# e Catholic Record.

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

VOLUME 8.

LONDON, ONTARIO, SATURDAY, MARCH 20, 1886.

NO. 388.

before our readers a full report of the touching and impressive sermon of His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa, on the of old, to follow his Divine Master. In eccasion of the obsequies of the late and ever to be regretted Father Tabaret. The sermon was delivered in the French lan-and he assumes both, to leave neither till sermon was delivered in the French language. Our report has been specially
prepared for the Record, and being as
prepared for the Record, and being as
could, we think, with interest be received and read with pleasure by our readers. From our perusal of the sermon we have no hesita. tion in concurring in the opinion we have heard expressed that it was, without exception, Mgr. Duhamel's most brilliant

THE SERMON. "Amicus noster dormit . . . mortuus est. Our friend sleepeth. . . He is dead. (John xi, 11-14.)

MY LORDS, REVEREND AND DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN: Our friend sleep. eth in the Lord. Amicus noster dormit. He sleepeth there before us. . he is dead. Mortuus est. These are the words of saddest import which Jesus pronounced in speaking of Lazarus, his friend. These are the words that fell from the lips of the good Oblate Fathers, as I hastened to meet them at the

the mortal remains of him whom I had ever called Father, and who, for many years was to me a valued counsellor and trusted friend. "And Jesus wept." (John xi, 35.) Let us commingle our tears with those of the Master. It is the duty of friendship, the homes of law. duty of friendship, the homage of love. Prematurely touched by the hand of God, our friend has gone to his rest suddenly, and sunk forever into the silence of the tomb. No longer in truth is he the same, to whom we were bound by ties of esteem, of gratitude and of affection. For three days have we mourned over him, but, thanks to God, the gloom of our sorrow is not so dense as to shut out our sorrow is not so dense as to shut out every ray of consolation. At the sight of these rare and splendid honors decreed to his memory, this funeral procession, almost like unto a triumphal march, this whole city moved and saddened; in the presence of these honorable senators, these representatives of the people, these bishops come from afar, we feel that our sorrow is partaken of by many, aye, and by all. This is indeed a first consolation. And have we not every reason for hely And have we not every reason for holy and consoling hope? Yes. If while adoring the will of God, we deplore the stroke that has fallen on a life so grand, adoring the will of God, we deplore the stroke that has fallen on a life so grand, and yet so modest, our hope assuages the grief of this transitory but painful separation. What, my brethren, shall I say to give expression to your sorrow, your tears, your memories? What, but these words. He is there, he is dead: Mortuus est. But yet, however, He speaketh to us. "Defunctus adhuc loquitur" (Heb. xi. 4) What, my Lords, shall I say in gratitude for the honor and the consolation of your presence? Who will inspire me to hold fitting speech to you who belong to the same religious family, to console you in this mournful moment when your congregation most acutely feels its great loss? You, who were his pupils, you all his friends, I give you praise for rendering so grand a homsge to his memory, and crowning his life and his death with such incomparable glory. O father! for the first time I have claim to apply to thee the term glory. Never before did I use such a word to thee. Had I done so, your paternal voice would have imposed silence on me. But I cannot now be silent. I feel indeed, that to do honor to him whom we shall not see more till I feel indeed, that to do honor to him whom we shall not see more till the day of resurrection, there is called for, a voice, if not more authoritative, at chastened by reflection and But I bear with broken speech of filial attachment. I

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Your own memories of the dead will supply that which will be wanting in my discourse. I will make every effort to discourse. I will make every effort to control my emotion and begin at once. control my emotion and begin at once. He whom we mourn was born on the loth of April, 1828, of an independent and respectable family, in the diocese of Valence, department of Isere, France. Two of his uncles were priests, the one a canon and vicar general of Valence, the other chaplain of a religious community. One of his brothers, a priest, is yet in the diocese of Valence. His devout parents made no delay in presenting him to Holy Church for the regenerating ascrament of

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BISHOP DUHAMEL'S MAGNIFIGENT TRIBUTE.

SERMON AT THE FUNERAL OF THE
LATE YERY REV. FATHER
TABAET.

We have very much pleasure in laying before our readers a full report of the touching and impressive sermon of His
touching and impressive sermon of His

baptism. His heavenly patrons were St. Henry, King of Germany and Emperor of the West, and St. Joseph, foster father of Jesus Christ. By a happy inspiration were these holy patrons selected for him, who in time was to be king of a numerous youth, and father of a great family. I will say nothing of the infancy and boyhood of the young Henry Joseph Tabaret, but that every day his intelligence acquired breadth and strength with a surpassing rapidity, and that his early studies were as solid as they were certainly brilliant. Yet very young, in the very flower of adolescence, at the age of seventeen, he resolves to make choice of the state of life he is to embrace, for already thoughtful and serious, he knows that life has been given him to do the will of his Creator. Soon he arrives at a decision, and like the Paslmist, declares: Mahi adhaerer bomum est. From this moment and forever, he belongs not to himself but to God. The religious life to him appearing worthy of a noble heart, he resolves to embrace it.

Entering the novitiate of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate at Notre Dame de L'Osler, he abandons all, like the Apostles

faithful to the original as could, we think, any English translation be to an original production in the mellow, suave, and production in the mellow, suave, and maculis peccatorum." (Ps. lxxxiii 11). He suasive language of Old France, it will waxes stronger every day in his vocation. Nothing will he suffer to stand between him and the movements of divine grace, and on the 14th day of September, 1846. he pronounces his vows in the presence of Father Vincens, superior of the mission of L'Osier. This worthy father is the same who, having come to Canada in the qual who, having come to Canada in the quality of Visitor, also met with a sudden death, and whose mortal remains lie in St. Joseph's Church, where too on this day of sorrow will be laid the bidy of the lamented Father Tabaret.

Immediately after his novitiate young Tabaret made his philosophy at Notice Dame de Lumiere, in the diocese of Avignon; and thence went to Marseilles.

Avignon; and thence went to Marseilles to pursue his theological studies. His upright mind, his thirst for knowledge, and his ceaseless assiduity, guaranteed success in these serious studies, and even at that time his fellow students loved to consult him on difficult and in

One of the most salient traits of his character manifested itself at the scholasvery first news of the calamity that had stricken them. Amicus noster . . . . mortuus est. These the first words that broke from my heart in the presence of . . . This great characteristic his superiors, and discretion towarks his brethren. This great characteristic his superiors, and discretion towarks his brethren. This great characteristic his superiors, and discretion towarks his brethren. for dispensers of the word of truth and of the mysteries of God. This was particularly the case in the diocese of Ottawa, whose first bishop was himself an Oblate. The youthful brother Tabaret, as yet only in deacon's orders, receives orders to leave for the far off land. For him, this is the command of God. The voice of his superiors is the voice of God, speaking into his soul and saying: "Hearken and see, and incline thine ear; and forget thy people and tby father's house." (Psalm iv., 11). Their voice is the voice of the God who in the early days of the human race, said to Ababan ya the human and out of the luman destined to be father of a great people, "Go forth out of thy country, and from the kindred, and out of the father's house, and come into the land which I shall show thee." (Gen. xii., 1.) Without a moment's hesitation he bids farewell to his ancestral home and country. In this discess he home and country. In this diocese he arrived in the autumn of 1850. Thenceorth his country is Canada, which he oved even as he had loved his beautiful France. Of this love his works more than his words stand in noble testimony—even

as the Apostle St. John has expressed it: "Let us love not in word nor in tongue, but in deed and in truth." (I John iii., 18).

To make himself at once useful, he received on the 21st of December, 1850, at the hands of my venerated and ever to be lamented predecessor, the sacred order of priesthood. Of Bishop Guigues he was a trusted counsellor, and became one of his Vicars General. The diocese one of his Vicars General. The diocese of Ottawa at large, its clergy, its religious community, and many of its faithful, the diocese of Ottawa alone enjoyed the blessings of his rare and unwavering prudence in the exercise of the holy ministry. For about two years he devo-ted himself to the work of the missions, and labored with zeal for the spiritual and indoored with zeal for the spiritual and temporal welfare of those confided to his care. In this ministry he had ex-perience of those difficulties which you, venerable clergy of the dioceee of Ottawa and of the Vicariate of Pontiac, have had and of the Vicariate of Pontiac, have had to overcome. In this ministry he acquired that practical knowledge and experience, of which he gave us so often the benefit, either during our stay in the seminary, or since we have had the care of souls during pastoral retreats or in private spiritual communication. When he had in a manner worthy all praise for two years fulfilled the burdensome duties of his missionary charge, he was called to the direction of the College of Ottawa, and at the same time to

soon became necessary to commence on more extensive grounds new buildings to make room for the ever increasing number of students.

In 1856 my illustrious predecessor devoted his every energy to the work of construction, but the Oblate Fathers having entered into an arrangement with this zealous prelate, became in the month of August of that year the proprietors of the grounds and of the uncompleted works. The noble congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, in taking definitive charge of the College of Ottawa, sincerely devised to make of this diocesan work its own special work, and that of the whole country.

The success of the undertaking was thus assured, for the congregation of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate is ever faithful to its obligations, and although it has done so much already for the country, it never fails to win new laurels by the devotedness of its missionaries, ever ready to face the greatest dangers, and meet death itself in carrying to the remotest limits of our land the light of Divine Faith. Ten years later the College of Ottawa was feather the College of Ottawa was feather the College of Ottawa was feather the country.

The successed in surmounting the proposed of this vast plan of education of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the way of the realization of this vast plan of education of the wast plan of education of the document tim it was that Father Tabaret, even before the termination of his term of office as Provincial, reassumed his place as Superior

Provincial, reassumed his place as Superior of the College, a place he has just left for the home of his eternal repose.

Having thus rapidly sketched the different phases in the life of this truly superior man, let us pause a moment to reflect on the nobility of his character and the greatness of the work he established.

Of such reflection we all feel the need Of such reflection we all feel the need, for everything was dear in Father Tabaret, his person and his work. O man of God, of his model religious, of this enlightened director, of this priest after the Master's own heart, we will ever preserve the memory. By reason of the excellence of his exalted nature, of the rectitude of his will and his intelligence, he was first of all possessed in a remarkable degree of the natural virtues, such as prudence, firmness, moderation, integration of the control of the such as the control of th

balanced mind. From these two qualities sprang that impartiality, that freedom from personal preferences, that equity and justice which lay at the foundation

of his character.

But I must not lose sight of the fact that I have to divide my eulogies between the workman and his work, "Every great idea," says a wise man, "may be resumed in one work, every noble life is typified in one work. Find this word, name this work, and of him who conname this work, and of him who con-ceived the one and realized the other you have the most beautiful panegyric.' What, then, was the thought, what the work of this good religious whose memwork of this good religious whose memory shall of a truth never be forgotten by the hundreds of his pupils old and new that now crowd this sanctuary. The word that expresses his great and absorbing idea is education—the work of his noble life the College—or rather the University of Ottawa. How he did love his college to which he had accounted university of Ottawa. How he did love his college, to which he had consecrated his talents, his heart and his life. From the very beginning he sought to secure for this institution all the advantages of an educational establishment of the first order, wherein the youth of the land might be adequately prepared for the duties of the various walks of life? His powerful mind widened his scope of view, multiplied and strengthened his fund of knowledge. This indefatigable superior, studying more clearly and deeply the divers systems of education, arrived at a more exact acquaint-ance with the actual wants of the country. Of him may be said that which was sfiirmed of another: "Literature and human sciences seemed

to him to have a gravity, a grandeur and a utility of a superior order. He and a utility of a superior order. He had grasped the Divine characteristics of thier nature and of their mission. For them his mind was imbued with that same esteem in which Holy Church herself has ever held them." He well understood that education, especially in the land and in the times in which we live, should be essentially practical, since it has become one of the first necessities

Knowing what relation youth bears to church and to state, his wish was to have it

long and three stories in height. Soon the need of a more spacious building was keenly felt. Accordingly, in the month of August, 1851, was begun the construction of a stone college on Sussex St., the very building now occupied by the devoted Brothers of the Christian Schools. On the 15th of September, 1852, the pupils leaving the old, entered with joy this new and commodious building. Many of the Oblate Fathers had for a brisf period filled the responsible post of director of this youthful house of education, whose beginnings gave much hope of success in the future. In 1853 Father Tabaret assumed the office and functions of superior, to hold and exercise them for the reponsible post of the rest of his life without other interpretation than that made necessary by his being appointed Provincial of the Oblates in this country, an honor that the confit denoe and commands of his superiors imposed on him.

Meantime the population of the city of Ottawa multiplied every day, and it soon became necessary to commence on more extensive grounds new buildings to make room for the ever increasing number of students.

In 1874 he succeeded in surmounting the necessity; in the name of the the love. In the shade, see, said her, bow cities become beautiful, but the shade in this country, an honor that the confit denoe and commands of his superiors imposed on him.

Meantime the population of the city of Ottawa multiplied every day, and it soon became necessary to commence on more extensive grounds new buildings to make room for the ever increasing number of students.

years later the College of Ottawa was of this college, the object of his lite long endowed with university powers. Then sciences, the various branches of a com-mercial course well adapted to business exigencies: a classical course of a high sciences, the necessity of which is felt in this country, where we need not only notaries, lawyers and physicians, but industrial operatives, engineers, chemists, mineralogists, etc., etc., and crowning the whole structure is the course of theology and ecclesiastical sciences. No fault is it of his that the college has not

able degree of the natural virtues, such as prudence, firmness, moderation, integrity and generosity.

A man of lively faith, he, however, respected the claims of reason, and in this regard thought as does Leo XIII. who has written an admirable encyclical to show that faith and reason may and of Doctor of Theology. He had well has written an admirable encyclical to show that faith and reason may and should enter into alliance, faith aiding reason to raise itself to heights truly sublime. Every noble effort of the human mind filled his heart with joy, every useful and ingenious discovery received his plaudits. His was a passion for the true, the beautiful and the good. His Christian piety was wide in its range, but eminently practical, and had its best realization in the discharge of well understood duty. This solid piety proceeded from the clear good sense of his faith and the rectitude of his well balanced mind. From these two qualities character to see every autumn a greater number of students coming to seek the sequestered shelter of Catholic education. To perpetuate and develop his work, he was happy in securing the aid of assist-ants animated with the same zeal and the same devotedness. He prepared and organized a teaching body that will never lower the standard of education. And here, for this is the moment to say it, here let it be declared that he was admirably seconded by his professors, generously aided by the entire con gregation, to such an extent that the work of Father Tabaret is not his so exclusively as not to be that of the Oblates of Mary Immaculate, and that it was his only because these devoted Fathers had undertaken it. Chough, enough, our friend sleepeth in the Lord. Amicus noster dormit Death has stretched forth his arm and arrested him in his career. Mortuus est. Why? Ah! I have not the right to enquire into the impenetrable designs of Providence. All that I have to say is this: Precious in the sight of the Lord is the Precious in the signt of the Livid is the death of his saints. (Psl. c xv, 15). Aye, sudden as it was, this death is precious, because this good Father expired in the arms of his brethren after receiving holy absolution and extreme unction which he

had consciousness enough in that supreme moment to ask for. "Blessed are the dead who die in the Lord." (Apoc. xiv, 13). Death in the Lord is the last dead who die in the Lord." (Apoc. xiv, 13). Death in the Lord is the last and crowning blessing that can be wished for on earth, for as the sacred text has it: "From henceforth now, saith the Spirit, that they may rest from their labors," (Apoc. xiv., 13). Well, indeed, may we claim that Father Tabaret was worthy to hear this would of expression deliving the control of the same of the sa hear this word of sovereign delight. Well may we claim that he, an indefatigable servant of the Master, has won his rest and refreshment, and having borne the burden of the day, has entered into the bosom of Abraham. But it is for you, reverend Fathers, to prosecute his work to the end—for the spirit of God hath said: Opera enim illorum sequentur illos— their works will follow them. (Apoc 13) You have his work in hand, the work of his heart, his life, and of his death. Now

On the 14th of November his Lordship Dr. John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough, departed from his diocese to proceed to the Eternal City, to present his duty and an account of his stewardship to his Holiness, Leo XIII, and, though the expressions of the love and reverence felt for him by his people, evoked by that occasion, were earnest, and flattering, yet they were in no way comflattering, yet they were in no way com-parable to the reverential enthusiasm, his safe return from his

DECENNIAL PILGRIMAGE TO ROME

On Sunday, Feb. 20th, his congregation, On Sunday, Feb. 20th, his congregation, being apprized of his speedy home coming actively entered upon arrangements to give their beloved Bishop a reception which would worthily express their veneration for him and their rejoicing at his

trip and landed first in Ireland. From the Green Isle he went to France, and spent some days in his native land on his way to Rome, where, on his arrival, he met with a warm and

GRACIOUS WELCOME FROM THE SUPREME PONTIFF.

On his return he again visited France, and had the felicity of conducting confirmation ceremonies in his native parish. He sailed from France on February He sailed from France on February 24th, and reached New York after a very stormy passage. He arrived in Toronto on Wednesday evening and remained the guest of Archbishop Lynch, at St. Michael's palace, till this morning, when he set out for Peterborough, where he arrived to day at propagation.

rived to day at nooz.

Long before the train was due the platform of the station was covered with people awaiting the arrival of the train, Besides the following reception committee was in attendance :

mittee was in attendance:

Messrs. Thos. Cahill, chairman, Thos.
Kelly, secretary, H. LeBrun, N. T. Leplante, John Delaney, John Hackett, E.
Phelan, Robt. White, B. Morrow, F. J.
Daly, John Lynch, Daniel Sullivan,
Martin McFadden, W. J. Devlin, Jas.
Dufus, Jas. Crowley, Jas. Hayes, Thos.
Egan, Dr. O'Sullivan, John Doherty,
Thos. Dolan, Dr. Crevier, John Sullivan,
Jas. Maloney, Michael Fee, Jas. Sheeny,
Chas. Grant, Roger Devlin, Jas. Corkery. Chas. Grant, Roger Devlin, Jas. Corkery T. B. Hayes, John O'Meara, Geo. Giroux M. Quinlan, John McIlmoyle, Wm. Hickey, R. W. Muncaster, Jas. H. O'Shea, Jas. Bogue and H. Carveth.

The Fire Brigade Band was present, and as the train drew into the station, struck up the welcome of "Home, Sweet

THERE'S NO PLACE LIKE HOME." THERE'S NO PLACE LINE HOSE.

The clergy were also present and also with those that arrived on the same train as His Lordship; and he, accompanied by these and the committee of reception, entered sleighs, which to the number of entered sleighs, which to the humber of the committee of the committ about a dozen, preceded by the band, progressed to the episcopal palace, from the gate of which extended a double mn of sanctuary boys reaching to

Meanwhile the people poured into the Meanwhile the people poured into the cathedral till the spacious building was packed in every part. The church had been specially beautified and decorated for the occasion. A handsome, evergreen arch, with cross surmounting, spanned the gateway to the church grounds and bore the greeting.

"WELCOME OUR BISHOP."

Over the vestibule door, at the main entrance to the church was the motto in French, Hommages a notre eveque, (Homage to Our Bishop). Over the same door on the inner side was a scroll bearing the words, Salve Pastor Bonus (Hail, Good Pas-

Inside the decorations were beautiful.

The glittering mass of the high altar was flanked on either side with evergreen trees, flanked on either side with evergreen trees, and on the wall was emblazoned on the left side, Vivat Vivat, Pastor Bonus (Long Live Our Good Shepherd), and on the right side, Laudate Dominum omnes gentes, (Praise the Lord all ye People). The pillars of the gallery were clad in evergreens the rails preens, the rails

swathed in Bunting in TRICOLOR, while overhead were stretched decussating white overnead were stretched decussating festoons of red, white and blue bunting. On the front of the nave gallery, were the following mottoes. "With Joy We Greet Our Beloved Bishop," "Joy Reigns Supreme," "O Rest With Us Dear Bishop Now." "May God Your Labours Bless," "God Bless Our Parters and Eather."

"God Bless Our Pastor and Father."
During the interval the Bishop and clerical party entered the palace and hav-ing assumed the episcopal and clerical robes, respectively, issued forth, and robes, respectively, issued forth, and formed procession of the following clergy: —Vicar-General Laurent, Lindsay; Vicar-—Vicar-General Laurent, Lindeay; Vicar-General Laurent, Toronto; Rev. Father C'Connell, Douro; Rev. Father Keilty, Ennismore; Rev. Father Bown, Port Hope; Rev. Father Murray, Cobourg; Rev. Father Murray, Cobourg; Rev. Father McLevoy, Feneion Falla; Rev. Father McLevoy, Feneion Falla; Rev. Father Bretherton, who accompanied His Lordship on said: Opera enim illorum sequentur illos—their works will follow them. (Apoc 13) You have his work in hand, the work of his heart, his life, and of his death. Now there is left me but one word to say, the word of sadness and of sorrow, the last his Lordship knelt and performed his

devotions. Next rising he received the homage of his clergy. The procession then advanced to the altar, the tones of the Magnificat, by full choir, filling the sacred edifice "with sounding praise." His Lordship then took his place on the episcopal throne, and after the celebration of the ceremony of the Pontifical, Vicar-General Laurent, of Lindsay, read and presented the following

ADDRESS FROM THE CLERGY. To the Most Rev. J. F. Jamot, D. D., Bishop of Peterborough:

of Peterborough:
MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, -We, MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP, —We, the Priests of the Diocese of Peterb rough, are to-day assembled to extend your Lordship a hearty welcome on your return from the Eternal City. A few months ago, in obedience to the call of duty, you set out upon your journey to the Shrine of the Apostles. Needless to say, if was an occasion of sorrow to us, but to day our hearts expand with delight to have you once more in our midst.

you once more in our midst.

After twelve years of faithful service in the Episcopate, you have made your first official visit to Rome, the centre of Cathoofficial visit to Rome, the centre of Catho-licity, in order to pay homage to our Holy Father Pope Leo XIII., and lay at his feet a statement of the work done in your Lordship's extensive diocese, for the glory of God and the good of souls, and to be the bearer back to us of innumerable favors and abundant blessings.

We take this occasion of expressing our high esteem and great veneration for the many good and noble qualities of head and being apprized of his speedy home coming actively entered upon arrangements to give their beloved Bishop a reception which would worthily express their veneration for him and their rejoicing at his safe return; and the culmination is seen in the enthusiastic reception of to day.

Bishop Jamot had a pleasant outward triple of the property of the pro were called to a high and onerous office of a Bishop in the church of God. In accordance with ecclesiastical polity you were chosen to rule because you had always known how to obey.

This is not the time nor the place to

This is not the time nor the place to particularize your many and great achievements, either as Priest or Bishop. Even to attempt a recapitulation thereof would be distasteful to your Lordship, knowing as we do how anxious you are to refer all good works to God, in harmony with that beautiful expression of the sweet Psalmist of Israel: Non nobis, Domine, non nobis, and apparent to du decision. But in justice to sed nomini to da gloriam. But in justice to a magnificent career, upon which the angels look with delight, we must mention your untiring labors among the Aboriginies of the North Shore, as well as among the friendless immigrants who have come, axe in hand, to carve out a home for them. selves amidst the pines of Parry Sound and Muskoka. The Schools, the Orphan Asylums, the Churches and the Missions established there are the landmarks of Christianity and Civilization, and the

Constiantly and Civilization, and the memory of these monuments to your zeal shall endure forever.

Nor did your Lordship's devotion to duty diminish when, within the last lustrum, you were appointed to rule over the newly formed Diocese of Peterborough. The enlargement and embellishment of St. Peter's Cathedral in this your Episcopal City, and the many impal City, and the many im-provements in the several parishes of your Diocese, bear ample witness to your ceaseless activity and unflagging energy. But to us who know your Lordship intimately and well, it is not the external work accomplished by you, great as it undoubtedly is, that calls forth our sincerest love, respect and admiration. Your fervent piety, your single and your blameles ness of life have en-deared you to the hearts of your Priests, and constituted you their glory and their

pride.
We would fain express the hope that We would fain express the hope that your Lordship's visit to your native land has been a pleasant one, and that the renewal of old time happy associations may have the beneficial effect of prolonging your physical and intellectual vigor. We might also say that we are pleased to know that your Lordship visited holy Ireland, and we feel assured that this visit to the land of our forefathers will have increased, if that were noscible.

have increased, if that were possible, your love for the children of St. Patrick.

