of a "day of rest," When I
Need look no longer for kind words—nor ask
For love,—but only lay aside the mask
And die.

Was it a sin, that I should gather up. The blackened ashes of a "Poem"-sweet? Yet bitterly-I lay them past. 'Tis "meet And just."

It was the last—The one thing I had left.
Oloving Christ,
What am I in Thy sight, but dust of clay;
Accept my "sacrifice"—Just God-and say
"It hath sufficed!" St. John, N. B., January 31.

TRUE TO TRUST.

THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XVII.

CHAPTER XVII.

The third winter after Catherine and her friends left Penzance was an unusually mild one, even for Devonshire; instead of the slight frosts and sprinkling of snow which gradually whiten the earth at that season, there had been almost incessant rain, accompanied by an unnatural heat. Spring had come, and with it fearful in-undations; at the end of April the weather

became intensely warm.

The old people of the place shook their heads, and said it was an unwholesome season, and that "dire misfortunes would befall man and beast." Nor were they mistaken in their apprehensions; there was much sickness in the town, and many died ere the trees came into leaf. Then the rumor spread that the disease was infectious; the houses in which the sick lay were shunned; there were hurried burials

Exeter, as indeed most towns in England at that period, had been frequently visited by the plague; the narrowness of the strength of the stren he streets, the want of cleanliness and

the streets, the want of cleanliness and proper ventilation, rendering infections more common than in our times.

Andrew bade Catherine not to come into the town except when absolutely obliged. "Do not come hither even to see us, my child," he said, "for thou mightest take the foul malady."

There was an unusual sadness in the old.

man's tone as he spoke, and he and his dame affectionately wished their young friend good-bye.
"It may be a long while ere we meet

not prevent her continuing her road-in again," he said, as they parted; "for mind, Kate, thou dost not come to the town more than thou canst help until the visitan of Providence is past. Farewell, and With a feeling of sorrow Catherine left

the house; more than once she stopped and looked back—Andrew and his wife were standing under the wooden arcade in front of their shop—then turning down another street she lost sight of them; but, still the thought of her good friends pursued her, she knew not why; she fancied it might be because she was not to see them. them for some time. She did her best however, to dismiss the sad impression which the merchant's words had left, and continued her usual routine of home

During the three following weeks the number of deaths increased to a fearful extent. Bridget and Catherine lived in hourly fear lest any of their friends should fall victims to the fatal disease. They were seated in the cottage one evening, silent as people are wont to be when some great calamity afflicts those around them or threatens' themselves; it was growing dark, and Catherine, unable to see any longer, had just laid down her work, when a knock was heard at the door; she looked at widow O'Reilly, but neither dared say a word, so sure did they feel that evil tidings awaited them. She opened the door. There stood outside a man whom she had often seen at Andrew's, where he came to do a day's work when

where he came to do a day's work when there was a press of business.

"Master Andrew, the clothier, lieth sick of this direful plague. As I passed this way I thought I would just stop and tell

Good Master Andrew ill!" exclaimed

Catherine in deep anguish.
"Yes, and like to die, methinks," replied the man; "but it waxes late, and I must make haste home. Good-evening to you

"O Mother Bridget," said Catherine, with tears in her eyes, "I must go and see poor Master Andrew ere he dies." "Nay, my child, 'tis I that shall go this

very minute. Stop ye and take care of Barbara; I will return in an hour. Perchance 'tis not so bad with him as that man

Putting on her cloak, the old woman left the cottage. Catherine awaited her return in a state of indiscribable anxiety. Two hours passed and no one came. She took Barbara to bed at her usual hour, and then remained in the kitchen listening to every sound on the road. Now she walked to and fro, then she sat down and tried to resume her work; but other thoughts occupied her mind, and tears filled her eyes as the recollection of all Andrew's kindnesses towards her since her earliest childhood occurred forcibly to her.

General Debility and Liver Complaint. R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—My wife has been taking your "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her?liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and would recommend them to all sufferers from Liver Complaint, Sour Stomach, and General Debility. Yours fraternally, N. E. HARMON, Pastor M. E. Church, Elsah, Ill.

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable professional professio "Golden Medical Discovery" and "Pellets" for her liver and general debility, and has found them to be good medicines, and

Alas, she feared so! Throwing aside her work she knelt down and prayed earnestly. What must those feel who, in affliction,

have not prayer as a resource?

Catherine felt calmer, and had just seaded herself again when footsteps were distinctly audible outside. She rushed to the door and drew back the bolt; there was a flash of light from a lantern, and by it she recognized the face of a woman who

kept a shop in the town.
"The dame who lives here," she said,
"has been seized with the plague; they "has been seized with the plague; they found her nigh my house and carried her in; but we durst not keep her long lest we, too, be stricken, so I pray thee lend me a blanket wherein to wrap her, then we shall have her brought here."

"Yes, yes, bring her quickly; I will fetch the blanket," exclaimed Catherine. "Stop!" she added, as the thought of Barbara flashed across her mind. "Will thou remain by her while I take the child

Barbara flashed across her mind. "Wilt thou remain by her while I take the child who is here to some safe place." The woman shook her head, and Catherine understood that in times of univer-

sal panic and extreme danger there are few who are willing to run risk, even when charity to their neighbor demands it of

them.
"Then, I pray thee, have her laid on her bed in that room, and tell her that I shall soon be back," said the young girl, who had already decided what course to take. After giving the blanket to the woman, and preparing the bed for the poor inva-

length inquired the child.
"To the woodman's home, and there thou must dwell for a little while," replied er companion.

"And wilt thou and granddame come

"No, my little one, we cannot," was the

Catherine felt her hand, which Barbara was holding, tightly pressed, and then hot

tears fell upon it.
"Oh! do not weep my little sister!" she exclaimed; "thou wilt not be away from us long. And listen, Barbara, each morning and evening thou wilt say thy prayers, as I have taught thee to do, and thou wilt pray for us wilt thou not?"

"O' indeed Levill"

"O, indeed I will," answered the child.
After this they hurried silently on,
Catherine's mind painfully preoccupied
with the thought that perhaps before she
returned good Methor Poils. with the thought that perhaps before she returned good Mother Bridget might be dead. Yet what could she do? To have let Barbara remain in the cottage would have been to expose her to catch the disease, and she knew of no place of safety for her nearer than the woodman's house. On she pressed, therefore, with quick and anxious steps, along that forest path which she and her little companion had so often joyously trod. The lantern threw a lurid light on the objects immediately Andrew bade Catherine not to come to the town except when absolutely bliged. "Do not come hither even to be us, my child," he said, "for thou dightest take the foul malady."

There was an unusual sadness in the old man's tone as he spoke, and he and his ame affectionately wished their young and although she was by no means a cow and affectionately wished their young and although she was by no means a cow and, she could not but feel some alarm at laring out at such a late hour; but this did

> deed she never did hesitate a moment to go anywhere, by day or by night, when charity or necessity demanded it.
>
> On reaching the cottage she knocked udly; no answer was at first returned. but she heard some one stirring within. She knocked again; heavy footsteps were

> audible approaching the door.
> "Who comes here?" cried a rough

oice.
"It is Catherine; open, I pray thee," was the reply.

Uttering an exclamation of surprise,

Ottering an exciamation of surprise, the woodman opened the door.

"Lor's me, what has happened?" he inquired. "Why hast thou come through the forest at this late hour? I thought it was robbers."

Catherine explained the cause of her Catherine explained the cause of ner nocturnal visit, begging of the woodman and his wife to keep the child until the plague should have diminished in violence.

It know not to whom else but you to take "And why shouldst thou take her else-

anything we can for thee, who hast lone so much for us ?" Catherine thanked them, and, having

traced her steps homewards even more after them. she had come.

Catherine took her hand; it felt burning, Good Mother Bridget, what can I do for she said. "Nothing; but pray, O, pray for me!

The girl saw at once that the fearful fever was rapidly consuming the strength of the poor sufferer. It is dreadful at such moments to feel powerless, as Catherine did; to know that the life of a loved one is ebbing fast, and yet to be ignorant of the means to ward off death. She had heard it said, a few days before, that all whom the fever had attacked had died and that nothing could be done to save them. This thought now filled her heart with grief.

Complying with Bridget's request she knelt by her bed and prayed. She prayed that, if it were the will of God, her good friend might recover; and if not, that He would assist her soul in its passage to eternity. She prayed for herself also, that she might have strength to bear this new trial.

Suddenly the dying woman said anxiously, "My child thou too wilt catch the fever; stay not with me." "God will protect me, I trust," replied the other. "I have placed Barbara in

safety. "I would like to see a priest, but none

and can do.

Was she now to lose that sincere friend? Mary, Mother of God pray for me! She coming, and angels too! Weep not, my

The poor woman gasped for breath, her aching head rested on the arm of her companion, who whispered to her words of comfort and resignation; the blessed name of Jesus was frequently on her lips. At length all was silent; and when Catherine bent closer still to her dear friend she found that breathing had entirely ceased —Bridger O'Reilly was dead Bridget O'Reilly was dead.

Regardless, or unconscious, of the danger which she was exposed, Catherine renained long in the room with the dead oody, weeping and praying; when at ength she roused herself and left the chamber of death, she was astonished to find that it was broad daylight. She opened the cottage door, for the pestilen tial atmosphere of fever filled the house. She felt giddy and her head ached, but th esh air somewhat revived her; while she yet stood at the door she saw two men pas carrying a corpse.

We shall not dwell on the sad scene of

the hurried burial; after which Catherine returned to her lonely home, fatigued and

ill, her heart full of desolation.
Until then wholly occupied with grief and anxiety for Mother Bridget, she had not bestowed a thought on her own dan-ger; but now she remembered with dread ow infectious the disease was. Something eemed to whisper to her, "Perchance thou Die—alone in that house, unaided, un-

lid, she ran up to Barbara's room and dressed her, when both descended into the kitchen, took a lantern, and quickly left the house. For some time they walked in silence. "Sister where go we?" at length inquired the child.

"To the woodman's home, and there thou must dwell for a little while," replied the woodman's home, and there thou must dwell for a little while," replied to the woodman's home, and there is a second to know the standard of seemed to have shaken, soon returned that Christian fortitude which gives strength to the weak and so ennobles those who possessit, bade her look with courage on that which all must one day encounter. Was she not as well prepared to leave this world at that very moment as she would be in ten or twenty years! Her conscience told her that, in spite of many imperfec-tions and shortcomings incident to human frailty, her life had been free from malictraity, her life had been free from malicious and deliberate sins. With heartfelt sorrow she implored pardon for all her faults, and with filial confidence recommended herself to the Divine mercy.

She now felt resigned either to live or die; but one thought still troubled herwhat would become of little Barbara if left without friend or home.

without friend or home. The woodman and his wife would, no doubt, keep her with them and treat her kindly; but they were not Catholics, and they would either bring her up in a wrong religion or suffer her to have none; and what chance would there be of her being restored to her father or brother?
"O Lord," exclaimed the young girl, to

rhom these reflections presented them-elves with overpowering force—"O Lord, ray Thee to spare my life until Barbara o longer needs my care; but, if thou hast reasoned otherwise, Thy holy will be done, d as not a sparrow falleth to the ground without Thy knowledge, so do I trust that
Thou wilt guard that little one that no
evil may befall her in soul or body."
Scarcely had she finished her prayer,
when the door worden. en the door opened and Dame Barnby

"I am so glad thou hast come, good she cried; and weeping she threw erself into her arms.
Winifred was soon made acquainted

with the sad news. She had, indeed, early that morning heard a rumor that Widow O'Reilly had taken ill with the feyer, and it was to ascertain the truth of this that she had now come to the cottage. She had hoped at least to be able to succor her old friend. Alas, it was too late Catherine learnt with grief that Master

Andrew was dead.
"My child," said her aunt, "thou canst ot remain alone in this house; come with ie. Thou lookest pale," she added, gazing attentively at her niece; "perchan ou hast eaten nothing this m

"Such is the case; but my heart was too sad for me to feel inclined to take anything—moreover, I feel giddy when I try to walk." Dame Barnby was alarmed ; she bad

Catherine sit down, and stirring up the remnant of fire, she made for her an infu-"And why shouldst thou take her ease where?" replied the good couple. "Knowest thou not how joyful we are to Her aunt then proposed to take her to her own home; which offer was willingly ac

cepted.

Carrying with them some few articles, enderly embraced her dear Barbara, rethey left the cottage, locking the door

pidly then she had come.
Softly did she enter Widow O'Reilly's grass had grown in many of the streets; one or two forlorn individuals were wan-Softly did she enter widow O Relly's room and approach the bed, trembling lest the spirit should have already flown. A slight mean reassured her.
"Is it thou my child?" murmured the Catherine, who had not visited the place for some time past, was struck with aston-ishment and horror on viewing the change which a few weeks had wraught in the ce cheerful city.
"Is every one dead?" she inquired of her

ompanion in a subdued voice, for the avidity.

"Good arrounding gloom and silence filled her "Good with a solemn awe.
"Nay, not all," replied her aunt:

though many a one they have carried bast my house, to lay them in the earth, luring these three weeks. And numbers during these three weeks. have left the town in great fright, yea, and abandoned their dying relatives."
"O, can it be so!" exclaimed Catherine.

"It is quite true, my child; in distress ke this many lack courage to do their Here the conversation ceased; but the oung girl's active mind was already at

work trying to devise some means for the relief of the misery around her. They passed down one of the back streets, which was so narrow that the in-

streets, which was so narrow that the in-mates of the houses might shake hands from the windows of the upper story with their neighbors of the opposite side. A group of dirty children were playing near one of the doors; among them Catherine recognized some of her former pupils, and stopping, inquired of one where his mother was; when she was told that she had been taken to the churchyard, and that father was there too.

"And with whom dost thou live?"
"With John's father," replied the child, inting to a boy a little older than him-

Young, middle-aged, or old men, suffering from nervous debility or kindred affections, should address, with two stamps, for large treatise, World's DISPENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo, N. Y.

used to teach thee?" asked Catherine.
The little fellow looked round to ascer-

tain that his companions were not within hearing, and then said in an undertone. "They say they will not let me be a Catholic any longer, and beat me when I say my prayers."
"Who?" inquired Catherine.

"The man and his dame who have taken to their house."

me to their house."

"Keep up thy courage my poor little friend; if I can, I will see thee to-morrow and try and do something for thee."

Leaving the child she hastened on with her aunt whose shop they soon reached.

Dame Barnby advised her niece not to go to the woodman's cottage until the plague had ceased in the city, for fear that she might carry the infaction with her

hague had ceased in the city, for fear that she might carry the infection with her.

It was evident then, that Catherine would be forced to spend some days, perhaps weeks, in the plague-stricken town. She determined during her stay to do what was in her power to alleviate the misery of the wretched inhabitants. She greatly pitied the unhappy position of numbers of poor children whose parents had died without being able to provide for

their support; and as there are always wicked persons to be found ready to take advantage of private difficulties or public calamities and turn them to their p in these instances there were not wanting those who, under pretense of being rela-tions of the orphans took possession of them and what goods they had, neglecting and often ill-treating the former they kept the latter for their use. erine discovered that this was the case with the little boy whom she had accosted in the street. She questioned him more particularly on his situation which proved to be far from happy; indeed the poor to be far from happy; indeed the poor child was in imminent danger of losing his faith and being brought up in ignorance and vice. Having inquired if he had any relations living and having heard that some of his mother's family resided in the small town of Honiton, she obtained her aunt's capacit and add and the small town of the state of th aunt's consent and addressed to them a

letter.
"'Tis marvellous," Dame Barnby remarked, when her niece had read the epistle to her, "how thou canst say all that

by making little marks upon paper."

The letter was intrusted to a man wh passed that way about once a fortnight with a pack-horse. And in due time one of the child's relations came to fetch him. Catherine never heard of him afterwards; but as those to whom he had gone were good Catholics, she was satisfied as to his

By many a death-bed did the youn girl appear as an angel of charity, soothing the last moments of the dying with words of hope and spiritual comfort. Her aunt at first entertained fears that

in discharging these charitable offices she would herself fall a prey to the fever. But Catherine assured her that living, as they were obliged to do, in the midst of the infection, there was as much danger for them each time they walked in the streets as if they entered the houses of the sick.
Good Andrew's wife also devoted herelf to deeds of charity. Catherine, who was frequently with her, observed that the grief of her recent loss had sunk deep into the poor woman's heart; a look of melan-choly had settled on her once-cheerful face, and tears filled her eyes when she and the young girl spoke together of the many qualities of the honest merchant whose death both felt so keenly.

One day as Catherine was passing near an old and delapidated house, her atten-tion was arrested by the low moans which issued from it. She stopped to listen, and seeing a woman standing at the door,

"An old man whom we call father Jacob," she replied.
"Does he live alone?" asked Catherine.
"He does "He is a laked Catherine. "He does. He is an old miser, and has no kinsfolk with him. I did not see him leave his house to-day; perchance he too hath the plague.

"And hast thou not been to inquire if "I durst not," was the reply. Catherine hastened to her aunt's dwell-

ing, which was close by, and related what she had heard. 'O think," she added with characteristic earnestness—"O think how dreadful it must be to die all alone! Shall we not go

and succor him?" Dame Barnby consented, and both proceeded to the old man's house. After knocking two or three times and receiving no answer, they pushed open the door and entered.

At the further end of the poverty-stricken chamber lay old Jacob on his wretched couch "Who comes here?" he asked in a low

noarse voice. "We come to bring thee help," said the

"Water—water!" he ejaculated. A vio-lent thirst being one of the symptoms of the then-prevailing fever. Catharine understood the meaning, and at once fetched some water, which he drank with

od friend," said the young girl oftly, "art thou easier now?" "Neither thou nor anyone else can bring ease to mine afflicted soul," he mur-

mured. "But our Lord Jesus Christ, who died for you can," she replied.

A strange and wild expression appeared on the dying man's face while Catherine spoke, but he said nothing, and she con-tinued to speak to him of the death of our Saviour and the mercies of God.

Presently his mind began to wander. Gazing about with an anxious searching eye, he seemed as one who beheld visions from the other world; sometimes, after looking steadfastly at one corner of the room, he would move his head slowly round as if watching some object endowed with action; then he would start back in ter-

ror, muttering "Avaunt! avaunt!"

Catherine shuddered. "O how fearful," thought she, "is the deathbed of those who have no religion!" Dame Barnby would have beaten a hasty retreat, had not her niece desired earnestly to remain and to instil thoughts of repentance and hope into the poor man's he

the fever heightened, he became wilder and more restless "Be calm, and may God have mercy on thee!" said Catherine, in a grave reso

one, which seemed to overawe him for Diamond Dyes are so perfect and beautiful that it is a pleasure to use them. Equally good for dark or light colors. 10 cents.

"Dost thou remember the catechism I he sank quickly back on his bed, and remained silent during a few seconds.

"A priest! O, bring me a priest!" he suddenly cried. "Nay, nay," he added almost immediately; "they will denounce me, they will take my money!"

"Didst then ever knew or practise the

"Didst thou ever know or practise the holy Catholic religion?" asked Catherine,

and again her calm voice subdued the old "Alas, I did!" he replied.

"Then, if I can find a priest I will bring "Then, if I can find a priest I will bring him to thee. Beg, through the merits of the Passion and Death of Jesus Christ, pardon for thine evil deeds, and hope in His clemency." Then, turning to her aunt, Catherine prayed her to remain with the dying man until she returned. Leaving the house, she hastened to Dame Andrews, and inquired of her if sh The latter sighed; she was per-l what to do. It then occurred to plexed what to do. It then occurred to her that, as it was Saturday, it was not unlikely that Father Francis might come to Exeter to say Mass the next day; and so she asked the dame to be so good as to tell the priest, if he chanced to come, that a poor dying man wished much to see him, describing the house where he lay. Returning to Jacob, she found him in the same state as when she had left; his

agony was a long one indeed. At times the poor man showed signs of repentance; but then again the fear of od's judgments overpowered him, and excluded from his terror-stricken soul tha ilial confidence in the mercies of his

Creator so necessary to the penitent.
"I have abandoned my faith; there is no hope for me," he would reply when urged by Catherine to place his trust in the

nerits of Jesus Christ.

At length he sank back exhausted by the At length he sank back exhausted by the fever, which was making rapid progress; his eyes closed, and he breathed with difficulty. "Death is surely coming now," thought the young girl, and she knelt down and prayed. At that moment the down and prayed. At that moment the door opened; she looked round—there stood Father Francis. TO BE CONTINUED

THE FATHER'S SHARE.

