AR. 8, 1884.

of ENG-

CHARTS.

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL 6.

WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884. FOR THE

NO. 283

CLERICAL.

We make a specialty of Clerical Suits, and turn out better fitting and better finished garments than any Western House.

N. Wilson & Co., 136 DUNDAS STREFT



ENCYCLICAL.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of France.

LEO PP. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND

The noble nation of the French, by many great deeds of peace and war, acquired in relation to the Catholic Church a certain specially praiseworthy character whose fairness shall not pass away nor its renown grown dim. Having embraced Christianity at an early date, under the leadership of King Clodoveus, it gained the certainly very honorable testimonial, and reward as well, of faith and devotion, that it was called the eldest daughter of the and reward as well, of fath and devotion, that it was called the eldest daughter of the Church. Since that time, Venerable Brethren, your ancestors have often seemed aids of Divine Providence itself in great and saving deeds; notably their worth has shone forth in vindicating Catholicity everywhere, in propagating the faith among barbarous races in freeing Catholicity everywhere, in propagating the faith among barbarous races, in freeing and protecting the holy places of Palestine, so that not without reason the ancient saying becomes proverbial, the Deals of God through the Franks. And for these reasons it happened that devoting themselves faithfully to Catholicity they became in a manner one of the glories of the Church and were enabled to establish many things of a public and of a private character in which is to be seen a great force of religion, of beneficence, of magnanimity. To which virtues of your fathers Our predecessors the Roman Pontiffs frequently gave notable testimony and, with deserved benevolence in return, more than once bestowed praises upon the nation. Very great indeed are the tributes paid to your ancestors by those great luminaries of the Church, Innocent III. and Gregory IX, kingdoms of the world it has ever shown homage and devotion to the Apostolic See and to Us;" the latter Pontiff in a letter Kingdom of France "which never could be deprived of devotion to God and the Church, ecclesiastical liberty never perished, at no time did Christian Faith ose its vigor : rather for the preservation of these benefits kings and men of that kingdom did not hesitate to shed their blood and expose themselves to many dangers." God, the author of nature, from whom States assuredly receive on earth the reward of virtues and rightful deeds, has bestowed much on the French in the way of prosperity, warlike fame, arts of peace, renown, national influence, And if France, forgetful in a manner of herself, shunning as it were the charge intrusted to her by God, chose rather to adopt a hostile dis-God, chose rather to adopt a hostile disposition towards the Church, yet by a very great blessing of God it was neither for a long time nor entirely. And oh that it had escaped those dreadful misfortunes to religion and state which nearer times to our own have produced! But after men's minds, imbued with the poison of new opinions and made ferocious in unbounded liberty, began here and there to reject the authority of the ere to reject the authority of the Church, the downward course naturally became headlong. For when deadly poisonous doctrines had borne influence on the very customs of men, human society came by degrees in great part to such a pass as to seem inclined to abandon all that Christianity has established. The increase of this desolation was aided not a

France than elsewhere no person can better judge than yourselves, Venerable have for all nations, as it impelled us on other occasions to address singly the peoples of Ireland, of Spain, and of Italy by means of letters to their Bishops, and to exhort in a manner suitable to the interest of interest of the commonwealth that the concord should remain intact; for as due services are rendered by one to the other, times these peoples to the fulfilment of turn. Wherefore that paternal love, which we times these peoples to the fulfilment of turn.

little the last century by certain philoso-phers of wisdom insane, who undertook to uproot the foundations of Christian

truth and entered on a species of philoso-phizing, which was adapted to more strongly inflame the already aroused long-

ings for immoderate liberty. The work was at hand of those whom an impotent

hatred of things Divine holds in the bonds of wicked societies and makes daily more desirous of oppressing Catholicity; whether this effort has been greater in

duty, now urges us to turn our thoughts to France. For the movements we have mentioned do harm not only to the Church but are pernicious to the State as well; because it can not be that a State should retain prosperity when the power of religion has been destroyed. Surely when man has ceased to fear God the greatest support is taken from justice, without which even the wise men of the pagans denied that a government could be well administered: for the authority of rulers has not sufficient dignity nor the be well administered: for the authority of rulers has not sufficient dignity nor the laws sufficient force. Utility is of more avail with everybody than morality: rights are not respected, duty being under the poor guardianship of the fear of punishments; those who rule pass easily into unjust mastery and those who are ruled enter for slight motive into sedition and tumult. Besides as there is in nature no good thing which is not to be ascribed to divine goodness every human society which excludes God from its discipline and control, has rejected, as far it can, the aids of Divine beneficence and clearly deserves to be denied the aid of Heaven. Therefore howsoever strong and wealthy Therefore howsoever strong and wealthy it may appear, it bears, inclosed within, the seeds of death and cannot have hope of long life. Namely, with Christian people about as with individuals it is as wholesome to be subservient to God's com mandments as it is dangerous to depart from them; and it often happens to these nations that when they more studiously preserve fidelity to God or the Church, they by a certain natural method attain they by a certain natural method attain to an excellent condition; from which they fall when that fidelity ceases. These changes can be seen in the annals of time; and instances at home and sufficiently re-cent could be presented if we were to re-call what the last century beheld when the bold license of many struck terror into France and wrought thorough confusion and ruin to sacred and civil affairs.

on the other hand, these movements, which bring with them the certain ruin of the State, are easly broken up if the precepts of the Catholic religion be observed in establishing and ruling domestic and civil society. For these precepts are very well fitted for the preservation of order, and for the well-being of the commonwealth.

commonwealth.

And in the first place, as to domestic society, it is of the utmost importance, that the off-spring of Christian marriage be early instructed in the precepts of religion, and that those studies by which the age of childhood is trained in humane knowledge should be joined with religious instruction. To separate the two, amounts to a determination that the minds of children shall not be moved one way or the commonwealth. to a determination that the minds of children shall not be moved one way or the other as to their duties to God: which method is fallacious and especially in the first periods of childhood most pernicious, since the way to atheism is protected, the way to religion obstructed. It altogether behooves good parents to take care that their children, as soon as they have learnt to understand, be imbued with the precents of religior, and that nothing cepts of religior, and that nothing happen in the schools which may injure faith or morals. And that this diligence be used in training children is established by Divine and natural law, Christian wisdom and also carefully see in what precepts and teachings the youth that is in her power is trained, and hence has plainly condemned what are called mixed or neutral schools, and has admonished fathers of families again and again to be on their guard in a matter of so great importance. In these things obedience to the Church is at the same time the way to usefulness, and thus the public weal is best provided for. For those whose early best provided for. For those whose early years are not trained in religion grow up without any knowledge of the most important realities which alone can nourish in men desires of virtue and control appetites contrary to reason. To these chief things pertain a knowledge of God as the Creator, the Judge and Avenger, of the rewards and punishments to be expected in the other life, of the heavenly aids borne to us by Jesus Christ for the careful and holy observance of our duties. Without this knowledge all culture of the soul will be unsound: unaccustomed to a reverence for God youth will bear no moral discipline, and not daring to refuse any-thing to their passions, will be easily led into revolutionary movements.

Secondly, those most wholesome and true [precepts] which regard civil society and the mutual discharge of rights and duties between the sacred and the political power present themselves. For as there are two chief societies on earth, one civil, whose proximate end is to procure temporal and mundane welfare for the human race, the other religious, whose care it is to lead men to that true happiness for which we have been made, heavness for which we have been made, neavenly and eternal, so there are two powers; both obeying eternal and natural law and providing each for itself in the things that are included within its domain. But whenever there is anything to be estab-lished which it is right, both powers, each, it is true, for reasons different and in a manner different from the other, but yet both should establish, the concord of both is necessary and suitable to public useful-ness; and if this concord be removed there must follow a certain doubtful and changeable condition, inconsistent with the tran-quility of the Church and with that of the State. When therefore anything has been publicly established by agreements between the sacred and the civil society,

In France, at the beginning of this century, after those very great civil commotions and terrors which had existed shortly before, had quieted, the rulers themselves understood that the State, wearied by so much ruin, could not be better raised up much ruin, could not be better raised up than by the restoration of the Catholic religion. Forming a judgment as to future advantages Our Predecessor Pius VII. readily seconded the desire of the First Consul and used as great indulgence as his duty could possibly permit. When an agreement had been come to on the chief heads, the foundations were laid and the whole way fittingly prepared for the restoration and gradual stability of religious affairs. And in reality during that time and in latter years many things were with prudent judgment established which seemed to pertain to the safety and dignity of the Church. Thence many very great advantages were reaped, which are to be esteemed all the more when compared with the previous grievous prostration and great advantages were reaped, which are to be esteemed all the more when compared with the previous grievous prostration and oppression in France of all things sacred. With the restoration of public dignity to religion Christian institutions clearly revived: but it is wonderful how many advantages to civil prosperity redounded from this fact. For the State having scarcely yet emerged from most turbulent agitation, and when in pressing need of firm foundations of public tranquility and discipline, showed the most suitable satisfaction of its wants in the very things which the Church extended; so that it is manifested that the design of establishing concord was the course of a man who was prudent and who provided well for the people. Wherefore if there were no other reasons that same one which then urged the establishment of peace ought now urge its maintenance. For with the desires of revolution inflamed, the future awaited with uncertainty, to sow new awaited with uncertainty, to sow new causes of dissension between the two powers, and by obstacles interposed pre-vent to retard the beneficent influence of the Church would be un-wise and full of peril.

of peril.

But that dangers of this sort now appear we see, and not without solicitude and sorrow: for certain things have been done and are being done which are not at all in harmony with the welfare of the Church, after some persons have with hostile intent made it a common practice to cast suspicion and odium on Catholic institutions and to proclaim them hostile to the State. Equal solicitude and anxiety are caused us by the designs of those who wish sooner or later destroyed, through the severing of Church and State, that wholesome and rightly established concord wholesome and rightly established concord with the Apostolic See.