It is a source of unbounded satisfaction to us that the destinies of the Church tion to us that the destinate of the sare swayed in these perilous times by so eminent a Pope as teo XIII, now happily reigning. We feel deeply flattered at reigning. We feel deeply flattered at the marked attention shown you by their Eminences the Cardinals, and the paternal kindness manifested by His Holiness the Sovereign Pontifi towards your Lordship, during your late rojourn in the Eternal City,

Unfortunately in our day, as in times past, there are wicked men, who have

Unfortunately in our day, as in times past, there are wicked men who have risen up against God and His Anointed. They would wish to destroy the Church, but Christ is ever present in the bark of Peter, and amid the storm Leo is calm and immovable. In this we recognize the living efficiency of the promise of Christ: "Thou art Peter, and upon this rock! I will build my Church, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against the gates of hell shall not prevail against it." With our Holy Father we confi-dently looked forward to the time when it shall please our Divine Lord to say to the waves: "Peace be still."

the waves: "Peace be still."
In conclusion, we pray that the reign
of your Lordship over the Diocese of
Peterborough may be long and prosperous.
When it shall seem good to Almighty God
to call you to your reward, may our
blessed Lord and Saviour, the Prince of and place you among those Hely Bishops

who have, in every are, illustrated the annals of dear old Mother Church.
We now humbly ask your Lordship's blessing, and shall ever remain your Lordship's faithful and devoted Priests. Mr. Thomas Dolan next presented the

following
ADDRE'S FROM THE PROPLE: To the Right Reverend John Francis Jamot, Bishop of Peterborough:

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR LORDSHIP: — We,

the parisbioners of the Cathedral Church Continued on eighth Page

The Saller's Toast. BE FRANCIS QUINN.

ast, a toast!" the sallors cry,
echo answers back,
the good ship ploughs her foamy the good ship ploughs her foamy to to the felands we leave behind,
reen Erin o'er the seas,
lod in His ove and mercies kind
ect them where'er we be."

Thus pledged each heart both bold and brave.

To the loved one he ne'er might see, as the brave ship danced o'er the heaving With the white sea foam on her lee.
Till a youth stood up with briming cup,
And his dark eyes flashing bright,
While each gazed with pride on his mani

form And his curls like the shades of night. "A toast I drink to a dear one's name,
I love beyond any other.
She's more to me than any friend I name,
I drink to my dear old mother.
I know ere she closea her eyes in sleep
She breathes a prayer for me,
That our Bleased Mother will ever keep
A watch o'er her boy at sea."

a silence fell on that joviat throng, and eyes that flashed grew dim, Hushed was the jest and laughing song, Untouched were the glasses brim. Each thought of home and a mother dear, And memory wandered back, While the proud ship danced o'er the tremb ling wave. Such the moory was an indicate the proud ship dance.

While the proud ship dance.

Iling wave,
On the ocean's watery track.

San Francisco Monitor.

### THE MYSTERIOUS STRANGER.

lying across the paths they must travel in life.' Many years ago I was the editor of a weekly newspaper, writes a cor-respondent of the Journalist, published in a flourishing town on the Mississippi river in Illinois, and one day, finding we needed an additional reporter, I sat down to write to a friend in Chicago, requesting that one be sent to me, but before I had written the date line, the door of my office opened and a young map of the seep become a profile steep become a disease, and was wearing his life so told him. He again took my hand so told him. He again took my hand so told him. He again took my hand as though loth to go from me, and then walked slowly to his chair. He had acquired a habit of resting by placing his elbows upon his desk and supporting his hotely, and so told him. He again took my hand as though loth to go from me, and then walked slowly to his chair. He had acquired a habit of resting by placing his elbows upon his desk and supporting his hotely, and the so told him. He again took my hand as though loth to go from me, and then walked slowly to his chair. He had acquired a habit of resting by placing his head between his upoffice opened and a young man entered and inquired for the editor. The new comer was evidently of Irish birth, and the grace and refinement of his greeting, as he came to my side, marked him as a cultivated ntleman. He was of medium gentleman. He was of medium height, well proportioned body, a perfectly formed head, large dark eyes, clean shaven face, hair black and glossy and lying in thick curls, fine teeth, and a clear red and white complexion. But what most impressed me as I looked into this new face was its smile. This seemed to have its birth about the eyes, and thence flashing to every other feature, illuminated the whole with a soft brightness irresistible in its attractiveness and impossible to describe. Altogether I thought I had never met with a handsomer, man-lier man. The card he handed me bore the name of Sullivan, and he went on to explain that he was twenty-three years of age, graduate of an Irish college, and had recently been reading law in Dublin, and doing some reporting for a city journal but that circumstances had induced him to come to this country for a prolonged stay, and he was anxious to obtain newspaper work in the West. He had no references, but the West. He had no references, but me. It bore an Irish post-office I was so strongly impressed in his favour that I consented to give him a box, with the hope and prayer that

it might bring comfort to his tron-So our business connection began. and I was not long in discovering that in him I had secured a valuable great trouble on his mind that only vivacity, but his soul was gone. His while in return I loved him as a brother, and it pained me to see the depression of mind which I had noticed soon after our first acquaintance, gradually increasing in intenmind by making up little parties of pleasant young people at our house. He knew he would always honor her invitation to these gatherings; but if he knew I was at the office-as I generally was until very late every night-he would get away as soon as he could, without actual rudeness, and come to me and say something to the effect that he would like to help me with my work if I would let pleasant, but he had no heart for died with your name upon ordinary social conversation, and lips."

"Now you know," the stricken man "Now you know," the stricken man just wanted to be alone with me. The his face at such times there was no

But, notwithstanding Sullivan's circles, he became very popular with the townspeople by reason of great burly hotel porter half across as I hoped, from abuse; but they lied to me! May God curse them here and nogro girl's ear with a lighted cigar; hereafter!
and I was walking along the levee All this

cruelly beating a deck-hand. He was also a great lovor of little children, and expended a liberal share of his salary in toys and sweets for them, and he was ready to fight in defence of the most ragged and dirty little imp among them on the slightest provocation. Saturday was a holiday at our office, as it was in the town schools, and so it came about that a an appointed hour on that day a troop of children, whose acquaintance he had made in his walks about the neighborhood, would come flocking to our rooms. None went away empty-handed. If the supply of bon-bons ran out, he would substitute two or three coppers for each of the others. Then he would sing them some simple Irish songs, and wind up the entertainment with a little speech, both amusing and instructive to his little audience. He said to me, on one of these occasions, when the departing footsteps of the happy company had ceased to echo along the hall-way: 'To me there is no music half times, but you have been a comfort so sweet as the laugh of a little child! I always feel a pity for them, knowing the mountains of pain and sorrow the most of them will find

Sullivan had been with me nearly two years, and his tendency to mel-ancholy seemed to have become a consult a physician, and all my attempts to get a hint of the cause of his trouble, in order that I might offer some consolitory advice, were in vain. I finally suggested a few weeks rest and a trip around the lakes, and to this he replied: 'Oh, no! dear old fellow. Work! work! work! is the panacea for me, if there be one in this world! But stop! I must take a trip after all. You said something the other day about looking up the crops in the upper part of the county. Let me hire Brown's saddle-horse and go. You know Brown's old horse, don't you? When you wish to obtain the remedial blessings of a severe lake storm just get astride of that quadruped and whip him into a trot.' laughed in something of his old pleasant way over this little joke, and I, heavy as I was at heart, forced myself to join in the mirth, hoping that even this little moment of forgetfulness might do him some good. My dear friend started on his trip the next Monday, and was to return on the following Saturday evening, and I, at his request, promised to await his coming at the office. In my letter mail of Friday I found a letter from him—the first, other than a business one, I had known of his re-

bled spirit. heard his slow and languid step upon assistant. He was thorough and effi-cient in everything he undertook, and as he came and placed his hand and seemed anxious for constant upon my shoulder, I looked up and occupation—would plead for it in saw at a glance that the journey had such a nervous feverish way that I been of no benefit to him. He made came to suspect that he had some an effort to greet me with his old time employment could relieve. He fine eyes retained their brilliancy, seemed to be solitary in all his ways. Had he so chosen he might, by the natural charm of his manner, made a sincere friend of every person with whom he came in contact, but no-body, excepting myself, could get that. He tried to talk cheerfully of beyond the line of a business his trip. "I will have three columns acquaintance with him. Any for you, dear old friend !' he said, attempts at more than this he rand the Examiner people (the oppopromptly checked by an assumption sition journal) will just go mad with of the most chilling politeness. To me, as the months passed by, he grew to be a gentle and attached friend, ahead." And so we talked on until the subject was exhausted, and then he stepped to the letter rack and took the contents to his desk at the other side of the room. Soon I heard gradually increasing in inten-My wife tried to divert his key in the door; then I felt the painful grasp of his hand upon my arm and turned to look at him. My God. what a change ! "Oh, John!" he cried, in piteo as and despairing tones, "my heart is broken, read these lines and [ will tell you.'

The passage he pointed out in the letter he held in his hand was this "Toward the end she never complained, nor seemed to shrink, as before, from their harsh upbraidings him-that everybody was kind and but just wasted away day by day, and

sweet, almost childlike expression of continued, "what it is that has made my existence of late a living death. resisting, and I usually let him have and drained my body of blood and vitality. She was a beautiful, gentlehis own way without remonstrance. hearted girl, and I knew months ago disinclination to mix with our social that her family was killing her because of her love for me. I have corresponded with her old nurse, who his great physical strength and cour- has been with her, and I know all. age. I could give a score of incidents I could tell you much more, but there illustrating this. He once kicked a is no need. I left home to save her,

All this time he had been excitedly with him on another occasion, when he rushed on board a steamship at the landing and, with one blow, knocked the mate overboard for could I say—what comfort offer? I dothis wonder, it is so fine an opportunity of Gorrie, Ont.

could only beg him to go home with me and take a sleeping powder. 'Sleep!' he cried; 'no sleep has come to me for months! John, promise me one thing—it will do no harm to any living creature, but will be better in every way. Promise me if I should—if we should be separated, that you will do all in your power to prevent any search for my relatives. It is a foolish whim of mine, I know; but promise does old follow!" promise, dear old fellow !'

I pressed his hand in token of acquiescene, and turned away to hide my own emotion, and when I looked stove. Other papers he took from his desk and destroyed in the same way. This done, he came to me again in a calmer mood, and, taking both my hands in his, he said: 'John! you have been a good, kind friend to me, and I don't to me. And now,' he added in a voice soft and sweet as a little child, 'and now if you don't mind, I will rest a while before going home, I will be very quiet, and may

I thought it would be well for him to rest a little before our long walk up the steep bluff to his hotel, and so told him. He again took my hand raised hands. Looking after him, I saw he had taken that position now then I turned to my work, which was very pressing. I wrote on, I know not how long, when suddenly a great fear came upon me, and springing to my feet, I went to him.

His noble head was bowed low upon his quiet breast, and his arms were extended as though at last his dead love had come to his embrace

Perhaps she had! who knows?-Boston Herald.

#### A SISTER'S STORY.

AN INVALID CURED AFTER MAKING THREE PROMISES TO THE SACRED HEART.

PROMISES TO THE SACRED HEART.

Here is a true story, the moral of which we have placed at the end, so that no one need be frightened away from reading it. Only when they arrive there, they will probably wish to read that also, so that no part of the good gift may pass by them. So good a tale is a real gift; it is from a Sister, who, in the employments of her convent life has devoted herself especially to the Monthly Communion and the Communion of Reparation among Children.

One of my old pupils, a young woman scarcely twenty years old, sent to ask my scarcely twenty years old, sent to ask my prayers. She was a mother for the second time, but her child had nearly cost her her life. So she sent me word: "Pray hard for me and for my boy."

The newcomer filled an empty place. His elder brother had died some months before, and the whole family hatled his birth with joy. But the condition of the young matther sizes to the live.

young mother soon gave rise to the live-liest apprehensions. Her weakness went on increasing day by day, and at last the physicians declared they could do no more for her. The lest thing they had done was to perform a very painful operation which had been badly managed, and it ended by leaving her in danger of death. She was now completely worn out, and life was despaired of. You may guess the sorrow

of the family.
As soon as I heard the sad news, I asked leave to go to my old scholar. I was filled with deep emotion at the sight of gree; her features were already altered and everything foretold that the end was near. As I drew near I concealed my surprise and said smilingly:
"Come, take courage! you are on the

ross, but you are not alone. Jesus Christ

At these words the poor child looked at me for a moment and then began weeping. I understood her tears. They told plainly -I am a mother and I am young ; yet I am soon to die! How can I

be resigned?
I understood without difficulty and "Mary, say with me: My God, Thy will be done!"
She obeyed, and then I asked her:

"Do you wear the scapular?"

"Yes, and different kinds, but not the one you have in your hands."

It was the scapular of the Sacred Heart.

"Do you wish for it?" And at her request, I fastened it on

her bosom. The good mother of the sick woman, who now never left for a moment the bedside of her only daughter, said to me in a low voice, weeping:
"It is all over; medicines and doctors

can do nothing."
"Let us hope on; God is powerful, and if He thinks best will bring back your

"I have already prayed so much! I no longer know what to do."
"To whom have you applied for a miracle?

miracle?"
"To our Lady of Lourdes. My whole confidence is in Mary. I have promised three pilgrimages to three of her shrines, and a considerable gift to one of her chapels."
"Very well; I will join you in your

prayers, and we will try to obtain a I then bade farewell to the sufferer, ex-

horting her answ to confidence, and especially resignation; and so I left the family all in tears. I felt happy at their trust in the Blessed Virgin; but to tell the truth, I had a secret desire, a kind of

of rooting this practical devotion in this family and in the souls of many others.

Still I was faithful to my promise and joined in the prayers of the family; but the sick person was none the better. I have no doubt that Mary Immaculate

Without for other extraction are received for other and provided for other extraction.

wished for other entreaties.
One evening—it was the eve of the beautiful feast of the Assumption—they came to tell me in all haste:
"Mrs, A. is in her agony; she wishes to see you before she dies."
I hastened to her bedside. No sooner did she perceive me near her, than she

murmured:
"It is all over, the Blessed Virgin has

given me up."
"No, no," I said, "the Blessed Virgin
never forsakes."
"But she does not wish to cure me!"
"There is still one means left." "What is it ?"

"What is it?"
"The Sacred Heart. You are a member of the Apostleship of Prayer; you know the goodness of the Heart of Jesus; it is He Who will cure you. Only promise it is He Who will cure you. Only promise Him three things. First, you will consecrate your whole household to His Divine Heart. Secondly, you will give His picture the place of honor in your parlor. Thirdly, when you are cured, you will go to Communion for nine first Fridays of the month without interruption. This evening we will begin a novena to the Sacred Heart; join with us in our prayers, and say to Jesus from the bottom of your heart: O Jesus, once Thou didst cure in Judea all the sick who came to Thee; cure me for the glory of Thy Divine Heart."

The sick person, summoning all her

The sick person, summoning all her strength, replied:

"Yes, yes, I promise everything."

"Even though you should be in your last agony, still keep confidence."

"Yes, yes, we must do everything."

I left the dying person in peace and hope. On my return to the convent, I at once sought the chapel, and there, prostrate and deeply moved, I cried aloud:

"O Divine Jesus, it is for thy glory, for the honor of Thy Sacred Heart that I ask this cure. To the I make promise that, if Thou wilt hear my prayer, I will redouble my zeal to establish Thy kingdom in the hearts of all my pupils, and of all those with whom I shall have to do."

To this promise I added the offering of a personal sacrifice, of very slight moment it is true and I have to do.

to this promise I added the chering of a personal sacrifice, of very slight moment it is true, and I began the novena.

It was a terrible night for my poor patient. Crisis followed crisis, and she had frightful fainting spells. However, she was able to receive Communion on she was able to receive Communion on the morrow; but the day was one of the greatest suffering. I bade them say to the poor dying woman: Hope against all hope! Meanwhile I redoubled my urgent entreaties to the Sacred Heart of Jesus. The next day, the 16th of August, what was not my joy, when they came to tell

me:

"She who was dying is born again. She passed a very quiet night; and her stomach, which has refused utterly every kind of liquid, now supports it without difficulty. The sick person feels that she is coming back to life."

In less than eight days and before the end of the novens. Mrs. A. was fully con-

end of the novens, Mrs. A. was fully convalescent, and a month had not passed before she took up her ordinary line of occupations, and made ready to juifil her

promises.
On learning of her cure, one of the doctors who had had charge of her declared:
"Mrs. A. may well offer a handsome candle to our Lady of Lourdes!"

less could have cured her."

In the meantime our friend, thus raised up to new life, has been faithful to her promises. At the present moment, two beautiful pictures adorn her parlor. One represents the Divine Heart of Jesus, the other the Immaculate Heart of Mary. The bent of his disposition is shown by Every month she has the happiness of rethe consecration of herself and of h r whole family.

She also began at once the monthly

Communion on the first Fridays. But she was obliged to interrupt.
"What will you do?" I said to her.

word. Besides, the fulfilling of this duty gives me the greatest joy. I no longer understand how I could pass several months without approaching the Holy Table. Monthly Communion is now a need of my soul."

Before her sickness, Mrs. A., who was

taken up with the cares of her business, received Communion only on three or four of the great feasts of the year. Now what more frequent Communion, and perhaps the time will come when Monthly Communion will no longer be sufficient to satisfy her burning gratitude and piety.

Now which he had resolved to devote his soil, and the middle powers, and the remainder of his life, whether that should be long or short. Happily for Ireland it was destined to be long.

Fortified with the Papal authority the

I desire that it may so be.
This is the end of the good Sister's story. But what is its moral? She herself has given it. It is to desire that the practice of frequent Communion may more and more increase among Christians. This is the expressed desire of our Lord's Sacred Heart to His beloved servant, the Blessed Margaret Mary.—Messenger of the Sacred

#### Horsford's Acid Phosphate FOR LEMONS OR LIME JUICE,

is a superior substitute, and its use is pos-

itively beneficial to health.
The Proper Channel for the escape from the system of impurities which would, if they remained, poison the blood, is through the bowels. When this outlet is obstructed it may be disencum-bered with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, a remedy which regulates the system, invigorates digestion, and is pure and safe as well as effective. It cures all diseases arising from Impure Blood. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

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

The story of Ireland's conversion from Druidical paganism to Christianity, though ancient, is ever new. It possesses such a fascinating interest for all generous minds that it bears repetition again and again. To other peoples, also, apostles were sent; but these preachers of the Gospel of Christ had usually to meet fierce opposition from those whom they would lead into the way of eternal salvation, and most of them died the glorious death of the martyr. Some of them perished by the sword, some were crucified like their Divine Master, and some were subjected to specially fiendish tortures, like him whose lamp of life was quenched in a cauldron of boiling oil. But it is the glory of the Irish race that, so far back as the fifth century, a whole people gractiously received the messenger from Our Blessed Saviour's Vicar on earth, hearkened to his words with intelligence no less than with meekness, eagerly embraced the new and grand creed he had come to teach, and never betrayed the least desire the new and grand creed he had come to teach, and never betrayed the least desire to persecute either him who brought to them the good tidings of great joy, or any of his numberless disciples. A won-derful story it is, truly, and singular in the annals of missionary enterprise. Much of the credit of these extraordin-ary features of S. Patrick's sportplate is

derful story it is, truly, and singular in the annals of missionary enterprise.

Much of the credit of these extraordinary features of St. Patrick's apostolate is due to the character of the Iriah themselves; to their natural love of justice, to their inherent nobleness of disposition, and to their high imaginativeness, which made them quick to perceive and to grasp the truth and beauty of the new faith presented to them. Much, however, is also due to the character of the great Apostle himself, and to the special training which he had received for his mission. Whether he was born in France or in Scotland is of very small account nowadays—the subject is one that may still give occupation to the minds of antiquarians who have much leisure—but it is certain that in his youth he was carried off to Ireland by pirates, and sold into slavery in a part of what is now the county of Antrim. Thus the opportunity was given to him of becoming well acquainted with the Irish tongue, as well as with the customs and the everyday life of the people. The employment to which his owner put him was that of a herd; and here again we have a striking illustration of the wonderful ways of Providence in preparing instruments for the doing of good work. The droves of swine under the charge of the captive youth could not abord his whole attention; he had therefore plenty of time to meditate and to pray, and thus to make himself more fit for the great purpose to which the Almighty had destined him. For six weary years he remained a slave in Ire-land, growing familiar with the ways and the speech of the people whom he was afterwards to evangelize; and at the end of that long term of apprenticeship a voice came to him in the stillness of night, telling him to betake himself to a neighboring port where he would find a ship to bear him away from the place of his salvery. Regarding that direction as one that came from Heaven, he fled from his slavery. Regarding that direction as one that came from Heaven, he fled from his slavery. Regarding that

boring port where he would find a ship to bear him away from the place of his slavery. Regarding that direction as one that came from Heaven, he fled from his harsh taskmaster without delay, reached the harbor indicated by the mysterious voice, and after some little trouble got on board the vessel and sailed away from the shores of Ireland. In all probability the runaway was glad andle to our Lady of Lourdes!"

One of her cousins, a very pious priest, dded:

"Yes, really, it is a miracle; nothing ses could have cured her."

In the meantime our friend, thus raised up to new life, has been faithful to her those six years had given for an apostle-

The bent of his disposition is shown by the fact that he first went to the Monastery odd and pure of St. Martin of Tours, and afterwards placed himself under the direction of St. Germain of Auxerre. There he had a vieton which affected him powerfully. In his sleep he saw a messenger who brought to him a letter on which were the words, an interrupation of the lirish," and which entered the clung to that creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the rish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the rise of the history of Ireland are sad reading; in g; but amid all the gloom of it two bright features stand out in high relief. One of these is these is the keen avidity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which they is so of persecution. The Apostle prayed that they might be confirmed in their Faith, and up to the present there is no need to fear that the first went to the Monastery bright features stand out in high relief. One of these is these is the keen avidity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the tenacity with which the Irish people embraced the creed that St. Patrick taught them; the other is the "What will you do?" I said to her.
"I am going to begin over again; and, if I am sgain forced to make an interruption, I will begin over again every time until I have fulfilled my promise."

She added: "That is the market-day, and the business I carry on hinders me very much on that account; but even if it were a greater trouble, I would keep my word. Besides, the fulfilling of this duty gives me the greatest joy. I no longer

sent it would be impossible to go in de-tail into the career of Ireland's glorious Apostle. Many interesting incidents Apostle. Many interesting incidents must be skipped in deference to the despotism of limited space. It must suffice to say here that he visited the centre of Catholic unity and obtained the benediction and approval of Pope Celestine before he set out on the magnificent mission to which he had resolved to devote his soul, be long or short. Happily for Ireland it was destined to be long.

Fortified with the Papal authority the

rottined with the Papal authority the zealous Apostle set sail from France about the year 432 A. D., and landed in Ireland at the mouth of what has been entitled "Boyne's ill-fated river." The appelation betrays narrowness of view. St. Patrick's connection with that beautiful stream should be enough to hallow it for all time. The banks whereon his feet first trod the soil of Ireland without let or hindrance when he went on his holy mission should be sacred ground to the Irish race, and should be revered in memory though fifty battles, instead of one, had reddened the gently flowing tide with human blood.

Behold the Apostle, then, just entered on the great task to which he had been consecrated, knowing the language and the disposition of the people to whom he had come to preach the Gospel of Christ, and burning with zeal to make that knowand burning with zeat to make that know-ledge available for their benefit. He pushed into the country towards "Tara of the Kings," so that he might strike at paganism in the very centre of its power. It was Easter time, and the Saint caused Paschal fire to be lit on the hill of Slane. Great was the wrath of the Irish monarch, Leachaire (Learn, these the rit to have the Kings," so that he might strike at paganism in the very centre of its power. It was Easter time, and the Saint caused Paschal fire to be lit on the hill of Slane. Great was the wrath of the Irish monarch, Laeghaire (Leary) thereat, for it so happened that a Druidical festival was about to be celebrated, and the rule was that nobody should dare to make a fire until the signal was given by the blazing of the festival bonfire on Tara Hill. The king had the saint brought before him for the

breach of the law. St. Patrick was as calm and fearless as an archangel. He was engaged in the work of his Blessed Saviour, and therefore royal powers had no terrors for him. He engaged in a discussion with the king's chief Druids, converting many and silencing all of his opponents. It was on this occasion, according to tradition, that he plucked a shamrock from the sod, and used it to illustrate the doctrine of the Holy Trinity—the Three in One. That is why the shamrock has become the Irishman's national emblem, and why it is proudly displayed by men of the Irish race on each St. Patrick's Day.