Buffalo Union The mother, the Christian mother, always the mother. Christian preachers, Christian writers, are ever ready with advice to her; ready to urge on her the im-

portance of her duties; ready to denounce in severest terms her short-comings; as if she were chiefly, nay, solely, responsible But who is equally quick to exhort the father? Who urges on him his tremendous responsibilities, and his God appoint ted share in the training of his family Who shows him that he is more than the mere bread-winner of his household? that no other duty laid on him approaches in importance that which he owes to the souls of his children; and that wealth

cumulated, social position ensured for them, profit nothing in Heaven's sight, if he has been their guide in the ways of vice or irreligion, if he has weighted their worldly inheritance with the mem-ory of a blameful life! Who warns him ory of a blameful life! Who warns him sufficiently of the incalculable influence of his deprayed habits and evil passions on the future of the race? of the power of his example for good or ill, and the harvest of joy or woe he is, accordingly, destined to reap from it, here or in Eternity?

No; it is always the mother; the sternest message to the tenderest heart, the heaviest load upon the weakest shoulders. She, when needful—and alas! how often it is needful!—must have the virtues of two. She must render ineffective the negligence or bad example of the unfaith-

tried and many-childed mothers oft-times

office—mirroring as it does the Divine Paternity—with instructions as to how he shall render himself worthy of so sublime a dignity.

We are indebted to a good German priest, Rev.W. Cramer of the diocese of learned author and careful translator, Rev. L. A. Lambert, of Waterloo, N. Y., rendition into pure and vigorous English, that is before us

English, that is before us.

Herein is shown that though 'tis one of the greatest graces for a child to have a good mother; yet, this grace is perfected only when joined to the further grace of having a good father. "The words of the mother may urge and exhort: but the example of the father draws the children and is imitated but then?" Also is in the control of the father are with the control of the father draws the children and is imitated but then?" Also is in the control of the father draws the children and is imitated but then?" Also is in the control of the father draws the children and is included by them." is imitated by them." Also is it vividly set forth how terribly a good mother's influence and example may be frustrated by a wicked father. Further we cannot better describe this admirable and timely little work than in the words of Rt. Rev. Bishop Ryan, who contributes a thoughtful introduction to Father Lambert's translation. "It is no mere ideal father we have here, aspiring after unattainable or fanciful It is a father such as God saintlines intended all fathers to be, such as should and might be found at the head of every and might be found at the nead of every Christian family. It is a genuine Christian father faithfully discharging the obligations of his state, and sanctifying himself in the ordinary duties of life."

"Tis universally conceded that "as the family is the foundation of society, we must make the father truly Christian

must make the father truly Christian would we reform society, Christianize the land, or make the people truly And therefore, every thoughtful reader, parent or not, laying down this book, which, if attentively read and prayerfully propulared, parent or not. pondered, must needs do much towards bringing about a consummation so desired, will echo the Bishop's wish. "May it find its way into every Christian home it find its way into every Christian home chipmunks. 15c."

"Rough on Rats" clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

in the land and may every Catholic father in America exemplify in his life "The Christian Father."

No Guesswork Turns Out Well.

Philadelphia Correspondence The difference between positive know-ledge and blind experimenting is nowhere more quickly exhibited than in the treatof stock. Thousands of horses, more or less valuable, are annually lost to their owners and to extended and good service because of "guesswork" in endeav-oring to cure them of their ailments. If a man wants to build a barn, the very best material is his choice, and it must be worked in; but if the same man has a sick Dame Andrews, and inquired of her it she knew where the priest was who often officiated at their house. But he avoided remaining long in any one place, and observed much secrecy concerning his moves served much secrecy concerning his moves are so Dame Barnby could not secrecy of the secrecy should be allowed in the medication and treatment of stock, is something we cannot divine. However, there is a limit to all things, and there must be to this. So we thought, mentally in reviewing the experience of some of our acquaintances. In constitutions, contrast to their empirical In conspicuous contrast to their empirical plans and methods stands the following plans and methods stands the following narration of the way a thoughtful, clear headed and experienced horseman manages when any of his stock becomes sick or receives injuries. It clearly demonstrates that he is no friend of guesswork. He has used what he speaks of, and "speaks whereof he knows."

"I am sati fied that St. Jacobs Oil is the best horse liniment in the market."

best horse limiment in the market." The above remark was made to the writer a day or two since by Mr. A. W. Terry, the well-known proprietor of the large livery, sales, and boarding stables, Nos. 214 and 216 Queen street, in Philadelphia, Pa. Mr. Terry has been established in the livery stable business on Queen street for many years and every lished in the livery stable business on Queen street for many years, and every-body in the old district of Southwark is familiar with his establishment. Many of the most prominent citizens of the lower section of the city, including the leading physicians, such as Dr. E. C. Kamerly, the ex-select Councilman, board their horses at Mr. Terry's stables. He has been associated with horses all his life, and is considered an authority on anything connected with horse flesh.

considered an authority on anything con-nected with horse flesh.

I found Mr. Terry sitting in front of his stables, watching the work of an em-ployee, who was cleaning a wagon; and, knowing him, I sat down, with the double purpose of resting myself after a long walk, and having a little "horse talk." I have been paying some attention to horse matters recently, a neighbor and relative of mine owning a span of splendid animals. I sometimes ride behind; and, as my relative is a firm believer in St. Jacobs Oil as a superior horse liniment, and frequently uses that remedy. I felt desirous of comparing his opinion with others who are fully posted in such matters. There-fore I said to Mr. Terry, soon after we

ommenced talking:
"Terry, do you think St. Jacobs Oil is a horse liniment?"

His answer to my direct question is iven at the commencement of this article. Vishing something more than a general indorsement of the Great German Rem-When and in what cases have you used St. Jacobs Oil on horses, and for

ailments?"

Mr. Terry answered: "I have used it several times, and always with good effect. The last time I used St. Jacobs Oil, was on a bay horse of my own. He had a very bad shoulder; what we call a 'nick in the shoulder,' it was very sore, and I was afraid at first that I would not be able to use that horse for some time. I have had horses affected that way before, and could cure them, but not as readily as I can now, since St. Jacobs Oil came about. negligence or bad example of the unfaithful father. She, "joining a man's heart to a woman's thought" must be wise for her children's temporal as for their eternal interests, fit to encourage the timid as to curb the bold; and the while mindful of the bad or careless husband's pleasure and well-being, as if that were her only solicitude on earth. A truce, then, to the tude on earth. A truce, then, to the Christian mother; and let us, by way of a change, hear more anent the duties of the Christian father, the Christian husband. Christian father, the Christian husband.

Thus, and it must be confessed, not without some show of reason are much without some show of reason are much three bottles of St. Jacobs Oil not long three bo their dand many-childed mothers oft-times heard to answer, when their office is, to their thinking, magnified, at the expense of the father's!

Here, at last, comes the long-desired picture of "The Christian Father," the minute exposition of the grandeur of his office—migration are in to-day. That Oil cures quick, and I would not like to be without it."

In reply to a question Mr. Terry remarked: "I did not buy the bottles of St.

In reply to a question Mr. Terry remarked: "I did not buy the bottles of St. Marked: And not only the bottles of St. Jacobs Oil originally to use as a horse liniment. I had the rheumatism very badly in both of my feet, and I got the Oil for that. I soon cured the rheumatism and had weather head the feel had been been seen to be the second to be the seco had nearly a bottle full left, and it was priest, Rev. W. Cramer of the diocese of manufacture in the original work; and to that manufacture in the original work; and to that manufacture in the original work; and to that it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses. I used what it is a good liniment for horses in the same way in the same with the same way in the same way told you, and it worked so well that I shall always use it for horses. I have a fresh bottle here now (stepping into his office and

He replied: "I don't want to puff up any particular remedy oranybody's medi-cine, but if I find anything that is good or cine, but if I find anything that is good of useful I am willing to say so. If you are interested in horse liniments, I can only say St. Jacobs Oil is a good one, the best I know of, and I don't mind saying so. You tell that relative of yours to try St. Jacobs Oil, if either of his horses gets injured, and I guess he will not regret it."

I remarked: "Not long since I stepped in at Campbell's livery stable, on Wharton street, near seventh, and Mr. Campbell's son, who runs the stable, also spoke very highly of St. Jacobs Oil as a good liniment

Mr. Terry replied: "The Campbells understand their business, and what they say about St. Jacobs Oil or any other liniment is worth listening to."—New York Spirit of the Times. Spirit of the Times. "BUCHUPAIBA." Quick, complete cure all annoying Kidney Diseases. \$1, at

MARCH 16, 1883.

Making Life Look Brighter.

Say not "The world is dark and drear But strive yourself to light it; But strive yourself to light it:
Though ignorance rage, yet never fear,
Tis manhood's work to fight it!
Strive on, and rust will drop its scales,
And earnest effort seldom fail,
And purpose over doubt prevail,
Thus making life look brighter.

Does virtue meet with small reward? That thought is worldly minded;
For vice herself is off abhorred
By slaves whom she has blinded;
Though now the clouds be dark and of
When we shall walk by faith, not sen
Virtue will have true recompense
The while the clouds grow lighter.

Then call not life a "vale of tears,"
Our lives are what we make them;
And we must weigh by "deeds, not y
If we would not mistake them.
Improve the years, and life is sweet;
We sow good seed to reap pure wheat
Good thoughts and deeds make li
plete. plete. And make the soul grow whiter.

THE GROTTO AT LOURDES

Are the Wonders Credited to it We of Belief? AND IS THE ALLEGED APPARITION OF LADY TO BERNADETTE A WELL E

LISHED FACT?

R. S. Clarke, S. J., Nineteenth Centr R. S. Clarke, S. J., Nineteenth Centus Our inquirer has no infallible dec from Rome to bind him, and he is t fore so far free. No one has any to condemn as a heretic, or to inflict him any ecclesiastical censure, if he the miracles a pack of rubbish, an apparition a silly imposture. The question is whether he can do so without violating the respect due to en instical authority; secondly, without ning in the teeth of the common co of the faithful all over the world notably of the thousands who have t selves visited Lourdes either as pill or visitors; thirdly, without refusir accept evidence so clear, so well-establi so multiplied, so various, so conclusi the point at issue, as to write hi down a fool if he declares the with

to be either dupes or impostors, an facts they narrate either a lie or a

I need not dwell on the first two of heads. The apparition and miracle Lourdes have received the explicit tion of the bishop of the diocese, wh himself visited the grotto many tim a pilgrim, and, after a most careful thorough investigation, issued a moment in which he formally gives his ment in favor of the reality of the article delegation delegation. tion, declares the miracles wrought the work of the supernatural power God, and authorizes the devotion of God, and authorizes Lady of Lourdes, recommending it t faithful of his diocese. Nor is then possibility of denying the existence consentient voice bearing witness of part of Catholics—bishops, priests laymen, in every quarter of the glo their sincere and unhesitating bel pass these over because we are writi non Catholics, and we have no right t them to listen to the voice of an auth they do not recognize, or to be influe by the consensus of those whom regard as misled by religious fervor

regard as misled by religious fervor deceived by preconceived opinions. But we have a right to ask them to lieve in facts attested to by a numbintelligent and honest witnesses, what explanation they may give of them have a right to claim their assent to testimony of physicians who formall test the results of a careful diagnosis a before and after a journey to Lourde have a right to tell them that their clubypothesis of the curative force powerful imagination will not account of the control of the curative force of the cura powerful imagination will not acc for cancers healed in a moment, tu disappearing instantaneously, decayed carious bones becoming sound at the to of that wondrous fountain; we has right to urge upon them the necessit furnishing some possible solution of mystery, or else of honestly accepting the solution which the w Catholic world declares with one voice be the only rational, the only pos-olution—Digitus Die est hic—God who, by His miraculous power ex through Our Lady's intercession, heal sick, cures the lame, casts out devils, toring sight to the blind, now in this r teenth century, just as He did when

was visibly present amongst men.
Out of a large number of instance adduce three as test cases. They happened within the last two years. Thave been carefully examined, and, as readers will see, it is absolutely imp ble that imagination could have brothem about, as in each case there either some organic lesion, or else either some organic resion, or else selearly marked physical malady, affected and destroying the bodily tissues, almost incurable, even after long year. any human means.

Our first case is that of Mdlle. Phili

from Menil in Lorraine. After suffer from fainting fits and poverty of b for several years, she was attacked. 1877, by paralysis in her left side, and the following year two cancerous swings appeared in her throat. An option was decided upon, which left lower part of her throat one vast wou This operation was followed by a sec—this by a third—until it became no sary to perform them nearly every we She became unable to speak, and subject to frequent spitting of blood. shall give your sister no more remediately the speak of the speak said the physician; "her case is hopel (elle est perdue). But Mdlle. Philippe, had already visited Lourdes, had ceived a great desire to go there again fore her death. She did not ask to cured, but to obtain the grace of a g death. At the cost of intense suffe she took the journey, and spent the night before the grotto. The next eving, as she knelt and prayed, she fe horrible pain, as if all her sinews were ing strained. Was it a new crisis of disease, or was it the death she had so l ing strained. prayed for? She fell to the ground, then without knowing what she did, who had so long been speecilless, cried in a loud voice, "Cured! I am cured!" set to work at once to sing the Magnificant of the second series of the second series and the second series are second series and series are series as a second series are series as a series are series are series as a series are series are series as a series are series as a series are series as a series are series are series as a series are series are series are series as a series are series are series are series are series as a series are series

accompanied by all around.

The wound of her cancers had dis peared; the skin had become smooth ag a few little reddish spots alone marked place where the sore had been. The r day she was able to walk, carrying banner in a procession for an hour with fatigue. Since then she has felt no po

Making Life Look Brighter.

Say not "The world is dark and drear," But strive yourself to light it; But strive yourself to light it;
Though ignorance rage, yet never fear,
This manhood's work to fight it!
Strive on, and rust will drop its scales,
And earnest effort seldom fail,
And purpose over doubt prevail,
Thus making life look brighter.

Does virtue meet with small reward?
That thought is worldly minded;
For vice herself is off abhorred
By slaves whom she has blinded;
Though now the clouds be dark and dense,
When we shall walk by faith, not sense,
Virtue will have true recompense
The while the clouds grow lighter.

Then call not life a "vale of tears,"
Our lives are what we make them;
And we must weigh by "deeds, not years,"
If we would not mistake them.
Improve the years, and life is sweet;
We sow good seed to reap pure wheat;
Good thoughts and deeds make life copplete. plete, And make the soul grow whiter.

THE GROTTO AT LOURDES

Are the Wonders Credited to it Worthy of Belief?

AND IS THE ALLEGED APPARITION OF OUR LADY TO BERNADETTE A WELL ESTAB-LISHED FACT?

R. S. Clarke, S. J., Nineteenth Century. Our inquirer has no infallible decision from Rome to bind him, and he is therefore so far free. No one has any right to condemn as a heretic, or to inflict upon him any each existing property. him any ecclesiastical censure, if he calls the miracles a pack of rubbish, and the apparition a silly imposture. The only question is whether he can do so first, iastical authority; secondly, without run-

tion of the bishop of the diocese, who has himself visited the grotto many times as himself visited the grotto many times as a pilgrim, and, after a most careful and thorough investigation, issued a mandement in which he formally gives his judgment in favor of the reality of the apparition, declares the miracles wrought to be the work of the supernatural power of God, and authorizes the devotion of our cure by the medicinal qualities of the thorough investigation, issued a mandement in which he formally gives his judge ment in favor of the reality of the apparition, declares the miracles wrought to be the work of the supernatural power of God, and authorizes the devotion of our Lady of Lourdes, recommending it to the faithful of his diocese. Nor is there any possibility of denying the existence of a consentient voice bearing witness on the part of Catholics—bishops, priests, and laymen, in every quarter of the globe, to their sincere and unhesitating belief in the reality of the miracle performed. We pass these over because we are writing for non-Catholics, and we have no right to ask of the supernatural power of God, and authorizes the devotion of our Lady of Lourdes, recommending it to the solution, the woman had never been in the consentient voice bearing witness on the part of Catholics—bishops, priests, and laymen, in every quarter of the globe, to their sincere and unhesitating belief in the limpartial des Vosges:

"I declare, upon my faith as an honest man and a good Christian, that my wife, who has had her left side paralyzed for their intelligent steam, galvanism, are but a carrying ont into new fields of laws already familiar, glaw at carrying out into new fields of laws already familiar, and which had long been gradually drawing on mankind, whereas in miracles there into new fields of laws already familiar, and which had long been gradually drawing on the reversal of the cure by the medicinal qualities of the water at all! A newspaper, which at the proced by the uniton new fields of laws already familiar, and which had long been gradually familiar, stocked from hard had long been gradually familiar, and which had long been gradually familiar, stocked from externed home, several seepties tried to account for the cure by the medicinal qualities of the water at all! A newspaper, which at the proced by the Christians by Constantine, came an ear of intellectual form externed home, steam, galvanism, are but a carrying out to rew fields of law them to listen to the voice of an authority they do not recognize, or to be influenced by the consensus of those whom they deceived by preconceived opinions.
But we have a right to ask them to be-

lieve in facts attested to by a number of intelligent and honest witnesses, whatever explanation they may give of them; we have a right to claim their assent to the testimony of physicians who formally attest the results of a careful diagnosis made before and after a journey to Lourdes; we have a right to tell them that their clumsy aypothesis of the curative force of a bowerful imagination will not account for cancers healed in a moment, tumors able medical testimony which accompanies hypothesis of the curative force of disappearing instantaneously, decayed and

M. Rene de Bil, of Hondschoote, near entury, just as He did when He statement:

was visibly present amongst men.
Out of a large number of instances we readers will see, it is absolutely impossi-ble that imagination could have brought either some organic lesion, or else some clearly marked physical malady, affecting and destroying the bodily tissues, and almost incurable, even after long years, by

ny human means. Our first case is that of Mdlle. Philippe from Menil in Lorraine. After suffering from fainting fits and poverty of blood for several years, she was attacked, in 1877, by paralysis in her left side, and in for several yalvis in her left side, and in 1877, by paralysis in her left side, and in the following year two cancerous swellings appeared in her throat. An operation was decided upon, which left the throat one year wound. lower part of her throat one vast wound.
This operation was followed by a second
—this by a third—until it became necessary to perform them nearly every week She became unable to speak, and subject to frequent spitting of blood. shall give your sister no more remedies," said the physician; "her case is hopeless" (elle est perdue). But Mdlle. Philippe, who had already visited Lourdes, had conceived a great desire to go there again be-fore her death. She did not ask to be cured, but to obtain the grace of a good death. At the cost of intense suffering he took the journey, and spent the first night before the grotto. The next even-ing, as she knelt and prayed, she felt a horrible pain, as if all her sinews were being strained. Was it a new crisis of her disease, or was it the death she had so long ing strained. prayed for? She fell to the ground, and then without knowing what she did, she who had so long been speechless, cried out in a loud voice, "Cured! I am cured!" and set to work at once to sing the Magnificat,

accompanied by all around.

The wound of her cancers had disappeared; the skin had become smooth again; few little reddish spots alone marked the place where the sore had been. The next

the testimony of Mdlle. Padippe herself, let us hear what a physician of Montpellier has to say respecting her cure: "It is not a question in this case," says M. Ver-gez, who is attached to the Faculty of Medicine at Montpellier, "of any nervous affection; it is on the material injury (lision materielle) that we must concentrate eous cicatrization of the wounds, or rather the sudden renewal of all the elements constituting the derma and epidermis, could not belong to the domain of nature's forces." We invite our readers to a carcular consideration of these last words. If the Protestant rejects the hypothesis of a survey exerted through the pernatural power exerted through the intercession of Our Lady, how is he to account for the sudden cure where medical cience declared such a cure impossible He is bound to give us some counter-hypothesis, at least to indicate to us some possible explanation. If he cannot do this, and has to fall back on a denial of the facts alleged, we have plenty more cases

to refute his scepticism.

For instance, Mdme. Andre from Saales, in Lorraine, the wife of a workman, was attacked in 1879 with paralysis. It was hereditary; her mother had suffered fifteen years before it caused her death. One of her little children, ten years old, was also paralyzed. The poor woman applied for admittance to the hospital at Strasburg, but was sent back as incurable. She could scarcely see or hear at all with the left eve and ear; her leg dragged almost helpless along the ground, her left arm she could ning in the teeth of the common consent of the faithful all over the world, and notably of the thousands who have themnotably of the thousands who have the them of the thousands who have the them of the thousands who have the them of the them o selves visited Lourdes either as pilgrims join the pilgrimage to Lourdes. Thereshe or visitors; thirdly, without refusing to was placed among the various invalids fronting the grotto. While praying there selves visited Lourdes either as pilgrims or visitors; thirdly, without refusing to accept evidence so clear, so well-established, so multiplied, so various, so conclusive of the point at issue, as to write himself down a fool if he declares the witnesses to be either dupes or impostors, and the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts and she feels that she is facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts they narrate either a lie or a delusion between the facts the strength at the point at its properties and the properties are moving the facts the was placed among the various invalidate fronting the grotto. While praying there for the point at its properties and the properties are moving the facts the was placed among the various invalidate fronting the grotto. While praying there for the point at once she cried out, "Sister Pauline, my fingers are moving to a fact the properties and the properties are moving to a strength and the properties are moving to sion.