In this state of things we have not omitted anything which the events seemed to demand. We have as often as seemed opportune ordered Our Apostolic Ambassador to expostulate: and those who govsanor to expostulate: and those who govern the State have declared that they received these expostulations with an inclination to equitable measures. When the law as to the abolition of the house the law as to the abolition of the houses of religious associations was passed we transmitted our sentiments in a letter to our beloved son Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, the Archbishop of Paris. Similarly, addressing ourselves in the month of June last year to the supreme ruler of the State we deplored other things that are injurious to souls and detract from the rights of the Church. We did this because influenced by the sentity ancestors by those great luminaries of the Church, Innocent III. and Gregory IX, the former of whom in a letter to the Archbishop of Rheims says: "We cherish the Kingdom of France with a sort of special love because more than other church is law. The Church is the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of faith, and, by authority given to her by good her founder, must call all nations to special love because more than other church. We did this because influenced by the sanctity did this because influenced by the sanctity of faith, and also carefully see in the church. The Church is the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of faith, and, by authority given to her by good her founder, must call all nations to special love because more than other church. The Church is the parents for any reason be month of June last year to the supreme ruler of the State we deplored other functions. and greatness of Our Apostolic charge, and because we ardently desire that France may sacredly inviolately preserve its ancestral religion. In the same manner and with same constancy we shall certainly for all time to come guard Catholicity in France. In the discharge of this duty we have ever had strenuous assistance from you, Venerable Brethren. In fact though forced to mourn the misfortunes of the religious, you did nevertheless what was in your power that they should not go down undefended who had deserved well not less of the State than of the Church. At this time, as far as the laws allow, your cares and thoughts are watchfully employed in giving to youth the opportunity of a sound education: and you have not omitted to show the great harm to the State itself that arises from the designs that are agitated by some against the Church. And on account of this no person will rightfully bring accusation that you are guided by any human respect or are opposing the established government: because when God's honor is concerned, when the salvation of souls is endangered, it is your duty to undertake the protection and defense of these interests. Continue therefore prudently and courageously the discharge of your watchfully employed in giving to youth and courageously the discharge of your episcopal office: to lay down the precepts of heavenly teaching, and to show to the people what way they are to take in so greatly iniquitous times. The mind and purpose of all must be the same and where there is a common cause the course of action must be one. See that schools be nowhere wanting in which the pupils may be diligently imbued with a knowledge of heavenly blessings and of duties to God, and may learn to know the Church thorand may learn to know the Church thor-oughly and to be submissive to her, so that they may understand and feel that all sorts of toil are to be considered endurable for her sake. France abounds in examples of grand men who for the sake of the Faith of Christ sought no exemption from calamity, not even from peril of life itself. In that very upheaval which we have mentioned there were very many of unnentitioned there were very many of the conquered faith, whose courage and blood maintained the honor of their country.

Now too we behold in France courage maintaining itself with the help of God in the wide of the course and described. the midst of snares and dangers. The clergy fulfil their charge and with a devotedness becoming the priesthood, ever ready and on the alert for the neighbors' welfare. Laymen in great number pro-fess the Catholic faith frankly and fear-

in many ways and frequently their homage to this Apostolic See: they look to the education of youth at immense expense and with great labor, they meet public needs with wonderful liberality and beneficence.

Now these blessings, which afford joyful hope to France are not only to be

ful hope to France are not only to be preserved but also increased by common effort and the greatest sedulous persever-ance. In the first place it must be seen to that the Clergy be more and more strengthened with numbers of fit men. Let the authority of the Bishops be sacred to the priests: let them hold certain that their sacerdotal office unless exercised in accordance with their Bishops will not be holy, nor sufficiently useful nor of due honor. It is necessary, secondly, that choosen laymen labor much in defense of choosen laymen labor much in defense of the Church, laymen who hold dear the common mother of all, the Church, and who by word and writing can be of great service in defending Catholic rights. But to these desired ends unity of purposes is necessary, and unity of action. Surely our enemies desire nothing more than that Catholics dissent from one another: Let Catholics hold nothing to be more shunned than dissension, mindful of the shunned than dissension. Mindful of the Divine word that every Kingdom divided against itself shall be made desolate. And if, for the sake of harmony, it is necessary that any one desist from pursuing his opinion and judgment, let him be willing to do so with the hope of a common advantage. Let those who are engaged in writing industriously study to preserve this harmony in all things; let these same persons prefer the common expediency to shunned than dissension, mindful of the persons prefer the common expediency to their own: let them submit to the discip-line of those whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God, and revere their authority; nor un-

placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God, and revere their authority; nor undertake anything beyond the will of these same, whom, in a combat for religion it is necessary to follow as leaders.

Finally, in accord with the constant custom of the Church in matters of uncertainty let the whole people persevere in besetching God that he look down upon France and that mercy overcome wrath. In the present license of speaking and of writing, Divine majesty is frequently violated, nor are there wanting persons who not only ungratefully repudiate the besings of the Savior of men, Jesus Christ, but also profess with impious display that they are unwilling to acknowledge the existence of God. It is altogether becoming that Catholics should compensate these deprayed sentiments and actions by a great studiousness of faith and piety, and should publicly attest that with them nothing goes before the glory of God, nothing is dearer than their ancestral religion. Let those especially who are more closely bound to God, live within the selves to more generous charity and strive to propitiate God by humble prayer, by voluntary afflictions and by self-consecration. Thus will it happen, God aiding, we trust, that those who are in error repent and the French be restored to genuine greatness.

In all these things we have so far said, Venerable Brethren, find Our paternal disposition, and the greatness of the love who thing the disposition, and the greatness of the love who throught we rest, nor doubt that as thy greatness was thy grace.

The yvigil keeping at her door we therity sears at Nazareth!

Gladsome and pure was Eden's bower:—Saint Joseph's house was bedie's house was leaden's bower in Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower. Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower in Elaint Joseph's house was Eden's bower in Saint Joseph's house was Eden's bower. The Paraclete his heart pospets were line love's anny lit by Wisdom's star.

The Paraclete his heart pospets. The Paraclete his heart pospets were lead to see he daily saw.

The Parac

In all these things we have so far said, Venerable Brethren, find Our paternal disposition, and the greatness of the love we bear for all France. Nor do we doubt but that this very attestation of our watchful affection shall serve to strengthen and increase that wholesome union between France and the Apostolic Seefarm which advantages register. from which advantages neither few nor slight to common usefulness have at all times come. And rejoicing in this thought, we pray for you, Venerable thought, we pray for you, Venerable Brethren, and your countrymen the greatest abundance of heavenly gifts: auspicious of which and in witness special benevolence we affectionately in the Lord bestow on You and all France the Apostolic Benediction.

Given at Rome at St. Peter's, Feb. 8.

1884, of Our Pontificate the Sixth Year LEO. PP. XIII.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our arrangements for St. Patrick's Day concert and lecture are now about com-plete. The posters are out, the tickets are selling fast, and the prospects are good for a full house and a rich treat. No need to say anything of Father Dowling's ability as a speaker, for everybody in Brant-ford knows that. To recommend the sub-ject of the lecture, 'Irish poetry and Irish eloquence,' would be lost time. But such a subject in such hands will have nothing to fear. It is intended that the first half of the programme shall consist of Irish music. The choir have got several choruses prepared, and some of the members are down for solos. Mr. Reub. Fax, a great favorite in the city, will sing a song or two, and there may be one or two singers from a distance. The tickets for reserved seats are placed at 50 cents, which is 25 cents lower than is usually charged for travelling shows here. We are all eager for the

17th.

The Inspector of Separate Schools, Mr. White, paid a visit to our schools in June last and remained two days. We have just received some extracts from his report, which are very creditable to both teachers and pupils. He reports the number of pupils on the register at 245 and the number present at 152. Of the classes examined the proficiency is retained to the figures. In nost cases the proficiency is put down as Church in this city, but a large number 1 or 2 (excellent and good); in a very few in over fifty other Dioceses in the United 1 or 2 (excellent and good); in a very lead cases it is placed at 3 (middling) but not a single case of 4 or 5 (bid or very bad). single case of 4 or 5 (bad or very bad).

Further on in the report he says: "The grading has been carefully done. The staff enormous, it is most desirable that I of teachers is a large and able one. Excellent order was maintained. The pupils possible date. By postponing your orders acquitted themselves with much credit, you may run the risk of disappointment, ready and on the alect for the neighbors' welfare. Laymen in great number profess the Catholic faith frankly and fearlessly: they rival each other in attesting lessly: they rival each other in attesting

BY AUBREY DE VERE. Dedicated to the Lord Bishop of Salford, by whose pastoral, respecting St. Joseph, many thoughts in the following stanzas were suggested.

I .- ST. JOSEPH'S DAILY WORK. Ho, ye that toil, and ye that spin, For Joseph's sake your tasks revere! He toiled the Saviour's bread to win, To clothe that God who shaped the sphere

True Prince of David's line! thy chair Is set on every poor men's floor: Labour through thee a crown doth wear More rich than kingly crowns of yore.

True Confessor! thine every deed, While error ruled the world, or night, Confessed aright the Christian creed, The Christian warfare waged aright, Teach me, like thee, my heart to raise, In toil, not ease, contemplatist; Like thee, o'er lowly tasks to gaze On Her whose eyes were still on Christ.

Teach, teach me, thou whose ebbing breath Was watched by Mary and her Son, To welcome age, await in death True life's true garland, justly won, II .- ST, JOSEPH'S DOUBT.

Twas not her tear his doubt subdued; No word of hers announced her Christ: In dream alone that augel stood With warning hand. A dream sufficed.

Where faith is strong, though light be dim, How faint a beam reveals how much! The Hand that made the worlds on him Descended with a feather's touch. "Blessed for ever who believed;" Like Her, through faith his crown he wo His heart the Babe divine conceived; His heart was sire of Mary's Son.

Hail, Image of the Father's Might! The heavenly Father's human shade! Hail, silent King whose yoke was light! Hail, Foster-sire whom Christ obeyed!

Hail, Warder of God's Church beneath, Thy vigil keeping at her door For thirty years at Nazareth! So guard, so guide her evermore!

The Queen of Virgins, where he sate, Beside him stood and watched his hand, His daughter-wife, his angel-mate, Submissive to his least command. Hail, Patriarch blest and sage! on earth Thine was the bridal of the skies! Thy house was heaven: for by its hearth A God reposed in mortal guise.

Hail! life most sweet in life's decline! Hail death, than life more bright, m

IV.-st Joseph's Patronage.
The Apostle's life, the Martyr's death,
The all-conquering Word, all-wondre Sign,
Have greatness sense-discerned. By faith
And faith alone we reach to thine,

Through lower heavens those others run, Fair planets kenned by untaught eyes: The saintlier light is later won, Serener gleam from lonier skies.

Thou stand'st within: they move without: More near the God-Man is thy place: On that one thought we rest, nor doubt That as thy greatness was thy grace.

No priestly tiar, no prophet rod Were thine: with them thou art who zone The altar of Incarnate God, Who throng the white steps of the Throne.

A hierarchy apart they sit, A Royal House benign yet dread, In Godhead veiled, by Godhead lit: There highest shines thy silver her

REAL PALM.