The remainder of the Apostle's missionary career may be summed up briefly. He did not convert King Laeghaire, but he received full liberty for preaching from that proud sovereign, whose two fair daughters were amongst the saint's wonderful conquests for the Kingdom of Christ. Several of the most intelligent of the Druids not only accepted the new creed but became zealous and efficient missionaries themselves. The saint traversed the island—went north, south, east and west—with an energy which simply seems amazing when we consider the dif-

and west—with an energy which simply seems amezing when we consider the dif-ficulties which encountered the traveller

seems amazing when we consider the difficulties which encountered the traveller in those remote days. Conversions from paganism were wholesale amongst the Irish people wherever the Apostle preached; zealous priests were ordained in great numbers; more zealous Bishops were consecrated as occasion required; religious communities sprang up as if by magic; churches innumerable were built, and, in a word, the whole Irish people, with exceptions, too few to be recognized, turned from the false worship to the true, and were glad to have at last a worthy object for their adoration.

One striking incident in the saint's missionary career is worthy of special mention. It was his habit to bring his pastoral staff about with him on his journey; and as his pastoral functions had, of necessity, to be performed on the green sward, in the open air, the staff was shod with pointed iron to enable it to stand upright when the iron was driven into the ground. A Munster prince named Aengus embraced the Faith, and the saint proceeded to administer the sacrament of Baptism. To leave both hands free for the due performance of the function, he, as he thought, struck the iron point into the ground. It happened, however, to

It is a wonderful story surely—this complete evangelization of a nation by the efforts of one man during the course of his natural life, prolonged as that life was. There is nothing like that marvellous tale in the annals of the Church, profoundly interesting as they are, from the Acts of the Apostles to the latest record of the work of the Society for the Propagation of the Faith. During the whole of St. Patrick's propaganda but a solitary life was lost—that of Odran, the saint's charioteer. He sacrificed himself to save his holy master; but with that one exception not a drop of blood was spilled in the endeavour to christianize the Irish people. not a drop of blood was spilled in the en-deavour to christianize the Irish people. This fact speaks volumes for their natural tolerance, as well as for their desire to do what is right if they are let. Many chap-ters of the history of Ireland are sad read-ing; but amid all the gloom of it two need to fear that Heaven has not heard his prayer. Staunchly Catholic the great majority of the Irish people are to-day, despite all efforts, whether open or insidious, to make them change their religious belief. They are still in whole-hearted communion with Rome, just as their glorious Apostle was throughout his career; and they have, as a race, shown such magnificent courage and resolution in adhering to their Faith under all difficulties, that it is well nigh impossible to think of that it is well nigh impossible to think of them as having anything but a great future before them under the patronage of St. Patrick, the Apostle of Ireland.

Light and cheer are as conducive to health almost as is pure air. Absolute darkness destroys sight, and dark and dismal surroundings impair it. The eyeless fishes of the Mammoth Cave confirm this, nsnes of the Mammoth Cave confirm this, and all persons who are compelled to use ill lighted offices soon find that the eyesight fails. Sunlight in a room may cause the carpet to fade, but better so with a hundred carpets, than that health and sight shall fade. The one can be remedied, the others cannot. sight shall fade. The one can be remedied, the others cannot. What can be more gloomy, with but few exceptions, than the "best room" in some well-to do farmer's home? Prim, cheerless, ill smelling; where the blessed rays of Heaven seldom euter, and the pure air is excluded as if it bore a pestilence on its wings. We should bear in mind that light is one of the most important elements in the preservation of important elements in the preservation of life, both animal and vegetable, and the attempt to exclude it from our rooms or avoid its healing influence, from foolish scruples or more foolish fashion, is unwise in the extreme.

#### Don't Read This

A New Poem by J. G. Whittier

John Greenleaf Whittier, the Ameroot, rarely writes now; but he has contributed to the Atlantic Monthly a test against the migration of the man of the country districts to the towns. are enabled to give from a copy of American edition of the magazine extracts from the poem, which is ent "The Homestead." Mr. Whittier by picturing the deserted and deshome, and then describes the charm country life.

Against the wooded hills it stands, Ghost of a dead home, staring thre Its broken lights on wasted lands Where old-time harvests grew.

Unploughed, unsown, by scythe unsho The poor foreaken farm fields lie, Once rich and rife with golden corn And pale green breadth of rye.

Of healthful herb and flower bereft, The garden plot no housewife keeps Through weeds and tangles only left, The suake, its tenant, creeps.

His track, in mould and dust of droug On floor and hearth the squirrel leav And in the fireless chimney's mouth His web the spider weaves. So sad, so drear! It seems almost Some bounting presence makes its a That down yon shadowy lane some gho Might drive his spectral kine!

O home so desolate and lorn! Did all thy memories die with thee? Were any wed, were any born, Beneath this low roof-tree?

Did rustic lovers hither come? Did maidens, swaying back and forth In rhythmic grace, at wheel and loom, Make light their toll with mirth? Did child-feet patter on the stair?
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Did grey age, in her elbow-chair,
Knit rocking to and fro?

The murmuring brook, the sighing by The pine's slow whisper cannot tell; Low mounds beneath the hemlock tree Keep the home secrets well.

O wanderers from ancestral soil, Leave noisome mill and chaffering s Gird up your loins for sturdier toil, And build the home once more! What matter if the gains are small That life's essential wants supply? Your homestead's titles give you all That idle wealth can buy.

All that the many dollared crave, The brick-walled slave of 'Change

mart, Lawns, trees, fresh air, and flowers have More dear for lack of art.

Your own sole masters, freedom willed With none to bid you go or stay, Till the old field your lathers filled, As manly men as they!

With skill that spares your toiling hat And chemic aid that science brings, Reclaim the waste and outworn land, And reign thereon as kings!

ST. JOSEPH, TME MODEL OF WO

BY REV. W. H. ANDERDON, S. J BY REV. W. H. ANDERDON, S. J. Next to our ever-blessed Immac Mother herself, where shall we fi striking an example of the Divine cof the lowly in order to accomplisiown great and magnificent purpos we find in the glorious saint whou chose to be His foster-father? Vafter a meditation on "the lowlin His handmaiden," of the future Que Heaven, in the cottage at Nazarett turn to contemplate that poor carpithe virginal spouse whom God had vided for the protection of His Mand of His own infant years, we fin and of His own infant years, we fin same law of God's dealings in oper. He is the Supreme; He elevates the lHe is the All-wise; and He infuses humble hearts the true wisdom, the ledge, and the love of Himself. the Omnipotent : therefore He besto those who apart from Him, are we great power of intercession at His To Mercy. He makes them stron prayer, and they prevail. They have great graces from Him during their because they saked it so urgently. Jacob: "I will not let Thee go, "Thou bless me." (Gen. xxxii, 26). that He has fulfilled every desire, so they need nothing and possess all.

that He has fulfilled every desire, as they need nothing and possess all, power prevails in intercession for chere below; and that, by His own awill, in the measure of His love for and to His own greater glory.

A poor carpenter, not long ago pronounced by the voice of Christ's to be the patron and protector of Universal Church. "Go to Joseph," King Pharaoh to the famishing multi of Egypt, when they cried out to he their hunger; "Go to Joseph," say Pope, echoing the voice of Joseph, ter-Son on His throne of glory, "a all that he shall say to you." I have missioned him (Our Lord declareffect) to be My instrument in reliyour spiritual needs, and often your poral needs besides, by his powerful cession with Myself. I love you all a Divine love, and delight to hea cession with Myself. I love you al a Divine love, and delight to hea answer your prayers. But I specially to have your prayers, besides bein ected straight to Myself, pass likew My Heart through the intercession dear soul, who fed Me, tended Me, fo Me at Newseth.

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A humble, obscure carpenter!
gloriously will St. Joseph be enthuand how near to the Throne of after the resurrection! How near radiant soul enshrined to Him, even Yet, when we think of the home he pied on earth, of the unobserved toil, and the hidden sanctity, an meek, unfaltering perseverance with he gained bread for Jesus and Ma the sweat of his face, it needs th the sweat of his face, it needs the should look on these things with to Faith, to see how the one led other—how the steps led up to the twell, it is precisely here that our patron becomes "the model of the wman." If St. Joseph had been College of the Apostles, or ranked the white-robed army of martyrs had been crutified with St. Peter, head been stricken from his body lip Paul and St. James; if he had go head been stricken from his body li Paul and St. James; if he had go with the rest of the chosen twelve, i the earth, and his words to the end world, we should have admired him, him, revered him, invoked his inter-but we should have found greate culty in taking him for our model, we are all working men; though of ticular tools may differ. This per tool as much as the weaver's shut the masons chisel. or the carpenter

#### A New Poem by J. G. Whittier.

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### ST. JOSEPH, TME MODEL OF WORK-

BY REV. W. H. ANDERDON, S. J. Next to our ever-blessed Immaculate Mother herself, where shall we find so striking an example of the Divine choice of the lowly in order to accomplish His own great and magnificent purposes, as we find in the glorious saint whom He chose to be His foster-father? When, after a meditation on "the lowliness of His handmaiden," of the future Queen of Heaven, in the cottage at Nazareth, we turn to contemplate that poor carpenter, the virginal spouse whom God had provided for the protection of His Mother and of His own infant years, we find the and of His own infant years, we find the same law of God's dealings in operation. He is the Supreme; He elevates the lowly; He is the All-wise; and He infuses int humble hearts the true wisdom, the know-ledge, and the love of Himself. He is the Omnipotent: therefore He bestows on those who apart from Him, are weak, a great power of intercession at His Throne of Mercy. He makes them strong in prayer, and they prevail. They have won great graces from Him during their lives, because they asked it so urgently, like Jacob: "I will not let Thee go, unless Thou bless me." (Gen. xxxii, 26). Now that He has the last: "Well done, good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful that the character of the last: "Well done, good and faithful servant; because thou hast been faithful that the character of the last: "Well done, good and faithful servant." those who apart from Him. prayer, and they prevail. They have won great graces from Him during their lives, because they asked it so urgently, like Jacob: "I will not let Thee go, unless Thou bless me." (Gen. xxxii, 26). Now that He has fulfilled every desire, so that they need nothing and possess all, their power prevails in intercession for others here below; and that, by His own express will, in the measure of His love for them, and to His own greater glory.

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A poor carpenter, not long ago, wa pronounced by the voice of Christ's Vica. pronounced by the voice of Christ's Vicar to be the patron and protector of the Universal Church. "Go to Joseph," said King Pharach to the famishing multitudes of Egypt, when they cried out to him in their hunger; "Go to Joseph," says the Pope, echoing the voice of Joseph's fos-ter-Son on His throne of glory, "and do all that he shall say to you." I have com-missioned him (Our Lord declares, in effect) to be My instrument in relieving of Egypt, when they cried out to him in your spiritual needs, and often your tem-poral needs besides, by his powerful inter-cession with Myself. I love you all with a Divine love, and delight to hear and answer your prayers. But I specially love to have your prayers, besides being directed straight to Myself, pass likewise to My Heart through the intercession of his dear soul, who fed Me, tended Me, fostered

Me, at Nazareth.

A humble, obscure carpenter! How gloriously will St. Joseph be enthroned, and how near to the Throne of Jesus, after the resurrection! How near is his radiant soul enshrined to Him, even now! Yet, when we think of the home be occupied on earth, of the unobserved daily toil, and the hidden sanctity, and the meek, unfaltering perseverance with which he gained bread for Jesus and Mary by the sweat of his face, it needs that we should look on these things with the eyes of Faith, to see how the one led to the of Faith, to see how the one led to the other—how the steps led up to the throne. Well, it is precisely here that our great patron becomes "the model of the working man." If St. Joseph had been of the College of the Apostles, or ranked among the white-robed army of martyrs; if he had been crucified with St. Peter, or his head been stricken from his body like St. Paul and St. James: if he had gone out head been stricken from his body like St. Paul and St. James; if he had gone out with the rest of the chosen twelve, into all the earth, and his words to the end of the world, we should have admired him, loved him, revered him, invoked his intercession —but we should have found greater difficulty in taking him for our model. Now, we are all working men; though our particular tools may differ. This pen is a tool as much as the weaver's shuttle, or the shoemaker's awl, or the tailor's

needle. And it works on, early and late, needle. And it works on early and late, without protection from any Ten Hours' Bill. Why may I not set b fore me St. Joseph in his daily toil, and my to handle my tools in the same spirit in which he used his? That is the question which the month of March brings to our minds; nay, thrusts into our minds; the month itself and the two festivals of St. Joseph, which he was being round in its own, a they

and the two festivals of St. Joseph, which the year brings round in its course; they come with this annual lesson.

To select from St. Joseph's character and example some of the points most practical to curselves as working men, we may take simplicity, fidelity, and patience. Just a word or two whout these, for our

encouragement.
By simplicity is meant singleness of purpose and aim; doing all things from one over-mastering motive. It means the absence of what the French express by the absence or what the French express by the term, "other thoughts in the background," which mingle with and deteriorate, and tend to paralyse better motives and actions. St. Joseph had just one ides, and this animated and interpreted the whole of his life. It was to do the Divine Will; to fulfil the function assigned to him by the Fternal Father. What a high function was that! To be the guardian of God's tressures upon earth: nothing less. function was that! To be the guardian of God's treasures upon earth; nothing less. And, as there could be nothing more, so he wanted nothing beside. He was of royal blood; a lineal descendant of King David; so was Our Lady herself. Yet God willed to enforce the lesson which the world so greatly needed, the lesson of a holy poverty and the simplicity that is allied to it, He therefore was pleased to wait (as it seemed) until the royal race had come down to be represented by a carpenter, a carpenter, a carpenter, a carpenter in what we should call "a very small way;" and a meek maiden who had no offering to make at the presentation of her Divine Child in the temple, except the offering of the the temple, except the offering of the poor. History presents to us instances of kings in exile, and reduced to straits. But here is a prince, who, far from inheriting the riches and glory of his ancestor, Solomon, is working even as a poor artizan in his little cottage in a mean, despised In his little cottage in a mean, despised town in a subject province, "Can any good thing come out of Nazareth?" asked Nathanael, ready to be convinced, if it could be proved. "Come and see," he might well have been answered. Look into the little workshop; contemplate the three who occupy it, and your doubt is solved.

Fidelity—faithfulness to vocation, and to the grace that goes with it—is all another term for the same thing. B. may be said that simplicity is in the inten-tion, fidelity in the act. The simple man is also the fathful man, when his single view of what he has to do passes into a conscientious diligence in doing it. Both imply a spirit of mortification. Simplicity mortifies that craving after novelties. that craving after noveltie mortifies that craving after novelties, hurtful or dangerous amusements, a rest-less desire of change, carrying people out of their appointed sphere, making them to be thoughtless, frivolous, unreliable; people of whom their neighbours say that "you never know where to find them."

You always know where to find them." ou always know where to find the man of a simple character. He is just in the most dignified position and employment which man can have; the employment which interpreted the whole life of Our Blessed Lord Himself. At the end of His Blessed Lord Himself. At the end of the Divine four-and-thirty years, or so, He summed it up: "I have glorified Thee on earth; I have finished the work Thou gavest Me to do." Then, fidelity also is a gavest Me to do." Then, fidelity also is a mortification; for it cuts across that natural desire we all have, to belong to ourselves, and not to be tied to rules, to times, to irksome employments, and so on. A man is a faithful man, so far, when he rises promptly in the morning, and insist on getting his morning prayers and hefere eak, a science sake : and many such things that want; because thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will place thee over many things; enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." The faithful servant may have ruled a great empire, or he may have worked at a pretty trade. He may have been Prime Minister, or waiter at a third-rate hotel; he may have written sublime treatings or corned its unit on petitioning. treatises, or copied items into pettifogging ledger. The question is not what he has been called to do, but with what selfdenying diligence, with what self-denying diligence, with what simplicity of intention, he has done it. "The light of the body is the eye. If the eye be single, the whole body will be lightsome; but if it be evil, thy body also will be darksome, Take heed, therefore, that the light which is in thee, be not darkness."

s in thee, be not darkness. Patience waits to complete this trio of Christian graces. Without patience, fidelity might be merely a spiritless and monotonous performance of duties, as the mill-horse treads his round. Without patience, sinchesses of mili-norse treads his round. Without patience, singleness of purpose might degenerate into inconsiderate zeal. But this virtue, like the key-stone of the arch, locks all together, and perfects the whole. Patience means suffering, and suffering willingly accepted. The higher the motive for accepting it, the more Christian and supernatural the virtue.

supernatural the virtue. supernatural the virtue,

Now, to apply these principles to St.

Joseph's life and character. The man of
the world, who is conscious of great qualities, and feels within him a power to rise,
and make himself a name, is impatient for
the opportunity. That is according to
nature. Here you have your great statesman, soldier, writer proposed. nature. Here you have your great statesman, soldier, writer, man of art. St. Joseph was a man of transcendent holiness, therefore of large understanding; for the loving, filial knowledge of God is as the central hall, from which all other knowledge branches out, each into its several vestibule or lecture-room. Yet he works on, prays on, provides by his humble employment for those entrusted to him, and lets orators electrify their audiences, and generals lead their armies, without a thought about them, except a thought of humble and grateful compassion. That is according to Grace. For

"the guardian and father of virgins, to whose faithful keeping were entrusted the very Innocence Itself, Christ Jesus, and Mary, Virgin of virgins;" and he is thereby entreated, by the dear remembrances of those pledges entrusted to him, to obtain for his clients great purity of body and soul. In these incommunicable privileges, and in this world-wide patronage of Christians, St. Joseph is placed before us by the Church for our love, admiration, and trust; and for our imitation. But in his simple, faithful, patient life, in the conscientious care with which he discharged the duty of every hour as it came, in his reverential devotion to his superiors who laid under his roof, in his constant, fervent prayer, his spotless purconstant, fervent prayer, his spotless purity, his union of devotion with employment—in these humble, unseen or half-seen virtues, St. Joseph is our patron and

Therefore, this month of March is the special month of working men; and we shall tend to secure peace and happiness here below, and eternal rest and recompense above, in the measure in which our daily employment tracts the footsteps of St. Joseph the poor artizan, St. Joseph the man of continual prayer, the loving server of Jesus and Mary, St. Joseph the "bread-winner" and master of a household that was the all-perfect model of every holy family.

#### ARRIVAL OF SIR AMBROSE SHEA.

On Monday evening last, when it be came known, by the signal on the Block House, that the steamer Portia was nearing the Narrows, the citizens of St. John's, to the number of about four thousand, mustered at the Star of the Sea Hall, and, accompanied by the band of Professor Bennett, proceeded to the premises of Sir A. Shea, to meet him on his arrival. When the steamboat, which was specially hired for the occasion, to take Sir Ambrose Shea from the Portia, arrived at the wharf, the immense concourse, which had been quickly increased to ten thousand, gave three hearty cheers for Sir Ambrose, after which he addressed them in a most eloquent and patriotic manner. Sir Ambrose said that he was not yet tired of the good people of Newfoundland. That although misrepresentations and slanders have been used against him to the Home Government by a certain clique in Newfoundland, the present demonstration of the thousands assembled before him sufficiently proved to him that they did not endorse the actions of those adventurers and come bychances. There was yet work for him to do in Newfoundland, and it would not be his fault if that work were not done well. He fault if that work were not done well. He was offered another appointment, but as yet he did not accept it. With regard to the vile accusations and lying slanders which were transmitted to London against him, he would take an early opportunity of laying the whole matter before the of laying the whole matter before the people of St. John's and the public at large. Sir Ambrose then heartily thanked the people of St. John's for the high honor they did him on the present occasion, and promised them that his one and only thought in the future would be to look after their interests.

look after their interests.

At the conclusion of Sir Ambrose At the conclusion of Sir Ambrose's speech, ropes were procured, and having entered the sleigh, accompanied by the Hon. E. D. Shes, Messrs. Kent and O'Mara, hundreds of willing hands laid hold, and marched through Water Street, up Patrick Street, down Duckworth Street, to the residence of Sir Ambrose—where he again thanked the multitude. where he again thanked the multitude for the enthusiasm and patriotism mani-fested by them in his behalf.

Monday night, in honor of the arrival of Sir Ambrose Shea. Enthusiasm was at its highest, notwithstanding which there was not one accident occurred nor one angry word spoken, but the hearty cheers, which resounded sgain and again, were enough to make the 'bungs' fly from every molasses puncheon in St. John's. We shall refer to this in our next issue.—

Terra Nova Advacate, Feb. 22. Terra Nova Advocate, Feb. 23.

#### Sir A. Shea's Speech AT THE STAR OF THE SEA HALL ON FRIDAY

EVENING. St. John, Nfld., Evg. Telegram, March I. Sir A. Shea remarked on the fact that the chair was occupied by Mr. Walsh who the chair was occupied by Mr. Walsh who so rarely appeared in public life, and whose presence this evening testified to the gravity of the occasion that had brought them together. It was also an evidence of its importance that while that spacious hall was crowded to overflowing, some thousands were unable to obtain admittance. As far as he (Sir A. Shea) was personally concerned, he thanked him for these manifestations of good will and confidence, and he felt how much they went to compensate him for any disappointment to compensate him for any disappointment regarding the circumstances which formed the subject of the present meeting. On the occasion of his landing on Monday the the occasion of his landing on Monday the people of all classes had assembled in their thousands to show the feeling evoked at the treachery of which he had been made the object, and though they had met in unparalleled numbers, their orderly and peaceable demeanor was preserved to the and and the spectagle must have created nd, and the spectacle must have suggested end, and the spectacle must have suggested to the wrong-doers that the course they had been pursuing was not altogether free from contingent hazards. He was proud to represent those who under a deep sense of wrong were yet resolved to seek no redress but what might be found in the earnest expression of feeling and opinion. They all knew that he had received the appointment of Governor of this colony and that it had been wrested from him by the foulest misrepresentation from him by the foulest misrepresentation and malignant bigotry. Sir Ambrose then explained how he had been brought into contact with the Imperial Govern-ment regarding the Washington Treaty, where his services had been highly ap-praised and a desire expressed to have

by fairness and moderation. He had by latrices and moderation. He had never engaged in extreme courses—no man could charge him with permitting difference of religious belief to affect his political or social relations, and this was evinced by the whole course of his career in life. "Could I, then," said Sir Ambrose, "possibly have been prepared for the outburst of gratuitous intolerance which waited on the announcement of my appointment? I had ous intolerance which waited on the announcement of my appointment? I had reasoned on the grounds that ordinarily determine men's conduct, but I had been a sectarian firebrand all my life, I could not have been assailed with more malignant ferocity. I might easily have avoided the course which gave the pretext for the unwarranted assault, had I known that those with whom I had been so long associated had in them latent those qualities that belong to the conditions of savage life, and which, in the present case, have been signally displayed. When I returned from England in July I knew this appointment was in prospect and I could then have retired from public life and bid my enemies defiance when the time arrived. But in our peculiar condition at that time I felt my retirement would have that time I felt my retirement would have been inopportune and that my knowledge of public affairs might be usefully engaged of public affairs might be usefully engaged in felicitating the return of our former satisfactory social relations. It was solely for this purpose that I remained in public life, and I can say with all truth that I directed my efforts to this end, feeling that it was far more important to heal our religious differences than to obtain each of the control of the con ous differences than to obtain party advantages, and wholly in this spirit was my course throughout directed. I have never before been a party leader, and was in that position now for the first time and for the purposes I have indicated, and this policy of conciliation was known and admitted to have influenced me even to the extent of losing a party adventure. the extent of losing a party advantage.

of ill-will, and as I thought the feeling

between the parties was friendly and sat-isfactory, and gave promise of useful work in the coming Assembly. I can claim to have contributed all in my power to this result, and in this state of things was assuredly warranted in assuming my appointment to the Governorship could not be regarded in a spirit of hostility by those with whom I had parted on terms of apparent cordiality and goods will. Had they showed their true spirit of dominating intolerence, they should never have had the chance of defeating me, but I committed the arror of their me; but I committed the error of taking them for fair minded friends, and not masked traitors, and they, for the time, have gained their point on these honorable conditions. I had some business matter to settle before taking office and arranged that my commission should fol-low me. When it was found that I had come without it, all that malice could suggest was set to work to arrest the issue of the commission. Telegrams of the wildest and most misleading character were despatched to the Colonial office, and private meetings were held and resolu-tions concocted in which perhaps there was a web of literal truth holding together a story of the falsest character. The very manner of these proceedings told their manner of these proceedings told their real nature. They were got up in secret in the night when conspirators generally do their work. They were carefully concealed from the public view and to this hour have not seen the light. Eighteen members of the Assembly protested against me on political and sectarian grounds, and when this paper was asked for by Mr. Carty in the Assembly Mr. They have the proceeding the control of the control of the careful of t fested by them in his behalf.