I need not dwell on the first two of these heads. The apparition and miracles at Lourdes have received the explicit sanction of the bishop of the diocese, who has himself visited the gratta many times as himself visited the gratta many times as the same afternoon she appears before the

> which he inserted in a local journal—in
> in the Impartial des Vorges:
> "I declare, upon my faith as an honest
> man and a good Christian, that my wife,
> who has had her left side paralyzed for
> ty
> seventeen months, and could no longer
> ed
> follow her ordinary occupations, has come
> back from Lourdes completely cured,
> ad Since her return she less hear in Since her return she has been in perfect health, and I seem to be dreaming when I ee her walk, run, carry heavy loads out

We pass over several of the most striking miracles because they were performed on ecclesiastics or religious. We will choose for our third instance one performed on a young man of twenty-three; we select it ecause of the absurdity of attributing it

of that wondrous fountain; we have a right to urge upon them the necessity of furnishing same possible solution of the mystery, or else of honestly and humbly was organized, he determined to take part crutches. When the national pilgrimage was organized, he determined to take part accepting the solution which the whole in it. Arrived at Lourdes, he bathed in Catholic world declares with one voice to be the only rational, the only possible wound and swelling completely disappear-solution—Digitus Die est hic—God it is ed; he left his crutches at the well, and who, by His miraculous power exerted through Our Lady's intercession, heals the sick, cures the lame, casts out devils, restoring sight to the blind, now in this nine-torn the same and the sick with east and the well, and can now walk with ease. A local paper through Our Lady's intercession, heals the sick, cures the lame, casts out devils, restoring sight to the blind, now in this nine-torn the same and the well, and can now walk with ease. A local paper through the sick with the same and the well, and can now walk with ease. A local paper through to the well, and can now walk with ease. A local paper through the sick with ease the well, and can now walk with ease. A local paper through the sick, cures the lame, casts out devils, restoring the sick with ease.

"I, the undersigned, doctor of medicine, declare that I have professionally attended out of a large number of instances we adduce three as test cases. They have happened within the last two years. They have been carefully examined, and, as our readers will see, it is absolutely impossite the control of the control this young man was suffering was situthem about, as in each case there was ated on the right knee, and was complicither some organic lesion, or else some cated by fistulous ulcers, with ankylosis of the knee, and curvature of the leg towards the thigh. After treating the disease for five years, I was convinced that it was incurable. On the 13th of August last, the day before his departure to Lourdes, I

examined my patient, and found him in the same serious condition. "To-day, the 3rd of September, I declare that the white tumor, ulcers and fistulous passage have disappeared, that the leg has become straight, and that the young man walks without the help of his crutches, which were indispensible to him. For myself, as for any unprejudiced person, it is evident that so wonderful and sudden a cure can only be attributed

to a miracle."

The narration of miracles is always liable to be tedious, and we will, therefore, inflict no more of them upon our readers, though there are many which we would fain adduce. We will conclude our testimony for Lourdes with a professional document, emanating from the pen of a well known Paris physician, and one, too well known Paris physician, and one, too who has made therapeutic springs and medical waters his specialty. The most sceptical can hardly refuse to concede to his authority an assent they would naturally deny to women and priests. Dr. Constantine James writes thus in the

Journal de Paris:

"I bave visited Lourdes with the same spirit of inquiry and the same reserve which I have carried with me in all my excursions to well-known watering places. To speak only of facts which have come under my own observation—I mean, which affected my own patients—I declare that I have seen sick persons return cured from Lourdes under circumstances which led my professional brethren and myself day she was able to walk, carrying the banner in a procession for an hour without fatigue. Since then she has felt no pain; To the facts alleged the answer made conone day.

her appetite reformed, and her cure proved a lasting one.

If our readers are not willing to accept the testimony of Malle Desired Provention and those of the coarsest kind. For our materialists and atheists every pilgrim is a "clerical," that is to say, an impostor and a knave. His disease is a sham, and its cure a farce. There is, according to them, a theatrical scene worthy of Robert Houdin, and the

scene worthy of Robert Houdin, and the enclosure where the mirroulous cures are wrought is but a parody of the ancient Count of Miracles.

Of all this diatribe I will take up only one word: the diseases are pretended. Be so good as to tell me how one can pretend to have a tumor in the breast; how one can pretend to have an ulcerated tongue; how one can pretend to have a decay of how one can pretend to have a decay of home, mortification, a white tumor—all bone, mortification, a white tumor—all of them maladies which have obtained their cure at Lourdes? Now, if these are real diseases, and they must indeed have been so, their cure ought to be regarded

been so, their cure ought to be regarded as a miracle, since no one has seen attacks of this kind heal of their own accord.

"Constantine James."

After such evidence as this, what more can we do to convince the incredulous? If they do not choose to accept such irrefragable testimony, we must leave them in their unbelief. If they will not give in their assent to the miracles, at least we may ask them to leave off talking nonsenses about our credulity and fanaticism. At least we have a right to our opinion, without being branded by them as poor silly dupes, or designing knaves. At least they might give us credit for having some notion of the laws of evidence, and of the criteria of a tenable hypothesis. Do not Catholic priests study logic? Ay, and far more carefully than many of our assallants. Have we not tested our conclusions respecting Lourdes and La Salette and St. Januarius' blood, by the various excellent "methods" proposed by John Staart Mill. Our witnesses are not the uneducated and the unlearned, but skilled witnesses; we do not dig up our testimony from records. Our witnesses are not the uneducated and the unlearned, but skilled witnesses; we do not dig up our testimony from records of an uncritical age, but we bring them out into the full light of this ninetenth century, and we challenge our opponents to adduce any reasonable hypothesis which they can pretend, with any show of truth, to substitute for our explanation of the phenomena. They cannot deny the facts. They can, if they choose, talk about some yet undiscovered law of nature—but the said law is one which will simply be a complete reversal of all human experience, from the beginning until now. The very supposition of such a law is an insult to the intelligence of their hearers. Who ever heard of an undiscovered law upsetting and destroying laws tested by the uniform experience of ages? Electricity, steam, galvanism, are but a carrying out nstant and cover the alcer with soft supple kkin; nay, that this spring was of such efficacy that he who knelt in its vicinity found paralysis disappear as if by magic, and he who drank a few drops of it at a distance was healed by its wondrous power, would they not denounce us as liars and silly fools? Yet this is the

Curran's Ingenuity.

alternative to which they are themselves forced if they deny that through this

spring, sanctified as it is by the presence of God's Immaculate Mother, His super-

natural power is manifesting itself to the

A farmer attending a fair with a hundred pounds in his pocket, took the precaution of depositing it in the hands of the landlord of the public house at which Having occasion for it shortly afterwards, he resorted to mine host for payment; but the landlord, too deep for the countryman, wondered what

SCIENCE AND CHARITY.

A Grand Lecture by Bishop O'Farrell.

The following is a synopsis of the very able lecture delivered in the Cathedral, on the evening of February 22, by the Rt. Rev. M. J. O'Farrell, Bishop of Trenton,

I have come, said the Rt. Rev. lectur er from calumny. But to speak of the Church as the Mother of knowledge, seems

sure a cancerous or scrofulous sore in an raised them in honor next to the martyrs. And there were other great minds in those days, of whom little but the fame has come down to us; for many precious documents were lost, or destroyed during

the subsequent barbarian invasions. The days of the Roman empire ended. The blood of the martyrs was crying out, and God answered by summoning the fierce barbarians of the north; the Huns, the Vandals, the Goths and the Visigoth who swept over the fairest plains of Europe, trampling the marks of civilization. They came as a flood, and when this deluge subsided the ark of the Church was seen bearing the hope of the future was seen bearing the hope of the future resurrection of the nations. She sent out her monks with the cross, and the nations bent the knee to them. She sent them to teach all the peaceful arts, agriculture, industry; to form nations out of tribes, to teach the wild barbarians that the plow was better than the sword, and train them up in the rudiments of civilization. The monks taught them agriculture; markets were established, and under time-keeping and notation was the control of the proposed the principles laid down by his master, Fabricius an Italian Catholic physician. Catholics made the greatest discoveries in astronomy. A Catholic priest, Copernicus, established the system recognitive to day, that the sun is the centre of the universe, the earth and the other planets moving around it. The system of modern time-keeping and notation was made by one of the popus himself. Great was take torn from his epissopal charge and driven into exile, where he died, on the 14th Seotember, 407; bededed, on the 14th Seotember, 407; bedededed, on the 14th Seotember, 407; bededed, on the 14th Seotemb

at one time 18,000 students. Catholic Oxford had 30,000; the university of Paris, 25,000. Nor was it for the education of had otherwise prevailed among them.

The Councils of the Church early preupied themselves with the instruction the poor in secular as well as in religi-

The lecturer then passed on to the Church's influence in the development of the fine arts; architecture, music, painting.

Paganism had its graceful colonnades, r of its flat roofed temples for its false divin-he ities; beautiful, but of the earth, earthly, had But PaganGreece or Rome never conceived ities; beautiful, but of the earth, earthly. But PaganGreece or Rome never conceived anything approaching in magnificence to the Gothic architecture which the Church dedicated to the temples of the Triune God. Magnificent Gothic churches with spires almost lost in the clouds and pointed by the cross of Christ, rose as though by the learned St. Jerome, she resolved to expend her income in works of charity, and to quit the city of Rome, so as to pass the rost of her days in Palestine; there to meditate and pray and live in the very places which the Saviour had hallowed by His presence. Words would fail to express the overflow of truder piety, and, consequently, of blissful feeling, that pervaded this chosen soul, welling from the very fountain-head of true felicity. It would be difficult to relate all the good which she effected by means of her noble example and open-handed charities, which proved to her a source no less true of insuring happiness. Paula ended her saintly life in 404; leaving behind her, to continue her good works and example, a daughter, trained after her own heart, the everiences of the Church, in this respect. Without the control of the Church, in this

ciences of commerce and navigation. Under her auspices were discovered those great, first principles underlying all the amplifications and adaptations of later

An Italian monk it was who, discover-

non-Catholics would fain make him a martyr to the non-progressive spirit of the Church—invented the telescope and discovered the satelites of Jupiter. England boasts of the discovery of the circular

self-bended of the public found at which during the residence of the public found at which during the residence of the public of

THE CHURCH THE MOTHER OF thusiasm for knowledge as was manifes. the very embodiment of the Church's spirit ted by the students of these days.

The great law school of Bologna had at one time 18,000 students. Catholic Oxford had 20 000 to the ball of the company the orphan, the sick, the wounded soldiers on the battle-field. Here Bishop O'Farrell recalled the noble work of these devoted women during the late war. He then touched on all that the Church has done 25,000. Nor was it for the education of the rich alone that the Church was solicitous. Far from it. The poor were ever the objects of her special solicitude. She was the relentless foe of the ignorance that pure hands of her self-sacrificing daugh-

ters, the nuns of the Good Shepherd.
In conclusion, he fervently exhorted his hearers to prove themselves true sons of the Church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good citizens of the land they live in, and eventually, happy denizens of the heaat the kind invitation of your good Bishop, to address you on a subject that may seen a strange one. The whole world acknowledges the Church to be the Mother of Charity. Her works in this direction are so well known, that there is little to fear so well known, that there is little to fear from solutions and the kind of the bishops of the Church where the charity, of all real knowledge, will the solution are so well known, that there is little to fear from solutions and the kind of the bishops of the Church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good closely the charity of the land they live in, and eventually, happy denizens of the heaters to prove themselves true sons of the Church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good closely the charity of the land they live in, and eventually, happy denizens of the heaters to prove themselves true sons of the Church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good closely the charity of the land they live in, and eventually, happy denizens of the heaters to prove themselves true sons of the Church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good closely the church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good closely the church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good eventually, happy denizens of the church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good eventually, happy denizens of the church by such correspondence with her teaching, as would make them good eventually.

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Paula.

THE HAPPINESS OF GODLINESS.—Noth-ng contributes so much to the happiness f man upon earth as the practice of god-

done for music down to the days of Palestrina, of Mozart and Haydn.

Next the bishop touched on the Church's influence on the development of science, beginning with those most necessary of several forms of the several f —(1 Tim. iv. 8.)

Saint John Chrysostom,

Constancy in Well-doing.—John, surnamed Chrysostom, or "mouth of gold," by reason of his admirable eloquence, was An Italian monk it was who, discovering the mariner's compass, opened the science of navigation and made possible the commerce which is the soul of modern life; permitted explorers to find the way around the Cape of Good Hope to the East Indies, and the Christian Columbus, saint as well as sailor, to lead his men in their little vessals over the trackless ocean to the new land on which the cross of Christ was the first 'thristian standard planted.

A monk—Roger Bacon—invented gun powder, thus not only revolutionizing the modes of warfare, but greatly promoting mining and other works of peace. A monk also discovered spectacles, and thus led the way for the adaptation of lenses to the telescope—involving great progress in the constant of the patriarchal see of Constantinople, in 397. Had he wished to effect a compromise with the Eanomians and Montanists, whose doctrines were rife among his flock; to shut his eyes to the disorders of the clergy and spectacles more pagan than even profane; to leave undisturbed the mighty ones of the day, in the midst of their scandals, their pomp and pride; to contrive an alliance with the Arians, who were all-powerful at court and throughout the empire; to flatter the ambition and the excesses of the empress Eudoxia; or merely to close his every to all abuses—be wight. excesses of the empress Eudoxia; or merely the the way for the adaptation of lenses to the telescope—involving great progress in astronomy—the miscroscope, &c. Galileo—a Catholic, and in the main a good one, notwithstanding his much misrepresented quarrel with the theologians, for which probation of all, with the single exception of that of his own conscience. He p ferred, however, to obey the behests He preduty; and hence was calumniated and persecuted; was twice torn from his episopal charge and driven into exile, where

A JUST TRIBUTE.

We were very happy to notice in

number of our esteemed contempo

the American, a very interesting artic

article begins by a recital of a few chi

logical facts in the history of this d

guished family. According to the

ican, the elder of the two poets was

at Curragh Chase, County Limerick,

land, in 1788. The family was fou

by Vere Hunt, a Cromwellian officer,

went from Essex to Ireland, and afte

war settled on the estate which has

remained the property of his poste

Vere Hunt was a great grandson of J

Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539.

Hunt, one of his descendants, also a

son Aubrey succeeded to the title in 1

dier, was made a baronet in 1784.

the "two poets, Aubrey de Vere."

The Cattolic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 486 Rich

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Propriet

Annual subscription must be paid before the paper can

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to ts subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what lihas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic Interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the Record will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore carnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerry and laive of the diocese.

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.
Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882.
DEAR SHE:—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 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. Its 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.

I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.

countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully, †JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. Mr. Donat Crowe, Agent for the Cathelic Record.

Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 16, 1883.

CORRECTION.

We give place with pleasure to the following letter from Rev. Father McCarthy, Secretary of His Grace Archbishop Tache. The letter speaks for itself, and we commend it to the perusal of all our readers in the hope that it may entirely remove the impression, really unfounded on fact, which the paragraph that found its way into our issue of the 23rd ult., contributed

Archbishopric, St. Boniface, Manitoba, March 3rd, 1883. To the Editor of the Record.

DEAR SIR-In your number of the 23rd in which reference is made to the alleged wealth of the Roman Catholic Church

Allow me through the columns of you widely circulated paper to undeceive the public on this matter, and to say that the assertions with regard to the wealth of this Archdiocese are simply and absurdly

false.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface never refused, as stated, millions of dollars for church property because he never got the offer of a considerable portion of a million therefor. And far from being invariant wealth. His Grass is being immensely wealthy His Grace is ac tually unable to meet all the requirements of his vast Archdiocese.

These false assertions originated from a Winnipeg paper, the editor of which, not being rightly informed, corrected the misstatement the day after, but unfortunately for truth the follows: for truth, the false account has again and again gone the rounds of nearly every journal, whereas the correction has never

appeared.
I beg of you, Mr. Editor, to be so good as to give this letter a prominent place in your next number, as those ridiculously exaggerated statements, besides being un-truths, cause very considerable injury to our struggling and scattered missions in Manitoba.

I have the honor to be Your obedient servant, oseph McCarthy, O. M I., Secretary to His Grace Archbishop Tache.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

To-morrow the Church celebrates the ast of St. Patrick, Apostle of Ireland. festival is now one of world-wide Thu icance, its celebration being heartily into in every part of the world echildren of Erin have found a where th I there is no part where they home-and have not fo commemorata is, we are glad to year a more deci bjection to a celebration There can be no or its secular characterisdue pre-eminence tics are brought into 'h its religious solwithout interfering wi. 's Day is essentiemnization. St. Patrick nd should be really a religious festival, a while being ligiously celebrated, But essentially a religious festi id the sons just and meet that Irishmen a love they of Irishmen should, out of the bear to the land evangelized and a unctified by the blessed Patrick, give, on th some consideration to the rights people, the redress of their grievan and the advancement of Irish interests , home and abroad. This legitimate comsideration of the condition of their dear old motherland, and the affirmance of a old motherland, and the amrinance of a purpose to remove its grievances, right its purpose to remove its grievances, right its will them." Well, in our estimate of the Ottawa and the St. Maurice, he hard surface, the rain-fall, if the only does not interfere with the religious only does not obtain a charter, delebration of the day, but is the logical outcelebration of the day, but is the logi

terras verba corum. The recurrence of St. Patrick's Day gives every child of Erin, no matter where his lot be cast, a needful opportunity of reflecting on the part he has borne in the Apostleship of his race. There may be some who have not borne any part in the glorious God-appointed ion of the Irish, some even who have by negligence, and perchance positive ong doing, hindered, in so far as they uld, its accomplishment. And there are, o doubt, many who did not during the year closing with St. Patrick's Eye, con ribute their due share to the furtherance of the high and holy objects of that mission For all the festival of to-morrow will be an occasion fruitful of good thought and good purpose. How better, how more religiously could the day be celebrated than by the forming of such a purpose-a purpose binding us one and all in closer fidelity, both in profession and practice, to the teaching of Patrick? It is by forming uch purposes, and making them the guide of our lives and actions, that we can best promote Irish interests the world over.

We had hoped last year to be enabled to chronicle, on the approach of the national anniversary this year, some marked improvement in the political condition of the old land. But instead of an improvement there has been, if anything, a very serious deterioration. Misgovernment in its very worst forms still stalks forth through the land. Famine has again visited the unfortunate island, and a wail of distress that has pierced every heart but shores of Ireland to the very ends of the earth. The horrors of '98 are being enacted in Dublin. Perjured witnesses, murderous informers, packed juries, and a despotic bench have been, as of old, called into requisition to consign brave men and true to gallows or dungeon. We are no apologists for murder or assassination. We repudiate and condemn such crimes not only as bad in themselves, but as Canadians a higher opinion of our na- growth. affording the very best weapons to the enemies of Ireland. But private crime, bad as it may be, can never equal in enormity, nor in far-reaching consequences for evil, the crimes of governments. Nor can private crime be made an excuse by any government for misrule where government itself is responsible for its existence and prevalence.

The Irish government is to-day, without any exception, the worst in the world. By its deeds it must be judged, and by just judgments on these deeds, stand conemned. How long Ireland will continue to be afflicted by her present system of nisgovernment no man can tell. But it may not be long. To-morrow at every altar in Christendom before which a child

ORANGE INCORPORATION.

The attention of the Parliament of

Canada is during its present session to be directed to the subject of Orange to walk in procession as Orangemen. good. There are, we regret to know, Catholics who profess to see no wrong in incorporating the Orange Society.

not only maintained the faith he planted sighted Catholics, bow will you kill

employ for the accomplishment of he will die. spread discord and enmity through- Mr. Joly then proceeds to develop out the land, setting neighbor against | the ideas he thus so clearly expresses, neighbor, family against tamily, and after showing the advantages to blasting the hopes of communities be derived from tree planting in that had otherwise enjoyed the bless- general descends into particulars ings of peace and grown to prosper and points out the species of trees Britains, has gone forth from the western ity. It has inspired and incited to most suitable in his estimation for crime of the most brutal character cultivation in Canada. Amongst everywhere it has obtained a foot- others he mentions as adapted to our hold. Its record, in fine, is one of climate, the black walnut, oak, elm, brutality, bloodshed and disregard maple, ash, tamarack, Russian pine, of all law, human and divine. Shall, fir and poplar. These he recomthen, the Orange Association be mends (1) by reason of their value, chartered by the Parliament of Can- (2) the ease and certainty of their ada? We hope not, for we have as growth and (3) the rapidity of that out a few years' growth." Mr. Budd, ture? We propose to keep our read- arrest of the winds. ers thoroughly posted on the dis- "This action, I am sure," he says, cussions to which the proposal to "is overlooked by city-bred persons, incorporate the Orange association and by many who have led a rural will no doubt give rise, and we ask life, but have not had their eyes unthem in the meantime to take steps sealed. On a bleak and windy day immediately, wherever they can, to the beasts of the field may be found nut, of twenty-three years' growth, of Erin kneels shall ascend to heaven the petition the Dominion Parliament standing on the lee side of whatever for \$27,000, or \$50 per acre for each against the chartering of an associativees are in their range, and a little year's growth. What farmer can destruction of Catholicity.