The following circular, issued by our esteemed friend, Mr. Thomas D. Egan, fully explains itself. We can confidently assure the reverend clergy in all parts of the Dominion that in dealing with Mr. Egan they will be treated in the most honorable and business-like manner. The immense trade he has opened up in this line is ample proof that all who order palms from him are perfectly satisfied :

New York, February, 1884.
REV. DEAR SIR:—I respectfully beg leave to solicit your order for the current year for Real Palm for Palm Sunday. In so doing, I would call your attention to the fact that this is the ninth season for the fact that this is the ninth season for which I am completing arrangements to supply them, and, as heretofore, shall spare neither expense, time, nor energy in supplying all demands for them, fully, promptly, and, in all respects, satisfactorily. It is mentioned with a pride, not neghaps wholly unperdonable that the perhaps wholly unpardonable, that, as th only occupant of a new and, what has proven to be, a large field of regular business to me, my efforts have been crowned with encouragement in every parish to which I have supplied these beautiful em-blems, and have elicited, equally from Bishops, Priests, and laity, the most enthusiastic expressions of satisfaction. Instead of publishing, as in former years, extracts from the hundreds of letters received in praise of them, I will state that wherever they have been once introduced they have been, with only two or three exceptions, ordered every subsequent year. The Real Palms have, wherever seen,

superseded the substitutes for them, as being far more beautiful, cleanly, appropriate, genuine, and quite as economical as the cedar, spruce, pine, and other boughs miscalled palm. Last year this ported in the better half of the figures. In most cases the proficiency is put down as Church in this city, but a large number

should receive all orders at the earliest

Palm entails upon the Agency a large cash outlay. I urgently request, there-fore, that payment accompany the order, or that payment be made as soon thereafter as possibly convenient. The rea-sonableness of this request, under the

with sincerest thanks for the patronage accorded me in the past, and with the firmest resolve to justify its continuation and increase in the future, I remain,

Yours respectfully,

THOMAS D. EGAN.

42 Barclay St., New York.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

N. Y. Herald.

N. Y. Herald.

Once more the cry is raised in London that the dynamite comes from America, that the trouble is entirely American, that the Americans are awfully wicked and that they ought to catch some one and hang him, which, of course, would be easy enough if we had no law. It is even reported that the British government will send a note to Washington on the subject. The London Times favors the world with the observation that "no civilized with the observation that "no civilized country can, without disgrace, tolerate the presence" of such miscreants. Then, are we to suppose that England, when she refused to punish Orsini with the evidence before her mer discreased the property of the country of before her, was disgraced thereby, or that she was not a civilized country?

Philadelphia Times.

We could and would prevent the levying of war against a friendly nation, but the kind of surveillance of individual action which the Times demands of us would require the exercise of governmental functions that we, in the United States, knownothing about and of which the English traditions we inherited give us no suggestion. Those "respectable Americans" referred to by the Times who are "ashamed of the inaction of their rulers" have probably been out of America so Philadelphia Times have no "rulers" in this country in the sense which this assumption of plenary

powers implies. Springfield Republican Springfield Republican.

The operations of conspirators in this country, if any there be, have none of those elements of publicity which attended the building of vessels at Liverpool to prey upon our commerce during the war, a neglect of the proper vigilance expected of neutrals which cost Great Britain \$15.500,000 in the settlement of the Alabama claims. The United States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of ciaims. The Crited States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of the Irish, but those acts must be tangible and something for which men can be convicted lawfully. And moreover, it is her own Irish who are making all the trouble for Great Britain, whether they are there or here.

Boston Pilot. The London Times is savage over the The London Times is savage over the latest dynamite scare. It almost openly advises the London mob to murder Irish residents of England, and it all but threatens war against the United States. In regard to the latter it says:—"It is intolerable that England should be exposed to this succession of plats from a nation this succession of plots from a nation professing to be friendly with us, and with which we have only a desire to live in peace and amity. We know that the Americans are aware of the identity of the plotters of these outrages. It would be no hard task for the American Governno hard task for the American Government to end the whole thing. It is impossible that we should submit to this. The time has arrived to address a strong remonstrance to the United States Government against allowing this." The abettor of Orsini, the encourager of yellow-fever plotters against the United States, the builder of the Alabama and the indirect murderer of 500 000 Union seldiors.

direct murderer of 500,000 Union soldie lifts her bloody hands in appeal to the court of nations for protection. England reaps what she sowed, not only in oppres-sing Ireland but in harboring French, sing Ireland but in harboring French.
Italian, Confederate and other conspirators She has never failed to stab a rival when the latter was in trouble, and now the whole world laughs grimly at her panie because the curses have come home to

Don't forget the grand concert in Opera House, London, on St. Patrick's

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN WINDSOR,

The following circular has been issued n the name of our fellow-countrymen in Windsor. We trust that the efforts of th ommittee will be crowned with abundant success :-

Windsor, Ont., January 10th, 1884.
The Irish of Windsor, wishing to honor
the National Festival of St. Patrick's Day, have resolved to hold a concert in the Town Hall, Windsor. They ask your support and that of your friends in your town in this laudable undertaking. With this end in view special arrangements will be made to have the midnight trains leaving this town stop at the different

stations to let off passengers.

The programme will be first-class in forwarded to you by mail early in the month of March. Asking your kind assistance in making this a success, we are, yours,

REV. L. A. DUNPHY,

T. CROWLEY,

JOSEPH A. KILROY,

Committee.
P. S.—In view of the fact that the different nationalities of this county, viz., St. John the Baptist, (French), St. George, (English), St. Andrew, (Scotch), honor their national day, we think it highly proper that we should not forget St.

The concert on the 17th, in Opera House, London, will be for the benefit of

Only a word uttered long ago
In kindly mind;
O, yet it fondly lives. Where did it go?
How did it bind?

It was the dialect of an angel—
A golden gleam!
From Heaven it was a bright evangel—
A spirit-dream! It was a link from the chain eternal
Of hope sublime!
'Twas a drop from the chalice supernal!
A sacred chime!

It sank to the innermost depths of a heart;
The treasur'd there!
Sweet courage and hope are its holy part—
Its tokens fair:

And I shall never weary to ponder Upon its round. Then in memory fond 'tis no wonder That it is bound!

O, may God bless the tongue that spoke it—
A true heart's cheer:
And the generous spirit that woke it—
That word most dear?
Hamilton, March, 1884. PASSION FLOWER.

THE STORY

OF THE SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

> BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S. CHAPTER VIII.

Shortly after Morton had personally assumed the Regency, it was found desirable to patch up a reconciliation among the nobility who ruled the kingdom, and to do this it was necessary to condone two murders. Morton, Huntley, Argyle, and Sir James Balfour were all concerned to the murder of Darnley, while the and Sir James Balfour were all concerned in the murder of Darnley, while the assassination of the late Regent, Lennox, had been performed by the Hamiltons. Nothing was to be said, and nothing was to be done on either subject. Judex damnatur cum nocens absolvitur. An oligarchy ruled the unfortunate country, and the only people executed for the murder of Darnley were men of comparatively low. only people executed for the murder of Darnley were men of comparatively low degree, who could be made scapegoats. The whole tenor of the history of these disturbed times points to the fact that neither the Sovereign nor the people ruled the country. The feudal nobility were its tyrants, and to their hatred of the Church and desire of plunder we owe the Reformation. To show clearly that neither justice nor honor animated the Gospel Government, we find that Morton assembled a Parliament, which besides confirming the league with England, restored the murderers, Huntley and Sir stored the murderers, Huntley and Sir James Balfour, to their estates and honours. Shortly afterwards, as leader of the new religion, he represented to Elizabeth the necessity of entering into a mutual league for the maintenance of the Protestant religion against the Council of Trent. He also invited the English Queen to renew the negotiations for putting Mary to death.

for putting Mary to death.

The Presbyterian clergy, who had succeeded in getting a small portion of Catholic church plunder, had now to give this up to Morton, whose avarice was on a par with his brutality. The Regent then appointed two, three, or even four churches to one Minister, who was bound to preach in them by turns, and, of course, himself retained all overplus of revenue. Artisans, merchants, and burgesses of Edinburgh, had to pay heavy penalties to Morton on the pretended ground of rebellion, and a band of inforground of rebellion, and a band of infor-mers went about the country seeking for prosecutions which might result in fines, the amount of which found their way into the coffers of the Regent. The murder of Mary in Scotland did not take place of Mary in Scotland did not take place simply because Morton's terms were con-sidered too high. "Mary owed her life to the parsimony of Elizabeth, and the avarice of the Scotlish Regent."

The Ministers were now becoming power in the country, and their detesta-tion of Morton was in proportion to the avarice with which he refused to share with them the plunder of the Church. He had besides given great offence to many burgesses in Edinburgh, because of the cruelty of his exactions, for non-payment of which several of their most opulent members had been imprisoned. Per-haps, however, the act which of all others haps, nowever, the act which of all others proved most injurious to the Regent's power, was his support of episcopacy, not, of course, because of his belief in its efficacy, but because he was enabled by the appointment of nominal bishops and abbots to retain the Church lands, which their Catholic predecessors in office had

These so called dignitaries were not inaptly styled "Tulchan," as that was the name given by farmers to a stuffed calt's skin, set up before a cow to make her give milk more willingly. At this crisis the Ministers obtained a fanatical daring leader in Andrew Melvin, who, with an enthusiast named Durie, constantly an-athematized the office of bishop as inconsistent with the word of God. A coali-tion of the nobles was formed against Morton, and he was forced to resign the Regency. Subsequently he again obtained possession of the King's person, but his enemies again became too powerful for him. Jealousy and personal hatred animated a strong party of the nobles to vigorous efforts, which were at last crowned with success by the capture and imprisonment of Morton. So long as he had played into the hands of the Ministers they said nothing about the patent fact of his complicity in Darnley's murder, but now as he was a triend of Episcopacy, and had been greedy in the division of plunder, he was, with the hypocrisy of the time, formally accused of a crime which had been previously condoned. He died as he had lived, a Reformer and a professor of Protestant-ism. Although he was one of the most unscrupulous villains even of this unscrupulous period, he died in what seems a blind and impenitent state, duly waited upon by Ministers of the new religion, and in full expectation of the immediate glory of heaven. Tytler, very naturally, says that it is difficult for any one who is acquainted with the dark and horrid crimes which stained the name of Morton, not to be painfully struck with the disproportion between his expressions of contrition and his certain nticipations of immediate glory and elicity. The compunction for his many crimes—murder, tyranny, avarice, cruelty, and lust—is so slight that we feel perplexed as to the sincerity of a ance which seems to sit so easily.