After the meeting, which we understand is about to be held in the Star of the Sea Hall, during the coming week, we shall be in a position to write more fully upon the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that they alone in the world work. Had this been a bona fide expression of public opinion I should have position in their own land. Men with sons growing up will know how to deal sons growing up will know how to the matter, suffice it, just now, to say that newer before, within the memory of the oldest inhabitant, has there been such a demonstration in St. John's as that of Monday night, in honor of the arrival of Sir Ambrose Shea. Enthusiasm was at its highest, notwithstanding which there was highest. Notwithstanding which there was a fraud on them as well as on me, for it represented a factious cabal and not the general factions cabal and not the general factions. sented a factious cabal and not the gen-eral public sentiment. I stated all this to eral public sentiment. I stated all this to the Government and avowed my readiness to abide by a constitutional expression of opinion by the House of Assembly, where both sides could be heard and where the proceedings would be in the light of day and in presence of the public. But I feel there was a power behind the throne, or this fair proposal could not have been rejected. The Irish Orangemen set all their activities to work, and for the time forgot Parnell, and the pressure came at a moment when I presume the Gevernment were unable to disregard it; for I feel assured Colonel Stanley was willing, if he assured Colonel Stanley was willing, if he could, to uphold my appointment. And now I come to deal with some of the actors in this transaction. I would will-ingly avoid these references, but I feel they are demanded by regard to the intelthey are demanded by regard to the intel-ligent comprehension of the case. Sir Frederick Carter was not a wholly unconerned party. He promised me he would leave them to transmit their own representations; but did he act up to this undertaking? I have no absolute means of knowing it as a fact; but I believe he endorsed those representations. Of this I feel assured, that he failed in the dis-charge of his duty to advise Her Majesty's Government of the true nature of Government of the true nature of these statements—how they were got up in secret, how they were never published here; and he was bound to inform them that he had some reason to believe, as he might well have had, that if brought before the Assembly in session as a vote of disapproval to my appointment, they would not have been sanctioned by a majority of that body. Sir Frederick, for months past and prior to the election. for months past and prior to the election was the centre and inspiration of political intrigue, and the temptation to give way to his sectarian impulses was too strong for the obligations of judicial impartiality. He owed me a different line of condu as far as feeling might have affected it.
During his time as leader of the Govern-During his time as leader of the Government I never failed to give him a warm and effective support. I do not speak in any sense of self-assertion, but the case demands plain speaking, and when I say he was largely indebted to me for the success of his administration, the public, I feel, will not deem the statement overcharged. His present position of Chief Justice might not have been secured to him had I withdrawn from him in favor of his rival. It was guaranteed to him when he left the Government that he should have the vacancy when it came, but when the time arrived

another Richard was in the field with formidable pretensions; and had I not stood by Sir F. Carter, as he well knows, he might not have been Chief Justice to day, might not have been Chief Justice to day, nor in a position to facilitate negatively or otherwise the designs of my opponents. Sir Richard Carter did me wrong in another case. When Confederation was rejected, the story was circulated that I had endeavored to carry it without an appeal to the people, and that he prevented me. He knew this was a falsehood, and yet he had not the manifers to ted me. He knew this was a falsehood, and yet he had not the manliness to contradict it, but accepted the spurious popularity it gave him at my expense. I expected from time to time that he would ee what common fairness demanded, and ese was common farmers demanded as expose the lie; but to this time he never discharged this plain duty to one who was closely associated with him in the proclosely associated with him in the pro-ceedings of that question. It is clearly time to consider, in view of all we have seen, whether the office of Chief Justice should not be kept apart from the other positions which leads to political meddling and tends to destroy the public faith in the impartial adminis-tration of instice. We have another tration of justice. We have another gentleman who busied himself with great gentieman who bused himself with great zeal in the case I am considering—Mr. Augustus Harvey—who, though he regards himself an exalted person, must have felt that his authority wanted backing when he dragged the honored name of Bishop Jones into this controversy—a position which, I feel assured, that dignitary would be the left to the birms of the second se tary would be the last to place himself in if he knew the use for which his name was to be employed. But Mr. Harvey's was to be employed. But Mr. Harvey's rancorous sectarian spirit must assert itself, though he may ultimately not see the wisdom of warring with the Catholic sentiment of the country which I represent in the present case. In the relation of our people with Mr. Harvey he has seen no indications of religious intolerance, while their generous liberty now receives this insolent recognition. The "The elections passed off without the shadow of disturbance or any expression receives this insolent recognition. paper he sent to England, as from the Chamber of Commerce, was from a part only of that body, while it is an instructive commentary on this 'protest,' that I was but a few months before their representative on an important mission to Washington, for which I received their thanks on my return; but religious fanaticism plays strange tricks with reason and consistency, of which this is but another example of the many the present

> Mr. Thorburn's action in this matter is to me wholly inexplicable. Before leav ing this country my last meeting with him was cordial, as I had always supposed our understanding to be, and on my return I found him in bitter hostility. He will rue the day when he left his private purrue the day when he left his private pursuits for duties he does not understand, and I wish him no worse than a further experience of a position in which he blindly and recklessly engaged. I fail to comprehend the effect of sectarian intolerance on the minds of these people, changing the whole apparent bent and spirit of their former lives and leading them into courses from which reason and logic seem to be wholly eliminated. I am thankful to say we Catholics have no such feelings; we value our friends none the less because they differ from us in religious belief, and we shall continue to hold this view of perfect toleration. We are this view of perfect toleration. We are all mixed up in the common affairs of life, and deprecate the policy that would seek to disseminate feelings of sectarian animosity, so pregnant with evil to our social and material interests. We cannot afford it, and the efforts of all should be directed to its early extirpation from amongst us. But there is something with this affronting declaration and to denounce its alien authors, and these parties will be told in terms not to be mistaken that this and all other questions connected with the Government of th connected with the dovernment of the colony will be controlled and determined not by aliens, but by the people them-selves. An abnormal condition of thing may sometimes bring us into the presence of strange spectacles, such as that we see of strange spectacles, such as that we see in the Government at the present time; but these things are evanescent as the causes that produce them, and we may feel assured that the counting house Gov. ernment, now in temporary occupation, is doomed to disappearance in the early future, when the people have time to realize the incapacity and selfishness every day becoming more apparent in the class representation they have had the folly to call into existence. It is a matter fo serious thought when we look at our pres ent condition and the prospects of the people that the Government should be in the hands of political apprentices. Never was there a time when capacity and experience were more needed that at the present moment. Our sealfishery almost gone; the Labrador fishery in a state, hav-ing reference to the markets, that menaces its very existence, for present realization warn all who can to abandon that fishery. We are full in view of a grave crisis for our labouring population, and from all we can see the Government look on in a sense of painful helplessnes Not a practical suggestion has been made to meet the situation, and we only see some nonsense about a fishery bureau which can only be regarded as a fantas tic mockery. Even if it had any merit it could only be in the distant future, while the people's needs are a problem that presses for immediate solution If when the earning season comes round nothing but the old occupations are available in their present condition, then emigration must take place, and this means the loss of our choicest wealth, and what about the trade, if the flower of our labouring population flee away No man will more vigorously advocate the claims of the trade than I will within their legitimate limits: but I hold that purely trade policy in our Government would be disastrous to all our interests would be disastrous to all our interests, and any class legislation is inimical to the advancement of our common prosperity. I shall endeavour to press progressive views on the legislature, from which their protests cannot exclude me, and I hope to show my friends that I may be of use in dealing with the one great burning labour question which

dwarfs down all other considerations at

the present time."
Sir Ambrose was warmly cheered as he proceeded with his speech, and he sat down amidst a tumult of applause.

#### SECRET SOCIETIES.

Cleveland Universe

It is customary among Catholics to peak of secret societies as being con-emned by the Church. In fact in orspeak of secret societies demned by the Church. demned by the Church. In fact in ordinary conversation, in books and even
in documents the term "secret societies"
is used as synonymous with forbidden
societies." This use of the former term
leads sometimes into error those who like
most ordinary people are not familiar
with the exact terminology of Ecclesiastical legislation. Societies may be forbide
den though not secret at all. The object
of a society may be unlawful. The means of a society may be unlawful. The means adopted by it for its ends may be unlawful. These statements may be true even when there is no secrecy whatsoever as to ful.

There is a secrecy however which is unlawful. It is the secrecy which does not recognize lawful authority. No oath of secrecy can exempt a man from the obligation of answering questions put to him by lawful authority. Let us imagine a case. A certain society has a bond of oath or affirmation by which no member of an association can reveal the name of a member, or any of the proceedings of the society. A criminal or civil suit in the courts leads to an inquiry as to the names of members and as to what has been done in a meeting. The oath or affirmation of secrecy can not exempt the person asked from the obligation of answering such a question. The reason is so clear that we need not state it.

For a Catholic the public authority that must be recognized and can not have

its rights abridged by any such oath or affirmation is two fold, civil and Ecclesi-astical. The Catholic Church teaches the supremacy of civil authority in civil affairs and the duty of all men to obey it independent of any associations such as those we speak of. The Church also teaches her right to investigate such proceedings of her members as she may in the interests of religion deem needing investigation. Let us suppose, for instance, that a Bishop institutes a commission to inquire into the doings and character of a certain association. Such a commission could call upon Catholics to render testi-mony and they would be obliged to answer notwithstanding any oath of secrecy taken. As a matter of fact we do not know of a single instance in Catholic American history of such an investigation by Ecclesiastical authority. This shows the prudence and deliberation with which the Church proceeds. But the rights of the Church proceeds. But the rights of the Church are unquestionable in this matter, and it may, especially in these times when so many societies are being formed and are so active, be deemed advisable to make use of these rights. If so, Catholics can always rest assured that their interests and the interests of their associates will always receive due consideration and no harmful publicity will ever result from such an investigation.

It is not our purpose, nor our province, to say what societies are legitimate and what are not. What is clearly condemned, such as Freemasonry, we can proclaim as condemned. We mention Freemasonry merely as an illustration. Catholics know there are other associations clearly condemned. Besides "clearly con-demned" there are many other qualifications, such as "dangerous," "suspected," and the like, each having its proper conproper solution, when they are in doubt, through their pastors.

T. F. Mahar, D. D.

#### The Orangemen in 1798.

The Orangemen were now on hand to follow up the vanquished, whom they valiantly slaughtered without mercy valiantly slaughtered without mercy— this being always their well chosen avo-cation in war, for the grim fraternity were never soldiers to fight on equal terms. A regiment of them raised from Bandon Orangeman, and known as the North Cork, became notorious for the ingenious tortures they inflicted on those who fell into their hands. This regiment was in Castlebar when the few French-men that landed under Gen. Humbert advanced on that town. There were six thousand British troops in Castlebar at the time, including the North Cork, when according to the historian Plowden, Humbert attacked it with nine hundred Frenchmen and fifteen hundred of the Mayo peasantry, making twenty-four hundred in all; and these, it is an historic fact, drove the six thousand out of the town like so many sheep. The North Cork true to their fighting qualities gallantly ran away, never halting till they reached Tuam, forty miles from the scene of action, and yet for further safety, started for Athlone. This incident is still remembered as the "Castlebar races." These runaways were part of the army that Gen. Abercrombie declared "dan-gerous to everybody but an armed foe;" and well they proved the truth of this

#### Be Honorable.

Boys and young men sometimes start out into life with the idea that one's success depends on sharpness and chicanery. They imagine that if a man is able to "get the best of a bargain," no matter ty what deceit and meanness he carries his point, that prosperity is assured. This is a great mistake. Enduring prosperity cannot be founded on cunning and discannot be founded on cunning and dis-honesty. The tricky and deceitful man is sure to fall a victim, sooner or later, to the influences which are forever working against him. The future of that young man is safe who eschews every shape of double dealing, and lays the foundation of his career in the enduring principles of everlasting truth.

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### Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 20, 1886. CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

19 Sr. JOSEPH, SPOUSE OF THE B. V. M., Pat. of Univ. Ch. Ember Day 20 Most Holy Crown of Taoras. Ember Day. (Mar. 19) 21 2nd Sunday in Lent. 22 Mt. Benedict, Abbot. [Mar. 21] 23 St. Cyrll of Jerusalem, Bp., Ct. and Doct.

23 St. Cyril of Jerussiem, Bp., Cl. and Doct.
of the Ch.
24 Feria. St. Simon, Martyr.
25 Annunciation of the B. V. M.
26 Most Holy Lance and Nails.
27 Feria. St. Robert, Bp. and Conf.
28 3rd Sunday in Lent. St. Sixtus iII., Pope and Conf.

and Conf. 29 Feria. St. Cyrillus, Deacon, M. 30 Feria. Bld. Amedens, Conf. 31 Feria. St. Guy, Abbot and Conf.

THE NEW MINISTER OF JUSTICE.

When in early autumn Mr. Angue Mc-Isaac, who for ten years and more had sat in the Canadian Commons for the county of Autigonish, Nova Scotia, made way for the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, who; had been offered and had accepted the port. folio of Justice in the Dominion government, there was a great deal said concerning the recommendation of this gentleman to the electorate of that county by His Lordship the Bishop of Arichat. The county of Antigonish is a very Catholic constituency. At the last census the Catnolic and non-Catholic populations were, respectively, 15,346 and 2,714. As it is in Outario with non-Catholic constituencies, so it is in Nova Scotia, Catholic candidates having in these but a feeble chance of re election. In fact, the better feeling that in this regard has sprung up of la e in the premier Province has not yet reached Nova Scotis. In the few electoral districts controlled by Catholics, it is not then any marvel that they should seek to send their most thoroughly useful. independent and representative men to Parliament, Mr. McIsaac was a highly devoted and honorable representative in the Dominion Parliament of the Catholic minority of Nova Scotia, and, whatever his enemies say to the contrary, incapable of anything dishonorable in the course he saw fit to take in giving room to Mr. Thompson. When the latter gentleman was seeking the suffrage of the electors of Antigonish, His Lordship the Bishop of Arichat issued the following letter to his clergy :

"Antigonish, Sept. 30, 1885.
"DEAR REV. FATHER,—Owing to the elevation of Judge McIsaac to the County Court Bench, the electors of the county are offered the rare privilege of choosing for their representative in the Commons a Catholic gentleman eminent for his private virtues, social standing, and commanding abilities; a Catholic who is at the same time an honoured member of the Dominion Cabinet, and therefore in a better position to guard the rights and promote the interests of this and every other county in the diocese than any available candidate; a Catholic who, because he is a fervent convert to the Catholic Church and so highly gifted, has incurred the enmity, not, indeed, of liberal-minded Protestants, but of bigots far and near—the Hon. J. S. D. Thompson, Minister of Justice. Were he still a Protestant, there is not a eed, of liberal-minded Protestants, Protestant constituency in the Province which would not feel proud of being represented by him, but because he is a convert to Catholicity it is morally certain that there is not a county in Nova Scotia that would elect him wherever bigotsnot liberal minded Protestants, but fanat-ical bigots—could turn the scales sgainst him. It would, in consequence, be both a lack of public spirit, patriotism, and honour on our part, an indelible disgrace to oppose or even not to support his can-didature on the present occasion. Never, I trust, will my native county, the most Catholic county in the Maritime Pro-vinces, be guilty of such blind and suici-del policy as the recent reserve. dal policy as the present cry of unreason-ing and unprovoked feeling and ill dis-guised bigotry urges it to follow, a policy that would sacrifice our honour and our interests both as Catholics and citizens. The objection to the election of non residents must be regarded, at best, as purely sentimental. Only when the respective merits and usefulness of condidates are ex cily equal can such an ol j ction be for a moment entertained with regard to the employment of servants, whether public or private. Such is the self-evident prin ciple upheld and acted upon by the intelligent constituencies in England Ire. land, Scotland, the United States, and the Dominion of Canada. Such is the principle followed by all of us in our dealings with our fellow-men in every other rela tion of life. Why not, therefore, in poli-tics as well? Besides, a Cabinet Minister, who is not a representative of Ottawa, is necessarily a non resident, because his office and his home must be at Ottawa through pray that if a captious opposition to the triumphant election of the hon. Minister of Justice is persisted in both you and your parishioners will inflict merited punishment upon it at the mall. out his incumbency. I trust then 

1 4

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When we first read this circular we felt that nothing but a grave sense of duty could have called for its production. Well ware of the fact that Dr. Cameron best knew his people, understood their real interests and wants, and convinced that he and and must have had the strongest reaone to determine him in thus supporting Mr. Thompson, we, without committing ourselves to the endorsation of the govern ment's errors -- of policy and of actionendorsed Dr. Cameron's position, and, as became, we think, a Catholic journalist, defended his right in taking the stand he did. A writer in a Halifax paper, some-time after the election, had the bad taste to say of this election: "Never before in the history of Canada was such a spectacle witnessed in an election as that of eighteen priests, headed by their Bishop in the pulpit, on the altar of sacrifice, in the high ways, and everywhere else, labouring in the name of religion, and in some instances in the name of God and of the Virgin Mary, to stifle the free and independent voice of the electors of the county and prevent them from choosing as their representative a man who was one of themselves-a man against whom in all their tury and antagonism they dared not utter a single word derogatory to his high personal character. Yet Torydom is, the Dominion over, intoxicated with its victory! Its votaries must assuredly see alarming signs of its early doom when they seek consolation from so portentous a triumph. A victory as disgraceful to the instruments by whon it was won as it is ominous of what awaits the Government at the next general elec-

Now, we have every reason to know that no sort of coercion was exercised by priest or bishop to secure Mr. Thompson's election. Bishop and clergy and people all acted each within their own sphere, just as their consciences told them that they should act. Mr. Thompson was elected by a good majority. That the election was free from intimidation or corruption is shown by the fact that no one dared bring it before the courts for investigation. Mr. Thompson has already made his first speech in the House of Commons, and has made an exceedingly favorable impression. Such pronounced Liberal journals as the Toronto Globe and Ottawa Free Press have a good word for the hon. gentleman. The latter said of the Minister's maiden effort :

"Mr. Thompson, the new minister of justice, delivered his maiden speech in the House of Commons, and created a favorable impression on the whole. His judicial training has left its impress upon hi delivery. He speaks slowly, deliberately, and enunciates every word clearly, but in a somewhat low tone, as if he were addressing a jury sitting not far from him. The volume of his voice yesterday was insufficient for the chamber, but probably that is a defect that time will remedy. The one defect and a noticeable defect o his speaking, is the monotonous tone peculiar to a judge on the bench." And the Globe says :

"The first appearance of Mr. Thompson, "The first appearance of Mr. Thompson, the new Minister of Justice, conveyed the impression that a fairly respectable man has been inveighed into the Cabinet. In spite of a certain air of assumption his demeanor was not unpleasant, and he spoke with a good, clear, calm, audible voice. From his airy way of mentioning the codification of the Statutes as a matter to be disposed of in a purely formal way by the House, it may be inferred that he brings less intellectual power than he evidently supposes to the Government. Even dently supposes to the Government. Even Mr. Thompson cannot be so wise as he saems to try to look. However, he may perhaps cut a good enough figure as Minister of Justice, for he has the immense advantage of succeeding Sir Alexander Campbell. That is start enough for any

There is a great deal of force in this las remark of the Globe. With such a predecessor as Sir Alex. Campbell, Mr. Thompson has indeed a good start, but with such a collesgue he must be de plorably hampered and barassed. We look upon Mr. Thompson as, in all respects, one of the most eligible, because most truly representative, English-speaking Catholic taken into the Government since Confederation. This we do say without fear or favor. Of the new Minister we have no favors to ask. Of some of his colleagues our opinions are too well known to have any one attribute to us a desire of doing servile work for the Cabinet, from whose policy in the past we have so widely dissented, and whose personnel we are not disposed, on the whole, to admire. But our view is this, that when a thoroughly Cath. olic representative man is placed in a position of such responsibility as that held to-day by Mr. Thompson, he should receive no unfriendly or unjust treatment from his people, but that by them his hands should be strengthened and his influence enlarged. Mr. Thompson has not made trade and traffic of race or religion to attain his present position. His popularity is not based on the newspaper puffings of degraded hirelings or pimping underlings. He is strong ecause of his ability, candor and respectability. And while his presence in the government will not shield it from the censure its blunders may deserve, it will do much to reassure a large and influential electorate that these blunders will be fewer and that the day of the loud.

OF ONE MIND.

On the 14th day of April last, the Mail aid of the North-West troubles :

"The news from the West this morning is "The news from the West this morning is not sensational at all. In our last issue was given the substance of the case as set forth by Riel. This morning it is further set forth with some degree of vehemence. Of course it must be obvious that men do not take up arms and fight and kill and risk being hanged and shot, like Riel and his followers, without at least a conviction that they have grievances. These grievances will have to be heard some day, and the sooner the public understands the better.

"An unreasoning cry for blood and rewange would be a misfortune. The expedition is probably costing \$40,000 per day, and already in all probability some \$800,000 has been spent or incurred. That is a very serious matter, and one that will make the average tax paying citizen by no means anxious to continue the con-test, if any reasonable way out of the con-fusion and into a state of peace offers itself. Fighting for the mere sake of fighting, or for revenge is a poor business, and our people will be best pleased with a bloodless, if successful campaign. "The idea that Riel will run away as

on a former occasion, is one that is useful to keep the Indians quiet; but it is not one on which a military policy can be framed. If he is forced to fight he will framed. If he is forced to light he will do so. If he offers to submit no doubt wisdom will guide the deliberations of those who will have charge of the negotiations. General Middleton, no doubt, has large powers, and is continually in communication with the authorities at Ottawa."

Then, on the 8th of July last, nearly two months after the suppression of the rebellion, the same journal stated: "It has never been denied by the Mail that the Metis had good ground for grievances. By the passage of the Manitoba Act of 1870 old Canada had formally and frankly recognized the rights of the Half Breeds of that province to a share in the Indian title, and it follows, as a matter of course. that if they had rights in the soil of Manitoba, those of them dwelling in the regions beyond had rights in the soil there.' The Mail then significanty added : "This admitted of no dispute. It must have been quite well understood by Parliament in 1870; at all events the records of the day show that the government recognized the point, though a settlement was not then asked for. In spite of this recognition, however, and of the manifest and unanswerable logic of the Half-Breed case. the department for years and years steadily refued to move in the matter." This is not the language of Grit perversity, but the speech of indignant righteousness at the sight of injustice and wrong doing as grievious as ever cursed any country.

The Mail went on : "It was a tangled question; it would involve the appointment of a commission and no end of trouble; St. Albert and St. Laurent were far distant dependencies without political influence; it was a claim that would be none the worse for blue moulding in the pigeon holes. "This was the way in which the officials

we agree with Mr. Bake, that their negligence was gross and inexcusable, and con tributed to bring about the insurrection.

"Had they had votes, like white men or if, like the Indians, they had been numerous enough to command respect and overawe red tape, without doubt the wheels of the office would have revolved for them; but being only Halfbreeds, they were put off with an eternal promise, "We repeat again that the departmen

tal system under which such callous and cruel neglect of the rights of a portion of the community was possible, was wrong, and should be censured."