FOREST TREE CULTURE.

The government of Ontario early incorporation. The Orange Society last summer selected certain gentle- which one might almost walk, will come it is all the more valuable. It, has made several vain efforts to men to attend the meetings of the produce something like a calm in its however, does not follow, that besecure incorporation from the legis- American Forestry Congress in Cin- neighbourhood, and an ordinary for- cause the harvest is so far distant, lature of Ontario, but has never cinnati, Ohio. These meetings be- est of deciduous trees absolutely ar- that he that sows it will most likely dared to ask for such recognition in gan on the 25th and closed on the rests the wind near the earth. I never reap it, that therefore he will Quebec. In some of the Maritime 29th of April. The government of bring up this topic first of all, not to have no reward for his labour. The himself to be such a hog." Provinces, however, bills for the in- Ontario was likewise represented at discuss the subject of wind-breaks, value of the crop, even if not ripe, incorporation of this loathsome associ. the meeting of the same body held for that subject will be well disation have, we believe, been passed. in Montreal from the twenty-first cussed in this Congress, but to re-But the Orangemen down by the sea | till the twenty-third of August. | mind you that a windy climate is, in who have secured a quasi legal re- The delegates appointed to attend general, a bad climate; that wind incognition are now as eager as their the sessions of the Forestry Congress terferes with health as well as combrethren from the Upper Provinces as representatives of the govern- fort; that it pinches hearty persons, to secure incorporation from the ment of Ontario, some time after and is ruinous to invalids; that it in-Parliament of Canada. In fact, the their return, submitted to the Minis- terferes with good ventilation, and Orange body seeks to override the ter of Agriculture a report of the with the moderate uniform warmth legislatures of Quebec and Ontario proceedings of the Congress at its which should prevail in our houses. through the instrumentality of the sessions both in Cincinnati and Mon- A windy climate is a climate of shiv-Federal Parliament. The legislature treal. During the Montreal session ers, and snuffles, and colds, and consund a dwelling place. The of Ontario has year after year by Hon. Mr. Joly, ex-Premier of Que- sumption. Therefore I say that the on of Ireland's great apostle large majorities refused to charter bec, a gentleman who has given care- more trees the less wind, and the the association and that of Quebec ful study and attention to questions more trees the more health." has gone as far as prohibiting them connected with Forestry—and who may in fact be considered the high- correct one, and if forest culture pos-The Parliament of Canada should, est authority on the subject in Can-sessed no other advantage but that we think, hesitate before placing ada-read a paper on the subject of set forth in his paper there would be itself in contradiction to the clearly forest tree culture that offers good sufficient reason for its earnest enground for carnest reflection. Mr. couragement throughout the Ameriso important as those of Quebec and Joly begins by a few observations, can continent where pulmonary dis-Ontario legislatures, and nowise inter- the correctness of which is obvious eases annually carry off so many ior to itself in point of respectability, to all who give the subject the slight thousands of the population. est attention. He says:

"The European traveller who ests out emperature and climate, Mr.

in reference to this question. The shelter the panting cattle, to set off like Kentucky, where the rain is not Colleges and High Schools of the association seeking incorporation; which the farmer is compelled by has plenty of rain, and another in view; (3) the means it proposes to general slaughter, as, without fuel, fall should be the same for the whole

these purposes. In no one of these "If every acre of ground were covrespects can any good citizen in or ered with valuable crops, one would breaks are favourable to rain eddies out of the legislature support the try and get reconciled to the absence and rain-bearing currents of air. claim of the Orangemen to incorpor- of trees, and bow to the iron rule of Here is room for future scientific ination. There is not only no neces- our age which converts everything quiry and experience. One thing I sity for the existence of Orangeism into cash. But what a small proporin Canada, but a very pressing ne- tion of all that ground is used profitcessity for its early extinction. Not ably! We can find plenty of spare feet deep towards the south, make only has it no useful purpose to pro- room for growing forest trees; they mote, but its ends and aims are are not only the most beautiful or- mansion cooler. The reason being directly opposed to the best interests naments to a country and the most that as most of our air currents and of this promising country. We need useful product of nature, giving fuel, not speak of the means it employs to timber, shade, shelter, retaining even a few more feet of shade in that serve its ends. They are too well moisture and a protection against direction give very marked coolness known to need repetition in these droughts, etc., etc., but, considering columns. Orangeism has inflicted the question from a strictly moneymore real injury on Canada than making point of view, the culture of could be repaired in half a century forest trees is perhaps the best and after its total disappearance. It has safest investment that can be made."

tional legislature than to believe it Other gentlemen present dwelt at capable of such folly and criminality. length on the advantages of tree cul-The leaders of our Parliamentary ture in a manner deserving special taining 12,000 trees, at twelve years parties generally delight in quoting attention. Speaking of tree plant-English precedents to justify their ing and forest growth from a sanitcourse of action. Can one English ary point of view, Dr. Millikin of precedent be found, we ask, for such Hamilton, Ohio, pointed out that the planting and cultivation. Ten feet the capital and business enterprise of a course as the Orangemen of Can- most obvious and beautiful modifica- of the bodies of these trees were that class of English speaking, citizens of ada propose to force on our legisla- tion of climate by forests is by the

tion, pledged by oath to the very investigation in such humble company will show that even a single tree standing in the cutting blast long time to wait-from twenty to has an invisible wake of calm stretch- sixty, and even a hundred years, as ing away to a considerable distance. is the case with some kinds of trees A thin over-grown hedge, through |-for a harvest; but when it does

Dr. Millikin's view is certainly a

Speaking of the influence of forvisits only the settled parts of this Cassius M'Ciay, of Kentucky, ob-Province, is invariably disappointed served that "the destruction of the at the scarcity and meanness of our forests has lost to us that bed of "What difference," say they, "does trees. Of course, if he leaves the leaves which was a perpetual resermake if the Orangemen obtain a beaten tracks of travellers, and goes voir of water for springs and syapharter. Their very incorporation far enough into the wilderness, up oration; aided by the treading of the ation it makes all the difference in will see fine timber, but, in our setthe me orld whether the Orange Soci- tlements, we can only show him, sweeping the soil into the Mississippi celebration of the day, but is the logical outcome of that devout commemoration of and we hald firmly to the belief that solitary elm, model of grace and only the ancient humidity of the air tical instruction in forestry be given to the logical outcome of that devout commemoration of its incorporation by the Parliament beauty and the traveller will coal but discontinuous formula to the logical outcome of that devout commemoration of its incorporation by the Parliament beauty and the traveller will coal but discontinuous formula to the logical outcome of the day, but is the logical outcome of the logical out the festival of St. Patrick. Since the days of that great saint Ireland has been of Canach will never kill it. How, as we do, grateful to the man who So that our winters are longer, more

State, the owners of forests have reason to believe that these windhave found out by artificial landscape gardening: that trees planted many the immediate shade trees nearer the winds come from the south-west, against the hot currents of air from put, if a few trees make such marked difference in the temperature, what must be the effect of great forests in

the same direction upon animal comfort and plant growth?" Dr. Eby of Sebringville, Ont., dealt with the commercial value of tree planting and places that aspect of the question in a very clear light. "Their commercial value," states Dr. Eby, "should induce every farmer to engage in tree planting as a source of gain. While some kinds of trees

require many years before they have grown sufficiently large to make their wood valuable, others require of Iowa, who has grown trees largely, says: A grove of ten acres (of white ash), thinned to six feet apart, conwere eight inches in diameter, and thinning paying all expenses of worth, for making bent stuff, etc., forty cents each, and the remaining top ten cents, making a total of \$6,-000 as the profits on ten acres in twelve years, or a yearly profit of \$50

per acre. Mr. Everett is said to have sold twenty-three acres of black walmake an equal amount by growing grain or raising cattle? It may be a planted forest will yield sufficient to pay for the labour and the interest on the money invested." The delegates conclude their

> be acted upon by the proper authortions we find the following: (1) that | jority more than the minority." such of the public lands as are more who have filled the suitable for the growing of timber than for agricultural purposes, be retained by the government as a part of the public domain; (2) that no trees shall be cut, whether pine, spruce, hemlock, or hardwood, on any of the public timber lands under fourteen inches in diameter; (3) that the lighting of fires in or near any woods from May to October, inclusive, be prohibited, under severe penalties; (4) that encouragement be given to farmers to plant timber lots of not less than ten acres on each farm of one hundred acres, and maintain the same as a timber lot from which cattle should be carefully excluded; (5) that encouragement be to students at the Agricultural College; (7) that as soon as practicable

legislature, in granting charters to the neat white-washed houses; only precipitated by mountain heights, Province. The subject is so interestpublic bodies, takes into consideration far away, hidden nearly out of sight, but by the meeting of warm moist ing, and could be treated in so (1) the utility or necessity of every the patch of small neglected timber and sold winds. Here one neighbor instructive a manner, that little doubt ean be entertained that beneficial (2) the purposes it professes to have our stern winters, to spare from the scarcely any. And, even if the rainery of lectures such as we speak of. If the youth of the Province be impressed with the utility and importance of forest culture, our country will be saved the evils that have visited other countries through the denudation of forests.

THE MAYORALTY OF MONTREAL.

The re-election of Mayor Beaudry to the civic chair of Montreal has drawn from some journals comments of a character which reflect no credit on their writers. Mr. Beaudry was fairly elected over his opponent, whose friends made use of every appeal that fanaticism could devise to prejudices of race and religion. The Mona sun parched surface. And the trealGazettetakes, we think, a very narrow question, therefore, must be logically and unjust view of the election. "The French Canadian voters," says the Gazette, were substantially a unit in his (Mr. Beaudry's) favour, many even of those who signed his opponent's requisition voting for him. They have shown that, having a numerical majority, they are determined to use it, and that the English speaking people, whose capital and business enterprise have made Montreal the splendid city it is, have no rights which they are called upon to respect-no feelings which they are bound to regard. It is rather a rude awakening; but perhaps it may as well come now as later. Hereafter, it may be assumed that only a French Canadian can be Mayor of Montreal, and in that event we may as well recognize Mr. Beaudry's claim to the office during the term of his natural life."

We deny the Gazette's assumption that Mr. Bulmer was the candidate of the Eng. lish speaking people of Montreal. He was a candidate of a portion of them only, and as he was run not upon his merits, but as an English-speaking Protestant, met with thirty-five feet high; the previous deserved defeat. Montreal is not the Montreal for whom it can speak. The commercial metropolisowes to a great extent its foremost position to Catholic (both French and Irish) capital, to Catholic business enterprise, and above all to Catholic labor. The rights of the Protestant minority of Montreal have been always respected, and the feelings of that minority always duly regarded by the Catholic majority-more than can be said of the Protestant majority of Toronto in its treatment of the Catholic minority in that

The Kingston News goes even further than the Gazette in unpardonable comments on the re-election of Mayor Beaudry. The following is a specimen of the News' æstheticism:

"Beaudry seems to possess a monopoly of the civic chair, founded upon the fact that he is a French, champion, and an unscrupulous partizan. It must be galling to the superior classes of Montreal to be presided over by a man who has shown

Such language betrays a lamentable creases with each year. It takes narrowness of views that only requires very few years until a properly exposition to meet with general condemnation. The Montreal Star, on the other returns by the sale of the thinnings hand, takes a just and good-natured view of the election:

"The only thing," says the Star, "to be done now by the disappointed electors, is report to the Minister of Agriculture as possible. Mr. Beaudry is unquestionto accept the defeat with as good a grace by making a number of recommend- ably the choice of the majority, and ations, many of which we hope will although the giant has used its strength a little too much like a giant, that is a quesities. Amongst their recommendation of taste, and really concerns the ma-

The following is a list of the gentlemen

	who have filled the civic chair of Montreal
ľ	Since 1833:—
3	
1	
t	Jos. Bourret
ι	Hon. James Ferrier
,	John E. Mills
1	Jos. Bourret
•	G. R. Fabre
•	Chas. Wilson
t	Wolfred Nelson
	Wolfred Nelson
	C. S. Rodier
	C. S. Rodier
	Hon. J. L. Beaudry
•	Wm. Workman
	Hon. J. L. Beaudry
1	Severe Rivard
	Hon. J. L. Beaudry

Amongst the above named gentlemen we find but two Irish Catholics, Mesars. Cassidy, and Hingston; who held office in all three distribution of municipal honors it is

on her quickening soil, but scattered its seeds over the whole face of the earth. Of seeds over the whole face of the apostles themselves. In omnem as of the apostles themselves. In omnem crivit sonus corum et in fines orbis terram crivit sonus corum et in fines orbis.

The fines orbis of our readers to one or two points of our readers to one or two points.

The fines orbis of our readers to one or two points of our readers to one or two points.

The fines orbis of sabara, with its lovely oases, would be suggestive of cooliness, compared with our country. We may add another recommendation to that of the delegates, viz., that lectures on Forestry be from time to time delivered in the various of connections.

There are twenty-nine Catholic peers of the assumed by the government.

We may add another recommendation to that of the delegates, viz., that lectures on Forestry be from time to time delivered in the various of connection.

There are twenty-nine Catholic peers of the assumed by the government.

We may add another recommendation to that of the delegates, viz., that lectures on Forestry be from time to time delivered in the various of connection.

There are twenty-nine Catholic peers of the sating the fine to the finest of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates, viz., where the connection is a state of the delegates of the connection in the connection is a state of the connection in the connection is a state of the connection is a state of the connection is a state of the connection in the connection is a state of the connection in the co

but dropped the name of Hunt, assur the name and arms of De Vere only. Harrow, where Sir Aubrey was educa he was the contemporary of Sir Ro Peel, Lord Byron and others who a wards achieved distinction. At the age of eighteen he married N Rice, sister of Lord Monteagle. His ca as a poet did not begin, properly speak till he had passed the age of thirty. first poems of any length were "Ju the Apostate" and the "Duke of Merc dramatic efforts which displayed liter taste and rare scholarship. In 1842 dedicated his work, "A song of Faith : vout exercises and sonnets," to Wo worth, of whom he was the special fri and admirer. Being essentially of a re ious turn of mind, he specially cultive the sonnet, finding it, as he said, "to be poetry what the collect is in devotion 'Theinfluence of Wordsworth's style," the writer in the American, "as well a his political opinions, is apparent in Aubrey's sonnets, many of which are o scriking literary beauty, although the austerity, he thinks, is too dominant a cl acteristic to permit them to become po lar. Many of his descriptive sonnets, g on to point out this same writer, have themes the bold and beautiful coun below the Galtee Mountains, of which Mulla-of which Spenser speaks within sound of whose murmur he wre the "Faery Queen,"-is one of the lovel

> is offered as a fair type of Sir A brey's powers : "What ruined shapes of feudal pomp a there, In the cold moonlight fading silently? The castle with its stern, baronial air. Still frowning, as accustomed to defy; The Gothic street, where Desmond's chival Dwelt in their pride; the cloistered house prayer; And gate-towers, mouldering where t

features. This is indeed a region full

stirring memories, personal and politic

and their inspiration is visible

the sonnet entitled "Kilmallock," whi

stream moans by,
Now but the owl's lone haunt and fox's la
Here once the pride of princely Desmon
flushed: flushed; His courtiers knelt, his mailed squadro rushed: aintly brethren poured the chor strain; Here beauty bowed her head and smiled and blushed:

Ah! of these glories what doth new remain The charnel of you desecrated fane!" Sir Aubrey's most considerable wor was his dramatic poem, "Mary Tudor It was not published till after his deat which occurred in 1846.

Aubrey Thomas De Vere, third son o

the late baronet, was born at Currag Chase in 1814. 'He was educated in par at Trinity College, Dublin, but was no graduated. He began his literary caree at an early age. His "search after Proerpine," published in 1843, discloses, a the American very justly observes, th germ of that spontaneous power whic later years have fully unfolded. Th poem is justly held to be one of th finest specimens of English imitation o Greek manner. "For more than a doze subsequent years," feelingly continues th writer in the American, "Mr. De Ver found no leisure, doubtless felt no inclina tion, to versify; for the Galtees, the placie streams that wind through their defiles the fertile plains that spread on every side were no longer filled with the fancifu myths of classic lore; the most shocking reality had fallen upon the country, and his tender heart and active hands were occupied in the dreary work of relieving the victims of artificial famine,-artificial because, while thousands were dying of hunger, food produced by the soil, sufficient to feed twice the population, was being exported. The bitter experience of the period between 1846 and 1849 induced him to prepare an essay, moderate in tone and candid in temper, entitled "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," in

ever, acquiescing in the conclusions of others that those evils can be effectually eliminated only be expelling foreign rule from the island and permitting its people to administer their own affairs. From his father he inherited a loyalty to the English ancestry of their family, and has always sought an amelioration of the condition of Ireland within the British Empire, being persuaded that the separation of the two countries would defeat the destiny foreordained by God for the Irish people. His conception of this destiny is the key to a large portion of his noblest poetry, and may best be stated in his own

words, conveyed to the writer. While assisting in the relief work, his thoughts were turned with renewed vigor to relig-

which he eloquently pleads for a reforma-

tion of the evils inflicted on Ireland by the

bane of foreign government,-not, how-

A JUST TRIBUTE.

We were very happy to notice in a late the American, a very interesting article on 1851. After that event, I began writing the "two poets, Aubrey de Vere." The article begins by a recital of a few chronological facts in the history of this distin- to make a contribution to Catholic poetry, guished family. According to the Amerat Curragh Chase, County Limerick, Ireland, in 1788. The family was founded by Vere Hunt, a Cromwellian officer, who went from Essex to Ireland, and after the Laws, and the modern period. My hope war settled on the estate which has since remained the property of his posterity. two tasks might in their degree promote Vere Hunt was a great grandson of John, Earl of Oxford, who died in 1539. Vere Hunt, one of his descendants, also a soldier, was made a baronet in 1784. His son Aubrey succeeded to the title in 1818, but dropped the name of Hunt, assuming the name and arms of De Vere only. At Harrow, where Sir Aubrey was educated, he was the contemporary of Sir Robert Peel, Lord Byron and others who afterwards achieved distinction.

Rice, sister of Lord Monteagle. His career as a poet did not begin, properly speaking, till he had passed the age of thirty. His first poems of any length were "Julian the Apostate" and the "Duke of Mercia," dramatic efforts which displayed literary taste and rare scholarship. In 1842 he vout exercises and sonnets," to Wordsand admirer. Being essentially of a religious turn of mind, he specially cultivated the sonnet, finding it, as he said, "to be in poetry what the collect is in devotion."
"Theinfluence of Wordsworth's style," says the writer in the American, "as well as of his political opinions, is apparent in Sir Aubrey's sonnets, many of which are of a scriking literary beauty, although their acteristic to permit them to become popular. Many of his descriptive sonnets, goes on to point out this same writer, have for themes the bold and beautiful country below the Galtee Mountains, of which the Mulla-of which Spenser speaks and within sound of whose murmur he wrote the "Faery Queen,"-is one of the loveliest features. This is indeed a region full of stirring memories, personal and political: and their inspiration is visible in the sonnet entitled "Kilmallock," which is offered as a fair type of Sir Aubrey's powers :

"What ruined shapes of feudal pomp are there, In the cold moonlight fading silently? The castle with its stern, baronial air, Still frowning, as accustomed to defy; The Gothic street, where Desmond's chivalry Dwelt in their pride; the cloistered house of

prayer;
And gate-towers, mouldering where the stream moans by,
Now but the owl's lone haunt and fox's lair.
Here once the pride of princely Desmond flushed; His courtiers knelt, his mailed squadrons rushed: saintly brethren poured the choral strain;
Here beauty bowed her head and smiled and blushed; Ah! of these glories what doth new remain? The charnel of you descrated fane!"