He left this life very much in the manner of John Knox, searching the Scriptures and secure of glory. He specially declared that he died in the profession of the Gospel, as it was that day taught and established in Scotland. His last words were "Lord Jesus receive my spirit."

It is satisfactory to know that the serious errors of Mary, as a Sovereign, which caused her ruin were entirely abandoned sometime after she became a prisoner in England. We find from letters of the Scottish Queen written in 1578, the pur-England. We find from letters of the Scottish Queen written in 1578, the purport of which she directed to be communicated to the Pope, that she zealously concurred with His Holiness in his project for the restitution of the true faith to Britain, and as a means to this end was thoroughly in favour of the proposed efforts of the great Catholic powers. Nothing then indeed could be more plain than that she had ruined herself, not merely by tolerating Protestantism. not merely by tolerating Protestantism, but by absolutely allying herself with the party of plunder and reformation among the nobles of Scotland, whose object was the persecution and destruction of the Catholic faith.

The lawful authority of her Government was so indissolubly united with the lawful authority of the Church, that when the latter fell, it was as if the foundation of a building had been removed; the superstructure of course followed.

Her infamous natural brother (Moray) had been her when the superstructure)

Her infamous natural brother (Moray) had been her chief and most trusted councillor, and it was he and the noble band of murderers and robbers who formed the party of the Reformation, to whose advice she had weakly listened, and through whose efforts she became a miserable fugitive, and the prisoner of the hereditary enemy of Scotland's liberties and Scotland's monarchs. God chastens those whom he loves, and attention to the history of Mary's imprisoncouncillor, and it was he and the noble band of murderers and robbers who formed the party of the Reformation, to whose advice she had weakly listened, and through whose efforts she became a miserable fugitive, and the prisoner of the hereditary enemy of Scotland's liberties and Scotland's monarchs. God chastens those whom he loves, and attention to the history of Mary's imprisonment and death cannot but convince the impartial student that her sufferings and death were borne with such fortitude and conformity to the will of God as to entitle her to respect and admiration. In the furnace of adversity her errors were consumed, and she came forth refined as pure gold, and worthy to die for the noblest possible cause—the Church of God. Her letters breathe a spirit of religion and patience. For example, writing to her banished servants in 1571, she says, "My faithful and good servants, seeing that it has pleased God to visit me with so much affliction, and now with this strict imprisonment and the banishment of you, my servants, from me; I return thanks to the same God who has given me strength and patience to endure it, and pray that this good God may give you like grace. And now at my departure I charge each one of you, in the name of God, and for my blessing, that you be it, and pray that this good God may give you like grace. And now at my departure I charge each one of you, in the name of God, and for my blessing, that you be good servants to God, and do not murmur against Him for any affliction which may befall you, for thus it is His custom to visit His chosen. I commend to you the Faith in which you have been to you the Faith in which you have been baptised and instructed along with me, remembering that out of the Ark of Noah there is no salvation, and like as you make profession of no other Sovereign than myself alone, so I pray you to pro-fess with me, one God, one Faith, one Catholic Church. . Therefore I pray to God, with an anguished and afflicted heart, that according to His infinite mercy He may be the protector of my country and my faithful subjects; and that He may forgive those who have done me so much injury, and are so hostile to me, and turn their hearts to a

speedy repentance, and that he may give you all grace, and me also, to con-form us to His will." The case of the guilt or innocence of Mary Stuart, so far as the murder of Darnley is concerned, rests to a great extent upon the celebrated "casket letters." It is stated that when, on the 7th June, 1567, the Queen and Bothwell hurriedly left Edinburgh, the latter left behind, in left Edinburgh, the latter left behind, in the custody of Sir James Balfour, a casket of about a foot in length, gilt and enamelled, containing valuable papers. If it be proved, as it undoubtedly has been, that the incriminating epistles said to have been written by Mary are clumsy forgeries, then one of the basest and most treacherous acts was committed by the leaders of the Reformation. That they were capable of this conduct the they were capable of this conduct the tener reference was made to the assessing tener of their lives sufficiently shows. It nation of Elizabeth, but of this Mary in sicians, artists, clergymen even, who were no way approved, and attested the fact tenor of their lives sufficiently shows. It is absurd to imagine that Church plunderers and murderers were not capable of forgery, in fact the subtle ingenuity as well as lawless boldness of these men is

dignantly repudiated.

These casket letters come to us directly and exclusively from the unscrup-ulous and deadly enemies of the Queen, and there is no independent confirmatory testimony with regard to their discovery and seizure. As we have seen, Mary urgently asked for the inspection of these documents when they were put in evidence before Elizabeth, but she was not permitted to see them, and the Queen of England decided in favour of her inno-cence. Of the letters themselves the two first purport to have been sent from Glasgow, and in them is indicated the respective messengers by whom they were sent to Bothwell. The first is despatched by Betoun, "who goes one day of law to the Lord of Balfours." This man was well known, and was in the power of the Confederate Lords during the very time of their procedure against realm; I am destitute of counsel; I know Mary, besides his evidence would have not who can be my competent peers; Mary, besides his evidence would have put to silence the protest of the Queen's friends as to her non-receipt of this letter. But he was never called as a witness. friends as to her non-receipt of this letter. But he was never called as a witness. The second letter is alleged to have been carried by a French servant, named Hubert, or Paris, but although this man was in the power of Moray subsequent to 1568, no attempt whatever was made to obtain his evidence until the other side loudly called for it, and then under torture he was said to have been made to ture he was said to have been made to other side of the said of

the Regent, and in contradiction of which Paris, when on the scaffold, declared the entire innocence of the Queen.
Three of the letters of the casket were genuine letters of Mary addressed to Darnley in the opening days of their married life. The forgery here consists in their being represented to be addressed to Bothwell. There is nothing whatever in them which a wife could not with propriety address to her husband.
Mr. Froude, the panegyrist of Henry VIII., is also the defamer of Ireland and of Mary Queen of Scots. As this writer recklessly uses falsehoods in support of his contentions, very little weight can be given to his conclusions. For instance, this historian does not hesitate without any warrant in the text, to assert that "the casket letters were long, and minutely examined by each and every one of the Lords who were present." Cecil's account, however, clearly shows that the examination was quite the contrary. His exact words are, "It is to be noted that at the time of the producing, and hearing, and reading of all the said letters, there was no special choice of or regard had to the order of the producing thereof; but the whole writings, lying altogether upon the council table, the same were one after another shown rather by hap as the same did lie upon the table than with any council table, the same were one after another shown rather by hap as the same did lie upon the table than with any choice made as by the nature thereof, as, if time had so served, might have been." This is the "long and minute" examination of Mr. Froude.

was one long course of suffering. With horrible injustice, every plot and scheme against Elizabeth was made a scourge for the unfortunate captive, who had to suffer, not merely imprisonment, but all the various indignities which petry tyranny and narrow intolerance could invent. The heaviest link in all the long chain of Mary's sorrows was the unfortunate position of her son as a here tic and abettor of heresy. Her mother's heart pleaded for him in order to his re

heart pleaded for him in order to his reception and instruction in the Catholic Faith, "which is the thing in the world I most desire, affecting a great deal rather the salvation of his soul than to see him monarch of all Europe. . . . there shall remain in my heart a thousand regrets and apprehensions if I should die to leave behind me a tyrant and persecutor of the Catholic Church." and persecutor of the Catholic Church. As the hart thirsts after the fountains of water, so did Elizabeth and her minis Mary. As an independent princess, over whom the Queen of England possessed no jurisdiction, she had a perfect right to seek her freedom, and to effect it by the intervention. if possible, of foreign powers. The plot of Babington was known from the first—if, indeed, it well as lawless boldness of these men is traceable throughout the history of the country and the times they disgraced. For the purpose of compromising the Earl of Sunderland, a forged correspondence was placed in the pockets of Lord Huntley, who was slain at the battle of Corriche, in 1562. A forged correspondence of the Earl of Lennox was produced by Elizabeth's Ambassador in Scotland (Randolph) in 1581. Not only was Mary's own signature forged to the warrant for the Earl of Huntley's execution, but a pretended letter from her to Bothwell (June 15th, 1567) was shown to her by Kirkaldy of Grange, and by her most innews of her intended trial with dignity and fortitude. "I cannot but be sorry," she said, "that my sister is so ill-informed against me as to have treated every offer made by myself or my friends with against me as to have treated every offer made by myself or my friends with neglect. I am her Highness's nearest kinswoman, and have forewarned her of kinswoman, and have forewarned her of coming dangers, but have not been believed. . . It was easy to be forseen that every danger which might arise to my sister, from foreign princes or private persons, or for matter of religion, would be laid to my charge. I know I have many enemies about the Queen. Witness my long captivity, the studied indignities I have received, and now this last association between my sister and my son, in which I was not consulted, and which has been concluded without

my consent. . . . Worn down as I may appear, my heart is great, and will not yield to any affliction. I am ignorant of the laws and statutes of this

the hall of Fotheringay Castle, on the 14th October, 1586, when the Lord High Chancellor, the Lord Treasurer, and thirty-four commissioners, comprising peers and knights of the Privy Council, the chief justices of England, the barons of the Exchequer, the Attorney General, Solicitor-General, and Serjeant-at-Law wars all drawn up in dread array against Solicitor-General, and Serjeant-at-Law were all drawn up in dread array against the captive Queen. "Alas!" said she, "here are many counsellors but not one for me." Under protest she pleaded that, as a free Princess, she was not amenable to this tribunal. With surprising ability, Mary confounded the judges, and if the court had not been packed and the conclusion foregone, must have won her case. She showed nacked and the conclusion foregone, nust have won her case. She showed must have won her case. She snowed that all the evidence produced against her was second-hand or hearsay. Copies of a long letter from a man whom she had never seen, and a detailed reply which she had never written, were produced. Garbled and manufactured duced. Garbled and manufactured evidence were, however, considered quite sufficient for the purpose. In vain did Mary demand originals. These were never produced. If this had been done she would have been able to detect and unmask the fraud. "I do not deny that I have longed for liberty, and earnestly laboured to procure it. Nature impelled me to do so, but I call God to witness that I nover conspired the death of the Queen of England or consented to it. I confess that I have written to my friends confess that I have written to my friends and solicited their assistance in my escape from her miserable prisons, in which she has now kept me a captive Queen for nineteen years, but I never wrote the letters now produced against me. I confess, too, that I have written often, too, in favour of the persecuted Catholies; and had I been able, or even at this moment were I able to save them from their miseries by shedding my own from their miseries by shedding my own blood, I would have done it, and would now do it." At last the hypocritical travestic of justice closed. Mary was ordered to prepare for death, and although the spiritual consolations although the spiritual consolations of a priest were at first allowed, they were afterwards peremptorily withdrawn, and the ministrations of a Protestant divine were promised. Her goaler (Paulet), knowing the vindictive hatred of his mistress (Elizabeth), endeavoured to curry favour by insolence and mean tyranny towards his unfortunate pris-oner. On one occasion he entered her room without ceremony, and stated that as she was now no longer to be considered as she was now no longer to be considered a queen, but a private woman, dead in law, the insignia of royalty must be dispensed with. Mary replied with spirit that she as little acknowledged his queen for her superior as she did her heretical council for her judges, and in spite of the indignities they offered, would die, as she had lived, a queen. Paulet sat down in her presence with his hat on, and in her presence with his hat on, and brutally ordered the billiard-table to be removed, as vain recreations no longer became a person in her situation

TO BE CONT INCED.