This eloquent outpouring of our Toronto contemporary is brought to our mind by a perusal of a paragraph in the Manitoba Free Press, conveying the views of Michel Dumas, a Half-breed hero, to a sympathetic public. A correspondent,

writing to the Winnipeg journal, says : "I took advantage of the opportunity. a few days ago, in passing though Dakota, and interviewed the gallant Michel Dumas, who is at present living with his uncle, Cyrille Dumas, near the boundary line, where Riel found a home and friends during part of his exile about eight ago. In physique M. Dumas is a fine looking fellow, active and energetic, fine working fellow, active and energetic, possessing an education and natural talents much above the average. After I had congratulated him on his ability and cleverness in dodging the authorities and getting into safe territory, he launched getting into safe territory, he launched forth most eloquently, giving a full history of Northwest affairs since 1870. He condemned in unqualified terms the treatment of the Half-breeds and Indians, reiterating what has been so ably put in Mr. Jackson's address at Qu'Appelle, viz. —the heavy responsibility that rests upon the Indian commissioner, Lieut, Governor Dewoney, and the Indian agents. and the Indian agents. an avowed Conservative in the past, yet be charged the government in nnmessured terms for their breaches of faith and determined refusal to listen to their many earnest appeals. He speaks well, and evinces a full knowledge of the whole situation. He points out the inconsistency of the Government in selecting as one of the advisers of the Crown, Su George E Cartier, one of the rebels of 1837, and consenting to the punishment of those who, to secure equal rights and privileges, had recourse to arms in 1875. And well bad recourse to arms in 1875. And well may we now say of Riel, and his generals who are now outlawed, 'Sic transit gloria

The half breed leader is no stronger in his language of denunciation of administrative neglect and official blundering than

"P. S.—Be pleased to read, and, if necessary, explain the foregoing letter to your parishioners as soon as possible.
"+ J. C." the bane of his countrymen and the dismensioners as soon as possible.
"+ J. C." ever. ever. wanton cruelty practiced on his fellow-countrymen, he is to day an exile and a fugitive. Is this honorable to a country whose people, irrespective of party, know and admit that the Half-breeds were in the right, and Canadian North-west officialdom in the wrong? No! a thousand times no. The real authors of the rebellion revel in purple and fine linen and luxurious fare, while its victims are in want and misery and exile.

> THE LAND QUESTION IN SCOT-LAND.

Mr. Secretary Trevelyan is to bring in bill for the relief of the crofters of the Highlands and Western Islands, based on the same principles as those underlying the Irish Land Act of 1881. The bill will provide for fair rent to be determined by expert authority, fixity of tenure while the rent is paid, and compensation for unexhausted improvements. But this, as the American says, will not satisfy the Highlanders. "I'hey want the government to take steps to break up the deer forests, into which the north of Scotand has been converted. They say the evils of the Highland land tenure have gone too far for remedies such as these. They are even Worse off than the Irish people throughout a great part of the sland; for Ireland never has been converted into game preserves, and the British game laws have never been introduced into Ireland. Hence it is that while poaching and the punishment of poaching play so great a part in English and Scotish difficulties between landowner and tenant, they are not mentioned in that connection in Ireland." The Scottish eople can count in their struggle for and reform on the generous and constant support of the Irish party. M. Trevelvan's bill will, or we much mistake the nfluence of that party, leave the Committee of the whole House in a vastly improved condition as compared to its original form.

THE LATE FATHER CARLIN.

We have this week regretfully to mounce the death of the Rev. Father Carlin, of this diocese, which occurred on Friday, the 12th, at Seaforth, Ontario. Ordained by His Lordship the Bishop of London, in 1876, Father Carlin for nine years was a zealous laborer in the Lord's vineyard. About a year ago fast failing health rendered necessary his retirement from the active duties of the ministry. He first served as assistant priest in Stratford, and was thence promoted to the pastoral charge of Woodstock, which e held till his retirement. Father Carlin was much respected in both missions. He was kind, amiable and unobtrusive, and had not his usefulness been so sadly impaired by constitutional ailments of a serious character, it would have made itself as fully manifest as his good heart and generous purposes prom. on Monday, the 15th, and was very largely attended. May he rest in peace.

IN PARLIAMENT.

The great event of last week in Parby Mr. Landry (Montmagny) and seconded by Mr. Labrosse .- "That this House feels it its duty to express its deep regret that the sentence of death passed upon Louis Riel, convicted of hon. gentleman voted against giving high treason, was allowed to be carried into execution."

The debate on this motion began on Thursday, the 11th, with a speech from the mover. He was followed by Sir Hector Langevin in defence of the Government. Mr. Amyot (Conservative) then took the floor, and in a three hours' speech strongly condemned the execution and announced his seces. sion from the ministerial ranks, Mr. Royal, on Friday, spoke in defence of the execution, and was in turn followed by Mr. Gigault, Conservative, in support of the motion. Mr. Wallace, of York, (Orange Conservative) raked up the execution of Scott, in 1870, as a justification for that of Riel, in 1886 Mr. Cameron of Huron, the first English speaking Liberal, who had taken part in the debate, then addressed the House for nearly four hours, in support of Mr. Landry's motion. His speech has given rise to much feeling in and out of the House. It has been thus far the sensation of the debate. On Monday Mr. Curran (Irish Catholic Conservative) defended the execution, which he says himself he did his best, before it took place, to prevent. The discussion was still in progress as we went to press.

On Monday took place the first division of the session. On the order to consider Mr. Farrow's resolution declar-ing the expediency of providing that members who are sick during session and away from the capital shall not lose their indemnity.
Sir Hector Langevin moved in amend-

amittee and should be recommended

committee and should be recommended by the Crown.

Mr. Speaker said the resolution was in order, but it was an abstract resolution and barren of results, and not such as could be followed by a bill.

Mr. Blake asked if an amendment to the resolution was in order.

Mr. Speaker ruled that it was. A similar amendment was put and carried last session by which the order for the consideration of amendments to the Scott Act was brought up from the foot of the paper and placed first.

On Mr. Langevin's amendment, the de-On Mr. Langevin's amendment, the de

bate was brief but sharp. The House divided : for the amendment 105, against 61, majority for the government 44.

> MR. T. M. WHITE AND HIS "DEVOUT CATHOLIC!

Mr. T. M. White lives in Windsor Ont. He is editor and proprietor, so says he himself, of that journalistic prodigy, the Essex Review. Of the proprietor ship there might be some doubt, of the editorship there can be none. Mr. White has a friend,"a devout Catholic." BothMr. White, who does not claim to be devout, and the Catholic who is devout -and who, in the excess of his devotion, hates all Irish Catholics-both Mr. White, we say, and his pure, amiable and angelic friend who would scorn to trade upon his profession of religion-who has not striven-oh not at all-to sow the seeds of discord amongst his own neighbors, accuse us of stirring up strife. The basis of the charge is the following paragraph taken from a late issue of the RECORD :

"The address in reply to the Queen' "The address in reply to the Queen's speech was in the senate moved by Mr. Bolduc, and seconded by Mr. Clemow. We look upon the choice of the latter for this honor as another insult deliberately flung by Sir Alex. Campbell, leader of the Senate, in the teeth of the Catholic body. The Catholic place-hunters and boneless sycophants, of whom there is legion at Ottawa, may not subscribe to our view of Sir A. Campbell and Mr. F. Clemow. but their disapprobation we to our view of Sir A. Campbell and Mr. F. Clemow, but their disapprobation we covet, and their good opinion and applause we hold in dread. We speak the honest sentiment of the Catholic masses, of every Catholic of standing in the land, who thinks for himself and loves his creed and country, when we say that we want to see the Senate of Canada placed on reputable footing, not made a hangman's cave or a den of perjured thieves, as it must become if made subservient to Orange influences."

For the satisfaction of Mr. T. M. White editor and proprietor of the Essex Review, and of that exquisite touch-me-not "devout" Catholic, we desire to say that model, hence ladies' colleges, degrees we repeat all that the above paragraph affirms. We are as much in favor of symbolize the mind, the imitation of the peace and harmony as Mr. T. M. White or dress of men by women and girls. Men that sower of dissension and inspirer of mischief, the "devout" Catholic, but will essentially different—different physically, have neither if it is to be purchased by a base submission to Orangeism, that in Ireland maintains a murderous struggle against Home Ru'e, and here would drive, if it could, every Catholic from the land. We wish Bro. White joy of his "devout" Catholic.

WOMAN SUFFRAGE.

We are pleased to notice that Mr. Watters bill for the extension of the right of voting to women has been withdrawn. The feeling in the House was strongly against the measure. Both the leader of the Opposition and the Hon, liament was the following motion moved Mr. Fraser took ground against the measure. The Mail thus summarizes their

> women the municipal franchise when it was first proposed, but eight years after he voted for it. The mover of the bill he voted for it. The mover of the bill might therefore console himself with the reflection that in ten years' time the Attorney-General would pass this measure. Her (Mr. Meredith) was opposed to the principles of the bill, which was based on the idea that the right to vote was based on property. He proceeded to say that it would be a sad thing for this country when the women became this country when the women became active politicians, as they would under the operation of the bill. At present they exerted an effective and non politithey exerted an effective and non-political influence on the legislation of the country. The franchise would destroy this influence. Then, if women were given the franchise, they could not logically refuse them the right to sit in the House. The effect of the bill would in fine be to introduce the worst class of

women into politics.

Mr. Fraser said that in the large cen tres of population the women outnum-bered the males, so that the result of the bill would first be to transfer the political power from one sex to another. The next and inevitable result would be that women would sit in Parliament, because they would send representatives who would enact the necessary legislation. It might happen next that the majority of the members of the House would be women, and if they then passed laws distasteful to the male population there would be civil chaos and the legis lation would not be enforced. Then, if the sexes were put on an equal footing, they would have equal responsibilities and duties. Women would have to go on juries to try cases where the presence of women was generally excused. The equal rights argument if applied in other directions would lead to a reduction distribution.

ad absurdum

The bill was withdrawn and the order

not want. Woman's place is not at the polling booth or on the hustings. Her place is to form the men who are to do good duty at both. And in the discharge of this sacred obligation, her influence will prove more far reaching and per-manent than by neglecting conjugal and maternal duties, to participate in the brawls of ward politics or even canvass the merits of candidates for legislative honors. In the Christian system woman's place is too well defined, her duties too well known and too highly cherished to permit such an usurpation and anomaly as that of female suffrage. We commend the following paragraph from the Christian Advocate to the Globe and Mr. Watters. They will not surely question the orthodoxy

of its origin : "Every woman has a mission on earth. Be she of high or low degree—in single blessedness or double—she is recreant to her duty if she sits with folded hands and her duty if she sits with folded hands and empty head and heart, and frowns on all claims to her benevolence or efforts at the welfare of others. There is 'something to do' for every one—a household to put in order, a child to attend to, some parent to care for, some class of unfortunate, degraded or homeless humanity to befriend. "To whom much is given, of them much will be required." That soul is noor indeed that leaves the world them much will be required." That soul is poor, indeed, that leaves the world without having exerted an influence that will be felt for good after she has passed

away.
"There is little beauty in the lives of those women who are drawn into gay circles of fashionable life, whose arena is public display, whose nursery is their prison. At home does woman appear in her true glory! In the inner sanctuary of home life can she be most like those who walk above 'in soft white light' and follow the Lamb whithersoever he goeth."

The Christian Advocate is good enough on this question as far as it goes, but it does not go far enough. We remember reading, some two years ago, a rather remarkable article on the question of the education of woman that has close bearing on woman suffrage. This article, whose authorship we have not ascertained, appeared in Donohoe's Magazine for March, 1884. The writer began by stating that an opinion has become prevalent at the present time that the difference seemingly existing between men and women in mental constitution is merely the result of education, that by nature they are alike and that it is desirable as far as possible to remove this difference. Hence, he says, the endeavor to educate boys and girls after the same and certificates, and that the person may and women, he then points out, are different mentally, different morally. Meant to move in different spheres, their attributes and qualifications are different. The difference this same writer thus summarizes, beginning with the assertion that man and woman share humanity differently but equivalently he states that man reasons, judges; woman knows, acts. The qualities of man are solidity, decision: those o woman brightness, sweetness. While the forces of manly nature are roused into action by ambition, those of womanly nature are roused into action by affection. Man is faithful, woman devoted. The constitution of man is so framed as to lead him to be more merciful than just. He then shows that the will of

man and the mind of woman are created both in perfect harmony, the will of each differing from the other, according to their mental and moral proportions, and consequently the two wills, when excited, do not come into collision, the relation of man and woman being that of a perfected self. Most clearly shown, of course, is this perfection in the relation of husband and wife; destroy the difference between the character of man and that of woman, and the proportion is at the same time lost. Among the ancient philosophers there was a division of opinion concerning the education of woman. Plato, in his Commonwealth, as, no doubt, the member for North Middlesex, ever eager to follow in the footsteps of wise men, is aware, maintains that women as well as men ought to be admitted to the management of public affairs, the conducting of armies, and the government of states, and therefore necessarily trained up also in the same athletic exercises as men. Aristotle, however, differs from his learned and luminous master, and without injustice to the real merits and essential qualities of the sex, marks out with precision and judgment the different end for which man and woman are intended: the great Creater having endowed the one with strength of body and intrepedity of mind, the other with a bodily and mental constitution more weak and delicate, accompanied by a

more fitting for a sedentary life. Xenophon holds the same opinion as Aristotle, comparing the wife to the mother, her who governs and superintends the whole house seeking no Sir Hector Langevin moved in amend.
ment that the thirty-fifth order resuming the debate on Mr. Landry's motion of censure respecting the Riel execution be called instead.

Mr. Blake took exception to the regularity of Mr. Farrow's resolution, on smooth that it should have originated in supremacy elsewhere. He, like Aristotle. marks the difference of character and constitution made by the Au

natural softness and modest humility

The article concludes with the knowledgment that at all times the have been women, who, by their so merit, have distinguished themsely above their sex, as their have been in merable instances of men who, by the defects, have dishonored theirs. these are but particular and exception cases and form no rule. It has, at same time, to be admitted that very me spheres of usefulness, hitherto exc sively occupied by men, should The woman suffrage movement, whi

MARCH 20, 1866.

at one time promised to assume a formidable proportions in the neighb-ing republic, has now there dwind into insignificance. So, too, in England where every extension of the Franch has weakened its force, till now no pu man of prominence can be found espouse the cause of the British Lou Michels. In Canada there never any widespread or general agitation favor of woman suffrage. Mr. Wat was, therefore, unable to force his bil a vote this session. His measure, we m however, admit, is the logical outcom the co-education of the sexes practic in the public schools of the provin The principles underlying our system public school education would, if carr to their rational consequences, lead to communism itself. This the go sense of our people fortunately p vents.

THE WELSHMEN SOLID.

The Tories have, since their summ and ignominious ejection from powe January last, lost no occasion and spa no effort to arouse anti-Irish and a Catholic prejudice to block Mr. Gladsto scheme of Home Rule. In many of bye elections that have since taken p direct appeals to vulgar passions h been made. Lord Randolph Churchill's to Belfast was conceived with no of purpose. Mr. Davitt some time ago sta that all attempt to raise religious crie Wales had failed so completely that ther efforts have been abandoned, illustration of this ill suc could be found in the fact that in tain Welsh constituencies, where t kind of tactics had been extensive employed, the electors have expres a disposition to offer Mr. Parnel nomination for parliament at the relections, should he wish to stand a candidate for a Welsh seat. The miexisting in Kerry has made a very m deeper impression in Wales than one who has not recently visited t country could imagine, and causes leading to that lamentable st of affairs, as well as those which prev the immediate application of remed are well known and carefully consider in Wales. Mr. Davitt's view is f borne out by the result of the Fl shire election on the 3rd inst., the ures being Smith, Liberal, 4,248; 1 nant, Conservative, 2,738.

A TISSUE OF FALSEHOODS.

A friend sends us the following remarks. It is taken from a book enti "Louis Riel, the Rebel Chief:" "The good priests of Red River,

their pious vicar, pere Lestanc, w Monseigneur had left in charge of Diocese, while he was attending Ecumenical Council in Rome, came ward with their homage. These wo gentlemen had been in the habit of ring from the Catechism ever since time they were first able to tell beads, or to make mud pies, these we resist shall purchase to themselves nation." Here was a madly ambi nation." Here was a madly ambiadventurer "resisting the power," therefore, "resisting the ordinance God;" but these precious divines a harm whatever in the act. In they were the most persistent abe in the uprising, counselling their flobe zealous and firm, and to follow advice of their patriotic and able le Mr. Riel. The great swaggering, vere Richot, took his coarse person house to house denouncing the dian Government and inciting people.

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say; "you have in the Canadian Go ment a good friend in Mr. Georg Cartier. He will see that no hair of your heads is touched." And or your needs is touched. And went abroad giving the same assur Moreover, it was known to every ting one of the fifteen thousand Meti Riel was a protege of Monseigneur That through this pious bishop it whad received his education, and the Largheit and the contract of th Lordship would not alone seek to mize what his favourite had don would say that the uprising was a j able one. This was how the Ca Church in Red River stimulated th eased vanity and the lawless spithis thrice dangerous Guiteau The book from which this extr

taken is, we are told, for sale on all in Western Ontario. Those who charge of railway literature seem to their stock in trade must excel eit falsehood or in obscenity. The above alluded to excels in the regard. We need not tell our reader the statements abovecited concerni Catholic clergy in the North-West tissue of villainous misrepresents But for Archbishop Tache and priests the North-West would not be part of Canada. This we have than once shown in the RECORD.

The article concludes with the acknowledgment that at all times there have been women, who, by their solid merit, have distinguished themselves above their sex, as their have been innumerable instances of men who, by their defects, have dishonored theirs. But these are but particular and exceptional cases and form no rule. It has, at the same time, to be admitted that very many spheres of usefulness, hitherto exclusively occupied by men, should be

equally open to women. The woman suffrage movement, which at one time promised to assume such formidable proportions in the neighbor-ing republic, has now there dwindled into insignificance. So, too, in England, where every extension of the Franchise has weakened its force, till now no public man of prominence can be found to espouse the cause of the British Louise Michels. In Canada there never was any widespread or general agitation in favor of woman suffrage. Mr. Watters was, therefore, unable to force his bill to a vote this session. His measure, we must, however, admit, is the logical outcome of the co-education of the sexes practiced in the public schools of the province, The principles underlying our system of public school education would, if carried to their rational consequences, lead us to communism itself. This the good sense of our people fortunately prevents.

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The Tories have, since their summary and ignominious ejection from power in January last, lost no occasion and spared no effort to arouse anti-Irish and anti-Catholic prejudice to block Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Home Rule. In many of the bye elections that have since taken place direct appeals to vulgar passions have been made. Lord Randolph Churchill's visit to Belfast was conceived with no other purpose. Mr. Davitt some time ago stated that all attempt to raise religious cries in Wales had failed so completely that further efforts have been abandoned, and illustration of this ill success could be found in the fact that in certain Welsh constituencies, where that kind of tactics had been extensively employed, the electors have expressed a disposition to offer Mr. Parnell a nomination for parliament at the next elections, should be wish to stand as a candidate for a Welsh seat. The misery existing in Kerry has made a very much deeper impression in Wales than any one who has not recently visited that country could imagine, and the causes leading to that lamentable state of affairs, as well as those which prevent the immediate application of remedies, are well known and carefully considered in Wales. Mr. Davitt's view is fully borne out by the result of the Flintshire election on the 3rd inst., the fig. ures being Smith, Liberal, 4,248; Pennant, Conservative, 2,738.

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people.

'No harm can come to you," he would say; "you have in the Canadian Govern-ment a good friend in Mr. George E. He will see that no hair of on of your heads is touched." And Riel went abroad giving the same assurance. Moreover, it was known to every think ing one of the fifteen thousand Metis that Riel was a protege of Monseigneur Tache; that through this pious bishop it was he had received his education, and that His Lordship would not alone seek to mini-mize what his favourite had done, but would say that the uprising was a justifi-able one. This was how the Catholic Church in Red River stimulated the disthis thrice dangerous Guiteau of the

The book from which this extract is taken is, we are told, for sale on all trains in Western Ontario. Those who have charge of railway literature seem to think their stock in trade must excel either in falsehood or in obscenity. The book above alluded to excels in the first regard. We need not tell our readers that the statements abovecited concerning the Catholic clergy in the North-West are one tissue of villainous misrepresentations, But for Archbishop Tache and the priests the North-West would not to-day be part of Canada. This we have more an once shown in the RECORD.

THE LATE FATHER TABARET.

The Fathers of the faculty of the College of Ottawa have, since the death of their esteemed and lamented President, the venerable and venerated Father Tabaret, received many expressions o condolence from leading men in church and state. Among the many expressions of regret that have served to console them in their affliction were those received from the Archbishops of Toronto and Quebec, the Bishop of London and the Vicar Apostolic of Pontiac. We are in this issue enabled to lay before our readers copies of resolutions adopted by the City Council and the St. Patrick's Literary Association of Ottawa

At a meeting of the council of the corporation of the city of Ottawa, held on Monday, March 1st, 1886, it was Moved by Ald. Heney, seconded by Ald. Durocher,

"That this council has heard with regret of the sudden death of the Rev. Dr. Tabaret, for many years superior of the College of Ottawa, and take this opportunity to testify to the great services rendered by him in the cause of education and to his many other virtues, Carried unaninguals Carried unanimously.

The resolution of the St. Patrick's

Resolved, "That the association hav Resolved, "That the association having learned with profound regret of the death of Dr. Tabaret, president of an institution from which it has received so many acts of kindness, desires to tender the faculty of the college its heartiest condolence and sympathy." Carried unanimously.

But besides these testimonies of regret from important representative odies, we have before us a copy of the letter to His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa from His Excellency the Governor General. This letter speaks volumes for His Excellency's goodness of heart and will long redound to his credit:

March 1st. 1886. My DEAR LORD BISHOP,-I have just read in the morning paper the sad news of Father Tabaret's death, and I cannot refrain from expressing to you my sense of the great loss which the community has sustained, and my sympathy with those who are mourning him.
It is a real calamity to the college, the

success of which was so closely identified with his enlightened guidance; and the blow has fallen with a suddenness which must render it for the momen

quite overwhelming.

If you have any opportunity of making known to the authorities of the college my deep regret for their misfortune and my regret for the chief whom they have lost, I know you will be kind enough to avail yourself of it

I have the honor to be, my dear Lord Bishop, yours faithfully, LANSDOWNE.

THAT FORGERY AGAIN.

His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto's prompt effacement of the gross falsehood charging Cardinal Manning with the authorship of an infamous letter to Lord Robert Montague, has forced the perverters of truth to take another line, as the following letter in the Mail of Thursday, March 11th, will clearly show:

Sir,—A friend of mine sent a copy of the correspondence said to have passed between Lord Robert Montague and Cardinal Manning, to Lord Robert Montague to test its genuineness. A reply is now before me which reads as follows:—

41 Queen's Gate, London, S. W., Feb. 24, 1886.

SIR,-I have received your letter and the two enclosures.

My letter of February 19th, 1883, is, as My letter of February 19th, 1885, is, as far as I can see, correct. It was ad-dressed to a "Monsignor" of the Roman Catholic Church. His reply dated 20th February, 1883, seems also to be correct. As that Monsignor is alive, and as the knowledge of his name would subject him to bitter and life-long persecution, I refrain from giving his name. The editor who published the letter made a not unnatural mistake in ascribing the Monsignor's letter to Cardinal Man because a letter of mine addressed t Decause a letter of mine addressed to Cardinal Manning was published just before it in the English papers. With regard to the Monsignor's letter, it is authentic and extant, and the Monsignor deservedly holds a very high position, which is mainly due to his excellent

qualities and character.

I have the honor to be, Sir,
Your obedient servant,
ROBERT MONTAGUE

The letter in question is not a forger, t was written by a distinguished Roma Catholic dignitary, not, it is true, by Cardinal Manning, but by one of exalted rank in the Roman Church. My friend has left Lord Robert's letter with me, and I will show it to any doubters.

JOHN HAGUE, The fall from a cardinal to a monsignor will likely be followed by another step down to the cardinal's sexton, or the monsignor's boot black. This rapid descent reminds us of one of the late Abraham Lincoln's inimitable stories. Lincoln, told of a bucolic republican who, having done service du ring the campaign of 1860, came to Washington some time after the inauguration of the new President to look for office. His first question put to the shrewd Chief Executive of the nation was : "Are there any foreign embassies vacant." The President assured his good friend that these had for some time been all filled. "Well, then," said the droll western politician, who was bound to get some mark of presidential favor, "Are there any village postmasterships vacant." That letter to Lord Robert Montague will yet, we fear, be looking for very humble paterpity."