Sir Aubrey's most considerable work was his dramatic poem, "Mary Tudor." It was not published till after his death,

which occurred in 1846. Aubrey Thomas De Vere, third son of the late baronet, was born at Curragh Chase in 1814. 'He was educated in part at Trinity College, Dublin, but was not graduated. He began his literary career at an early age. His "search after Pros-erpine," published in 1843, discloses, as the American very justly observes, the germ of that spontaneous power which later years have fully unfolded. The poem is justly held to be one of the finest specimens of English imitation of Greek manner. "For more than a dozen subsequent years," feelingly continues the writer in the American, "Mr. De Vere found no leisure, doubtless felt no inclination, to versify; for the Galtees, the placid streams that wind through their defiles, the fertile plains that spread on every side, were no longer filled with the fanciful myths of classic lore; the most shocking reality had fallen upon the country, and his tender heart and active hands were occupied in the dreary work of relieving the victims of artificial famine, -artificial. because, while thousands were dying of hunger, food produced by the soil, sufficient to feed twice the population, was being exported. The bitter experience of the period between 1846 and 1849 induced him to prepare an essay, moderate in tone and candid in temper, entitled "English Misrule and Irish Misdeeds," in which he eloquently pleads for a reformation of the evils inflicted on Ireland by the bane of foreign government,-not, however, acquiescing in the conclusions of others that those evils can be effectually eliminated only be expelling foreign rule from the island and permitting its people to administer their own affairs. From his father he inherited a loyalty to the English ancestry of their family, and has always sought an amelioration of the condition of Ireland within the British Empire, being persuaded that the separation of the two countries would defeat the destiny foreordained by God for the Irish people. His conception of this destiny is the key to a large portion of his noblest poetry, and may best be stated in his own words, conveyed to the writer. While

assisting in the relief work, his thoughts

were turned with renewed vigor to relig-

ious contemplation; while writing no poetry, he was studying theology. These studies 'ended,' he says, 'in my making number of our esteemed contemporary, my submission to the Catholic Church in poetry again. I had then two distinct aims in doing so. The first of these was and the second was in order to illustrate ican, the elder of the two poets was born the most important periods of Irish annals, especially the heroic period, the saintly period, the period from the Norman invasion of Ireland to the repeal of the Penal was that the adequate execution of these the moral and spiritual education of my Irish fellow-countrymen. . . . The moral I had interded to convey was that Providence had maintained authentic Christianity in Ireland, in a purity not found in many countries, chiefly through a marvellous cloud of afflictions out of which there had eventually emerged a people, and a faith which had kept that people one; and that the destined function of that people was one incomparably higher than any At the age of eighteen he married Mary merely political or commercial greatness, her mission being apostolical and her des tiny being (if she proved faithful to it,) to surpass in her latter day the missionary glories of the three centuries that suc ceeded Saint Patrick." Since his admission to the Church, Mr. De Vere has produced many splendid poems. Among dedicated his work, "A song of Faith : de- his later works may be mentioned "Irish odes and other poems," which appeared in worth, of whom he was the special friend 1869, the "Legends of St. Patrick" in 1872, "Alexander the Great," a dramatic poem,in 1876, "St. Thomas of Canterbury," another dramatic poem, in 1876, and in 1879 "Legends of the Saxon Saints."

The writer in the American sums up his views on Mr. De Vere as a poet, in the statement that he is "uniformly stately, chaste, lofty; his earnest acceptance of the dogmas of faith and his profound humility austerity, he thinks, is too dominant a char- of spirit, blending with a sublimity of aspiration and an ever-present consciousness of personal responsibility, combine to constitute an unique poetic organization suggestive somewhat of Crashaw, who, how ever, was inferior to him in skill as well as in imagination, strength and culture. He is essentially the poet of faith in the same specific sense that Matthew Arnold is the poet of culture; while, on the other hand, in his dramatic verse, and particularly in "Alexander the Great," where the effort of his fancy is purely æsthetic and intellectual, he displays a spontaneity and freedom unmatched by that of any contemporary. While his verse is melodious, he has sacrificed nothing of its sense for the tricks of sound, and to a Wordsworthian love of the simple and lovely in nature he adds a feeling of Christian rev-

A GOOD MOVE

We are glad to learn from the Winnipeg Herald that active steps have been taken to direct Irish immigration into the North West. From the Herald we learn that a large and representative meeting was held in the parochial residence, St. Mary St., Winnipeg, on Wednesday, the 28th ult., for the purpose in the crimes of Judas, of the high of devising some means to secure for Manitoba a portion of the Irish spring emigration, and taking steps to render the immigrants into the Province the assistance they might require. Among those present were His Grace Archbishop Tache, in the chair; Rev. Fathers Lavoie and Lebret, Mr. Lynskey, Superintendent Eastern Division C. P. R.; J. Haverty, Dr. Seymour, Mr. Hogan, J. Muldoon, E. A. McCay, G. McPhillips, D. L. S., L. G. and A. E. McPhillips, Barristers; H. T. McPhillips, of the Herald, and others.

After some discussion as to the best mode of organizing systematic immigration aid, a committee was struck to solicit subscriptions for the assistance of and procure employment for the expected immigrants on their arrival. The committee consists of His Grace, Rev. Father Lavoie, Messrs. Lynskey, Haverty, G. McPhillips, Dr. Seymour, Ald. Bawlf, and H. T. McPhillips, His Grace to be Chairman and Treasurer, Mr. Lynskey, Assistant Treasurer, and H. T. McPhillips, of the Herald, Secretary.

We heartily wish the committee every success in its noble and patriotic undertaking. As this, however, s an undertaking in which not only the Catholics of Manitoba but those of the whole Dominion are concerned we would suggest to the committee the advisability of placing King Humbert the insignia of the order of itself in immediate communication with Irish Catholic societies throughout the older Provinces to seek their co-operation in the good work.

If the Irish Catholics of the entire Dominion were to move in the matter a very large measure of success would be achieved and lasting good effected for religion in the North

PASSION TIDE.

On Sunday last the church began the sacred and solemn time dedicated to the commemoration of the Passion of Our Divine Redeemer. The Church now hides the faces of its statues, drapes its paintings and covers its crucifixes, for she has now entered on a time of veritable sorrow and lamentation. She invites her children to Calvary itself there to participate in the sorrow of Mary, the most pure, but now brokenhearted Mother of Jesus. On Calvary at the very foot of the Cross we behold that Divine Mother, her heart transfixed with grief.

At the Cross her station keeping, stood the mournful Mother weeping, Close to Jesus to the last; Through her heart His sorrow sharing, All His bitter anguish bearing, Lo! the piercing sword has passed!

Yes upon Calvary at the very foot of the Cross we are invited to behold that loving Mother "sad and sore distressed" for the sorrows and sufferings of the "sole-begotten One." And shall we at the sight and in the presence of so much sorrow remain

Who could mark, from tears refraining, Christ's dear Mother uncomplaining, In so great a sorrow bowed? Who unmoved behold her languish Underneath His Cross of anguish, 'Mid the fierce unpitying crowd?

But it is not to tears only that the sorrows of Calvary should move us-The sight of such overwhelming grief should make us enter into ourselves to ask what part have we borne in bringing about such a depth and intensity of suffering. And if we put this question fairly to ourselves and permit its receiving a fair answer, we will have to acknowledge that as sinners we have contributed to bring about the sorrowful tragedy of Calvary. It is not so much for the perfidious Jews and the blinded Gentiles that Jesus suffers. His most acute pain proceeds from the sight of the treason, the ingratitude. and the enormities of Christians themselves. He sees them even after promising Him lasting fidelity, after having time and again experienced mercy at his hands when justice had consigned them to perdition, basely abandon him and trample his very life's blood under foot. What marvel if his sorrow forces the bloody sweat through His pores? What marvel if the thorns pierce and tear Kis aching brow inflicting pain that none other could endure? What marvel that His head is bowed with grief and His heart bursting with its sorrows? We cannot justly rise up in virtuous indignation against the Jews for their atrocious murder of Christ, without becoming self-accus. ers, by acknowledging our own share priests and of their cruel followers. Confessing and acknowledging our guilt, we should beg of the Virgin Mother at the foot of the Cross to be our Mediatrix with her Divine Son whose crucifixion we have so often renewed. Let us beg of her to permit us to share in her sorrow, that by participation therein we may obtain through the blood of Christ her Son shed upon Calvary the effacement of all our crimes and the strength to persevere unto the end. even suffering and dying if necessary

for Christ's sake and for his love. Those five wounds on Jesus smitten Mother i in my heart be written, Deep as in thine own they be: Thou, my Saviour's Cross who bearest, Thou, thy Son's rebuke who sharest, Let me share them both with thee!

In the Passion of my Maker Be my sinful soul partaker, Weep till death and weep with thee: Mine with thee be that sad station, There to watch the great Salvation Wrought upon the atoning Tree.

A GOOD DEATH

The death was announced some few weeks ago of the Duke of Sermoneta, a Roman prince, once high in favor with the Savoyard dynasty. It was he who on the occasion of the taking of Rome by the Piedmontese in 1870 brought to Victor Emmanuel, who had remained in Florence, the result of the famous plebiscitum of the Romans. For this mark of fidelity to the captors of Rome he was invested with the cross of the order of the Annunciada. On his deathbed the Duke determined to repair his faults in a manner truly exemplary. He first of all dispatched to the Annunciada in his possession, disavowing by this action the deed whereby he had merited them. In his will he declared that he wished no other assistants at his

administered the last Sacraments to the

his last, a solemn and sincere declaration | mation of those of our readers who may | Ritchie, St. John, Soliciter General, are fidelity to the Holy See.

MUSIC AND ITS INFLUENCE.

When we try to define beauty as an abstract quality, it becomes exceedingly difficult to render in words the exact idea we have formed of it, because being such a mysterious intangible subject it always seems to elude our mental grasp, and the best treatise on it apparently falls short of the author's ideal. It might be found an easier task to descend from the genus to the species and consider beauty as inherent in one of the arts: music for instance.

But even yet there are difficulties. Thought fails to render itself wholly in words, and the written expression of our ideas on the subject is no more the reproduction of our feelings than is a canyas faintly outlined the reproduction of a surrounding land-

There is something in the beauty transfixes us as it were, riveting our attention in a way that no other art does. It is not our mind that is impressed by music, because it will self to the resistless spell which music, the enchantress, weaves around it.

A kind of pleasing reverie or deightful semi-consciousness is induced by the lingering pathos and unutterable sweetness which, at the touch of the inspired artist, enters, like the breath of life, into the soul of his instrument, making it no longer a piece of dull, simple mechanism, but a living, breathing temple of beauty, which, if less than heavenly,

is surely more than earthly. Music exercises on the heart of man such a magical effect as no other influence is capable of producing. Though cold the eye and stern the brow, the one will light and the other flush with the fire which sweet music kindles into action, the fire which is born with the human heart and which knows no decaying. It may have smoldered for long years beneath the cold gray ashes of indifference and neglect, but the moment must come for each one when a sigh will reach the dying embers, and fan them once more into action.

Nothing can make us realize more forcibly than music the grossness and sensuality of earthly pleasure and avocations. The low, soft cadence of an inspired rhapsody seems to partake of a spiritual na-It invites us to shake off the trammels of earth, and soar away soulfree to regions of heavenly bliss, where celestial harmony pervades the spirit-breathing atmosphere. Thus do we feel that real, profound, peaceful heart-joy that we vainly seek among more material surround-

We can speak all languages with music; it is a common tie between man and man, needing no interpreter, for it goes straight to the heart. The effect it produces is almost instantaneous.

Do you wish to wreathe with smiles the faces of your listeners? Then lightly touch the strings in some sweet rippling melody, full of mirth and gladness, and care and melancholy will vanish like dark clouds dissolving before the glory of the sunlight. Or it may be that your heart is heavy with grief, and you wish to invite sweet sympathy, then in the plaintive chords of some mournful nocturn, or dreamy, soulthrilling reverie, you may strike the inmost heart-strings and they will not be dumb to your call.

It is thus that music satisfies the cravings of our inner selves, spiritualises our human nature, and removes from our souls the dross of following members : material and sensual aspirations.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION.

We will begin next week the publication of the learned Bishop of Trenton's pastoral on that most vital of living questions, Christian Education. Anything more lucid and convincing on this subject funeral but priests and religious. Carit has never been our privilege to peruse dinal Di Pietro, dean of the Sacred College, We would like to see this valued document in the hands of all Catholics, many dying man. He received these holy rites of whom unfortunately hold ill-founded with every sentiment of devotion, making and even erroneous views on the subject

of belief in the Holy Catholic Church and desire to have Bishop O'Farrell's able Catholics. We congratulate these gentleby Benziger Bros., New York, who will end it to any address on receipt of 10 cts.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

The national anniversary of Ireland will be celebrated in London with more than usual eclat and enthusiasm. In the morning there will be Masses at 7 and 10 o'clock. The latter will be a solemn High Mass, at which His Lordship the Bishop will

In the evening there will be a concert in the Grand Opera House, the proceeds of which are to go to the building fund of the new cathedral. Those who have had in time past the good fortune of attending the St. Patrick's concerts in London know what success attended them, and that success was no greater than their merits deserved. The concert this year will be one of the finest, if not the very finest, of the kind ever given in London. Several lady and gentlemen vocalists of distinction both here and elsewhere have signified their willingness to take part in the proof music which overpowers us, gramme, which is certainly one of the most inviting and attractive it has ever been our privilege to peruse. The Rev. Father Tiernan is devoting his every energy towards providing for the large audience which will fill the Grand Opera on Saturwander, while the heart, the seat of day evening, the richest treat in the way all our powerful emotions, yields it- of Irish national melodies and classical music ever enjoyed in London. But besides procuring self-enjoyment, every patron of the concert will be furthering a grand work designed for the glory of God, a work in which every reader of the RECORD is interested, the completion of the new cathedral in this city. For this reason we heartily commend the concert to all our friends and the friends of our

DEATH OF PRINCE GORTSCHA-

The announcement of the death of Prince Gortschakoff, on Monday last, took no one by surprise, for the deceased statesman had reached an age far in advance of that usually attained by men leading so active a life. He was born in 1798, educated at the Lyceum of Zarskoe-Selo, and commenced his diplomatic life at the Congresses of Laybach and Verona, in the capacity of attache to Count Nesselrode. Gortschakoff was Secretary to the Russian embassy in London in 1824, charge d'affaires to the Court of Tuscany in 1830, and attached for the first time, in 1832, to the legation at Vienna, where the death of his superior, the Russian Ambassador, rave him great influence. In 1841 he negotiated at Stuttgard the marriage of the Grand Duchess Olga, of Russia, to the Prince Royal, of Wurtemberg. During the events of 1848-9 Prince Gortschakoff maintained a dignified neutrality, but it is rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some rumoured that in 1850 he exercised some influence in procuring the abdication of the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favor of his the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favor of his look over "The Catholic Record" and seems to partake of a spiritual nature, which elevates our hearts to things of a higher and purer level. the Emperor Ferdinand I. in favor of his other newspapers, sent us by the friends of our missions. We rejoice and are encouraged in our hardships when we see the prince was Ambassador at Vienna; and at his instance the Russian Government accepted the four points which formed the basis of the Conference of Paris in 1856. In that year he was recalled to St. Petersburg, to replace Nesselrode as Minister of Foreign Affairs. A proclamation of his, very hostile to the Western powers, during the Sicilian and Neapolitan revolution, excited much attention, and his policy in the Polish insurrection of 1863 has been often commented upon and generally, as we think justly, condemned. In October, 1870, while Paris was being besieged by the Germans, Prince Gortschakoff issued a circular to the representatives of Russia abroad, announcing the resolution of the Emperor to be no longer controlled by the treaty of 1856 so far as it limited his rights of sovereignty in the Black Sea. This led to the conference held in London in 1871, when the treaty was modified so as to satisfy the demands of Russia. In recognition of his services on this occasion Prince Gortschakoff was accredited with the rank of Highness.

Gortschakoff was a steady friend of centralization both in Church and state, and as such an enemy to Catholicism in the dominions of the Czar.

THE NEW BRUNSWICK GOVERN-MENT

The government recently formed by Mr. Blair, in New Brunswick, consists of the

A. G. Blair, York, Premier and Attorrey General.
William Elder, St. John, Provincial

Secretary.
Thos. F. Gillespie, Northumberland,
President of the Executive Council.
P. G. Ryan, Gloucester, Chief Commissioner of the Board of Works. James Mitchell, Charlotte, Surveyor

General. Robt. J. Ritchie, St. John, Solicitor

Hon. A. Harrison, (M. L. C.) Sunbury, E. A. Vail, Kings, G. Turner, Albert, members of the Executive Council.

Of these gentlemen the Hon. Mr. Rvan of Gloucester, Chief Commissioner of the in presence of his family, before he breathed of Christian Education. For the infor- Board of Works and the Hon. Robt. J. them on page seven.

production in pamphlet form, we may men on their success and feel happy to mention that it is published in that form, perceive that the right of our fellow-country-men and co-religionists to representation in the Executive Council of New Brunswick is now acknowledged by both political parties there.

LETTER FROM FATHER LACOMBE

We have received a very kind and interesting letter from Father Lacombe, which will, we know, be perused with interest by all our readers:

Fort MacLeod, N. W. T.,

3rd February, 1883. My Dear Sir,—With many thanks I re-My Dear Sir, — With many thanks I re-ceived "The Catholic Record," with your kind compliments. In return for your charity and liberality towards our missions of Bow-River, next summer, when the railroaders of the C. P. R. will be in his vicinity I will try to have

scribe to your so valuable journal.
In this large district of Bow River, comprehending so many hundred miles, where the great "Canadian Pacific line" is to pass, with many thousands of Indians, settled on different reservations, most of them being yet pagan, with new establishments of white people in every direction, we are only four Catholic missionaries, scattered over this immunes. over this immense country of prairies. Here we have to make ourselves all for all with the whites and the Indians, "preach the word in season and out of season Sometimes, I regret to say, we meet with more hard cases with the first class than with the poor ignorant children of the desert. We have to learn their languages to do any good among them. A good many years ago, when the missionaries for the first time came in this country they baptized a great number of children, but on account of circumstances, were not able to establish any stationary mission among these wandering tribes. Once in a while, some of our fathers followed them, during a winter or a summer, in their wanderings after the buffaloes. Then the priest had to partake of their habits of living. We too have baptised a good many children during our different stay. ing among these Indians. Now for two years, we have begun to establish residences on the reservations. We have a great work before us. You, in your cities and centres of civilization, cannot easily un-derstand our troubles and difficulties in such a country, where there is no timber except at a great distance, and where you have to pay for everything at a very high

Here we have to speak continually French, English, Blackfoot and very often Cree. Just now we are working compile a dictionary of the Blackfoot diacompile a dictionary of the black. I lect, which is very difficult to learn. I have taken my share, the first part, that have taken my share, the first is, French and Blackfoot; Father now at Edmondton, a true scholar in this language, is compiling the second part, that is, Blackfoot and French. So too with the grammar. When these works will be finished, they will furnish a very great and valuable help to the young

nissionaries. The three tribes of the Blackfeet, Bloodthe Sarcis, a small tribe, who have a peculiar dialect, but they all understand and speak more or less the Blackfoot tongue. have also here and there a few Crees and some half-breed families coming from

the great Saskatchewan.

Although surrounded by occupations what you undergo to defend the Church and protect the cause. We are not more missionaries here than you are yourselves at home. All soldiers of the great Catholic army, we are all fighting under the same colors, you to defend our Mother the Church, and we to multiply her children. We must encourage each other and be happy and thankful for the success of ither party.

Yes, my dear friend, let us be braye

and faithful to the last. I remain, with respect and sincere consideration, Yours truly in Christ, A. Lacombe, O. M. I.

OBITUARIES.

We deeply regret to have to announce the death of Miss Teresa Keenan, of this city, youngest daughter of the late Paul Keenan, which occurred on Sunday 4th of March, at her mother's residence, John street. Deceased was an exemplary Catholic young lady and much esteemed by her acquaintances for her many amiable qualities.

It is with feelings of regret that we are called upon to chronicle the death of one of our oldest and most esteemed citizens, Mr. Daniel O'Connell, a near relative of the illustrious Irish liberator. His death occurred at Brockton on the 1st inst., at the advanced age of 82 years. He died surrounded by his relatives and fortified by the rites of the Church.

by the rites of the Church.

Mr. O'Connell was a native of Cahirciveen, county Kerry, Ireland, and emigrated to this country about thirty years ago, and resided in Toronto continuously to the time of his demise. His only remaining sister is Mrs. John Gouldin, of Ayton, Normanby. Six of his children survive him, viz., Maurice, Patrick, Francis, Daniel, John, Mary and Elizabeth.