THE SPIRITUAL EFFECTS OF DRUNKENNESS.

The loss of self-respect, the lowering of ambition and the fading out of hope are the signs of the progress of this disease in the character. It is a mournful spectacle that of the brave inguish the character. It is a mourning spectacle
—that of the brave, ingenious, high spirited man sinking steadily down into the
degradation of inebriety; but how many
such spectacles are visible all over the
land! And it is not in the character of those alone who are notorious drunkards those alone who are notorious drunkards that such tendencies appear. They are often distinctly seen in the lives of men who are never drunk. Sir Henry Thompson's testimony is emphatic to the effect that "the habitual use of fermented liquors, to an extent far short of what is necessary to produce intoxication, injures the body and diminishes the mental power." If, as he testifies, a large proportion of the most painful and dangerous maladies of the body are due to the "use of fermented ligners, taken in the "use of fermented liquors, taken in the quantity which is conventionally deemed moderate," then it is certain that such use of them must result also in serious injur-ies to the mental and moral nature. Who be, but who reveal, in conversation and in conduct, certain melancholy effects of the drinking habit? The brain is so often in-Thompson refers, is quite elastic: the term is stretched to cover habits that are steadily despoiling the life of its rarest fruits. The drinking habit is often desteadily despoiling the life of its rarest fruits. The drinking habit is often defended by reputable gentlemen, to whom the very thought of a debauch would be shocking, but to whom, if it were only lawful, in the tender and just solicitude of friendship, such words as these might be spoken: "It is true that you are not drunkards, and may never be; but if you could know, what is too evident to those who love you best how your character is who love you best, how your character is slowly losing the firmness of its texture and the fineness of its outline; how your art deteriorates all the delicacy of its art deteriorates all the delicacy of its touch; how the atmosphere of your life seems to grow murky and the sky lowers gloomily above you—you would not think your daily indulgence harmless in its measure. It is in just such lives as yours that drink exhibits some of its most mournful tragedies."-The Century.

Ayer's Hair Vigor stimulates the hair cells to healthy action, and promotes a vigorous growth. It contains all that can be supplied to make the natural hair beautiful and abundant; keeps the graph from donders; here from donders; here the ture he was said to have been made to utter a farrago of nonsense called a confession, certified only by a creature of The cruel farce of a trial took place in makes it flexible and glossy.

CARDINAL NEWMAN ON THE IN-SPIRATION OF SCRIPTURE.

The Nineteenth Century for February opens with an interesting article by Car-dinal Newman on the Inspiration of Scripture. "It has lately," he says, "been asked what answer do we Catholics give to the allegation urged against us by men of the day, to the effect that we demand of our converts an assent to views and interpretations of Scripture which modern science and historical research have utterly discredited."

After certain preliminary definitions and statements of authority, he proceeds:
"The main question before us being what it is that a Catholic is free to hold about "The main question before us being what it is that a Catholic is free to hold about Scripture in general, or about its separate portions or its statements, without compromising his firm inward assent to the dogmas of the Church, that is, to the de fide enunciations of Pope and Councils, we have first of all to inquire how many and what those dogmas are. I answer that there are two such dogmas; one relates to the authority of Scripture, the other to its interpretation. As to the authority of Scripture, we hold it to be, in all matters of faith and morals, divinely inspired throughout; as to its interpretation, we hold that the Church is, in faith and morals, the one infallible expounder of that inspired text."

With respect to the "important question—in what respect are the canonical books inspired?" he says: "It cannot be in every respect, unless we are bound de fide to believe that terra in alternum stat, and that heaven is above us, and that there are no antipodes. And itseems unworthy of Divine Greatness that the Almighty should in His revelation of Himself to us undertake mere secular duties, and assume the office of a narrator, as such, or an historian, or geographer, except so far as the secular matters bear directly upon the revealed truth. The Councils of Trent and the Vatican fulfil this anticipation; they tell us distinctly the object and the promise of Scripture

Councils of Trent and the Vatican fulfil this anticipation; they tell us distinctly the object and the promise of Scripture inspiration. They specify 'faith and moral conduct' as the drift of that teaching which has the guarantee of inspiration. What we need and what is given to us is not how to educate ourselves for this life; we have abundant natural gifts for this life; we have abundant natural gifts for human society, and for the advantages which it secures; but our great want is how to demean ourselves in thought and deed towards our Maker, and how to gain reliable information on this urgent necessity." sity."

sity."

Speaking of the decisions of the Councils he says that while they "lay down so emphatically the inspiration of Scripture in respect to faith and morals, it is remarkable that they do not say a word directly as to its inspiration in matters of fact." Nevertheless, "it views facts in those relations in which neither ancients, such as the Greek and Latin classical his. such as the Greek and Latin classical his-torians, nor moderns, such as Niebuhr, Grote, Ewald, or Michelet, can view them. In this point of view it has God for its author, even though the finger of God traced no words but the Decalogue. Such is the claim of Bible history in its substantial fulness to be accepted de fide as true. In this point of view Scripture is inspired, not only in faith and morals, but in all its parts which bear on faith, including matters of fact."

Cardinal Newman follows these general principles out into a variety of minute details. His closing words are these: "I details. His closing words are these: "I conclude by reminding the reader that in these remarks I have been concerned only with the question—What have Catholics to hold and profess de fide about Scripture? that is, what it is the Church 'insists' on their holding; and next, by unreservedly submitting what I have written to the judgment of the Holy See, being more desirous that the question should be satisfactorily answered than that my own answer should prove to be in every respect answer should prove to be in every respect the right one."

OUR LORD IN THE BLESSED SAC-RAMENT.

The complement of the love of God shown to the children of men on earth is his life with us in the tabernacle of His his life with us in the tabernacle of His love. In our trials, in our necessities, we have on this earth one house whose doors are always oven to us where the house whose and general disregard for truth. These doors are always open to us, whose treas-ures are never hidden from us, and the Master of this house dwells within it, to hear our complaints and relieve our wants. Enter when we will, and there burning on the altar of sacrifice is the lamp of the sanctuary, saying ever silently to the wearied heart, here is the place where the

wearied heart, here is the place where the love of the Sacred Heart of Jesus rests in the humility of His Majesty.

The Catholic bends here with his knee, his head, his heart, and soul, in silent adoration. Faith tells him of the angels ation. Faith tells him of the angels that surround that tabernacle, resting in the middle of the altar, within the enclosure of the sanctuary. He knows that the same "Holy, Holy, Lord God of Sabaoth" of praise that is sung in the heavens is repeated here. He is in thought with the angels of the sanctuary, and in the humility of his soul he dares not so much as raise his head towards the place where the glory of God is veiled, but whispers in contrite accents, "Lord, say only the word and my soul shall be washed of its infirmities."

Well may we Catholics say, "What nation is like to ours?" for we truly have God with us. When we kneel before the altar and gaze at the tabernacle, our

God with us. When we kneel before the altar and gaze at the tabernacle, our voices cease, and we speak in our souls, "my God, mercy!" There, in the prison house of His love, in the tabernacle, is our Lord and God. His mercy cries out to us from the sanctuary, "have mercy on thyself, my child, and learn of Me how this love of My heart desires to be united to thee. I love thee. O man, before thou thee. I love thee, O man, before thou wert, therefore open thy heart to receive the rays of my divine love that will go out from this house of mine into thy heart. To-day if you hear My voice harden not your hearts against it. Child, think of the agonies that rent my heart of think of the agonies that rent my body, of the blood that went out from it, and all for love of thee. Child of mine agony, do not let these sufferings be in vain for thee. My complaint of old was 'I am a worm, and no man,' and I was left to tread the wine press of my sufferings alone. Of all those who stood around me in my glory, not one remained with me when shame, confusion, and the buffets of the world smote my face until there was no sightliness in it. I dwell here in the sanctuary under these sacra-

mental veils so that the effulgence of my glory and the awful grandeur of my majesty may not deter you from approaching near to the home that I have chosen among men. It is not my will to remain in this house, built for me on the altar. I desire to go out of it through the hands of my priests, into your soul. I will to be here and in every tabernacle that love has erected for me throughout the whoie world. And also it is my desire that you shall eat my flesh and drink my blood, that we may be one, I in you, and you in me. I want this union of our loves to be complete. I am in heaven, in every consecrated host through the whole world, and my desire is to be your food. Where I am, there I am whole and undivided. Think, child, from the rising until the going down of the sun the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass is being offered. Every moment of the day of twenty-four hours my priests are on the altar. During every one of these moments reject and the sun of the sun on the sun or the sun of the govern of the sun or the moment of the day of twenty-four hours my priests are on the altar. During every one of these moments priests are vesting for the celebration of these mysteries. The 'Introibo ad altare Dei' is always being said at the foot of the altar. Not one moment of time elapses without the ascent of a priest to the altar of God. Could you, child, look over the world at this moment a long line of the thousands of my priests just leaving the tabernacle for the "Introit" would rise up to your view. You could note the whitened locks of the aged, worn out in my service, and the youth, fresh from his Alma Mater, just for the first time bent before me in this my chosen habitation. Your ears, my dear child, would be delighted with the sound of the sweet prayers that my spouse ever sends up to my throne in heaven in behalf of the children of whom I made her the mother. Of all mothers, I have made her the greatest; I have made her the most compassionate. all mothers, I have made her the greatest; I have made her the most compassionate. Her heart is modeled after my own, and therefore is this mother meek and humble of heart. Learn of her that you, my child, may become like unto me, meek and humble of heart also. Could all the altars of my spouse, dear child, be present to your view, some of the millions of my children on earth are ever before them, and the tinkling of the sanctuary bell would never cease to invite you to prepare for the cease to invite you to prepare for the Canon of the Mass; to bow down your heads, hearts and souls while I, your God, am held aloft towards the heavens. am held aloft towards the heavens, my throne on high, in the hands of the priest, for your adoration. Child, think of what part of this adorable sacrifice you may, at what moment you choose, and somewhere what moment you choose, and somewhere in the world a priest is at that part of the Mass. Oh, child, I would have you love me in this sacrament and sacrifice of my love. 'Ask and you shall receive'— come to me in this sacrament. Unite come to me in this sacrament. Unite your love to mine. Don't let the world draw you away from my love. It may tell you that your case is hopeless. Don't you believe it, my child. This world belongs to the father of lies. I am the living God who created you, who redeemed you, and as I live, I will not your death but your conversion. Turn, oh, child, to me, and I will turn my eyes of mercy on thee."—S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian

"NOTES ON INGERSOLL."