A CANADIAN CARDINAL.

In its last issue the Baltimore Mirro ublishes the following telegram from Rome, under date March 9th.

The Holy Father has selected the Most Rev. James Gibbons Archbishop of Balti-more, the Most Rev. Elzear Alexander Taschereau, Archbishop of Quebec, Canada, for elevation to the dignity of the cardinalate.

The news of Archbishop Taschereau' proposed elevation has been received in his country with every manifestation of pleasure and satisfaction. His Grace's career has been one of singular merit and success. Born on the 17th of February, 1820, at Ste. Marie de la Beauce, Mgr. Alex. Taschereau has just entered his sixty-seventh year, but is yet healthful energetic. He belongs to one of Lower Canada's most illustrious families, a family that has given the country many of its most gifted magistrates and legislators. His father was the Hon. Thomas Taschereau, a leading member of the old parliament of Lower Canada and one of the subscribers with Papineau to the famous ninety-two resolutions. Mgr. Taschereau is the brother of Hon. Jean Thomas Taschereau, ex-judge of the Supreme Court of Canada, and uncle of Hon. Elzear Taschereau, actually on the Bench of the same court, and of Hon. Henri T. Taschereau and M. Liniere Taschereau, the former a judge of the Superior Court of Quebec, the latter a member of the Canadian Commons. On his mother's side this venerable prelate belongs to another distinguished family, the Panets. Having made his studies in Quebec, he proceeded to Rome, where ne received the ecclesiastical tonsure at the hands of Mgr. Piatte, Archbishop of Trebizond. He was ordained priest at Ouebec on the 10th of September. 1842, and five years later devoted him self generously to the service of the hospitals of Grosse Isle, where hundreds of poor Irish emigrants were suffering from an aggravated form of typhus, thousands dying. His generous spirit of selfsacrifice brought him to death's door, for he himself contracted the awful malady. In 1849 he became professor in the seminary of Quebec, director and Superior of the Grand Seminary in 1859. assistant rector of Laval University the following year. In 1852 he became rector of the same institution and vicargeneral of the archdiocese of Quebec, under Mgr. Baillrageon. In 1854 he went Rome, where he received degree of doctor of canon law. On the same occasion he brought to the Holy Father for approbation the decrees of the second Provincial council of Quebec. In 1871 he was charged by the Pope to bring from Rome to Canada the bulls authorizing his own consecration as bishop in partibus and coadjutor with the right of succession to Mgr. Baillargeon. But the latter dying soon after his return. Mrg. Taschereau became Archbishop of Quebec, His Grace Archbishop Lynch presiding at his consecration. During

of urgent significance. In 1874 he presided at the bicentenary celebration of the foundation of the See of Quebec. The Archbishop of Quebec'is, in truth, a prelate of rare personal merit. Under an apparent severity he conceals an extreme tenderness of disposition and rare kindliness of character. He is gifted with a most winning affability combined with an extreme dignity of manners. As a theologian he is an authority of the first order, as a pastor a veritable

his Grace's episcopal career many events

of the highest importance to the church

and Mgr. Smeulders as Commissary Apos-

tolic, both visited the country on missions

apostle. We tender His Grace our most heartfelt congratulations in his elevation to a dignity which, high as it is, he will adorn with those virtues that have so long in his person shed lustre on the See of Quebec and the Church of Canada.

ECCLESIASTICAL CHANGES IN QUEBEC.

A Montreal despatch, dated the 14th inst., says that the elevation of His Grace the Archbishop of Quebec to the Cardinal. ate is likely to bring on important changes in that ecclesiastical Province. A coadjutor will, it is said, be given HisEminence, a position for which the names of Bishop Racine of Chicoutimi, and Bishop Gravel of Nicolet are mentioned. The despatch adds that Montreal, being the commercial and Ottawa the political metropolis of the Dominion, it is likely that Bishops Fabre and Duhamel will shortly be made Archbishops, and that the diocese of Montreal will be divided into three parts, with new sees at St. John and Joliette. No credence should of course be given to mere newspaper rumors in matters ecclesiastical. But there is, we think, a certain basis for at least the latter portion of this despatch. And we may say that we heartily trust it will prove true. Not only are the cities of Montreal and Ottawa entitled to the distinction mentioned. but their illustrious prelates eminently worthy of the metropolitan dignity. Our readers need not, in our estimation, be surprised if within a few months the statements of the despatch in this res-pect be found substantially correct.

ISM.

That well informed journal, the Cathohic Columbian, is authority for the statement that "six hundred and fourteen divorces were granted in Massachusetts last year. Yet the Bay State is supposed to be the centre of goodness and Christianity in this country-never theless, Christ said that what God had joined together no man could put asun

Six hundred and fourteen divorces in one year! The statement is appalling, for it means that, within the brief space of twelve months, that number of fami ies has been broken up, and that society has, through legal machinery, received that very number of rude and convulsive shocks. The marriage relation is, by millions of non-Catholics, and by not a few professing Catholics, now looked on as a nere legal figment—a conventional tie that, by the will of either contracting party, may, with or without a moment's notice be snapped in sunder. Men of even the slightest serious turn of mind, among our republican neighbors, stand in alarm at the rapid decay of public morality, the deification of human passion in the revival of heathen promiscuity. "In New England, which," said Talmage in a re cent discourse, mis-called a sermon, "has been considered by many the most moral part of the United States, there are two thousand divorces per year And in Massachusetts, the headquarters of steady habits, there is one divorce case to every fourteen marriages. The State of Maine, considered by many almost frigid in proprieties, has in one year 478 divorces. In Vermont swapping wives is not a rare transaction. In Connecticut there are women who boast that they have four or five times been divorced. Moreover, our boasted Protestantism is, on this subject, more lax than Roman Catholicism. Roman Catholic ism admits of no divorce except for the reason that Christ admitted as a lawful reason. But Protestantism is admitting anything and every thing, and the larger the proportion of Protestants in any part of the country, the larger the ratio of divorce. Do you not then think that Protestantism needs some toning up on

this subject." New England has never, by any one knowing aught of its social history for the last fifty years, been considered the most moral portion of the United States. From that sage and pharisaic section of the country have come the theories of self sufficiency, self-righteousness and godless disrespect for authority, that, carried into practice all over the land, justify preacher Talmage's outspoken condemnation of his non Catholic fellow countrymen's disregard of the sanctity

of marriage.

"Aye," said he, in the same speech above cited from, "when you realize that the sacred and divine institution is being caricatured and defamed by clandesting marriages and escapades all over the land, does there not seem a call for such ing paper comes into your possession without reporting them, and there are 50 of these occurrences where one is reported, because it is the interest of all reported, because it is the interest of all parties to hush them up. The victims are, all hours of the night, climbing down ladders or crossing over from State to State, that they may reach laws of greater laxity, holding reception six months after marriage to let the public know (or the first time that a half year snow for the first time that a half year know for the first time that a fail year before they were united in wedlock. Ministers of religion, and justices of the peace, and mayors of cities, willingly joining in marriage runaways from other States and neighbors; the coach box and the back of the princely landau in flirtation; telegrams flashing across the country for the arrest of absconded school misses, who started off with arms full of books, and taking rail trains to neet their affianced-in the snow drifts of the great storm that has recently

doctrine and practice, "Catholic Belief," it

is laid down that matrimony or marriage

is the conjugal union of a man and a

woman naturally and legally fit to marry.

Raised by Christ to the dignity of a sac-

rament, its bond or tie can only be

sundered by the death of either of the

contracting parties. Both parties to the

marriage contract incur many responsi-

bilities, have many difficulties to meet.

many burdens to bear and many tempta-

tions to overcome. In raising marriage

passed over the country some of them, I read, have perished—thousands of people in a marriage whose banns have never been published; precipitated conjugality; bigamy triumphant; marriage a joke; society blotched all over with a joke; society blotched all over with putrefaction on this subject which no one but the Almighty God can arrest." But neither the philippics of Dr. Talmage, nor the occasional protests of the papers against the degradation of matrimony, will avail of good to the The man country or its people till a due knowledge of the nature and respect for the character and obligations of matrimony be instilled into the minds of the people. Catholics should ever, in the presence of the constantly rising tide of immorality, have before their eyes the teachings of Holy Church on this most vital and sacred of subjects. In that most excellent of popular conpendiums of Catholic

These are noble words, and spoken; but what has been their effect? Have they stirred up the heart of the nation to a really serious effort to obliterate Mormonism? No, emphatically no. to the dignity of a sacrament Jesus
Christ imposed stricter and nobler duties on the married couple than those laid on them in the old dispensation. He will be sacrament Jesus

Why? See Dr. Talmage as already miles in extent. There are only 18,000 catholics in this vast space. He has but thirty-two priests. He complains of the godlessness, immorality and blesphemsecretic.

MARBIAGE - DIVORCE - MORMON- | binds them to be subject one to the ous disregard of all things holy revealed other and the women subject to their husbands as to the Lord. (Eph. v 22). Loving, cherishing, supporting each other, they are to bring up their children in the fear and love of God. "Provoke not your children to anger, but bring them up in the discipline and correction of the Lord." By matrimony there is conveyed to the worthy recipients a very great and special sacramental grace. Jesus Himself ennobled and scanctified the marriage state by personally assist-On Sunday last after High Mass His

> it rank among the sacraments of the new St. Paul calls matrimony not only a sacrament but a "great sacrament." for it is a sacrament in a two fold degeee. 1st. in the ordinary sense of its being an outward sign of holy and indissoluble union strengthened by the transmission of great and special graces, and, 2ndly, because marriage itself, when legitimately contracted, is a mystic sign and symbol of Christ's union with His Church. "This is," said the apostle of the Gentiles, "a great sacrament, but I speak in Christ and in the Church." (Ech. v. 32.) St. Cyril declares that Christ sanctified wedlock, and gave grace to marriage. Tertullian, St. Irenæus St. Augustine and St. Ambrose all termed marriage a sacrament : and the Nestorian Contic. Armenian and Greek achiematics agree with the Holy Catholic Apostolic and Roman Church in recognizing marriage as a sacrament.

ing at the nuptials of Cana in Galilee.

He sanctioned the marital bond by these

sacred words: "What, therefore, God

hath joined together, let no man put

asunder." (Mark x 9), and besides gave

Now, as the union of Christ with His Church is indissoluble, so also is the tie binding husband and wife. No cause can justify nor earthly power authorize the breaking of a true and legitimate mar riage between Christians once it has been consummated. Separation by mutual consent is sometimes, but for grave reasons only, permitted. This separation, allowed in favor of the innocent party, is not divorce in the modern sense of the term, for the marriage bond is not thereby broken, and neither party can again marry in the life-time of the other. Whenever the word divorce is applied to such separations, it means simply separation from bed and board. Divorce, in the sense that a person separated from his or her partner in wedlock, may re-marry during the life time of that partner, is forbidden by the Law of God, and, as already stated, no reason can justify or earthly authority sauction such a proceeding. This has been the teaching of the Church Catholic from the begin ning. The Fathers are unanimous to this point, and Jesus Christ Himself to explicit to be misunderstood on the subject of matrimonial indiscolubility "Every one," said He, "that putteth away his wife, and marrieth another, committeth adultery; and he that marrieth her that is put away from her husband committeeth adultery." (Luke xvi., 8.) And St. Paul. with the terseness so peculiar to himself, declares : "To them that are married, not , but the Lord commandeth, that the wife depart not from her husband. And if she depart, that she remain unmarried, or be reconciled to her husband. And let not the husband put away his wife." (i Cor.

vii., 10 11 ) A word now as to Mormonism before we conclude. President Cleveland, in his last annual message to Congress. thus stigmatizes this blot on American civ-

ilization: "The strength, the perpetuity, and the destiny of the nation rest upon our homes established by the law of God, guarded by parental care, regulated by parental authority, and sanctified by parental love. These are not the homes of polygamy. The mothers of our land who rule the nation as they mould the char acters and guide the actions of their sons, live according to God's holy ordin-ances, and each secure and happy in the exclusive love of the father of her chil iren sheds the warm light of true womanhood, unperverted and unpol luted, upon all within her pure and wholesome family circle. These are not the cheerless, crushed, and unwomanly mothers of polygamy. The fathers of our families are the best citizens of the families are the best civizens of the Panublic. Wife and children are the panublic. Wife and children are the panublic wings and sources of patriotism, and conjugal and parental affection beget devotion to the who, undefiled with plural marriage, is surrounded in his single home with his wife and children, him with respect for its laws and courage for its defence. These are not the fathers for its defence. These are not the fathers of polygamous families. There is no feature of this practice or the system sanctions it, which is not opposed to all that is of value in our institu

"There should be no relaxation in the firm but just execution of the law now in operation, and I should be glad to approve such further discreet legislation as will rid the country of this blot upon its fair fame. Since the people upholding polygamy in our territory are rein-forced by immigration from other lands, I recommend that a law be passed to prevent the importation of Mormons into the country." into the country.

by the every day record of crime in the daily press-see the rejection of God and the worship of Mammon in his stead-see all this and you will understand the impotence of the great American nation as against a handful of poly-

5

ARCH CONFRATERNITY OF THE SACRED HEART OF JESUS.

Lordship, the Bishop of London, occupied the pulpit of St. Peter's Cathedral, preaching a most effective sermon from the gospel of the day. He spoke at length on spiritual sloth and indifference, which he stigmatized as fruitful of the gravest evils. He showed that, as in worldly affairs it was the vigilant the energetic and the industrious that achieved success, so in the spiritual order it was they only who did as their Divine Redeemer had commanded them, who, in a word, watched and prayed, that overcame sin or advanced to perfection. Sloth was one of the seven deadly sins, and had in a most special manner to be combatted by all Christians. The true Christian life was one of self-sacrifice and therefore antagonistic to sloth or indifference. They should be alive, active, watchful. Their enemy was ever on the alert going about even as a roaring lion, seeking whom he might devour, or by the dark ways of subtletly and cunning insinuating himself into their favor. His Lordship then with much earnestness dwelt on the duty of prayer. Without God they could do nothing in the way of salvation, and God they could not have with them without prayer. It was not enough for the Catholics of this city that they had a magnificent cathedral, a beautiful temple to worship in. They should seek to sanctify the temples of their own souls and bodies consecrated to God by the regenerating and vivifying sacraments of His Church. These were more precious in the sight of heaven than even the most splendid efforts of genius in stone or marble. Now these temples of their own souls they could only sanctify by keeping them free from sin, and sin they could exclude by one way only-the way pointed out by Christ Himself, by watching and praying. To better enable them to pray with fruit and with profit-to pray in unison-he had, he said in virtue of authority received from the Holy See, decided upon establishing in the parish of London the Archconfrater. nity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus. His Lordship invited all the communicants of the parish to enroll themselves in that pious association at four o'clock that very afternoon, when there would be present some of the cathedral priests to take down the names and give the certificates of membership. He explained that the duties of membership were very light comparatively. There was imposed upon each one joining the archconfraternity the duty of reciting every day one Our Father, one Hail Mary, one I Believe in God, and also the following brief s peautiful ejaculation :

Sweet Heart of my Jesus, make me ever love Thee more and more ! The privileges of the archconfraternity ere the following:

INDULGENCES. Plenary —1. On the day of admission, 2—On the Feast of the Sacred Heart, 3—On the first Friday or first Sunday the month.
4—On one day of each month at

choice,
5.—At the hour of death,
6.—The days of the Stations of Rome;
slso Christmus, Manuaty Phursday,
Easter, Ascension, Pentecost, Immaculate Conception, Nativity B. V. M.,
Annunciation, Purification, Assumption;
St. Joseph, SS. Peter and Paul, All
Saints, All Souls, St. John, St. Gregory
the Great, St. Pius V; the 6 Fridays (or
Sundays) before the Feast of the Sacred
Heart.

Partial -1 Seven years and seven quarantines for going to the Sacraments on the four Sandays before the Feast of the Sacred Heart, and each day of the

ublic novena.

2 Sixty days for every work of piety devoudy performed during the day
No visit to a church is necessary, except for
No. 6, but the prayers for the Pope must be

His Lordship added that the spiritual direction of the Archconfraternity had been given to the Rev. Father Walsh, that as many as coult possibly do so were expected to attend Mass on the First Friday of each month, and that a monthly meeting of the Archeonfraternity would be held monthly in the Cathedral on the same day that 7 p. m., to be followed by benediction of the Most Holy Sacrament.

We are happy to state that in response to the invitation of the Bishop the people of St. Peter's congregation attended in large numbers at four o'clock Sunday evening, to have themselves enrolled as members of the Archconfraternity. Three of the priests were long kept busy in entering the names and distributing certificates Already six hundred persons have been enrolled, and hundreds more will, no doubt, follow their example. By the spread of this pious association, London will become, by its prayerful spirit, a truly pious and exemplary parish.

Bishop Keaue of Kichmond, Va, pre-

#### The Fertunate Isles.

The Fortunate Isles.

You sail and you seek for the Fortunate Isles Greek Isles of the yellow birds. The old Greek Isles of the yellow birds. The old greek Isles of the yellow birds. The old greek Isles of the yellow birds. Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong.

Straight on, straight on, and you can't go wrong.

The old greek Isles of the yellow birds. The fortunate Isles where the yellow birds and life lice girt with a golden ring.

These Fortunate Isles they are not so far; They lie within reach of the lowest door; You can see them giesn by the twillight You can hear them sine; by the moon's way, never look back! Those levelled grave for some and the see them giesn by the twillight You can hear them sine; by the moon's way, never look back! Those levelled grave for some and the see the sees on the fortunate shore.

And what are the names of the Fortunate Isles. That God lat down from the dramaent. Lei Duty and Love, and a large Com Lei these are the Isles of the watery miles. That God lat down from the dramaent. Lei Duty and Love and a true man's trust. Your forshed to God and your feet in the Lei Duty and Love and a wreet babe's smiler. And these, O friend, are the Fortunate Lies. Joachim Miller.

Dublin.

We are glad to see that there is one brofitable industry left to impoveriate the fortunate is the sale of lion cubs since the opening of the garden amounting to 3!4; Oto.

A New Zealander arriving in Dublim would certainly exclaim that he had misstan his read and arrived in none of the fortunate of the garden amounting to 3!4; Oto.

A New Zealander arriving in Dublim would certainly exclaim that he had misstan his read and arrived in none of the fortunate of the garden amounting to 3!4; Oto.

A New Zealander arriving in Dublim would certainly exclaim that he had misstan his read and arrived in none of the fortunate of the garden amounting to 3!4; Oto.

opening of the garden amounting to \$14,000.

A New Zealander arriving in Dublin would certainly exclaim that he had mistaken his road and arrived in one of the most cosmopolitan cities on the face of the earth. Let him turn where he will he cannot fail to find traces of a state of things but little creditable to the self-interest or patriotism of Ireland. If he calls for a pound of Irish butter he receives for his money a lump of Dutch eleomargarine. For the price of a yard of Blarney tweed you get a whole suit of Manchester shoddy, which may wear for a month and no longer in a civilized community. The soles fall off your highly finished Northands on with the rest of the goods sold and offered for sale in Dublin. Every second shop within the limits of the city has its English, Seotch, Dutch or American labels conspicuously displayed. No wonder that trade languabes, while foreign competition, which could be readily combated, is eating out the commercial vitals of the country. They manage these things better in Holland, where the patronage of home manufacture is something more than a name.

Lord Mayor Sullivan's idea of entertaining the trades of Dublin in the place of honor once sacred to Viceregal dandies, smug Castle officials, avid Green street

They manage these things better in Holland, where the patronage of home manufacture is something more than a name.

Lord Mayor Sullivan's idea of entertaining the trades of Dublin in the place of honor once sacred to Viceregal dandies, smug Castle officials, avid Green street goshawa, and the lisping hawthornbuds of the military messrooms, was an exceedingly happy thought. It was the final stage of the process by which the people of Dublin have succeeded in appropriating to their own use the municipal institutions and privileges which were heretofore used to keep their enemies fat and insolent. They were a splendid and self-respecting body of men who sat around the Lord Mayor's groaning tables, and better worth their salt to the nation than a whole dynasty of Lord Lieutenants.

of horns and the ringing of the chapel bells of Barntowa, notified to the peace-able inhabitants of Crandaniel, Holmestown, and Cools, that some person belong-ing to these localities were about to be sacra ficed to the unjust and iniquitous system of landlord eviction, which for some time past has been hanging over them. About ten o'clock a force of police proceeded to the residence of Patrick Lacey, Cools, and the scene enacted there was enough to the scene enacted there was enough to make lasting impression on the heart of the hardest. Immediately on entering the yard the bailiffs proceeded to the door of the dwelling-house, but it being barricaded, they burst the bars off the windows and effected an entrance. Mr. Lacey's family of ten were then turned out; two little ones fainted at the first sound of little ones fainted at the first sound of the crowbar, and the eldest daughter, who owing to the illness of the rev. gentleman the trial was postponed, but costs was awarded to the plaintiff, and being unpaid a writ was issued for the amount. On clearing out commenced now in right earnest, and loud were the groans of the people as the bailiff appeared at the door each time carrying some piece of furniture and throwing it into the yard. Loud and continued cheers were given for Davitt and Parnell. During all this time Mr. Emerson, the agent, stood in the yard coolly surveying the work of eviction, subjected to the taunts of the multitude. After three hours hard work all was out, and then Emerson entered the premises to see if all were right. Having satisfied himself that the house was empty of all living and moveable things, he had the door locked and chained, and bid good-bye to Lacey, and his ten little children standing in the cold. All then moved away, followed by a vast crowd of people, who hooted and groaned them on to the road.

bailiffs to Lismore, and the crowd having shown a disposition to attack them, was charged by the constables, and a conflict took place in which several persons were injured. John Coghlan, a blind man, received a serious scalp wound from a stone. James Forde, tailor, was knocked down and injured. Cornelius Hurley, a respectable farmer from the county Cork, who happened to be passing at the time, was thrown down and severely batoned. Mr. Pyne addressed the people, and said he would demand an investigation.

Avmagh.

The "brethren" of Lisburn view with suspicion and alarm the state of things at present. What a pity! Could nothing be done to calm the poor little frightened doves? It is really a shame for Mr. Gladstone "to go on so." An old man like him ought to know better. Let no one dare to settle the affairs of the Empire without the previous sanction of the dozen Orange lights of the Lisburn lodge. If any be found so foolbardy there are a few old women there who will know the reason why.

Bonegal.

Hot feelings of shame and indignation must fill the hearts of all Christian people on reading of the grasping and merciless brutality towards the much to be pitied peasants of Gweedore. Processions of cars conveying constabulary, drive weary miles daily, the expense to the authorities being enormously out of proportion to the results. The maintenance of one hundred constabulary, and the expenses entailed by keeping some thirty or forty horses and cars on the road daily, for the collection of a few pounds of seed rate from a peasantry who possibly would have been obliged to eat the seed if they had it, is the enterprise to which the authorities, at the instance of the Dunfanaghy Board of Guardians, have lent themselves. The fiasco touched the climas of the ludicrous on Feb. 13, when the police, officers and men, would be seen in hot pursuit of a few scared hens and/ducks, the property of some wretched widow woman. Prior to this there was a sale of seizures. A policeman was the auctioneer, and a purchaser was got by the authorities to do the bidman was the auctioneer, and a purchaser was got by the authorities to do the bidwas got by the authorities to do the bidding generally. He proved himself a singularly fortunate speculator in potatoes, seven hundredweight were knocked down to him for one shilling, and four cwt. for ninepence. Furniture was also advantageously disposed of, dressers, tubs, &c., the fitting of a small household, going for one shilling and sixpence. All ridiculous as the affairs look, it has a bitterly serious side for the poor people.

Mayo.

On Feb. 17th, the Deputy Sub-sheriff, accompanied by a strong body of police, arrived at Louisburgh, to evict ten families tenants of Lord Sligo's. They first proceeded to the village of Cloonty, to evict two tenants. In each of these houses they found old and infirm people not fit to be removed. The eviction was abandoned. The posse then proceeded to the village of Feenue. There they also found a number of old and infirm people, three old women whose aggregate age amounted to 240 years. Owing to these Mayo. found a number of old and infirm people, three old women whose aggregate age amounted to 240 years. Owing to these tenants holding in common, these evictions also had to be given up. It being then too late to proceed to the village of Aughny, the cavalcade returned to Westport with a promise to return in three weeks' time. The bare recital is enough.

serious side for the poor people.