His funeral took place to St. Michael's His funeral took place to St. Michael's cemetery on Saturday, 3rd inst., and was attended by a very large number of sor-rowing friends and relatives. May his

NIGHT CRUCIFIXES, STATUES AND CROSSES,

What are they? Why so called? They are called night crucifixes because the beau-ties they possess can only be seen and ap-preciated by night. Wherever they are preciated by night. Wherever they are placed, whether in church, or private sanctuary, on altar, or on a bracket in the bed-chamber, they alone at night, when darkness covers all, can be seen shining with a teady white glow a lest invited. with a steady white glow, a last inspiration to devotion. Read what is said about

heart and freezes its warm beatings into stillness forever. Then comes the hurried preparation. In a few brief moments the dying sinner would fain undo the sins of

Roman Catholic is generally attached in the public mind. He already enjoyed the distinction of having "brought down his man." Probably, had he been the victim, instead of the other, his last cry would have been the same: "I'm dying; send for the

life which a few moments before possessed all his vigorous physical being was ebbing all his vigorous physical being was ebbing out of him, came the cry twice repeated for a priest. Somewhere down in his heart lurked a glint of light and a faint spark of faith that all his evil life and evil associations had never wholly quenched. It shot up at the last and proclaimed this thug, this professional criminal, this poor gladiator, whose brutal profession our highly civilized and advanced society. highly civilized and advanced society

makes a most lucrative one to the successful in it, to be some sert of a Christian at least. But it was too late. Death was there before the priest, and the man died, with a vain wish on his lips and in his heart. Bad as his end was, bad as his life had been, better at least that fleeting token of sorrow, of wished-for repentance, of spiritual faith, of some sense of a debt he owed his Creator and his fellow men, than the death of the dumb dogs that die and make no sign.

Stand over his grave, ye pious ministers who assemble on the public platforms and charge all the evils of this world to rum; stand over his grave and draw your platitudes. Tell how very vile his life was and how just his punishment. Wash your hands of the blood of this unjust man and pounce for the newspapers next day to see how much of your "timely" speech or sermon has been reported. Then sit down and wait till another text comes up to suit your pulpit. Thank God that you are not like these publicans and sinners and shadely a value of the very side head. When you begin to lose appetite;—have when the some sert of a Christian at least. But it was too late. Death was a definition, which may not be inappropriate here. "Spring," says he "is the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the very hall season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator." Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakspeare in many of his works, have, perhaps, no peers in describing it, and yet "that insidious foe, lurking unseen in the very air we breathe." It spreads over the fairest portions of our land; brings death and disease to thousands; cuts off scores upon scores of our children and youth, as well as those in advanced life. A pestilwhen you begin to lose appetite;—have when the season of the year when plants begin to vegetate and rise; the very all season, comprehending the months of March, April and May, in the middle latitudes north of the equator."
Thomson, in his "Seasons," and Shakspeare in m suit your pulpit. Thank God that you are not like these publicans and sinners, and when they approach you, pass over to the other side of the way. They are sinners; their touch is defilement. That is a very easy way for gentlemen

professing to be Christian ministers to professing to be Christian ministers to avoid unpleasant associations, but, gentlefit of the blues;—when your urine gets scanty or high colored;—to suffer with constitution distributes or indirection. One of the charges brought against Him, and brought most truly, was that He was the associate of publicans and sinners. He did not mount a platform surrounded by the "eminent citizens" of Jerusalem, and talk against vice and call upon "the law" diseased. A bottle of Kidney-Wort is, to interfere. No; He plunged right into it; He visited the dens, the tenement

touched all sores, physical and moral, with His own healing hand. He had nothing to do with the Herods and Pontius Pilates who sat in the seat of power and wielded the sceptre of the law. He was a man essentially of the people, who went about constantly among them, teaching them divine truths, in the simplest words, His very presence a benediction to them. Fallen women, dying criminals, rude fishermeh, rough solders and centurions, despised publicans, all the rank and file—the neglected, the dangerous, the climinal classes—these were the people He especially sought out to teach and guide and help to a better life. He won their hearts with His homely sweetness and divine tenderness and compassion. He won them by love and example, not by brandishive of the had nothing found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in bad company. The proprietors of Kidney-Wort always prove all their assertions, touching the merits of their preparations. When we affirm, therefore, that Kidney-Wort is a specific mentioned in this article, the proof, too, belongs to and shall, follow this statement.

A PHYSICIAN'S EXPERIENCE.

Dr. R. K. Clark, a regular physician of extensive practice in Grand Isle County, and a worthy deacon of the Congregational Church, at South Hero, Vt., has used Kidney-Wort for several years in his practice, and before the present proprietors of the provide are the found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found in the fact that charlatanism covers our broad land. Meritorious articles are too frequently found with His homely sweetness and divine tenderness and compassion. He won them by love and example, not by brandishing over them the terrors of the law. Even if they did not wholly comprehend the deep wisdom of what to them were at times "hard sayings," treating of the mysteries of God, nevertheless they could read very plainly and understand very easily the lesson of His daily life. Reading that, looking at that, they followed Him about as "the way, the truth, and the life."

life,"

If ever Christ used words of scorn and anger, it was for the gentlemen in high places, the lettered and the fashionable world, the Scribes and the Phatisees, who mounted the platforms and sat in the elegant pews, and proclaiming themselves the elect of the earth, refused to associate with sincer was the second of the control o with sinners. Woe to them, He cried. Woe to the Scribes and Pharisees, the whited sepulchres that within were full of

rottenness and corruption.

If the gentlemen who denounce the poor and think them criminals for taking an occasional glass of beer or whisky, or perhaps a class of the corrections. an occasional glass of beer or winsky, or perhaps a glass or two too many, would only go about among them and help them, some good would assuredly be effected and careers like that that ended in Chicago

Catholic Review.

It is a cry heard daily all the world over. It is the last sign, the last token of faith in the supernatural, the last token of faith in the supernatural, the last token of final Judge. It is often a cry of despair and the gasp at faith and repentance of one whose life has been ill-spent; who has let slip millions of opportunities of reconciling himself with the Divine and beneficent Being whose good promptings and gentle pleadings he has felt prick his conscience a million times. Death generally announces itself. Human nature never mistakes that cold hand that touches the heart and freezes its warm beatings into "I'M DYING: SEND FOR THE PRIEST!" beings their necessary limit in this life.

stillness forever. Then comes the nurried preparation. In a few brief moments the dying sinner would fain undo the sins of a lifetime, just at the time when life for him is ended. For the doctor he cares nothing. All human aid is unavailing. He cries out for the priest; and he generally cries vainly.

We have caught our text from the lips of a dying man who was murdered the other day in Chicago. He was a "prize fighter," the mean modern descendant of the gladiators of old. Judging by the newspaper biographies of him he was to all intents and purposes a practical criminal. The ruffian who shot him was little above his own level, and like his victim, had a name and nationality to which the term Roman Catholic is generally attached in The San Francisco Monitor of a recent amazement, as she continued: 'I attend at different churches on occasional Sundays, so I make it a special duty to peep into the collection plate as it passes me on its priest?"

It is needless for us to point the obvious moral of this poor wretch's miserable life and what would be generally regarded as a fitting end. He was a lawless brawler by profession, and perished lawlessly in a drunken brawl, fighting desperately to the last, and shot as mean animals are shot. When he felt that all was over, that the life which a few moments before possessed all his vigorous physical and the collection plate as it passes me on its rounds among the congregation, and the number of nickels that the sait passes me on its rounds among the congregation, and the number of nickels that it is an awful sin for them thus to try and I alm off their nickels upon Almighty God, thus giving a half dime to religion for every half hundred dollars they spend upon themselves? "

SIGNIFICANT SPRING.

A Dissertation Upon its advent, and its Effect Upon Mankind.

"The green leaf of the new come Spring."
—SHAKESPEARE. Every body recognizes spring, when it is once upon us, but many persons are not familiar with the exact date of its appearance. Webster, the world-renowned leximakes a most lucrative one to the success-ful in it, to be some sort of a Christian at cographer gives us a definition, which may

When you begin to lose appetite;—have a headache, a pain in your side, back, and shoulders;-to toss about at night in restless dreams;—wake in the morning with a foul mouth and furred tongue;—feel disinclined to go about your work, heavy in body and oppressed in mind;—have a constipation, diarrhoa, or indigestion;— have a pasty sallow face, dull eyes, and a

the sick, meat to the hungry, comfort to the sick, meat to the despairing. He touched all sores, physical and moral, with this own healing hand. He had nothing

practice, and before the present propri-etors purchased an interest in it, he had given his unbiased opinion in its favor. This opinion has not changed. "It has done better than any other remedy I have ever used," says the Doctor, and, further on he writes: "I do not recollect an instance where the patient to whom I have given it has failed to receive benefit from its use, and in some severe cases most decidedly so." These are strong words. They are from a representative, conscientious, ever-approachable public citizea, however, and—better still

they are true Kidney-Wort will bear all the encon-Kidney-Wort will bear all the enconiums lavished upon it by its friends—and their name is legion. "I will swear by Kidney-Wort all the time," writes Mr. J. R. Kauffman, of Lancaster, Pa. We will supplement this by asserting, as a matter of fact, and one capable of demonstration, that all houst patrons of this remedy are its friends and advocates.

Pleasant to the Taste. Children and persons with weak consti-tutions have always found great difficulty in taking Cod Liver Oil and from this some good would assuredly be effected and careers like that that ended in Chicago the other day would surely be less frequent. But mere platform talk ends with the platform, and mere legislation rarely of never effects a wide moral reform. Charity, of all things, must literally begin at home; but these talky reformers begin without any charity. As for the cry of this murdered fighter it has been uttered by kings and statesmen in their last agony, and as vainly as by him. God's patience and merey, though infinite, have to human

PUZZLE MATCH-BOX. LIFE AND ADVENTURES OF ROBINSO

MAGIC TRICK FAN.

LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q

074.-Gents' Solid 10 karat Gold Watch,

PECIAL OFFER FOR 60 DAYS ONLY

HOW TO WOO AND HOW TO WIN.

""Public Buildings," etc., etc., which, upon hrough the charm, is magnified. By ma 1 doz \$1,6 doz, \$5. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q.

PATCHING PLATE.

ary charge, or \$10.50, , 100 plates \$6. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q CHEAP SHOT GUNS.

MUZZLE-LOADING DOUBLE GUNS. 100 SHARPE'S PATENT CARBINES AT

FOR SILK, WOOL, OR COTTON. TO

DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS

DRESSES, COATS, SCARFS, HOODS, YARN, STOCKINGS, CARPET RACS, RIBBONS, FEATHERS, or any fabric or fancy article easily and perfectly colored to any shade. Black, Brown, Green, Blue, Scarlet, Cardinal Red, Navy Blue, Seal Brown, Olive Green, Terra Cetta and 20 other best colors. Warranted Past and Durable. Each package will color one to four its. of goods. If you have never used Dyes try these once, You will be delighted, Sold by druggists, or send us 10 cents and any color wanted sent post-paid. 24 colored samples and a set of fancy cards sent for a 3c. stamp.

WELLS, RICHARDSON & CO., Burlington, Vt.

equal to any of the high priced kinds and only

WELLS, RICHARDSON & Co., Burlington, Va

BAKING POWDER

HAS HAD

FIRST PRIZES

Ottawa, 1879. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1880 and 1881.

BRONZE MEDALS AWARDED. Toronto, 1880. Montreal, 1881.

or which is unquestioned, the COK'S FRIEND has long held a first place in the esteem of the public as a perfectly reliable article of household use.

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. McLAREN, College Street Montreal Retailed everywhere.

Awarded everywhere exl

Composed of ingredients, the healthf

Best Dyes Ever Made.

COMBINATION PEN-HOLDER.

SOLID GOLD RINGS ONLY ONE DOLLAR.

With a view of introducing our Real Gold good ier to send by Registered Mail, to any address in titled States or Canada, your receipt of only pillar, one of our Ladles' or Gents' Elegant Solid pillar, one of our Ladles' or Gents' Elegant Solid und Rings, either engarsed or prain as shown in sees Rings are Warranted Gold and Pertect in D 4 Finisb. They are such as are usually so

THE MAGIC NAIL.

is present. Price by mail, only 25c per s for \$1. J. LEE & CO., Montreal P.

ICHARDSON'S GALVANI, BATTERII

BOXING WITHOUT A MASTER.

SPY-GLASSES.

BAROMETER & THERMOMETER.

THE SWISS WARBLER. birds and animals. With a nitt do wond-rs. Sample, 15c; 1 doz J. Lue & Co., Montreal, P. O.

SELF-WINDING TAPE MEASURE.

A FIRST-CLASS VIOLIN FOR \$3.50.

SYNOPTICAL NEEDLE-CASE.

AN OPERA CHAIN AND TWO-PICTURE

J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P. Q CONTTER'S GEM MICROSCOPE.

THE HAPPY HOME SONGSTER.

DIAMOND CATHOLIC COLONIZATION MINNESOTA,

For Circulars of information on the Cath-lic Colonies of Minnesota and Graceville,

ota, address,
CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU,
St. Paul, Minn. SPRING. 1883 1883

New Irish Serges.

New Scotch Tweeds.

GOLD and SILVER PAINT. New West of England Spinore Paint, Artists' Black. Suitings.

New West of England Trowserings. THE COOK'S FRIEND PETHICK & McDONALD.

393 RICHMOND ST.

LABATT'S PRIZE ALE, STOUT & PORTER Recommended by the Medical

Faculty. dals and Diplomas awarded at Philadel-, 1876; Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877; and LONDON BREWERY.

AGENTS can now grasp a fortune. Out-fit worth 10 free. Address E. G. \$5 to \$20 per day at home. Samples worth \$5 free. Address STINSON & Co., Portland, Me.

THE STATIONS;

OR WAY OF THE CROSS.

Translated in 1882, from the Italian by Rt.
lev. M. O'Connor, D.D., first Bishop of Pitts-These prayers will be found to be beautifully touching. They are short but pithy; recalling the mysteries meditated upon, and forcibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons aerived from them."

Republished in 1882 by Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency. 33 Barclay St., New York. Price 10 cents each, or \$6.00 per 100 copies.

THE JUDGES OF FAITH GODLESS SCHOOLS.

A compilation of evidence against secular schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins. The contents comprise extracts from Papal Bulls, pastoral letters from Papal Bulls, pastoral letters from Bishops in every portion of the world, and many other important documents bearing upon the all important questions of christian education for Catholic children. It is addressed to Catholic parents. It is highly commended by Archbishop Gibbons, and many other prelates. Some extracts brief from Catholic papers: It is a book worth its weight in gold.—The Monitor. A very useful little manual.—Catholic Reiew.
It will prove exceedingly valuable for gen-ral circulation and reference. — Western lome Journal. Home Journal.

Home work is simple, clear, straightforward, written for the people, with no unnecessary words.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

It is the very best summary of its kind ever issued.—Western Watchman.

It is not too much to say that it is the best work on the subject,—ive Maria.

This little volume is therefore a truly Catholic publication.—T. F. M. in Catholic Universe. It is a work which every priest and Cath-lic parent should peruse carefully.—Sunday Price 25 cents each, or \$18.00 per 100 copies.

THOS. D. EGAN,

New York Catholic Agency, "38 Barciay Street, New York.

From whom can be purchased anything that is published or sold in New York. \$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Taue & Co., Augusta, Me.

out a Master, 90c. JAS. LEE & CO., Montreal, P Q. LIFE IN THE BACKWOODS.

MUSIC WITHOUT A TEACHER.

1 doz., \$1,25. J. LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q. FIRST EASTER DAWN AND FIRST CHRISTMAS MORN.

YOU DIRTY BOY

TRANSPARENT PLAYING CARDS

JAMES LEE & CO., Montreal, P.Q.

A PRINTING OFFICE \$1.25. THE WORLD'S SOLID RUBBER FAMILY FON'T r marking Linen. ards, Books, etc. Combines the nevenience of metal type with the flexibility, dura-lity, and elegance of the rubber stamp. For \$1.25 u get 125 to 150 letters, with Ink, Holder, Pads,

NEW SPRING DRY GOODS! JUST ARRIVED AT J. J. GIBBONS', DUNDAS ST.

L. C. LEONARD

A CALL SOLICITED.

HAVING DECIDED TO RETIRE FROM BUSINESS.

Will positively sell his present STOCK OF GOODS AT COST.

CALL AND SEE THOSE BEAUTI-FULLY PRINTED Dinner Sets!

—AND— Chamber Sets!

Also the New Styles English China Tea Sets.

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAN

A Marked Increase in the Num Catholics in the Past Forty Yes

The conclusion drawn by the from the statistics which it publish other day will not, of course, very roommend itself to the Protestant but whatever view we may take of import the figures are remarkable e in themselves to suggest serious refl The Catholics of England and Scotl seems, have increased at between and three times the ratio of incre the population. In the year 1888 Catholics of Great Britain num 539,500, their clergy 621, and their ch 522. In 1380 the first of totals had to 1,384,090, the second to 2,282 a third to 1,461. Thus, the in ants of Great Britain have increas number by 60 per cent, within the number by 60 per cent. within the runder consideration. "At present," their representative organ, "we const 5 per cent. of the population of Britain, and should have 27 member the House of Commons, whereas th actually but one—the member for wick." In the United States—for a r which lies of course, upon the surf the growth of the Catholic comm has been much more rapid even than They have there multiplied 280 per of while the rest of the population has while the rest of the population has advanced 192 per cent. during the forty years. Numbering only 66 in 1840, they have now reached a of 6,143,000. In Australia, accordi the authority from which we quote Catholics could on the accession of Catholics af the country one's fingers." There is now a Catlaity 600,000 strong, attending 800 church was contracted to the country of the country and receiving the ministrations of priests and 16 bishops. Perhaps, ever, the most singular example or vigorous growth of Catholicism which Catholic journal has instanced is the found in India. There the number Catholics is stated to be 1.318,000 or. Catholics is stated to be 1,318,000, or a than four times that of the Protest and to amount to thirteen saturated all Christian denominations put toget all Christian denominations put toget And here, too, the case seems to be of genuine missionary success, for Dr. I ter records in his cyclopedia that in single province of Pondicherry no f than 20,000 adults were baptized into Catholic religion in three months en December, 1880. In the United St. Catholic religion in three months en December, 1880. In the United St on the other hand, the case is excreversed. There, at any rate, it wou gratuitous to assume any remark triumph of proceduring the control of the c triumph of proselytizing energy; for increase, immense as it is, of the Amer Catholic population during a period w covers the years of the Irish exodus duced by the great famine, may be sain the control of the Irish exodus. auced by the great famine, may be sai explain itself. And the same explana may be taken perhaps to account at in in some considerable measure, for growth of the Catholic element am the people of Australia. But what is explanation as regards Great Britain self? Is the increase of Catholicism in country to be set down to the "propaga tion of the faith," or to the "propaga" tion of the faith," or to the "propage of a particular race by whom the faith and the left in our population shows a tendency increase thrice as fast as the Englishin other words, that certain influer which tend to lower the standard of liv among the working class of the commun are nearly three times as active as the fluences tending to maintain it—is scare a comfortable reflection. We may consourselves to some extent by reflecting t processes of this kind are not necessar beyond the reach of correction, and t they do sometimes, in fact, correct the selves in various ways. But meanwhile the inordinate growth of this particular ingredient in our social whole seems of tainly to be threatening us for the ti with something like the "Chinese proble of the Americans on a very small so —Pall Mall Gazette.

Hop Bitters are the Purest and B Bitters Ever Made.

They are compounded from Hops, Ma Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, - the o est, best, and most valuable medicine in t world, and contain all the best and m curative properties of all other remedi being the greatest Blood Purifier, Li Begulator, and Life and Health Restor Agent on earth. No disease or ill hea can possibly long exist where these Bitt are used; so varied and perfect are their erations.

erations.

They give new life and vigor to the agand infirm. To all whose employments cairregularity of the bowels or urinary orgar or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and m Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, beinghly curative, tonic and stimulative without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptomare, what the disease or ailment is, use H Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, if you only feel bad or miserable, use H Bitters at once. It may save your life. He dreds have been saved by so doing. So will be paid for a case they will not cure

will be paid for a case they will not cure win be paid for a case they win not cure help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffe but use and urge them to use Hop Bitter Bemember, Hop bitters is no vidrugged, drunken nostrum, but the Pure and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid Friend and Hope," and no person or fami should be without them. Try the Bitternelay

Precautionary.

There have been many precaution against fire published, but let a person become accidentally burned or scalded at few people know what to do in absen of a doctor. The very best remedy know is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Hous hold Panacea for all painful inflammator diseases. diseases.