Editor of the Packet.

SIR,-Will you kindly give me space to call the attention of your readers to a little book, which, though in its fifth edition, and rejoicing in a circulation of 50,000 copies, has not, I fear, been so widely read in Orillia as a work of its widely read in Orillia as a work of its merits should be. I refer to "Notes on Ingersoll," by the Rev. L. A. Lambert. It is a happy and eloquent refutation of the alarmingly popular, though shallow, skepticism which is voiced by Mr. Ingersoll's lectures; a skepticism which, while lacking, as Father Lambert has told us, "the intense earnestness and masculine vigor of Tom Paine, the learning and wit "the intense earnestness and masculine vigor of Tom Paine, the learning and wit of Voltaire, the philosophical penetration ot Hobbes and Bolingbroke, the analytical faculty of Herbert Spencer, the industry of Tyndall and Huxley, and the comprehensiveness and incisive logic of John Stuart Mill," is nevertheless not to be described in the property of less not to be despised, inasmuch as it is the skepticism of the masses, who, de-"Notes," in a popular and yet withal somewhat scholarly fashion, exhibit the positions. There can be no doubt that the poison has been freely circulated. Here is a capital antidote. And even those who are ignorant of the unbelief those who are ignorant of the which prevails so largely in many quar-which prevails so largely in many quarters, especially among the less-well-edu-cated, will do well to acquaint themselves with it through the medium of a work which exhibits its true characteristics. I which exhibits its true characteristics. I take more pleasure in commending this book from the fact that it is written by a Catholic priest. I would have Protest ants read it for that very reason. It will do some of them good to learn that there are so many points of agreement between the devout Romanist and the honest Protestant. In modern public Protest Protestant. In modern unbelief, Protestants and Catholics have a common foe. Unbelief fattens upon quarrels between Christians. On all sides there is springing up a disposition to emphasize points of agreement between the different creeds. And because Father Lambert's work will contribute in some measure to the accomplishment of so desirable an end, I most gladly and sincerely urge every Protestant reader of the Packet, without delay, to acquaint himself with the contents of "Notes on Ingersoll," in which he will not find a dull sentence, and with the major part of which he will heartily agree. I am, yours truly, S. P. Rose, Methodist Parsonage, February 25, 1884. Protestant. In modern unbelief, Protest-

Methodist Parsonage, February 25, 1884.

Thomas Myers, Bracebridge, writes "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I sell. It always gives satisfaction, and in cases of coughs, colds, sore throat, &c., immediate relief has been received by those who use it."

Consumption is a disease contracted by a neglected cold—how necessary then that we should at once get the best cure that we should at once get the best cure for Coughs, Golds, Laryngitis, and all diseases of the Throat and Lungs—one of the most popular medicines for these complaints is Northrop & Lyman's Emul-sion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda. Mr. J. F. Smith, Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and all collections." Druggist, Dunnville, writes: "It gives general satisfaction and sells splendidly."

Fo

MAR. 15, 188

Fondly dedica realth of gratef In twilight ho
I sat to think
To chase away
To fly from e

I heard the son In vesper ca I caught the d With raptur I watch'd a sta With calm a Nor tempest's Could its en I ne'er forget, Tho' years h The patient to This lesson A lily fair, wi Of spotless r Within my gs Spoke low th

"I'm fair whi Bloom for m My sweet swa Beneath His Ah! spoken w The message An humble he It only sati Each cruel sig Is mark'd of No pang we for To solace so

These are not Sent to us f Our Master de To speak H And yet, at le My constan In friendship I'll cherish

Hamilton, Fe THE ST PROVIDENTIAL PRESERVATI

The days passed, Jost the Lord to 1 the Jordan, Hearing of th of Israel, the filled with d the priests t the people. the ark. It tablets of the

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city that is Sarthan; bran down i (which now priests that nt of the dry ground and all the did the Lor on behalf o they passed centre of ark. Then each tribe, bed of the stones whe priests pas Jordan flov people car tenth day in Galgal, o city of Jeri Jordan, Jo aid to the children sh and shall those ston say: Israe through th God dryin

> the most you may a ever." The Israel four land. Th 2553 or B their joy o generation how lively

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eur of my approach-ave chosen to remain the altar.

15, 1854.

my blood, and you in ur loves to hole world, undivided until the oly Sacrifice ed. Every -four hour priests are hese myste-are Dei' is

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tar of God.
the world at e thousand tabernacle up to your e whitened my service, his Alma bent before tion. Your be delighted eet prayers up to my of the chil-

mother. Of the greatest; y own, and ou, my child, ek and hum the altars of sent to your my children em, and the would never are for the down your I, your God,

eavens, my of the priest, nink of what you may, at somewhere t part of the ve you love crifice of my receive' ent. Unite less. Don't nis world be

am the liv-ho redeemed your death , oh, child, res of mercy c Columbian

OLL."

me space to readers to a in its fifth irculation of ear, been so work of its o "Notes on Lambert. It tation of the gh shallow, by Mr. Ingerwhich, while has told us, d masculine ning and wit cal penetre rt Spencer Huxley, and incisive is neverthe-much as it is es, who, de-lves, are the uth. The

d yet withal exhibit the of Ingersoll's o doubt that And even the unbelie many quar ess-well-edu. t themselves m of a work acteristics. I ending this written by It will rn that there ent between the hones lief, Protest. rels between asize er Lambert's measure to desirable an

ngersoll," in ll sentenc truly. ary 25, 1884. dge, writes: gives satis oughs, colds, te relief has

himself with

use it." contracted cessary then he best cure tis, and all ungs—one of man's Emulophosphites J. F. Smith, "It gives splendidly."

For The Record

Retrospection.

Fondly dedicated to my dear Julia with wealth of grateful affection.

A strange delight, so wondrous bright, My soul in love possess'd— "Twas not of earth—more sacred birth Gave me this happy rest!

I heard the song of feather'd throng In vesper cadence sweet. I caught the depth that in it slept With rapture glad and meet:

I watch'd a star that shone afar With calm and steady light; Nor tempest's wait, nor chill, nor hail Could its endurance blight!

I ne'er forget, (not even yet, Tho' years have onward sped) The patient trust, the hope so just This lesson on me shed!

A lily fair, with vesture rare Of spotless purity, Within my gaze in starlight rays, Spoke low this thought to me—

"I'm fair while I, with single eye Bloom for my God alone— My sweet sway wield, my perfume yield Beneath His blest white throne."

Ah! spoken well! The truth to tell The message sanctifieth— An humble heart, with one impart; It only satisfieth.

Vain desires and high aspires, How heavily they weigh! Like mists they cling and only bring The gifts that fade away!

My thoughts of friend, to Thee, Lord, tend, Thou shining Deity! The bliss I find in human kind I offer unto Thee!

And yet, at length, with endless strength My constancy I'll show, In friendships firm in boundless term I'll cherish this pure glow! Hamilton, Feb., 1884. ESPERANCE.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY.

II.

J. F. C.

Each cruel sigh, each tearful eye Is mark'd of God, I ween; No pang we feel but He can heal To solace soothing e'en!

In twilight hour of holy pow'r I sat to think awhile, To chase away the cares of day; To fly from earthly toil.

Or the hard diamond, which them both doth

His sceptre is the rod of Rightonsness,
With which he bruiseth all his less to dust,
And the great Dragon strongly with repress
Under the rigour of his judgmen just;
His seat is Truth, to which the family trust,
From whence proceed her beams, so pure
and bright,
That all about him sheddeth glorious light

Light far exceeding that bright-blazing spark Which darted is from Titan's flaming head. That with his beams enlumineth the dark And dampish air, whereby all things are read.

Whose nature with the service with

Whose nature yet so much is marvelled Of mortal wits that it doth much amaze The greatest wizards which thereon do gaze But that immortal light which there doth Is many thousand times more bright, more

clear More excellent, more glorious, more divine, Through which to God all mortal actions And even the thoughts of men, do plain appear,
For from the Eternal Truth it doth proceed,
Through heavenly virtue which her beams
do breed.

With the great glory of that wondrous light His throne is all encompassed around, And hid in his own brightness from the sight of all that look thereon with eyes unsound; And underneath his feet are to be found Thunder, and lightning, and tempestuous fire. The instruments of his avenging ire.

There in his bosom Sapience doth sit,
The sovereign dearling of the Delty,
Clad like a queen in royal robes, most fit
For so great power and peerless majesty,
And all with gems and jewels gorgeously
Adorned, that brighter than the stars appear. And make her native brightness seem more

And on her head a crown of purest gold Is set, in sign of highest sovereignty; And in her hand a sceptre she doth hold With which she rules the house of God These are not dreams, they are clear gleams Sent to us from above. Our Master dear is ever near To speak His burning love! high, And menageth the ever-moving sky, And in the same these lower creatures all Subjected to her power imperial.

Both heaven and earth obey unto her will, And all the creatures which they both con

And at the treatment of the tain.