### A WOMAN'S SUFFERINGS AND

estate. After spending some time with a respecting body of men who at around the Lord Mayor's groaning tables, and better worth their stat to the nation that the habitants waited on him at the habitant waited on him at the habitants waited on him at the habitant waited on him at the habitants waited on him at the habitant waited on him at the habitants waited on him at the habitant waited on him at him habitants waited him habitants waited on him at him habitants waited him habitants wai GRATITUDE. not taken the whole of it before I felt a great change for the better. My last illness began June 3rd, 1882, and continued to August 9th, when I began to take the Syrup. Very soon I could do a little light work. The cough left me, and I was no more troubled in breathing. Now I am perfectly cured. And oh, how happy I am! I cannot express gratitude enough general abatement of 20 per cent., and in cases where the rent was not available, time was granted. On the estate of Colonel White, at Burren, the tenants have been granted a similar reduction, rent, according to circumstances, were remitted by the agent, Mr. W. Lane Joynt, D.L. The tenants of W. H. Wes-I am! I cannot express gratitude enough for Seigle's Syrup. Now I must tell you that the doctors in our district distributed tropp, through the same agency, have been granted an all around reduction of handbills cautioning people against the medicine, telling them it would do them no good, and many were thereby influenced to destroy the Seigel pamphlets; but now, wherever one is to be found, it is kept like a relic. The few preserved are borrowed to read, and I have lent mine for A serious conflict took place on Feb. 16 at Lismore between the constabulary and the people. Some time ago Miss Anthony brought an action against the Rev. P. Prendergast, P. P., for alleged libel. Owing to the illness of the rev. gentleman six miles around our district. People have come eighteen miles to get me to have come eighteen miles to get me to buy the medicine for them, knowing that it cured me, and to be sure to get the right kind. I know a woman who was looking like death, and who told them there was no help for her, that she had consulted several doctors, but none could help her. I told her of Seigel's Syrup, and wrote the name down for her that she might make no mistake. She took my advice and the Syrup, and now she is in perfect health, and the people around us are amazed. The medicine has made such progress in our neighborhood that the trial was postponed, but costs was awarded to the plaintiff, and being unpaid

and in some cases from one to two years'

Waterford.

15 per cent.

applied to relieve her child, but every one crossed themselves and said they could not help her. Whenever the little bell rang which is rung in our place when somebody is dead, we thought surely it was for her, but Seigel's Syrup and Pills saved her life, and now she is as healthy as anybody, goes to church, and can work even in the fields. Everybody was astonished when they saw her out, knowing how many years she had been in bed. Today she adds her gratitude to mine for God's mercies and Seigle's Syrup."

MARIA HAAS.

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Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of

out success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the par-asite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canada. —The Mail

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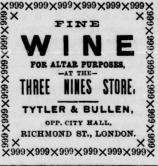
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沙塔 TOMBSTONES are often erected over persons ho would to-day be alive and who would to-day be alive and well if they had put prejudice and poisonous drugs aside and accepted the honest offer we have been making them for years past. That offer is, that we will send to any one sick or ailing, our Electric Medicated Appliances to suit their case on 30 days trial. If no cure is made we make no charge whatever, Isnotthias Jair offer! We are daily curing severe cases of Rheumatism, Dyspepsia, Nervousness, Debility, Diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Lungs, &c. Illustrated book giving prices and full particulars, and blank for statement of case sent free. Address ELECTRIC PAD M'F'O CO., 564 State St., Brooklyn, T.Y.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. חחחח סיסספט BLL99 PAPAY BREAKFAST,

BREAKFAST,

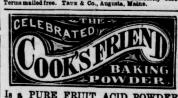
By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern
the operations of dignetion and nutrition, and by a careful spplication of the fine properties of weil-selected Cooca, Mr.
Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately flavorde bewarge which may save us many heavy dectors bills. It
is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constituis by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution of the such as the such as the such as the such constitution of the such as th

CHURCH PEWS. BALM SCHOOL FURNITURE

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

Bennett Furnishing Company,

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoli; Cor-coran, Farkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.



a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, it contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate constitutions with perfect safety. Its great success, arising from its being the first part of the REST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND

IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

Is GENUINE.
Trade Mark on Every Package. CATARRH SAMPLE TREATMENT

eat is our faith that we can cure you, dear sufferer, that we hall enough to convince you, FREE. Send 10 20-stamps to expense & postage. B.S.LAUDERBACH & CO., Newark, N.J.

PILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES -MAY, 1886.-Prospectus on application to

Very Rev. W. Ring, PROVINCIAL O.M.I., LOURDES HOUSE, (Oblate's Novitiate)

Stillorgan, Dublin, Ireland. POPULAR CATHOLIC BOOKS

OF THE DAY.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMON FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers. reached in their Church of St. Paul Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and N Ayenue, New York.

QUINQUAGESIMA SUNDAY. "Be not deceived, God is not mocked what things a man sow, those also shows."—Gat. vi., 7. 8.

what things a man sow, those also she reap,"—Gal. vi., 7.8.

"Never mind, I will confess it all t priest some day; then it will be as never happened." Sometimes, my brethren, when men have made up minds to commit sin, or to go a course of sin, we hear them some such words as these; or if the not fallen so low as to talk in this we may form a judgment of their tho by their actions, such words as would be the expression of the thorough the solution of the folly on this way of speaking, thin and acting, and to show you what a notion it implies.

I will not stop to point out how certain that really is which is assum perfectly certain, namely that an optunity of going to confession will granted to every one who acts in way. A man who sins can never be that he will not be cut off in his sin. I will take it for granted that the optomic stop to the stop to the sine sum of the will not be cut off in his sin.

I will take it for granted that the optunity of making a confession is gi more than that, I will take it for grattathe makes a good confession an ceives absolution as he promised him In such a case as this, is it true that then all will be just as if the sin had n

then all will be just as if the sin had no been committed?

My dear brethren, to imagine this the case would be indeed a very mistake. In order that you may see I must recall to your recollection well known truths. In the begin God, having made man, placed him state of great happiness. He was wout pain, sickness, anxiety, or deathis it, then, that man finds himself is actual condition? Why is it that must be usual condition? Why is it that must be usual condition? Why is it that must be usual condition? The work of the most of the side of t body which you have ever experience which you have seen others experi-think of all the sufferings of which have ever read, and ask yourselves reason for all this vast mass of agony reason for all this vast mass of agony anguish. That reason is given in word. Of all the suffering that ever been, and that ever will be, sin is cause. Directly or indirectly, medic or immediately, every suffering fine sin its origin.
Now, I do not say that when we come

Now, I do not say that when we or to particular cases we can always pout precisely how and why this suffice connected with that sin. God in providence permits suffering to alupon sin for many different sons. Sometimes it is permitted a warning not to sin in order many of seases and understanding. men of sense and understanding, se what sin cost, may avoid it. Somet suffering in this world is, I am afraid must say, but a foretaste of eternal fering in the next. In some cases fering in the next. In some cases ferings are sent to make us more like Lord. But, and this is the special powish you to notice, suffering is very quently sent by Almighty God as a ishment in this life for those sins eternal punishment of which He has given. This brings me back to the sp point of this instruction. A man ms to confession, may even make a good fession and receive a good absoluthat is to say, he may receive throug merits of Christ the remission of eternal punishment due to his sins, yet things may be very far from bein he promised himself, just as they he promised himself, just as they before. On the contrary, he may he vast amount of punishment to under time in consequence of that sin, which would not have had if he had not would not have had in he had not of mitted that sin. This thought is suitable for this season. Lent will next Wednesday. Its fasting and abence are enjoined by the Church, an other reasons as a means of satisfyin the temporal punishment due to past But in order that this fasting and al ence may be useful for this purpose, who fast and abstain must be in the of grace, because all their value as wo fastisfaction is due to the indw. grace of God. In order, then, that fasting and abstinence may be profit to your own souls, let me advise y act like our wise forefathers acted, come to confession at once in the b come to confession at once in the b ning of Lent, and not put it off with Easter Duty to the last moment.

A Cure for Drunkenness,

Opium, morphine and kindred h Valuable treatise sent free. The mee may be given in tea or coffee, without knowledge of the person taking it, if sired. Send two 3c. stamps for full p ulars and testimonials of those who been cured. Address M. V. Luban, cy, 47 Wellington street east, Tor Canada. For coughs, colds, bronchitis a lung and throat troubles, there is no paration of medicine can compare Bickle's Anti Consumptive Syrup, never fails to afford prompt and perent relief. It removes all soreness heals the diseased parts. It immedisoothes the most troublesome cough by promoting expectoration, removem ucus which stops up the air tubes causes difficulty in breathing, thereby

mucus which stops up the air tubes causes difficulty in breathing, thereby relief to that depressing tightness exenced in the chest. Public speaker singers will find Bickle's Anti-Constive Syrup of inestimable value, speedily and effectually allays allation, and huskiness in the throabronchial tubes, and gives power twocal cords, rendering the voice cleasonorous. If parents wish to save the of their children, and themselves much anxiety, trouble and expension procure a bottle of Bickle's Antisamptive Syrup, and whenever a chil semptive Syrup, and whenever a chil taken cold, has a cough or hoarseness the Syrup according to directions. An Old Time Favorite.

There is no other remedy that has the test of time so long as has Hagy Yellow Oil for rheumatism, neur lame tack, pains in the chest, colds, core throat, deafness, and most perfections.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers reached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

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"Never mind; I will confess it all to the priest some day; then it will be as if it never happened." Sometimes, my dear brethren, when men have made up their never happened. Sometimes, my dreat brethren, when men have made up their minds to commit sin, or to go on in a course of sin, we hear them say some such words as these; or if they are not fallen so low as to talk in this way, if we may form a judgment of their thought by their actions, such words as these would be the expression of the thoughts of not a few. I propose, therefore, to say a few words this morning on the great folly on this way of speaking, thinking and acting, and to show you what a false notion it implies.

I will not stop to point out how uncertain that really is which is assumed as perfectly certain, namely that an opportunity of going to confession will be granted to every one who acts in this way. A man who sins can never be sure that he will not be cut off in his sin. But I will take it for granted that the oppor-

that he will not be cut off in his sin. But I will take it for granted that the opportunity of making a confession is given; more than that, I will take it for granted that he makes a good confession and receives absolution as he promised himself. In such a case as this, is it true that even then all will be just as if the sin had never here recruited?

then all will be just as if the sin had never been committed?

My dear brethren, to imagine this to be the case would be indeed a very great mistake. In order that you may see this I must recall to your recollection some well known truths. In the beginning, God, having made man, placed him in a state of great happiness. He was without pain, sickness, anxiety, or death. How is it, then, that man finds himself in his actual condition? Why is it that man is subjected to so many hardships and miseries, obliged to toil for his daily bread, and in the end, through anguish and suffering, give up that life which it has cost so much labor to preserve? Think, my dear brethren, of all the pains of mind and body which you have ever experienced, or which you have seen others experience, which you have seen others experience, think of all the sufferings of which you have ever read, and ask yourselves the reason for all this vast mass of agony and That reason is given in one word. Of all the suffering that ever has been, and that ever will be, sin is the cause. Directly or indirectly, mediately or immediately, every suffering finds in

sin its origin.

Now, I do not say that when we come Now, I do not say that when we come to particular cases we can always point out precisely how and why this suffering is connected with that sin. God in his providence permits suffering to attend upon sin for many different reasons. Sometimes it is permitted as a warning not to sin in order that many of some and understanding accessor. men of sense and understanding, seeing what sin cost, may avoid it. Sometimes suffering in this world is, I am afraid we must say, but a foretaste of eternal suf-fering in the next. In some cases suf-ferings are sent to make us more like our Lord. But, and this is the special point I wish you to notice, suffering is very fre-quently sent by Almighty God as a pun-ishment in this life for those sins the eternal punishment of which He has for-given. This brings me back to the special point of this instruction. A man may go to confession, may even make a good cony, but a foretaste of eternal sufto confession, may even make a good con-fession and receive a good absolution; that is to say, he may receive through the merits of Christ the remission of the eternal punishment due to his sins, and yet things may be very far from being, as he promised himself, just as they were before. On the contrary, he may have a yet things may be very far from being, as he promised himself, just as they were before. On the contrary, he may have a vast amount of punishment to undergo in time in consequence of that sin, which he would not have had if he had not committed that sin. This the ught is very mitted that sin. This the ught is very warrened to the promised the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business without precaution or preparation.

Warrene & Co. proprietors of Warren's terest of its reverend clergy. He originated the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically impossible; but every year persons attempt to jump into the business. He has built it was carefully that successful rivalry with him is now practically into successful rivalry with him is now practically into successful rivalry with him is now practically into mitted that sin. This thought is very suitable for this season. Lent will begin next Wednesday. Its fasting and abstin-ence are enjoined by the Church, among other reasons as a means of satisfying for the temporal punishment due to past sins But in order that this fasting and abstin But in order that this fasting and abstin-ence may be useful for this purpose, those who fast and abstain must be in the state of grace, because all their value as works of satisfaction is due to the indwelling grace of God. In order, then, that your fasting and abstinence may be profitable to your own souls, let me advise you to act like our wise forefathers acted, and come to confession at once in the begin. come to confession at once in the begin ning of Lent, and not put it off with your Easter Duty to the last moment.

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Canada.

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

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

BLASPHEMY.

Speaking irreverently of God, taking His name in vain, without cause and for no reason, has become the habit of many people who call themselves Christians. Many persons who do this profess a high sense of honor. If anyone should speak of them in the manner in which they speak of God, or His Adorable Son, our Saviour Jesus Christ, they would probably resent it by show of physical force. Yet they seem to feel that it is not dishonorable for them to make light of God, and treat Him as if He was of no consequence whatever.

We know that many have fallen into this habit from evil associations, but they are none the less culpable. If young man should fall into the bad habit of speaking disrespectfully of his mother would any one excuse him because he acquired it imperceptibly and found it hard to break off? Yet many people think and speak of God as they would not think and speak of a common stranger, much less of father or mother! What will call the attention of such persons to this evil?

persons to this evil?

There is no excuse for this habit of blasphemy and swearing. It is easily broken off, if one will go about it rightly. But to do it, there must be a desire to please God and make amends for previous bad conduct. To the one who sees no vious bad conduct. To the one who sees no sin or harm in these offences there is no means of reformation until he is shown how offensive they are to God and man. To reform, he must change his life, torsake the company of those who practice this habit and seek the company of those who do not, and keep a strict watch upon his tongue. If he is a Catholic, his most effectual help is the Sacrament. There he will find the strength to overcome every evil habit. strength to overcome every evil habit.

EXCITEMENT UNABATED.

PROOF THAT THAT PHYSICIAN'S TERRIBLE CONFESSION IS TRUE.

Cleveland, O., Herald. Yesterday and the day before we copied into our columns from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chroniele, a remarkable statement, made by J. B. Henion, M. D., a gentleman who is well known in this city. In that article Dr. Henion re-counted a wonderful experience which befell him, and the next day we published befell him, and the next day we published from the same paper a second article, giving an account of the excitement in Rochester, and elsewhere, caused by Dr. Henion's statement. It is doubtful if any two articles were ever published which caused greater commotion both among professionals and laymen.

Since the publication of these two articles, having been besieged with letters of inquiry, we sent a communication to Dr. Henion and also to H. H. Warner & Co. asking if any additional proof could be

asking if any additional proof could be given, and here it is:

GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present GENTLEMEN: I owe my life and present health wholly to the power of Warner's Safe Cure, which snatched me from the very brink of the grave. It is not surprising that people should question the statement I made (which is true in every respect) for my recovery was as great a marvel to myself, as to my physicians, and friends. \* \* \*

J. B. HENION, M. D.

ROCHESTER, N. Y., Jan. 21. SIRS: The best proof we can give you that the statements made by Dr. Henion are entirely true, and would not have been published unless strictly so, is the following testimonial from the best citizens of Rochester, and a card published by Rev. Dr. Foote by Rev. Dr. Foote.

H. H. WARNER & Co.

warner & Co., proprietors of Warner's
Safe Cure, (by which Dr. Henion says he
was cured) whose commercial and personal
standing in this community are of the highest order, and we believe that they would not publish any statements which were not literally and strictly true in

every particular.
C. R. PARSONS, (Major of Rochester.)
WM PURCELL, (Editor Union and Adver

ser.) W. D. Shuart, (ex Surrogate Monroe County.)
EDWARD A Frost, (ex-Clerk Monroe

County.)
E. B. FENNER, (ex District Attorney Monroe County.)
J. M. DAVY. (ex-Member Congress, Rochester.)
John S. Morgan, (County Judge, Mon-

roe Co.)
HIRAM SIBLEY, (Capitalist and Seeds John Van Voorhis, (ex. Member of

Congress.) To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago

To the Editor of the Living Church, Chicago. Ill.

There was published in the Rochester (N. Y.) Democrat and Chronicle of the 31st of December, a statement made by J. B. Henion, M. D., narrating how he had been cured of Bright's disease of the kidneys, almost in its last stages, by the use of Warner's Safe Cure. I was referred to in that statement, as having recommended and urged Dr. Henion to try the remedy, which he did, and was cured. The statement of Dr. Henion is true, so far as it concerns myself, and I believe it to be true in all other respects. He was a parishioner of mine and I visited him in his sickness. I urged him to take the medicine and would do the same again to any one who was troubled with a disease any one who was troubled with a disease

of the kidneys and liver.

ISRAEL FOOTE, (D. D.,)

(Late) Rector of St. Paul's Episcopal

Church.

Rochester, N. Y.

If seems impossible to doubt further in the face of such conclusive proof.

A Fine Fellow A Fine Fellow

A Fine Fellow

He may be, but if he tells you that any preparation in the world is as good as Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor distrust the advice. Imitations only prove the value of Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. See signature on each bottle of Polson & Co. Get "Putnam's."

A Complete Breakdown. "For ten years," any Jennie M. Harrett, of Wallaceburg, Ont., "I did not see a well day—was all broken down with dyspepsia, liver complaint, catarrh and debility, Three doctors abandoned hope for me, when Burdock Blood Bitters came to my rescue. It is the best medicine I have ever taken. I say this for the benefit of all suffering as I did."

The Cheanest medicine in use is De-

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

Sure Cure for Rheumatism. sure cure for kneumatism.

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

ment. Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich. writes: I upset a tes kettle of boiling ho water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was immediately to allay the pain. I

was cured in three days. Will Take Oath to the Fact. Edward Cousins, of Ranson, declares he was at one time nearly dead from the effects of a terrible cold and cough. He tried many remedies but Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam was what cured him. He speaks in highest praise of it in other cases, and adds that he is willing to take

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

Rapid Work.

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

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dyspepsia and Rheumatism for a long time; she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in better health than she has been for years." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

PROF. Low's SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan,

Much distress and sickness in children is caused by worms. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator gives relief by removing the cause. Give it a trial and

Holloway's Corn Cure destroys all kinds of corns and warts, root and branch. Who then would endure them with such a cheap and effectual remedy within

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

DR. Low's WORM SYRUP has remove tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan has spent nearly twelve years in perfecting the business of supplying palms to the reverend clergy. He originated the business. He has built it ness without precaution or preparation.
Last year the Freeman's Journal, in the interest of its reverend readers, warned them against the disappointment that would certainly follow on their patronage of mush-room palm supplying firms. Such disap-pointment did follow in many cases, and reverend gentlemen who had been deluded reverend gentlemen who had been deluded by an apparently lower price for palms, had much reason to regret that they had not attended to our warning. We repeat our warning of last year, in good season for 1886."—New York Freeman's Journal, Jan. 23,

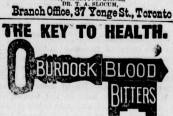
My Palm Circular will be issued, as usual, in Good Time for Palm Sunday.

THOMAS D. EGAN N. Y. Catholic Agency,

43 Barclay Street, New York.

This AGENCY can supply you with Goods in any line as cheaply as the importer or the Manufac-

CONSUMPTION.



Boweis, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the cretions; at the same time Correcting scretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches. Dizziness. Heartburn, Constipation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimess of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum, Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the happy influence of PMINORY JUGOD PUTTERS. of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1. For sale by all dealers.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
BACKED HEART LONDON, ONT.
BACKED HEART LONDON, ONT.
In coality unrivalled for healthiness "fifering opening advantages to pupils even of the production of the production. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds are represented food wholesome. Extensive grounds are represented food wholesome. Extensive grounds are represented food wholesome. Extensive grounds the production of the conjugate of of the conj

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

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches. Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, 400; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE SAND

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

Professional.

R. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN'
Avenue, third door east Post Office
Special attention given to diseases of the
eyes, ear, nose and throat, Office hours—
from 12 to 3.30 in the afternoon.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 248 Wellington Street, London.

DR. WM. HANOVER, M.D.C.M., McGILL Montreal; M. R.C.P S., Ont. Office and residence, 398 Dundas st., London. B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC. on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON

Dentists, Office: — Dundas Street, 8 least of Richmond street, London, Ont. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 12 320 Dundes street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases, I. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

Meetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour of \$8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hail,
Alblon Block, Richmond St. Members are
requesited to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY —The regular monthlymeeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday vening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. O. A. Sippi, President.

### ONTARIO

STAINED GLASS WORKS

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HEADQUARTERS

-FOR-

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

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Rosettes, etc. Send for our Illustrated Price-List. It will prove to any one's advantage to send

for our estimate be The leading House in Regalia

### Change of Business FRANK SMITH & CO.

Beg leave to tender to the Citizens of London and surrounding country their sincere thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last thirty-five years. They now beg to say that they have sold and transferred their right, title and interests in the London business to John Garvey, of Peterboro, consisting of stock-in-trade, book debts, notes and securities of all kinds.

All debts due to the above firm will in future be the property of John Garvey, and payable to him. All accounts against the above firm on account of the said London business will be settled by him. We trust the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past will be extended to Mr. Garvey, whom, we feel satisfied, will use all his efforts to give the public every satisfaction

FRANK SMITH & CO.

London, January 1, 1886.

With reference to the above, in soliciting the patronage of all the old customers of the above firm and as many new ones as will favor me with their valued patronage, I beg to say that I will use my best efforts to give satisfaction. The present stock will be leared out at a great reduction on cost FOR mportations of new goods.

All parties having claims against Messrs rank Smith & Co., on account of the above business, will please hand them in, and all parties indebted will please call and arrange the same at their earliest convenience.

### John Garvey

London, 1st January 1886.



BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... RESERVE FUND....

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Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys; Benjamic Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Losn Company; Thos. Long, of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Colingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

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S. J. Southeatt. C. H. Patton LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE,

MAILS AS UNDER. G. W. R. Going Bast-Main Line. G. W. R. Going Rast—Mass Line.

Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 500 am, 120 pm; que for delivery 800 am, 130 pm; new York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 12 pm, 12 00 pm; que for delivery 800 am, 130 pm; 12 00 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 130 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 130 pm; day for delivery 800 am, 500 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 500 pm; 12 00 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 500 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 500 pm; for Toronto, close 500 am, 1100 am, 350 pm; 1200 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 1100 am, 350 pm; 1200 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 1130 am, 6 30 pm; for Hamilton, 500 am, 1100 am, 130 pm, 350 pm; 1200 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 1100 am, 130 pm, 6 30 pm; for Guelpe, close 6 30 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; 100 am, 6 30 pm; For Guelpe, close 6 30 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 500 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 400 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 500 pm; due for delivery, 800 am, 400 pm; due for delivery 800 am, 400 pm; due for delivery

G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. G. W. R. Going West—Main Line.

Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, close 500 am, 120 pm; due for delivery 8:00 am gailway P. O. Mails for all places West of London, close 120 pm; due for delivery 245 pm delivery 245 pm

Erie and Huron, close 10 15 am; due for delivery 245 pm.
Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States, close 500 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Thro Bag—Winniper, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 am
Thro Bag—Chatham, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00 pm
Bienhelm, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 8 00 pm, 1 000 pm. Bienneim, close 5 00 am; due for delivery \$(0 am, 1 00pm.

Mt. Brydges, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 6 50 pm

Newbury, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm.

Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 am, 5 00 Sarnia Branch-G. W. R. Thro Bag—Sarnia, close 500 am, 1 20 pm, due for delivery 800 am, 2 45 pm Thro Bags—Petrolla, Watford & Wyoming, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm Kallway P. O. Mails for all places West, Kallway P. O. Mails for all places West, close 120 pm; due for delivery 245 pm Strathroy, close 7 (0 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 (0 am, 1 20 0 am, 2 45 pm Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Glanworth, close 6 (0 am; due for delivery 245 pm

2 45 pm Wilton Grove, close 6 00 am; due for deliv-ery 24 pm Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for

wiiton Grove, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Greell, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 3 0 am, 2 45 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 3 0 am, 2 45 pm
St. Clair Branch Railway F. O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 2 40 pm
St. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 3 00 am, 2 45 pm, 0 x pm
Port banley, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm; due for delivery 3 00 am
London, Huron & Bruce, Only to Centralia, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 3 00 am; due for delivery 3 00 am, alsa Craig, close 7 00 am; due for delivery 5 00 am
London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralia, Crediton, Hensall, Lucan, Exter, Clinton, Blyth, Wiugham, Lucknow and Kineardine, close 4 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm
W. G. & B., close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am; due for delivery 8 00 am; due for delivery 8 00 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm
B. L. H. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm
Georgian Bay and Lake Erle Division, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm
Georgian Bay and Lake Erle Division, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm
Georgian Bay and Lake Erle Division, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 500 pm
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Georgian Bay and Lake Erle Division, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 500 pm

pm Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 100 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm. Thro Bags—Ine Grove and Seatorth, close 5 00 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm. Thro Bag—Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm. The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave

The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave Sa. Francisco on the 1st, 1st and 1stn.

The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francisco on the 4th, 16th and 2sth. Letters should be posted for days previously.

BRITISH MAILS—Monday and Thursday, Pia New York, 1p.m.; Wednesday, Yia Hustar, 1p.m.; Wednesday, Yia Hustar, 1p.m.; Wednesday, Supplementary, 3:50 p.m. Registered Letters are not forwarded by Supplementary Mail and Indian and Indian, Supplementary Mail and Indian, Great Britain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundinian and Ireland, British India, Newfoundinian Indian, Newfoundinian Indian, Newfoundinian, Italy, Switzerland, Austria, Hungary, Koumnia, Jamaica (West Indies, Victoria Austria, Beigium, New South Wales [Australia], Tasmania, Beigium, New Zealand are Barbadoes, Norway and Sweden, Denmark, Including Iceland, the Netherlands (Holland).

Post Office Savings Bank.—Deposits from 31 upwards, on which 4 per cents interest as allowed, will be received for transmission to the Central Office of the Post Office Savings Bank. Pass Books, and every information, to be had on application.

Lenden, Dec., 1885. Postmaster.

FOR A DELICIOUS

Continued from 1st page.

of your Diocese, welcome with feelings of the most lively satisfaction your return to us after a prolonged visit to the Apostolic See. We would fall if we permitted our reunion to pass without extending to you in a suitable way the deep and unalterable affection we bear you and the joy we entertain at your asfe and happy return. To go back to the time when you were installed as our Bishop and review the unselfish and energetic efforts you have made to advance the interests of your people, calls only from us deep admiration and a stronger desire to second your laudable aspirations in making your people attain a higher existence in the fold of mans? Redeemer.

Your solours for a time in France, and

Your sojourn for a time in France, and a visit to your home and friends, the place of your birth and scenes which surrounded you from youth to manhood, we hope have been productive in gladdening your heart and lifting for a moment the great responsibilities of your office.

Your stay in Ireland, we hope, gave you an opportunity of renewing old acquaintances and forming new ones among her illustrious, enlightened and devoted sons.

Your journey to Rome, the cost of bold in the regular meeting of branch 28

Tour journey to Rome, the sept of Catholic Christianity and of our Holy Father, has been long anticipated, and it must have been a joyous moment when you had the privilege of placing at the feet of the Pontiff a record of your stawardship in this part of his fold, and galaing for yourself and your charge the apostolic benediction.

With feelings of felicity we revert to your great success in preparing so many estimable young men to fill the priesthood in your diocese, the new missions you have opened with fatherly care in the remote districts, the number of churches that have been added to the fold by baptism and confirmation, the increase in the number of schools and teachers, whose commendable efficiency.

Resolved, That the members of this branch attend the funeral of our deceased brother: In the members of this branch attend the funeral of our deceased brother in a body.

Resolved, That the preamble and resolutions are successed by the most sincere regret of the death of one of our most esteemed members, Brother Michael Carroll, by which it has pleased Almighty God to afflict his wife and family of our departed brother; in the dispensation with which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation that have been added to the fold by baptism and confirmation, the increase in the number of schools and teachers, whose commendable efficiency.

Resolved, That the regular meeting of branch 28 held in their hall, 25 St. James street, on Monday evening, March 8th, the following preamble and resolutions were introduced and unanimously adopted:

Whereas, This branch has learned with feelings of the most sincere regret of the death of one of our most esteemed members, Brother Michael Carroll, by which it has pleased Divine Providence to afflict them, and commend them for consolation that have been added to the fold by baptism and confirmation, the increase in the number of schools and the providence to afflict them.

crease in the number of schools and teachers, whose commendable efficiency, under your guardianship, is manifest, and as a crowning work to your piety and zeal, the restoration of St. Peter's Cathedral, the seat of your episcopacy.

We are happy to assure you that the duties of our parish have been managed with consummate ability by our beloved pastor, Rev. Father Conway, during your absence and his devoted attention to our apriritual wants merits our warmest appropriate the street of the constant of the

joy we always entertain at seeing our be-loved Bishop.

Signed on behalf of the congregation,

JAS HENRY, L. L. D. J. O'MEARA, J. D. McIlmoyle, J. O'Sullivan, M. D.

J. O'SULLIVAN, M. D.
THOS. CAHILL.
THOS. KELLY.
Mr. E. C. Crevier, V. S., then read an
ADDRESS FROM THE FRENCH CANADIANS.
His Lordship said in following up the
order he would reply to the addresses
singly. He thanked his good and faithful
priests from the bottom of his heart for their priests from the bottom of his heart for their beautiful and affectionate expression. He attributed a great amount of his success to the zeal and untiring energy with which his priests assisted him. They had done their duty nobly and he was confident the good work would have its reward. The clergy knelt and received His Lordship's

blessing.

In replying to the peoples' address, he said it went to his heart and touched the cords of affection. He had always reand of their zeal in advancing religion and fostering education. He had also sub-mitted to the Holy Father a highly satis-factory financial etatement and had been able to answer minutely and satisfactorily all questions in relation to his diocese

81:0

de

all questions in relation to his diocese.
They were united as one and as long as they continued to do so they would accomplish great and good things.

In replying to the address of the French Canadians, His Lordship, speaking in French, reiterated in the main the general remarks he had made to the English portion of the congression. tion of the congregation.

In conclusion he stated that he had made it a point to visit Ireland, the home

of many of his congregations' forefathers, and where he himself had spent a number of years before coming to Canada. He had the pleasure of meeting an old and beloved friend the Bishop of Armagh, who was pleased to witness the love the sons of Ireland in Canada had for the mother country.

He had also visited his own native land

with great pleasure. He was pleased to see many of his old friends occupying high positions in the church.

positions in the church.

He also had the extreme pleasure of visiting Rome, where he remained ten days. He had had a long conversation with the Holy Father, who was delighted with his reports from the Peterborough diocese, which showed his people were all loyal and devoted to him. His report of the education and religious progress and the education and religious progress and financial statement were received with joy. The Holy Father had freely granted the papal blessing with the utmost fervor, both for himself and for the people of his dicesse. This blessing he intended administration that the control of the people of the dicesse. istering three or four times during the

year.

On the 17th of March, St. Patrick's day, he proposed administering the papal blessing and plenary indulgence. He invited all the congregation, not the 1rish alone, to be present on that occasion. He would say mass himself, assisted by his priests.

He also spoke of the faithful manner in which Raw, Eather Conway had discharged.

by Prof. Doucet, to the accompaniment of Sister St. Aubert.

During the course of the Benediction, His Lordship took occasion to thank the people who had turned out in such large numbers to meet him at the railway station and escort him to his palace; but from their past treatment, it was no more thanked the audience for turning out in twelcoming him home by adding their harmony to the happiness of the occasion.

Both His Lordship and his people are to be congratulated upon the auspicious weather that smiled upon the happy occasion of his home-coming. He is in excellent health and spirits, and seems overjoyed at being once more among his people and his chosen work.

Reeve, Dr. Brien, M. D., presiding. The programme was an excellent one, and much appreciated by the audience, which listened with the greatest attention and much appreciated by the receiving would ever animate the Irishmen of London.

Before closing the Rev. J. O'Connor thanked the sudience for turning out in order preserved, and aid he was pleased to see so much good feeling manifested by the receipt of a request from the people of Seaforth and order preserved, and aid he was pleased to see so much good feeling manifested by the receipt of a request from the people of Seaforth and order preserved, and aid he was pleased to see so much good feeling manifested by the receipt of a request from the people of Seaforth and order preserved, and seems of the creation of the served by the receipt of a request from the people of Seaforth and order preserved, and seems of the creation of the served by the receipt of a request from the people of Seaforth and order preserved, and seems of the creation of the served by the receipt of a request surprised by the rec

spiritual wants merits our warmest approbation.

Our anxiety for your safety during the unfavorable time for so long and perilous a voyage has been unceasing, but now our troubles have vanished and joy fills all our hearts at seeing you again in your wonted place.

We welcome you home again with the deepest feelings of profound regard, the unchangeable sincerity, with a love begotten by associations, that you yourself have held endearing, and with that pure you salways entertain at seeing our be-

ceived the greatest veneration and respect from all the diocese. He had been pleased to tell the floly Father of their devotion,

FROM ESSEX CENTRE.

CONCERT IN AID OF THE NEW CATHOLIC CHURCH.

Some time ago the little group of Catholics residing in this flourishing village formed themselves into a church building committee, with Rev. John O'Connor, P. P., of Maidstone Cross, at O'Connor, P. P., of Maidstone Cross, at their head, and among themselves raised enough money to buy and pay for an acre of ground costing \$500, in a central location, upon which to erect a church.

Gordon Wigle, Esq., of Kingsville, from whom the lot was purchased, kindly donated \$100 towards the church. On

prise for which this concert had been given.

Great praise is due to Mesars. Peck and Brady, as also to Mr. Henry O'Connor, who was instrumental in selling the largest number of tickets sold by any one person, for their untiring efforts in getting up and bringing to so successful a termina tion one of the best concerts ever given here.

H. W. D.

#### IRISH PARLIAMENTARY FUND.

The following is a copy of a letter received yesterday by Mr. J. A. MacCabe, Treasurer Ottawa Branch of the Irish Parliamentary Fund:

House of Commons Library,
London, Eng., 27th Feb., 1886.

Dran Sirs,—I have received your letter of the 13th ult., enclosing draft for one hundred pounds sterling, being a contribution from Ottawa and vicinity to the Irish Parliamentary Fund. This amount I have conveyed to the treasurer of the Fund, with instructions to attend to your wishes regarding publication.

I thank the subscribers and yourself in behalf of my colleagues, and also on my own part, for their great help. I need not refer to the gratitude of our people at home for this assistance which our kindred in Ottawa convey to us,

I am, yours very truly,
CHAS. S. PARNELL.

Mr. John A. MacCabe,

Mr. John A. MacCabe,

Ottawa. Correspondence of the Catholic Record. FROM HAMILTON.

DRAMATIC ENTERTAINMENT. A most enjoyable dramatic entertain-A most enjoyable dramatic entertainment was given by the members of the League of the Cross in the lecture room of St. Mary's Roman Catholic Model School last evening. The drama was a comedy in three acts from the French (by L. F. Morehead, M. D.) called the "Rouges of Scapin," prepared by Rev. Father Carrie, chaplain to the league, DRAMATIS PERSON.

third vice, P. Mulkern; treasurer, J. B. Vining; financial secretary, P. F. Boyle; recording secretary, B. C. McCann.

Executive Committee—D. Regan, H. D. Long, John Labbat, C. A. Sippi, R. Wigmore, S. Grant, Geo. Robinson, J. P. O'Byrne, J. M. Keary, Jas. Magee, B. Cronyn and J. J. Gibbons.

Auditors—Wm. Thompson and R. M. McElbaran.

McElheran. The president, Mr. Jas. Magee, who arrived at this juncture, reported the receipt of a complimentary invitation from the Secretary of the Irish Protestant Benevolent Society of Hamilton, to attend their annual banquet on the evening of the 17th. On motion of Mr. Boyle, seconded by Mr. Vining, the thanks of the Society were extended for the invitation, and the President was re-quested to attend.

Seaforth, March 5th, 1886.
To WM. HANOVER, Esq., M. D.—Dear Sir,—We the undersigned desire to express our sincere regret at your departure from our midst and trust that you may see fit to return to us again for the practice of your profession, pledging ourselves to do our utmost in your behalf.

John Wingle
Martin O'Reilly
Francis Carlin
Joseph Dennon
John Broderick Michael Jordan Michael Heffernan Michael Hefferna
James Lee
James Lennon
Michael Gribbon
John Shea
Robert Fortune
Wm. Reedy
Patrick Hughes
Peter O'Connell
Patrick Mathews Francis Murphy James Carlin Michael Dorsey D. McMillan Michael McGrath Peter O'Sullivan Peter Mathews John Enright James Mathew Michael Klein Thomas Duffy Dennis Barry Thomas Fox

James Purceil
James Longworth
Henry Longworth
Bryan Downey
Michael King
James O'Reilly
Patrick O'Connor Peter McCann John Malone Wm. Rvans James O'Keilly Patrick O'Connor Edmond Mathews Michael Barry Michael Murphy George J, Kidd Thomas Casey

John Klein
J. W. Carroll
John Coyn
John Kenny
Andrew Krouskoph
and one hundred and fifty others.
Dr. Hanover, who has, during his
res'dence here, made many friends, and
achieved such a distinction in the medical ranks as promised him at an early
date, a very large and lucrative practice,
has, we regret to state, felt himself
unable to resist the appeal of old friends
and neighbors. He will, therefore, at an
early day, remove to Seaforth. London's
loss will be that ambitious town's great
gain. Dr. Hanover will be long missed loss will be that ambitious town's great gain. Dr. Hanover will be long missed from this city, but the good wishes of his many devoted friends in London will follow him to Seaforth. The people of that locality may feel proud of his decision to reside once more amongst them as the learned gentleman has had before him very advantageous offers from several other places.

## of the CL A. on First evening and former of the control of the

character well; Mr. John L. O'Brien, as "Karl," was perfection itself; Mr. Jas. Smith, as "Bluffenberg the Ballie," more than surpassed himself. The committee were well satisfied with the proceeds and intend continuing those entertainments. Yours very truly,

Jos. McNulty, Sec. C. L. A.

OBITUARY. Mr. James Dudy, Dunwich.

We regret to announce in this issue the death of one of the most respected of the farmers of the Township of Dunwich, in the County of Elgin, Mr. James Dudy, who died on the 27th of February last. Mr. Dudy was born in the County of Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country Limerick, Ireland, and came to this country at an early sge, and for a number of years past has lived in Dunwich, where, by industry, perseverance and thrift he accumulated a very respectable share of this world's goods, being at the time of his death possessed of 100 acres of the best farming land in the County of Eigin. He all the congregation, not the Irish alone, to be present on that occasion. He would say mass himself, assisted by his priests.

He also spoke of the faithful manner in which Rev. Father Conway had discharged his duties in his absence and also of the fidelity of his parishioners.

At the conclusion of His Lordship's address, and previous to the Benediction of the Holy Sacrament, which concluded the 6.9's eventful proceedings, Prof. Doucet rendered on the violin, "Da Me Ca Vous," accompanied by Sister St, Aubert, organist. The closing voluntary was a violin solo, "Watch on the Rhine," and the fedural the fedural the fedural forms and the fedural field the concluded to the federal fedural field the fedural fedural field the federal federal field the federal federal field the federal federal field and field the federal federal federal federal field and field the federal federal

By a unanimous vote, the City Council of London granted at its meeting on the 15th inst. the handsome sum of \$500 in aid of the Mount Hope House of Retuge for the destitute aged poor. When it is remembered that Ald, O'Mears is the only Catholic gentleman in the Council the kindly thoughtfulness of this action and its graceful expression will be all the more readily understood and highly appreciated.

WE ARE pleased to learn that Mr. P. A. Mulligan, till recently in the employ of Mr. John Cunningham, merchant, of Pembroke, has left for Chapleau, on the line of the C. P. R, to take charge of a branch store of the Messrs, Murray, also well known business men of Pembroke. The new business will be conducted under the style and title of Murrays and Mulligan. Mr. Mulligan brings to the new firm every qualification for success FROM the Napanee Beaver of the 13th

inst, we learn that "Rev. Father Mc-Donogh received last week and placed in position in the R. C. Church a magnificent oil painting, presented by Mr. F. McNabb, photographic artist of New York, and formerly a resident of Napanee. The subject of the picture is "The Annunciation" by Gagliardi, a copy from Guido Reni's famous painting on the altar piece of the Pope's chapel in the Quirinal palace, at Rome. The Annunciation takes its name from the happy tidings brought by the angel Gabriel to the Blessed Virgin Mary concerning the incarnation of the Son of God, and is a festival of highest importance and observed with great solemnity by the Roman Catholic Church. The anniversary occurs on the 25th March. The picture is 6x9 feet in size and is mounted in a magnificent gilt frame. It forms a very beautiful addition to the church decorations and will be greatly prized by the congregation. The picture and frame is valued at \$500."



cannot be sold in sompetition with the multitude of low short weight, alum or phosphate powders. Sold only is s. BOYAL BAKING POWDER CO., 106 Wall Street.

BLUEBERRY PLANTS! The Blueberry succeeds in all soils; is perfectly hardy, a prolific beaser, and a valuable fruit to grow for pleasure or profit Illustrated descriptive price list sent free Address DELOS STAPLES. West Sebewa.

Iona Co , Mich.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

SAFE YEAS

BREAKFAST Mothing equals Griddle Cakes raised means of the Health Preserving, Pure Vegetable Dry Hop, WARNER'S SAFE YEAST, to be had of all Grocers

SATISFYING

AT 10 CENTS A BOX. 10 Cakes in a Box. If your Grocer does not keep it, order it by mail of

Warmer's Safe Yeast Co., Rochester, N. Y. THE

## ONTARIO

Working Capital, \$3,200,000

STRAIGHT LOANS ON MORTGAGES,

This Company have a large amount of money to loan on gilt - edged Improved Farm Security, in sums of \$1,000 and over, and up to half the

WILLIAM F. BULLEN MANAGER

value, at 6 per cent. interest,

payable yearly.

PIANOFORTES.

Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.,
Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Suppiles," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APILE, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Suppiles during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows. Bulls, Agricultural implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Office, Winniego.

undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods) separately or for all the goods called for in the Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he tails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the coheque will be returned.

Tenderers must make up in the Money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their lender will not be entertained.

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

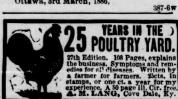
In all cases where transportation may be only partial by rail, contractors must make proper arrangements for supplies to be forwarded at once frum railway stations to their destination in the Government Warehouse at the point of delivery.

The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

accepted. L. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs.

Ottawa, 8rd March, 1886.



THE FOLLOWING WORKS WILL BE sent to any address, free by post, on receipt of price. Register letters, and address THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.: O'CALLAGHAN'S HISTORY OF THE IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1.25; paper 75c

IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1.25; paper 75c LIFE AND TIMES OF O'CONNELL, by Luby. Cloth \$1.50; paper 75c. McGEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Cloth \$1.50; paper 75c. \$1.50; paper 75c. FATHER BURKE'S LECTURES. Paper 30 cents.
FATHER BURKE'S REFUTATION
FROUDE. 30 cents.
LIFE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
LIFE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
LIPE OF MICHAEL DAVITT. 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S 'JAIL JOURNAL. 30 cents.
CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1841.

CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1641.
60 cents.
NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan. Cloth
60 cents; paper 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.
Cloth \$150; paper 75 cents.
CAMPION'S RIISH TALES.
DICK MASSEY. By Russel. 25 cents.
DIONAL DAN O'BYRNE. 25 cents.
FOR BALE-PRINTING PRESS FOR
sale. Size of chase 8x5; band inker;
price \$10. For terms apply to GEO. TownSEND, St. Thomas.

JAS. WILSON.
ALEX. WILSON.

ALEX. WILSON, Late of 353 Richmond St. JAS. WILSON, Late of F. Smith & Co. NOW OPEN.

GROCERS Have opened in their new premises, 398 Richmond street, and are now prepared to supply their customers with any thing wanted in the shape of first-class Groceries. Wines and Liquors.

Stock all new, bought for cash, and will be sold at prices as cheap as the cheapest. A call solicited.

Wilson Bres., 398 Richmond st. S. McBride's old stand. VOLUME 8.

NICHOLA WILSON & C

136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishe FINE AND

A SPECIALTY. INSPECTION INVITE

MEDIUM WOOLLEN

THE WESTERN UNIVERSITY

It is by some people outside of Lon not known that we have a univer We know nothing of such an institu —as a living reality—unless an a doned building, fast falling into neglected grounds, and the utter abs except in one course, of faculty students, constitutes a University. would be glad, indeed, to have in western metropolis a real live Un sity; but we want no sham, no fra lent transparent pretence to star the way of such a project. We are to perceive that this so called We University, of which this city is supposed to have the benefit, ha ceived some legislative attention. Wednesday, the 10th of March, Harcourt moved for an address to Honor the Lieutenant Governor, pr that His Honor will, in his capaci visitor of the Western University of don, Ontario, call upon the Sena said University to furnish a full accurate account of the property of University, and the income rec therefrom, in order that the same be laid before the Legislature, as dire by section 5 of 41 Vic. cap. 70.

Mr. Meredith having, with a chi

worthy a better cause, come to rescue of the University, Mr. Har disclaimed any feeling against any versity. While considering himse terested in the University of To he had no jealousy towards the We University, and it was strange the information should not be granted out one word. He had no wit attack the University, but a real w get at the information. Hon. Ross, in reply to Mr. Meredith, sa did not inspire the motion, and the gentleman had a right to ask for information. Mr. Meredith sug that the motion was a censure o Government for not doing what ought to have done. Hon. G. W pointed out that the Act was en permissive, and that this was the re

means of obtaining the information On the 11th of December las Toronto World published a remain article on this very "University." reproduce it for the benefit of readers in and out of London:

A newspaper published in L has found fault with an article of entitled "The Moribund Western versity." We have since ob further information and publish another column a statement of re another column a statement of reand disbursements of the Western versity down to September 30, 18 submitted to the "senate" of the versity" a few months ago, but can kept from the public. The first most important fact to be deduced the statement is the utter bankrutha "university".

the "university."

Twenty years ago the late bis Huron, Dr. Hellmuth, opened a pschool in London, known as He Boys' college. The present bis Toronto was the first headmaster Toronto was the first headmaster school, and for a few years it propreserous and profitable under for its promoter. But after Dr. man's departure the school rapidl down, the buildings fell into a stillapidation, the Canadian pupi a clergyman named Darnell, which installed as headmaster, could together only a score or so of hor installed as headmaster, coul together only a score or so of boy the Southern and Western state the Southern and Western state things went from bad to worse ut last Darnell absoonded, deeply rej by his numerous creditors, as school closed,

school closed.

Dr. Hellmuth had his property hands, it was not a desirable inve and the worthy bishop naturally to get it off his hands. After an cessful attempt to induce the progovernment to buy the property normal school, Dr. Hellmuth co the magnificent idea of eatablic Church of England university ruins of the defunct boys' colleg the last twenty-five years there he the last twenty-five years there hin London a Church of England school known as Huron college school known as Huron college institution possesses about ten a ground, admirably situated, a pretchapel and a college building large to hold a local sectarian universary as long year, and when the University was first spoken of per nocently supposed that the object scheme was to turn Huron college university. Not so, Bishop He the object of his scheme was to old boys' college, and the statem publish elsewhere shows how well ceeded. It appears from his at that including his own subscrip \$10,000, Bishop Hellmuth college voluntary subscriptions the ensum of \$102,839.82.

Now if Huron college had been

Now if Huron college had been