WHAT A COMFORT TO BE ABLE to grati one's appetite once more without pai after the long suffering from Dyspepsis Victims of indigestion wise enough accept the general verdict in favor Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discover and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use the article, can enjoy the welcome relie Obstinate Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, invariably yield to its potential action.

regulating action. Charles T. Casselman, Druggist Chesterville, writes to the Proprietors that Sovereign Tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, "Your Burdock Blood Bitter give native selections." give universal satisfaction. All your med cines sell well, and many of my cust

mers will take no other.'

CATHOLICISM IN ENGLAND.

A Marked Increase in the Number of Catholics in the Past Forty Years.

The conclusion drawn by the Tablet from the statistics which it published the other day will not, of course, very readily commend itself to the Protestant reader, but whatever view we may take of their import the figures are remarkable enough in themselves to suggest serious reflection.

The Catholics of England and Scotland, it seems, have increased at between twice and three times the ratio of increase in the population. In the year 1880 the Catholics of Great Britain numbered 539,500, their clergy 621, and their churches 522. In 1380 the first of totals had risen to 1,384,090, the second to 2,282 and the third to 1,461. Thus, the inhabit ants of Great Britain have increased in number by 60 per cent. within the period under consideration. "At present," says their representative organ, "we constitute 5 per cent. of the population of Great Britain, and should have 27 members in the House of Commons, whereas there is actually but one—the member for Berwick." In the United States—for a reason which lies of course, upon the surface—the growth of the Catholic community Britain, and should have 27 members in the House of Commons, whereas there is actually but one—the member for Berwick." In the United States—for a reason which lies of course, upon the surface—the growth of the Catholic community has been much more rapid even than this. They have there multiplied 280 per cent, while the rest of the population has only advanced 192 per cent. during the last while the rest of the population has only advanced 192 per cent. during the last forty years. Numbering only 666,630 in 1840, they have now reached a total of 6,143,000. In Australia, according to the authority from which we quote, the Catholics could on the accession of Queen Victoria "have been almost counted on one's fingers." There is now a Catholic laity 600,000 strong, attending 800churches, and receiving the ministrations of 400 priests and 16 bishops. Perhaps, however, the most singular example of the vigorous growth of Catholicism which the Catholic journal has instanced is to be found in India. There the number of Catholics is stated to be 1,318,000, or more than four times that of the Protestants, and to amount to thirteen-sixteenths of all Christian decompinations. Catholic journal has instanced is to be found in India. There the number of Catholics is stated to be 1,318,000, or more than four times that of the Protestants, and to amount to thirteen-sixteenths of all Christian denominations put together. And here, too, the case seems to be one of genuine missionary success, for Dr. Hunter records in his cyclopedia that in the single province of Pondicherry no fewer than 20,000 adults were baptized into the Catholic religion in three months ending December, 1880. In the United States, on the other hand, the case is exactly reversed. There, at any rate, it would be gratuitous to assume any remarkable triumph of proselytizing energy; for the increase, immense as it is, of the American Catholic population during a period which covers the years of the Irish exodus produced by the great famine, may be said to explain itself. And the same explanation may be taken perhaps to account at least in some considerable measure, for the growth of the Catholic element among the people of Australia. But what is the explanation as regards Great Britain herself? Is the increase of Catholicism in the country to be set down to the "propagathe people of Australia. But what is the explanation as regards Great Britain herself? Is the increase of Catholicism in the country to be set down to the "propagation of the faith," or to the "propagation of a particular race by whom the faith is held?" * * * That the Irish element in our population shows a tendency to increase thrice as fast as the English—or, in other words, that certain influences which tend to lower the standard of living among the working class of the community

Hop Bitters are the Purest and Best Bitters Ever Made.

rainly to be threatening us for the time with something like the "Chinese problem" of the Americans on a very small scale.

—Pall Mall Gazette.

among the working class of the community are nearly three times as active as the influences tending to maintain it—is scarcely a comfortable reflection. We may console ourselves to some extent by reflecting that

processes of this kind are not necessarily beyond the reach of correction, and that they do sometimes, in fact, correct themselves in various ways. But meanwhile the inordinate growth of this particular ingredient in our social whole seems certainly to be threatening us for the time.

They are compounded from Hops, Malt, Buchu, Mandrake and Dandelion, - the old-est, best, and most valuable medicine in the est, best, and most valuable medicine in the world, and centain all the best and most curative properties of all other remedies, being the greatest Blood Purifier, Liver Regulator, and Life and Health Restoring Agent on earth. No disease or ill health can possibly long exist where these Bitters are used; so varied and perfect are their operations.

They give new life and victor to the good.

erations.

They give new life and vigor to the aged and infirm. To all whose employments cause irregularity of the bowels or urinary organs, or who require an Appetizer, Tonic and mild Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly active the control of th

Stimulant, Hop Bitters are invaluable, being highly curative, tonic and stimulating, without intoxicating.

No matter what your feelings or symptoms are, what the disease or ailment is, use Hop Bitters. Don't wait until you are sick, but if you only feel bad or miserable, use Hop Bitters at once. It may save your life. Hundreds have been saved by so doing. \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help.

will be paid for a case they will not care of help.

Do not suffer or let your friends suffer, but use and urge them to use Hop Bitters.

Remember, Hop bitters is no vile, drugged, drunken nostrum, but the Purest and Best Medicine ever made; the "Invalid's Friend and Hope," and no person or family should b without them. Try the Bitters to-day.

Precautionary.

There have been many precautions, against fire published, but let a person become accidentally burned or scalded and few people know what to do in absence of a doctor. The very best remedy known is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great Household Panacea for all painful inflammatory

WHAT A COMFORT TO BE ABLE to gratify one's appetite once more without pain, after the long suffering from Dyspepsia! Victims of indigestion wise enough to accept the general verdict in favor of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure as true, and use the article, can enjoy the welcome relief. Obstinate Dyspepsia, Constipation and Biliousness, invariably yield to its potent regulating action.

Charles T. Casselman, Druggist of Chesterville, writes to the Proprietors of that Sovereign Tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, "Your Burdock Blood Bitters give mylocal artificial give universal satisfaction. All your medi-cines sell well, and many of my customers will take no other.'

Effect of Sunshine.

A Pleasant and Effectual Cough Remedy. If you will go to your nearest druggist and ask for a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's and ask for a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, you will possess the best known cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles that terminate in Consump-

H. A. McLaughlin, Norland, writes: "I am sold out of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. It sells well, and I find in every instance it has proven satisfactory. I have reason to believe it the best preparation of the kind in the market." It cures Dyspepsia, Billiousness, and Torpidity of the Liver, Constipation, and all diseases arising from Impure Blood, Female Complaints, etc.

finishing one bottle ne was astonished at the result, and declares he never felt bet-ter in his life, and "I could name" (says he) "half a dozen others who have derived great benefits from the medicine."

CONSUMPTION.

To any suffering with Catarrh or Bron-chills who earnestly desire relief. I can lurnish a means of Permanent and Pos-titve Cure. A Home Treatment. No charge for consultation by mail. Valua-ble Treatise Free. Certificates from Doc-lors, Lawyers, Ministers, Business-men. Address Rev. T. P. CHILDS, Troy, Ohlo. BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY.

Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O. TICKETS ONLY 85. SHARES IN PROPORTION

"We do hereby certify that we supervise the vrangements for alt the Monthly and Semi-Annual Drawings of The Louisiana State Lottery Company, and in person manage and

Commissioners.

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and endorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly.

A splendid opportunity to win a fortune. Third Grand Drawing, Class C, at New Orleans, Tuesday, March 13, 1883—154th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

	ractions	LIST OF	PDDI	a pt	ope	ret	on.
1 C	APITAL	PRIZ	E	C.D.			0-
1	"	11					
1							. 25
2 P	RIZES C	F \$6.0	MO				. 10
5	11121213	T. 40'C	00				. 12
10	**	2,0	000				. 10
20	**	1,0	00				. 10
10		5	00				. 10
300		2	00				. 20
		1	00				. 30
500			50				. 25
1000	"		25				. 25
	APPR	DXIMA	TION	PRI	ZES		
9 A	pproxima	tion I	rizes	of	8750		. 6
9	**		**				
9	**						

Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.

For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 607 Seventh St., Washington, 27.4w N.B.—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Sapital Prize will be \$150,0 0.

NIGHT

rosses! NIGHT Crucifixes!

NIGHT Crucifixes! NIGHT

THESE CROSSES, STATUES & CRUCIFIXES

VISIBLE ALL NIGHT

DARKEST ROOM!

When Nothing Else Can be Seen They Shine Out Like GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, "It is a great incentive to devotion."

READ! READ! READ!

The Testimonials Received from Those who Have Our Crosses!

M. CERQUI.

MONSIEUR—As the Star of the East led and guided the magi to our Redeemer's feet, so does the crucifix treated with your compound, in the darkness of my chamber, in the solemnity of the night, lead my soul from earth to heaven, where in eternal glory reigns the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments.

Bro. Joachim. From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February,

Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room. the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was excluded, and in the darkness where first I saw only plain plaster figures, there stood out in clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Saviour suspended in space, as it were, then, on either side the figures of Mary and Joseph, while looming up in the foreground was the figure of a migel bearing a crown that seemed to rain light. If ever a seene was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is this cross watches and guards you.

We also have the L.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters: Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia. Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg. Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa., CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses. If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will readily see how much satisfaction and with what a reverential feeling such an object would be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, uninfluenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us.

We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, and the usual church ornaments, and treating them with this wonderful compound. We also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat, at a nominal cost, any article of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct at night as they are during the day.

For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedestal, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once witnessing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith in the blackness of right, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the possession of one gives in the silent hours of the night.

\$1.00 each for Crosses. \$2.00 each for Crucifixes, 9 inch figures, \$3.00 each for Crucifixes, 17 inch figures.

\$3.00 each for of Statues B. V. or Saints. Crosses \$9.00 per dozen, or \$5.00 per half dozen. Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge.

J. R. MAXWELL & CO.

K.&K. Surgical Association

Largest in the World. J. D. KERGAN, M.D., Med. Supt.

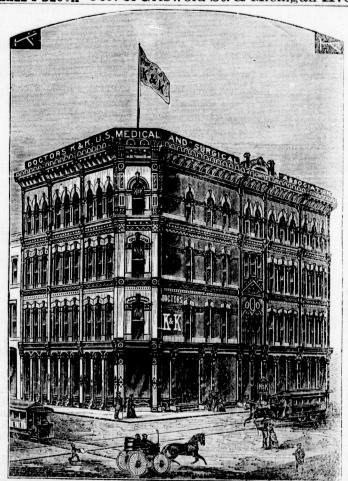
More capital invested, more skill employed, more cases treated, and more cures effected than by any other one establishment in the world. Sixteen skillul and experienced The public is requested carefully to notice the new and enlarged Scheme to be drawn monthly.

AS CAPITAL PRIZE, 875.000. 58.

TICKETS ONLY 85. SHARES IN PROPORTION

TICKETS ONLY 85. SHARES IN PROPORTION Diseases and Deformities treated stamps for GUIDE TO HEALTH,

HALL'S BLOCK Cor. of Griswold St. & Michigan Ave.









Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills

and Fever, Fever
and Ague
Read one of the testing of which we could give thou has,
"I certify the
in the head, said with Catarra throat, choking and spring at night for
with dull, lifeless fee and back. After give to declars and give undreds of dollars
do my work after seven year's sickness." MRS JAMES MCNEIL,
000 51

The above statement of my wife's is correct, JAMES MCNEIL. For sale by all druggists, manufactured by Prof A. M Shrives, London, Ont.



RHEUMATINE is not a sovereign remedy for "all the ills that flesh is heir to," but for NEURALGIA, SCIATICA, RHEUMATISM, an compolaints of Phancia. IT IS A SURE CURE

Letter from Mr. Wm. Harris, Bread and Cracker Baker, 14 Market Square, Hamilton.

J. N. Sutherland, Esq., 8t. Catharines:
After years of suffering with rheumatism, 1 gave your Rheumatine a trial, and am happy to say with the best result, a cure.

Your Stuly, WM. J. HARRIS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.
The Rheumatine Manufacturing Co'y, ST. CATHARINES, ONT.

RHEUMATINE acts directly on the Kid neys; it is therefore an invaluable Medicine for those suffering from KIDNEY COM-PLAINTS.

SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS.—Wholesale Agents: Toronto, Northrop & Lyman; Hamilton, J. Winer & Co.; London, James

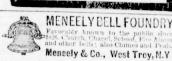
> INDEX HAGYARD'S YELLOW OIL I TAKEN INTERNALLY FOR

CROUP. SORE THROAT, ASTHMA. COLDS, &c.

ASIHMA,

APPLIED EXTERNALLY FOR
RHEUMATISM, NEURALGIA,
CHILBLAINS, CALLOUS LUMPS,
SWELLINGS, STIFF JOINTS, GALLS. FROST BITES, LAMENESS, CORNS. CONTRACTIONS, BRUISES, LUMBAGO, DEAFNESS, ITCH. PAIN IN BACK,

PAIN in SIDE, &c. Every bottle guaranteed to give satisfac-tion or money refunded. T. MILBURY & CO., Proprietors



LONDON MARBLE WORKS.

WM. M. O'DWYER,

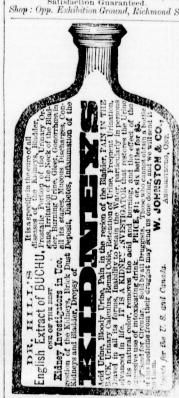
NEW BRUNSWICK,

SCOTCH & IRISH GRANITE,

MONUMENTS & HEADSTONES,

GRAVE RAILINGS

MANTLE PIECES & FURNITURE TOPS. Estimates given for Building Work, and Satisfaction Guaranteed. Shop: Opp. Exhibition Ground, Richmond St.



For sale by Mitchell & Platt and G. Callard, London.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS IN ONTARIO.

An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

A CALL SOLICITED FITZGERALD.

SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Door East Richmond St CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE

Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS. NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Grand Banquet of Genuine Bargains in Pianos, Organs and all kinds of Musical Instruments, at Colwell's Popular Music House, 179 Dundas St., London, Ont. Choicest stock in city, lowest prices in Canada, and terms easy. Fair dealing

and terms easy. Fair dealing and polite attention. Come and ee. Satisfaction guaranteed. CHAS. F. COLWELL, Proprietor.

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

BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, DROPSY. INDIGESTION, FLUTTERING JAUNDICE. OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS. ACIDITY OF HEARTBURN, DRYNESS HEADACHE,

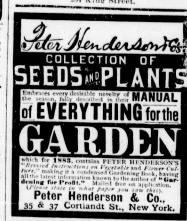
THE STOMACH, OF THE SKIN. HEADACHE,
And every species of diseases arising from disordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,
BOWELS OR BLOOD.
T. MILBURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronto.

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 2, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street.



GALT CARD CO. 50 Ladies' & Gents' Chromo Visiting CARDS. No two alike—one name— 50 -- Fine Chromo Cards--50 12 Gilt Edge Cards, very fine, with a surprise picture on front, with

BIRTHDAY CARDS, As cheap as you can buy in Canada. Address, SETH HERENDEEN, St. Thomas. CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

Baltimore Church Bells since 1811 celebrated for Superiority over others, are made only of Purest Bell Metal. (Copper and Th.), Kotary Mountings, warranted satisfactory.

ory, J. REGESTER & SONS, Baltimore, Md. BARLOW'S INDIGO BLUE!

Quality and Quantity Always Uniform, For sale by Grocers. D. S. WILTBERGER, Proprietor, 233 North Second Street Philadelphia Pa.

stood that the charge against Mr. Byrne of complicity in the Park affair has been withdrawn, and a new charge of complicity in the alleged attempts on the lives of Juror Field and Judge Lawson substitu-

Judge Lawson, in opening the Dundalk assizes on Tuesday, said the revelations made at Dublin had given him the liveliest satisfaction. It is understood that Juror Field has lodged a claim for £10,000 as

compensation for his injuries.

The Dublin Council have expelled

James Carey, the informer, from membership, and have declared the seat

Town Commissioner by the electors of Tuam, as a protest against his unjust im-prisonment by the Coercion Government. A death from starvation took place in Clonakilty Workhouse on the 21st ult. the victim being a woman named Keo-hane. She was the wife of a laborer out of employment, and just before her removal to the workhouse the floods entered her humble dwelling, where, on a pallet, without food or raiment, she gave birth to a child.

France.

The Herald's Paris special says the workingmen constituted an infinitesimal part of the Socialist demonstration Friday. The whole affair was planned by Reaction and Avarabies and instead of tionists and Anarchists, and instead of weakening the Government the result of the display will increase its strength.

Paris, March 11.—Several thousand persons gathered to-day to take part in the advertised demonstration of the Socialists, but they were dispersed by the police and a troop of cavalry without any serious manner.

"The pastors of souls and the sacred disturbance taking place. A number of arrests were made.

Paris, March 10.—In Esplanade des Invalids yesterday, Louise Michel climbed up the ladder of a bill poster and haranup the ladder of a bill poster and haran-gued the crowd. Among those arrested was M. D. Keratry, formerly prefect of police. The mob which broke the win-dows, etc., was headed by Louise Michel bearing a black flag. The cavalry dispersed the crowd, and wounded a number of persons. But little importance was attach persons. But little importance was attached by the public generally to the outbreak. The firmness of the Government is generally commended.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

our association known, than through the Record; and our members desirous of increasing our Branches and membership, should use their influence in circulating and enlarging the subscription list of our official organ.

official organ.

AN IMPORTANT DECISION.

We find in the Michigan Catholic an account of a recent decision in the case of the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association vs. Firnane. The opinion was given by Justice Cooley, the other Justices concurring. We condense the opinion:

On the 26th day of July, 1880, the day On the 20m day of July, 1889, the day before his marriage, Michael Firmane, of Detroit, made a will. He gives to his intended wife "one-half of his property, of all kinds, real and personal," that he may die possessed of, and the other one-half to his case. sister, Bridget, in trust of his father's family. The concluding clause of the will is as follows: "For the convenience of my executor I say that all evidence of of my executor I say that all evidence of my estate, real and personal, is found in my desk and tin box, deeds, mortgages and notes, and one half interest in the firm of Hawley & Firnane, and a life insurance policy of \$2,000 in the C. M. B.

These letters indicate the Catholic mu-These letters indicate the Catholic mutual benefit association, and the question of the right to the moneys mentioned in this policy is all that is involved in this suit. In the superior court one-half was awarded to the plaintiff and the other half to the defendant. half to the defendant.

The facts occurring subsequent to Mr.

Firnane's marriage and which may have

bearing are the following: Mr. Firnane a bearing are the following: Mr. Firnane died August 22, 1881. Special administration was granted upon his estate September 5, 1881. About September 25, 1881, twin posthumous children were born to him, both of whom died a few hours after their birth. October 4, 1881, the will was duly probated in the probate court for the county of Wayne. William Aikman, Jr., who was named executor in the will renounced the trust, and on n the will renounced the trust, and on ovember 1881, the widow was appointed administratrix cumtestamento annexed and received letters accordingly. A conand received letters accordingly. A controversy then arising respecting the right to the insurance moneys, the benefit asso.

"But to the salutary action of the parish to the salutary action of the parish." to the insurance moneys, the benefit association filed a bill of interpleader, and upon "But to the salutary action of the parish priests, your sacred oratory should also be

from the will that it was the intention of the testator that no provision should be made for such child." Another section provides that "Posthumous children are considered as living at the death of their

If the section first above recited is applicable to the case of these posthumous children, then at their birth they each became entitled to one-third of this es-tate, leaving but one-third to pass under The Dublin Council have expelled James Carey, the informer, from membership, and have declared the seat vacant.

It is said that Mr. A. M. Sullivan has declined to act as counsel for the mencharged with the Phoenix Park assasinations.

At a meeting of the Local Board of Swinford, county Mayo, it was reported that great distress prevailed in the district. Over thirty persons are in the poorhouse suffering from famine fever. There are seven hundred names on the list of persons needing relief. The distress has not been so great since the year 1847. People who refuse to enter the workhouse are dying from want of food outside.

John McPhilpin, editor of the Tuam News, while undergoing imprisonment in Mullingar Jail, was elected to the office of Tuam, as a protest against his minet is multicust of Tuam, as a protest against his minet is multicust as present and the refore days of the curts.

Decree must be entered to one-third to pass under tate, leaving but one-third to pass under tate, leaving but one-third to pass under tate, leaving but one-third to pass under the statute of the wild wand sister. And whatever vested in them, passed under the statute when they died to the mother. The question then is whether, being posthumous children, they took at ali. There is no good rea-on why it should not embrace them az well as those born in the lifetime of the father. A sufficient reason for not specifically mentioning posthumous children in the statute of wills, appears in the other section recited above which is general in its application, and therefore dispenses with any necesity for the repetition of its provisions in other parts of the statute.