For of her fulness, which the world doth fill, They all partake, and do in state remain Js their great Maker did at first ordain, Through observation of her high beheast, By which they first were made and still in-

But though they had entered into the promised land, the children of Israel had before them seven long years of combat before they could really call that land their own. The Lord was, how-PROVIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, GROWTH AND that land their own. The Lord was, however, with them, and city after city fell before them, principality after principality yielded to their sway, and tribe after tribe vanquished by them, driven from the land. The city of Jericho fell into their hands without their striking a blow and its inhabitants slain. Then followed the overthrow of the King of Hai, the massacre of his soldiers and his own execution on a gibbet. So filled with fear were the other peoples of that country at these victories that the Gabaonites came to make a treaty with Josue, claim-PRESERVATION OF THE JEWISH NATION. The days of mourning for Moses passed, Josue began by command of the Lord to prepare for the crossing of the Jordan, into the land of promise. Hearing of the approach of the children of Israel, the inhabitants of Canaan were came to make a treaty with Josue, claimfilled with dread. Josue commanded ing deceitfully to be a people whose ter-ritory was far off. When Josue heard of the deceit practiced on him by this tribe, he resolved that while respecting the treaty he had sworn to, he should punish the priests to bear the ark in front of the people. One word en passant as to the ark. It was the receptacle of the tablets of the law, and had been pretreaty he had sworn to, he should punish the Gabaonites by making them bewers of wood and carriers of water. Five of the other princes of the land of Canaan hearing of the treaty made between the Gabaonites and Josue, formed a confed-eracy to destroy that nation. The Gabaonites at once despatched an em-bassy to Josue for assistance. Gather-ing his men, the latter proceeding in the

stood still till the people revenged them

against the children of Israel.

that were with him: Go, and set yo feet on the necks of these kings. At

when they had gone, and put their feet upon the necks of them lying under them, he said again to them: Fear not, neither be ye dismayed, take cour-

age and be strong; for so will the Lord do

to all your enemies against whom you fight. Josue struck and slew them and

hanged them on five gibbets and they

hung until the evening. And when the sun was down he commanded the soldiers

to take them down from the gibbets. And after they were taken down, they cast them into the cave where they had

lain hid and put great stones at the

Lord himself. "Frame an ark of setim-wood, the length whereof shall be of two cubits and a half, the breadth a cubit and a half, the height likewise a cubit and a half. And thou shalt overlay it with the purest gold within and without, and over it thou shalt make a golden crown around about and four golden rings, which thou shalt put at the four corners of the ark; let two rings be on the one side, and two on the other. Thou shalt make bars also of setim-wood, and shalt overlay them with gold; and thou shalt put them in through the rings that are in the sides of the ark, that it may be carried on them. And they shall be always in the rings, neither shall they at any time be drawn out of them. And thou halt put in the ark the testimony which

pared by the special direction of the

I will give thee." As soon as the priests with the ark came into the Jordan, "and their feet were dipped in part of the water, (now the Jordan, it being harvest time, had filled the banks of its channel), the waters that came down from above stood in one place, and swelling up like a mountain, were seen afar off from the city that is called Adom, to the place of Sarthan: but those that were beneath. ran down into the sea of the wilderness (which now is called the Dead Sea) until they wholly failed. And the people marched over against Jericho; and the priests that carried the ark of the coven ant of the Lord, stood girded upon dry ground in the midst of the Jore and all the people passed over through the channel that was dried up." Thus did the Lord work another great wonder on behalf of his chosen people. While they passed over, the priests stood in the centre of the river's channel with the ark. Then twelve chosen men, one from each tribe, took twelve stones from the bed of the river and Josue set twelve stones where the ark stood. Then the priests passed over, and the waters of the Jordan flowed on as before. "And the people came up out of the Jordan, the tenth day of the first month, and camped in Galgal, over against the east side of the city of Jericho. And the twelve stones they had taken out of the channel of the city of Jericho. Jordan, Josue pitched in Galgal. And said to the children of Israel: when your children shall ask their fathers to-morrow and shall say to them: What mean those stones? You shall teach them and say: Israel passed over this Jordan through the dry channel. The Lord your God drying up the waters thereof in your sight, till you passed over. As he had done before in the Red Sea, which He dried up till we passed through. That all the people of the earth might learn the most mighty hand of the Lord, that you may also fear the Lord your God for-ever." Thus at length the people of Israel found themselves in the promised land. This was in the year of the world 2553 or B. C. 1451. Great indeed was their joy on entering the land which was to be theirs and their children's for untold generations. How deep their gratitude, how lively their affection at that moment in regard of the Lord their God, whose

His throne is built upon eternity, More firm and durable than steel or brass,

praises are sung by the poet:

mouth thereof, which remain till this

The whole southern portion of Canaan soon fell into the hands of the Hebrew commander. Victorious in the south he returned to his camp at Galgal. Jabin, the king of Assor, founded a confederacy of six different tribes against the Israelites. But Josue, coming on them suddenly, completely overthrew them at the waters of Merom. He destroyed their cities and made himself master of their lands and possessions. The triumphs of Josue did not cease till he had conquered all the remaining cities and tribes and kings in the land of Canaan. In the seventh year after his crossing the Jordan he had conquered of kings no fewer than thirty-one, and of nations no

fewer than thirty-one, and of nations no fewer than six.

It was the will of God that the conquest of Canaan should be completed during the lifetime of Josue, and He accordingly ordered him, seeing that he was old, to divide the land among the children of Israel. The warriors of the tribes of Ruben, Gad, and that part of the tribe of Manasses who had been given lands beyond the Jordan, were sent thither. Caleb, the only other survivor besides Josue of all the Israelites over twenty at Sinai, came to him and said: twenty at Sinai, came to him and said:
"Thou knowest what the Lord spoke to Moses, the man of God, concerning me and thee in Cadesbarne. I was forty years old when Moses, the servant of the Lord, sent me from Cadesbarne to view the land, and I brought him word again as to me seemed true. But my brethren that me seemed true. But my brethren that had gone up with me discouraged the heart of the people; and I nevertheless followed the Lord my God. And Moses swore in that day, saying: The land which thy foot hath trodden upon shall be thy possession and thy children's for-ever, because thou hast followed the Lord my God. The Lord therefore hath Lord my God. The Lord therefore hath granted me life as he promised until this present day. It is forty and five years since the Lord spoke this word to Moses, when Israel journeyed through the wilderness; this day I am eighty-five years old. As strong as I was at that time when I was sent to view the land, the strength of that time continueth in me until this day, as well to fight as to march. Give me therefore this mountain which the Lord promised in thy hearing also, wherein are the Enacim, and cities great and strong; if so be, the Lord will be with me, and I shall so be the Lord will be with me, and I shall be able to destroy them, as He promised me. And Josue blessed him, and gave him Hebron in possession; and from that time Hebron belonged to Caleb, the son of Jephone the Cenezite, until this pre-sent day, because he followed the Lord the God of Israel."

The remaining tribes also received their possessions and at length the whole Hebrew nation found itself in possession of the land so long promised them, and

which they were so eager to enjoy, but from which their sins prevented their entrance till the days of Josue. Before the close of his life Josue twice assembled the people of Israel and addressed them in words of wisdom. On the first occasion he said: "I am old and far advanced in years, and you see all that the Lord your God hath done to all the nations round about, how He Himself hath fought for you: and now since He hath divided to you by lot all the land from the east of the Jordan unto the great ing his men, the latter, proceeding in the night time, fell suddenly on the confeder-ates: "And the Lord troubled them at sea, and many nations yet remain, the Lord your God will destroy them, and ates: "And the Lord troubled them at the sight of Israel, and he slew them with a great slaughter in Gabaon, and pursued them by the way of the ascent to Bethoron, and cut them off all the way to Azeca and Maceda. And when they were fleeing from the children of Israel and were in the descent of Bethhoron, the Lord seet down were them great take them away from before your face, and you shall possess the land, as he hath promised you; only take courage, and be careful to observe all things that are written in the book of the law of Moses; aud turn not aside from them, neither to the right hand nor to the left, lest the Lord cast down upon them great stomes from heaven as far as Azeca; and many more were killed with the hailafter that you are come in among the Gentiles, who will remain among you, you should swear by the name of their stones than were slain by the swords of the children of Israel. Then Josue spoke gods, and serve them, and adore them; but cleave ye unto the Lord your God, as you have done until this day. And then the Lord God will take away before your to the Lord, in the day that he delivered the Amorrhite in the sight of the chil-dren of Israel, and he said before them: strong, and no man shall be able to re-Move not. O sun, toward Gabaon nor thou, O moon, toward the valley of Ajalon. And the sun and the moon sist you. One of you shall chase a thou-sand men of the enemies, because the Lord your God Himself will fight for you, selves of their enemies. Is not this written in the Book of the Just? So the as He hath promised. This only take care of with all diligence, that you love sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and hasted not to go down the the Lord your God, but if you will embrace the errors of these nations that space of one day. There was not before nor after so long a day, the Lord obey-ing the voice of a man, and fighting for dwell among you, and make marriages with them, and join friendships, know ye for a certainty that the Lord your God Israel. And Josue returned with all Israel into the camp of Galgal; for the five kings had fled, and hidden themfor a certainty that the Lord your God, will not destroy them before your face, but they shall be a pit and a snare in your way, and a stumbling-block at your side, and stakes in your eyes, till He take you away and destroy you from off this excellent land which He hath given you. selves in a cave of the city of Maceda.

And it was told Josue that the five kings were found hid in a cave of the city of Maceda. And he commanded them Behold this day I am going into the way of all the earth, and you shall know with all your mind that, of all the words which that were with him, saying: Roll great stones to the mouth of the cave, and set the Lord promised to perform for you not one hath failed. Therefore, as He hath fulfilled in deed what He promised, careful men to keep them shut up; and stay you not, but pursue after the stay you not, but pursue after the enemies, and kill all the hindermost of them as they flee; and do not suffer them whom the Lord God hath delivered into and all things prosperous have come, so will He bring upon you all the evils He hath threatened, till He take you away your hands to shelter themselves in their cities. So the enemies being slain with and destroy you from off this excellent land which He hath given you. When you shall have transgressed the covenant of the Lord your God which he hath made a great slaughter, and almost utterly consumed, they that were able to escape from Israel entered into fenced cities. And all the army returned to Josue in with you, and shall have served strange Maceda, where the camp then was, in good health and without the loss of any gods, and adored them, then shall the indignation of the Lord rise up quickly and speedily against you, and you shall one; and no man durst move his tongue be taken away from this excellent land gave orders, saying: Open the mouth of the cave, and bring forth to me the which He hath delivered to you." second oration of the Jewish conqueror five kings that lie hid therein. And the is historic, and, while it recites the mer-cies of God to the Hebrews, asks their ministers did as they were commanded: and they brought out to him the five kings out of the cave, the King of Jeruassent to the Law of God, and re-estab lishes the covenant. The meeting was salem, the King of Hebron, the King of Jerimoth, the King of Lachis, the King held at Sichem, it is supposed eight years after the distribution, and was attended by the ancients, the princes, the of Eglon. And when they were brought out to him, he called all the men of Israel, and said to the chiefs of the army judges, and the masters. Josue spoke in the name of the Lord: Your fathers

dwelt of old on the other side of the

river, Thare the father of Abraham, and

river, Thare the father of Abraham, and Nachor; and they served strange gods. And I took your father Abraham from the borders of Mesopotamia, and brought him into the land of Canaan; and I multiplied his seed, and gave him Isaac: and to him again I gave Jacob and Esau.