It follows that Mr. F. Fronne is entitled to one-third to pass under the statute of the will of the mother. The deceased was a native of Maryport the statute of the whother. Brigated to this counter the statute of the statute when they died to the mother. The deceased was a native of Maryport the statute of the whother. As ufficient from the its of the statute when they died t

Decree must be entered accordingly, with costs of both courts.

THE POPE AND THE LENTEN PREACHERS.

Special Correspondence of the Pilot. On Tuesday, Feb. 6th, the Holy Father granted audience to the preachers appoin-ted to deliver the Lenten sermons, and addressed them in the following dis-

"It is not without a providential disposition that, in the Church of Jesus Christ, there has been instituted the Lenten penance, which removes man from terrestrial vices and concupiscences, recalls him to the spirit of Christian mortification, raises him to heavenly things and renders him worthy of participating largely in the saving fruits of the Redemption. And, on account of that, the Church, with good reason, repeats in the words of the Apostle, that then is the propitious time, that these are the days of salvation in a more especial

"The pastors of souls and the sacred orators profit in a special manner by this most holy time, and they redouble their solicitude for the advantage of that portion of the flock of Jesus Christ committed to their charge. Thus, dearly beloved children, who have the task of fulfilling the functions of the sacred ministry in the functions of the sacred ministry in this city of Rome, the centre of Catholicity and the See of the Roman Pontiff, you should, by your words, by your works and by your zeal, cause this time of Lent to be abundantly propitious and salutary for the

Romans.
"Nearer to the See of St. Peter, the Romans should surpass all others of the faithful in the accomplishment of religious duties and in the works of a truly Chris-

a their Branch."

We have no better means of making of the sacred ministry and your labors less and less fruitful. But, far from diminish. our association known, than through the Record; and our members desirous of on the contrary, increase it still more; far

become strengthened.
"And since the words and the works of the sacred ministers, as the teaching of faith and also of experience, have likewise more virtue when they are inspired and vivified by the spirit of Jesus Christ, this should be your constant solicitude, to show that the spirit of Jesus Christ lives and acts in you—of Jesus Christ who is the perfect prototype of the pastors of souls. Show it, dearly beloved sons, by the fervor of your piety, by the purity of your morals, by the severe discipline of your life, by the exercise of sacerdotal virtues, by sacrifice, disinterestedness, charity, all virtues of which Jesus Christ has left us such luminous examples. The in-telligence and the heart being filled with this spirit, employ yourselves with a new ardor in cultivating this mystic and chosen

vinevard. "You, dearly beloved parish priests, pour 1 out, dearly beloved parish priests, pour forth now more than ever all the resources of your pastoral zeal, your patient, charitable, and enlightened zeal. Have, above all, primarily at heart, the religious instruction of the young and the teaching of the catechism to the children. By experience you know how great the need of it is in our days because of the internal control of the young and the need of is in our days, because of the indolr the wickedness of many parents whi or the wickedness of many parents which has reached such a point that, not only de they leave their children in the most complete ignorance of every religious and moral principle, but that they also let then grow up in malice the most shameless are ecocious, even permitting them with upunity, from the tenderest age, to utter inpunity, from the tenderest age, to utter the most horrible blasphemies which are terrible to hear. Hold equally dear the prosperity and development of the Cath-olic associations which are instituted in

e most of your parishes.
"Banish from these associations human "Banish from these associations human respect, that great enemy of good, so that all the members composing them may make free and open profession of their faith with the generous design of honoring in the midst of the world this most noble profession by virtuous and holy work.

LATEST CABLE NEWS.

Ireland.

The London Law Times, in referring to the case of Mr. P. J. Sheridan, says: "The utmost charge that can be brought against Sheridan is conspiracy to murder, and his offence therefore is not within the strict terms of the treaty; but the United States has the discretionary power in the matter."

A man named John Walsh has been arrested at Havre on suspicion of complicity in the Phoenix Park assassinations. He is held by the French authorities pending the arrival of papers from England. He was about to start for America when arrested. Important papers were seized at his lodgings at Rochdale, England.

Meetings have been held in Paris to protest-against the arrest and detention of Messrs. Byrne and Walsh at the request of the British Government. It is now understood that the charge against Mr. Byrne of complicity in the Park affair has been withdrawn, and a new charge of complicity in the Park affair has been withdrawn, and a new charge of complicity in the alleged attempts on the lives of the testator of the testator of the testator that no provision should be retroduced in the case of interpleading was duly made. The present appeals from the decree in the interpleader suit. The beenefit decree in the interpleader suit. The beenefit association is a New York corporation and by the light of eternal truths you will lead them to God. Refute valiantly the errors in its incorporated the beneficiary fund or insurance money is to be paid, over to whomsoever the party insured should be mate of religion, and which has been important to souls. Make the Church known and loved; inflame the faithful with love for its holy and spotless law, and let them any chief the same share in the estate of the making of his father's will and no provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall be over the party insured. The fund is evidently intended to be a provision shall be made therein for him, such child shall be over the party insured. The fund is evidently intended to be a provision shall be we

BIRTH. At 400 Woodward Ave., St. Paul, Minn., on the 25th uit., the wife of Dennis Ryan, Esq., of a son. DIED.

OIED.

On March 4th, at 202 Piccadilly street, Dennis Brennan, aged 70 years.

At Bathurst, N. B., on Thursday, 1st March, after a lingering iliness, which she bore with Christian fortitude and pious resignation to the Divine will, Jane, reliet of the late John White, Esquire, aged 76 years. The deceased was a native of Maryport, England, and emigrated to this country in the year 1846. She was sincerely respected and regretted by all who had the pleasure of her acquaintance.

his new advertisement in another column and forward him an order for one of his best cabinet organs.

Mardi Gras and Its Doings in New Orleans.

New Orleans in its spring vendure clad with the control of the control of the control of dissipation. Never was their a Mardi Gras so beautifully observed or largely attended since the days of its Spanish founders. A few days after, on the 13th of February, another incident occurred, one now not unusual, however, over \$255,000 were scattered over the world in prizes at the 153d Grand Monthly Distribution of The Louisiana State Lottery, under the sole management of Gen'is G. T. Beauregard of La., and Jubal A. Early of Va. Ticket No. 57,012, sold in fifths at \$1 each, drew the first capital, \$75,000 - Charles Rigney of Maysville, Ala., one-fifth. another to a well-known merchant in Louis-Nati Sy., collected through the Second Capital (\$25,000) was won by No. 61,998—one-side the control of Cen's C. Barris of the Surgeon Gen's L. B. Army) Office, Washington, D. C., anotter to L. R. Dayis, No. 23;19 washington of C., anotter to L. R. Dayis, No. 23;19 washington of C., another to L. B. Dayis, No. 23;19 washington of C., another to L. B. Dayis, No. 23;19 washington of C., another to E. Harris of the Surgeon Gen's C. Harris of the Surgeon Gen's C. Harris of the Surgeon Gen's C. Harris and the Control of the Nodaway Vales Bank of Maryville, Mo.; C. Zeiss of Philadelphone was decented through the So. 66,03, 146, 83 74, each drew \$2000—sold to parties living in New York, New Orleans, Washington, D. C., Huntsville, Ala., Allegheny, Pa. Gmana, Many parties dislike their successes published, hence they are omitted. Next opportunity will be on Tuesday, April 10th, of which any one applylage to the Control of the Nodaway Valent, New Orleans, La., and Many parties dislike their successes published, hence they are omitted. Next opportunity will be on Tuesday, April 10th, of which any one applylage to mitted. Next opportunity will be on Tuesday, April 10th, of which any one applylage to

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Only one in America." The International Throat and Lung insti-

The International Throat and Lung institute. Toronto and Montreal, is positively
the only one in America where diseases of
the air passages alone are treated. Cold
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 suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of The Recording Secretary of Branch No.

9, Kingston, informs us "that the circulation of our official C. M. B. A. organ in Kingston, and the members of Branch 9 notice a corresponding increase in the number of applications for membership We have no better means of making.

We have no better means of making our association. The Recording Secretary of Branch No.

"We know well that our people of Rome are especially to-day the aim of the impious. We know also, that, in order to corrupt them, the means of seduction and error are multiplied. We know the number of applications for membership of the sacred ministry and your labors less that the corrupt them, the means of seduction and error are multiplied. We know the number of applications for membership of the sacred ministry and difficult the exercise of the sacred ministry and your labors less that the circulation of the special properties of the sacred ministry and your labors less that the circulation of the special properties and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrha Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for purples of the properties of the special properties and constitutional treatment suitable to each case. Thousands of cases of Catarrha Deafness and Consumption have been cured at this institute during the last few years. Write, enclosing stamp, for purples of the properties of the p

We direct special attention to the announcement of Mr. L. C. Leonard, published in this issue. Those who wish to buy anything in the crockery and glassware line will save money by calling at

the Valley.

Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882.

Prof. A. M. Shrikves,
Dear Sir:—Your valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good, I have only tried one box, find enclosed \$1 for five boxes of Pride of the Valley, and oblige
Yours Respectfully,
C. GUILD.

SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever, Raymond's celebrated machine. chines on sale.

Catholic books, pictures, beads, scapulars, medals, etc., of all kinds, kept constantly in stock at the Catholic Record Bookstore, corner of Richmond street and Dufferin avenue.



Notice to Contractors

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Burlington Canal," will be received at this office until the arrival of the Western mails on FRIDAY, the Eardday of MARCH instant, for rebuilding part of the superstructure of the south pier at Burlington Canal.

A specification of the work to be done can be seen at this office, and at the Inspector's office near the place, on and after SATUR-DAY, the 10th MARCH instant, where printed forms of tender can be obtained. Contractors are requested to bear in mind that an accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$200 must accompany each tender, which sam shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the execution of the work at the rates and prices submitted, and subject to the conditions stated in the specification.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

To be partment does not, however, bind tiself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

A. P. BRADLEY,

Department of Railways and Canals,

Department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, 3rd March, 1883.

All Freights Prepaid. 27 STOPS SETS GOLDEN TONGUE REEDS. Beatty's Paten

\$125 for \$79

BEATTY'S 27 STOP BEETHOVEN ORGANS FOR ONLY \$79, ALL FREIGHTS 27 Useful Stops. Given under my Hand and Seal Samuel F. Geatte this 16th day of March, 1883. COUPON On receipt of this Coupon from any rea FREICHT PREPAID. HOW TO ORDER.

Address or call upon DANIEL F. BEATTY, Washington, New Jersey. People wishing their Teeth to look white, CHEAP BOOKS. Use TEABERRY daily—at morning, at night; It sweetens the Breath and reddens the gums, Enhances the beauty of daughters and sons.

Interesting Reading Matter for Catholic Families.

WE will send the following books to any address on receipt of price. Many of these publications were, a few years ago, sold at from one dollar to one dollar and a half. It will therefore be now a comparatively easy matter for heads of families to procure instructive and interesting reading for the members of their households. The price of the works may be sent in stamps for fractional parts of a dollar. Address all letters to THOMAS COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London. To guard against loss it is always well to register money letters.

Dion and the Sibyls...

Life of St. Thomas A'Becket..... The Evil Eve, by Carleton. Legends of St. Joseph..... Life of St. Joseph... Life of St. Patrick..

The public is requested carefully to notice the new and entarged Scheme to be arown mounty.

TICKETS ONLY \$5. SHARES IN PROPORTION



added.

By an overwhelming popular vote its franchise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted Dec. 2nd, A.D., 1879.

The only Lottery ever voted on and enlorsed by the people of any State.

It never scales or postpones.

Its Grand Single Number Drawings take blace monthly.

A splendid conventity to wis a few seales.

place monthly, A splendid opportunity to win a fortune. Fourth Grand Drawing, Class D, at New Or-leans, Tuesday, April 10, 1883—155th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000. CAPITAL 100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Fractions, in Fifths in propor LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE.



1967 Prizes, amounting to \$255,500
Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the office of the Company in New Orleans.
For further information write clearly, giving full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La. 607 Seventh St., Washington, 231-4w N.B.—In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual prawing of next June the Capital Prize will e \$150,00.

LONDON TRADE SALES.

THE LONDON BOARD OF TRADE has completed arrangements with the GRAND TRUNK RAILWAY COMPANY whereby DRY GOODS and MILLINERY BUYERS visiting LONDON on TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be furnished with certificates that better obtain Tickets at once. if presented at the Depot Ticket Office will, without charge, be exchanged for a Ticket that will pass them home FREE.

GEORGE S. BIRRELL, President.

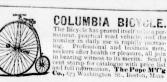
he Castle of Rousillon ... The Inheritance. Life of our Lord. . Father Connell. Life of St. Patrick..... Life of the Blessed Virgin. Adventures of a Protestant in search of a Religion.
Cobbett's History of the Reformation.
Life of Father Matthew. covers, each The Spanish Cavaliers Winifred. Barney O'Reirdon.... The Jesuits. The Collegians.... Story of the War in La Vendee Love, by Lady Herbert..... The Black Baronet...
Duties of Young Men...
The Tithe Proctor... The Invasion.
The Strawcutter's Daughter. The Notary's Daughter.... Life of St. Elizabeth of Hungary..... Tales and Stories of the Irish Peasantry Rose Le Blanc. 25
The Mayor of Windgap. 15
Characteristics from the Writings of Robinson Crusoe.... St. Clair of the Isles..... The Conformists.

Poetical Works of Lover..... Hearts of Steel The Rise and Fall of the Irish Nation. 25 Life of St. Francis of Sales. 15 Life and Times of St. Bernard. 25 Ned Myers... The Pathfinder... Life of St. Paul of the Cross..... The Peep o'Day. The Pilot McCarthy More..... Bertha; a Historical Romance. Wyandotte .. Oak Openings.... Pickwick Papers... The Bridegroom of Barna.

Peter of the Castle.

Fardorough the Miser. The Fetche Lady Amabel. Canvassing, by John Banim.... The Bit o'Writing... The Orphan of Moscow. The Persian Chief..... Robinson Crusoe...... The Boyne Water.... Sick Calls. Arabian nights. Well! Well! Crohoore of the Billhook...... Double Sacrifice.... True to Trust..... The Denounced .. Tyborne..... Notary's Daughter..... Lydia. Wrecked and Saved..... Clough Fionn ... The Vicar of Wakefield.
Short Tales and Parables. Confederate Chieftains..... Scottish Chiefs..... Lamp of the Sanctuary..... The Two Victories..... essels of the Sanctuary .. Maureen Dhu.... Life of Christopher Columbus... Con Cregan..... General History of the Christian Maurice Tierney.
Tom Burke of Ours.... Heroism of Charity. uttrell of Arran..... Louise Lateau, her stigmata and ecstacy Rent in a Cloud..... Life of Thomas A'Becket Harry Lorrequer Life of William Wallace ... Sir Jasper Carew. That Boy of Northcotes..... life of Edmund Burke ... ife of Lord Chatham. St. Patrick's Eve. ife of Robert Burns The Martins of Cro Martin... Wrongs.... vcotting, or Avenging Ireland's 25 A Day's Ride Lily of Israel... Flaminia and other stories... 25 | Davenport Dun.

Tickets for the St. Patrick's Concert may be obtained at Catholic Record Office. Those who wish to who wish to secure seats had



Barrington's Recollections... Round the Camp Fire..... DUFFY'S LIBRARY. Life of St Mary of Egypt..... Life of St. Francis.... Life of St. Teresa.... Devotions to the Sacred Heart. Life and Miracles of St. Winifred. Duffy's Lives of the Saints, paper MGR. SEGUR'S WORKS. Advice on Confession...... The Child Jesus.... Counsels on Temptation and Sin..... Spirituality and Immortality of the Nettlethorpe.
Agnes, a night in the Forest....
Mary Benedicta... Seventy-three Catholic Tracts.... Points of Etiquette,
Faith of our Fathers.
Arthur O'Leary,
Plain Talk on Protestantism. Heroism of Scotland... Legend of McDonnel and the Norman

de Borgos.... The Rising in Wexford... The Religious Mission of the Irish People.... The Green and the Red..... Hearts of Steel.
The Insurgent Chief.
Myles Wallingford.
Ned Myers

Ireland since '98.
Life of Wm. Wallace...
Life of T. F. Meagher.
Irish American Brigade.
McHenry's Irish Tales.
The Paysian Chief. Arabian nights.... Portrait in my Uncle's Dining-room... Australian Duke... Wrecked and Saved.

Blind Agnes.

Usion of Old Andrew the Weaver.

Strawcutter's Daughter. SEASIDE LIBRARY

A beautiful assortment of

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability,

204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, imore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore

VOL. 5.

MOM

is the time to order your Sprin Suits from N. WILSON & CO the most Fashionable Tailors i

Our assortment of Tweeds, Serges, etc., cannot be beaten, and our prices will compare favorably with any other hous

Also the latest novelties in gentlemen furnishings.

136 DUNDAS STREET

[For the Record.] Easter Flowers.

From woody glade and verdant vale,
Bring freshest flowers and fair;
Within the sacred altar-rail
Spread garlands everywhere.
The first and brightest buds that Spring
Takes out from 'neath the snow
As offerings bring to mankind's king
To show thy heart's love glow.

And as their breath so fragrant sweet Past topmost arch ascends, Let it upbear unto the feet Of Him, the Friesd of friends, A prayer for peace to hearts that mourn, For strength 'gainst evil powers— Ah, sure that prayer is heard when borne On breath of Easter flowers.

Boon Nature seems in favoring mind When Easter gets the choice of flowers hid till Winter's wind Becomes a zeplyr's voice; Impatient flowers that cannot bide The while beneath the loain Peep forth to greet the Easter-tide And brighten every home.

Then beauteous, flowery chaplets bring, Of every hue that's known; Of these make fragrant offering At foot of Mercy's throne. Then quest the glades and gather up The choice of vernal bowers; The speckless lily's chasteful cup Present with Easter flowers.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. WE have received a number of a painfully amusing paper, the Anglo-Catholic of Detroit, in which we find the following suggestive advertisement: "An earnest Catholic layman wishes to form a layorder composed of men willing to go any where or do anything which the Superio directs for the promotion of Christ's work and the restoration of Catholicity in His Anglican Church. Applicants must have good testimonials as to their ability and moral character. For particulars address Monachus." Poor Monachus! We trust that his zeal and his aspiration to pro-mote Christ's work will lead him into the narrow path of obedience and duty. They undoubtedly will, if they continue and if they are honest. Though it is not without its sadness, this advertisement is not out its sames, this advertisement is not without its humorous side. Think of Francis of Assisi or Vincent de Paul, or Ignatius of Loyola advertising for their earlier companions, to found a religious

WE are permitted to make the following extract from the letter of a Catholic lady now residing in Paris. It was written to a friend of the same faith in Boston, and strikingly confirms what has been often said in the columns of the Catholic Review as to the present condition of things in France: "Speaking of churches, I am reminded of where we worshipped st Sabbath—the Notre Dame des Victoires—one of the most interesting churches in Paris. It is completely lined with salutations to our Mother and to her Divine Son. I was glad to read these in-Divine Son. I was glad to read these inscriptions, for I concluded from them that faith had not entirely died out of the hearts of the French people, although their actions, as a nation of Catholies, would lead me to believe that such was the fact. The Church in France is being fearfully persecuted to-day, but God is over all, and I hope and pray that it will come out of this furnace of affliction more pure and more holy than ever before. I often wonder at the deep serenity that marks the features of the clergymen I meet, when they know, better than I do, that at the next upheaval of social order in Paris they are marked out for sure destruction. This is a beautiful city indeed, but it appears to me that it is bent on its own ruin. There is a class here, on its own ruin. There is a class here, that I need not tell one who reads as thoroughly as you do, the name, who do not love order or their fellow beings, or Almighty God; they deny His existence even; this class is waiting its opportunity now to destrey every emblem of our religion, or any religion whatever, and continue the demolition of the elegant public edifices that partially fell under their fiend-like revels in 1870. I hope these dreadful scenes will not be acted over again until I and mine are out of the country, but I fear much.'

> ----MARTYRED BY ENGLAND.

PETITIONS TO THE HOLY SEE FROM CAR-DINAL NEWMAN AND THE GENERAL OF THE JESUITS.

London Tablet.

"Most Holy Father:—It is related of St. Philip Neri—and, as one of his sons, I may be allowed to speak of my Father—that on meeting the English youths who were studying at the Roman College, he was accustomed to use no other salutation than that by which the Holy Church salutes the earliest martyrs, the Holy Innocents, Salvete flores martyrum! And, indeed, it was not without reason that they were called the "Flores Martyrum." They were preparing to labor in after years in that country in which anyone arrested, either for being a priest or for assisting at the Holy Sacri-