And I gave to Esau Mount Seir for his

possession; but Jacob and his children

Egypt, and you came to the sea; and the

chariots and horsemen as far as the Red Sea. And the children of Israel cried to TINH CHURCH. the Lord, and He put darkness between you and the Egyptians, and brought the you and the Egyptians, and brought the sea upon them, and covered them. Your eyes saw all that I did in Egypt, and you dwelt in the wilderness a long time; and I brought you into the land of the Amorrhite, who dwelt beyond the Jordan. And when they fought against you, I delivered them into your hands, and you possessed their land, and slew them. And Balac, son of Sephor, King of Moab, arose and fought against Israel. And he sent and called for Balaam, son of Boer, to curse you; and I would not hear him. to curse you; and I would not hear him, but, on the contrary, I blessed you by him, and I delivered you out of his hand And you passed over the Jc dan, and you came to Jericho. And the men of that city fought against you, the Amor-rhite, and the Pherezite, and the Cansanite, and the Hethite, and the Gergesite, and the Hevite, and the Jebusite, and I delivered them into your hands. And I sent before you hornets; and I drove them out from their places, the two kings of the Amorhites, not with thy sword nor with thy bow. And I gave you a land in which you had not labored, and cities to dwell in which you built not, vineyards and olive-yards which you planted not. Now, therefore, fear the Lord, and serve Him with a perfect and most sinces heart, and put way. the Lord, and serve Him with a perfect and most sincere heart; and put away the gods which your fathers served in Mesopotamia and in Egypt, and serve the Lord. But if it seem evil to you to serve the Lord, you have your choice: choose this day that which pleaseth you, choose this day that which pleaseth you, whom you would rather serve, whether the gods which your fathers served in Mesopotamia, or the gods of the Amorri-hites, in whose land you dwell; but as for me and my house, we will serve the Lord. And the people answered, and said: God forbid we should leave the Lord, and serve strange gods. The Lord our God He brought us and our lord our God He brought us and our fathers out of the land of Egypt, out of the house of bondage, and did very great signs in our sight, and preserved us in all the way by which we journeyed, and among all the people through whom we passed. And He hath cast out all the nations, the Amorrhite, the inhabitant of the land into which we are come.

Therefore, we will serve the Lord, for He is our God." Having written these things in the volume of the law he placed it in the ark and set a stone for a testimony in the sanctuary of the Lord under the oak therein. Then he died at the age of one hundred and ten years and was buried in Thamnathsare, his own possession. Of Josue does the wise man in Ecclesiasti-

of the land, into which we are come

cus say:-"Valiant in war was Jesus the son of "Valiant in war was Jesus the son of Nave, who was successor of Moses among the prophets, who was great according to his name—very great for the saving the elect of God, to overthrow the enemies that rose up against them, that he might get the inheritance for Israel. How great glory did he gain when he lifted up his hards and stretched out swords up his hands, and stretched out swords against the cities? Who before him so stood to it? for the Lord Himself brought His enemies to him. Was not the sun stopped in His anger, and one day made as two? He called upon the most High Sovereign when the enemies assulted him on every side, and the great and holy God heard him by hailstones of exceeding great force. He made a violent assault against the nation of his enemies and in the descent of Bethhoron he destroyed his adversaries that the nations might know his power,

that it is not easy to fight against God. And he followed the Mighty One. TO BE CONTINUED.

DEVOTION TO THE SACRED HEART. Practical for March and Preparatory tor June.

sins of my life.

SPECIAL EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE. MORNING—What is my predominent passion? Why do I so often fall into the same sin? How do certain persons, places, and things affect my spiritual life? If I cannot remove them, can I not shun them?

them?

AFTERNOON—Do I pray often, attentively, devoutly, in proper time and place? Do I use ejaculatory prayers frequently and with affection; especially when tempted? Were death to come, would it find prayer one of the habits of my life? "Watch and pray for ye know not the day not and pray, for ye know not the day nor

GENERAL EXAMINATION OF CONSCIENCE. Is my conscience scrupulous, correct, or

Do I allow light reading to poison my mind, or unbecoming words to taint my speech? Do I keep my heart clean? "Blessed are the clean of heart, for they shall see God?" H. L. MAGEVNEY. -Catholic Columbian.

The Record of the Fairs.

The superiority of Wells, Richardson Co's Improved Butter Color over all others made, is again demonstrated by its record at the Autumnal Fairs. The test of practical use is what tells the story, and the great value of the prethe Agricultural Fairs, miums given by the Agricultural Fairs, lies in the fact, that the judges in these cases are regular farmers, who know what their needs are and what will supply them. Wells, Richardson & Co's Improved Butter Color, which has taken first premium at all fairs where exhibited. is put up in a vegetable oil so prepared that it cannot become rancid, a most important property, the lack of which is fatal to so many of the Butter-Colors offered for sale. It does not color the went down into Egypt. And I sent Moses and Aaron, and I struck Egypt with many signs and wonders. And I butter-milk; it imparts a bright natural color, which is unattained by many brought you and your fathers out of others; and being the strongest is the Egyptians pursued your fathers with cheapest Color in the market.

TISH CHURCH.

Antigonish Aurora About the year 381, Ninian, a young Celt from Britain, came to Rome. He was born in a district afterwards called Galloway, which became the headquarters of his epi-copate. As the son of a Christian chief, he was baptized in his infancy and spent his youth in the practice of virtue and the study of latters. Leaving tue and the study of letters. Inspired with a holy desire to study truth at the fountain head, he came to Rome about to untain head, he came to Rome about the period named. Even then Rome, the city of the Popes, had attained to a state of some splendor. Persecution had ceased; art inspired by the genius of faith had be guu to decorate the rising Basilicas of the city. The great Damasus was the Vicar of Christ, who happily ruled the Church in that day. St. Jerome was teaching in the schools of Rome. The heroic saints and doctors who stood up for Christ against His enemies were either living, or the echoes of their voices still lingered in the cars of men who heard from their lips the words of life. It was a period of interest earl and activity.

the words of life. It was a period of in-tense zeal and activity.

Favored by Damasus, Ninian pursued his studies in Rome for 18 years. When Pope Damasus died his successor Siricius became his friend and patron. About the year 394, Siricius Pope, consecrated him Bishop, and gave him an apostolic mis-sion to the rude and wild inhabitants of his native Pictland, as it was then called. his native Pictland, as it was then called. On the return journey he visited St. Martin of Tours, and tarried with him for some time in the study of the monastic life. On his return home, he began to build a Church after the Roman model. For this purpose St. Martin gave him some masons. His mission was to the whole of Pictland, now called the Lowlands of Scotland; but he fixed his head quarters in his native district of Galloway, the scotland; but he fixed his head quarters in his native district of Galloway, the South West of Scotland, opposite to Ireland. Here he built his 'Candida Casa,' his White House, the first stone Church in Britain, and his 'Great Monastery,' as the home of his clergy and a seminary of secular and religious instruction for the secular and religious instruction for the youth of the country. The great missionary undertakings of that period remind us of the tactics of military leaders. In some central spot they found their home, their monastery, a place of rest, of prayer, of study for their clergy, and the centre of their missionary labors. Thus Ninian fixed his monastic centre in Galloway, as did his monastic centre in Galloway, as did his monastic centre in Galloway, as did afterwards Columba in Iona, Augustine in Canterbury, and St. Boniface at Fulda in Germany. In the Celtic Church, monasticism was not a feature, nor an institution, but its only organization.

Through St. Ninian's preaching all the Picts south of the Grampians embraced the true faith. Presser (Chron. p. 594)

the true faith. Prosper (Chron. p. 594) tells that he ordained bishops and priests, and divided the country into districts, ap-pointing missionaries to each. He died in his Monastery at Whithern in the year in his Monastery at whither in the year 432, the same year in which Patrick landed in Ireland. The ruins of his "White Church" can still be traced at Whithern. His name has ever been held in benediction by Catholics of Scotland. Many churches have been dedicated to him by the descendants of the Celts whom he evangelyed. Taigh, the the Candida Casa. by the descendants of the Celts whom he evangelized. Taigh, Dhe, the Candida Casa of Antigonish, the Cathedral of a noble Celtic Bishop, who inherits the faith and speaks the language of Ninian, is very appropriately dedicated to this great apostle of the Celts. Galloway again, after a convulsion which made a wreck and ruin of its Catholic institutions, rejoices in a true episcopal successor of Ninian, its first Bishop.

Protestant writers, who seem to care more for a brief popular triumph than for historical truth, boldly assert that there is no evidence of the Roman mission of St. Ninian to Scotland. Of that mission our earliest authentic record is Bede. In des-

FRUIT TO BE REAPED.

1. Firm resolution to go back to God from whom I came.

2. Hatred of sin. Full persuasion of its enormity and deformity.

3. A knowledge of its insinuating power; it flatters and charms only to destroy. Conviction that little faults lead to great sins. Shame and sorrow for the sins of my life. the truth, whose episcopal see, famous for its dedication to St. Martin, and for its

a life of our saint. The lessons for St. Ninian's day in the "Aberdeen Breviary" are taken from this life. St. Aelred expressly says that he has drawn his materials from an earlier work barbario Scripto. St. Aelred states that Ninian scripto. St. Actred states that Minian communed with himself in the following strain,— "I have in my own country sought Him whom my soul loveth, and have not found Him. I will arise. I will compass sea and land to seek the truth ompass sea and and to seek the truth which my soul longs for. But is there med of so much toil? Was it not said to Peter: Thou art Peter, and upon this rock will I build my Charch, and the gates of hell shall not prevail against it.' In the faith of Peter, then, there is nothing defective, absure imperfect. nothing defective, obscure, imperfect, nothing against which evil doctrines or perverted sentiments—the gates, as it were of hell—could prevail. And where is the faith of Peter but in the See of Rome? Thither, certainly, I must go, that leaving my country, my relations and my father's house, I may be thought worthy to be-hold withinward eye, the fair beauty of the Lord, and to be guarded by His

In this life, then, Aelred shows that Ninian went to Rome, was instructed and consecrated Bishop there, and sent by Pope Sinicius to Scotland. So full and strong is the evidence on this point that the Presbyterian Mackenzie in his Gaelic History of Scotland is forced to acknowl edge that Ninian was sent to Scotland by the Bishop of Rome.

The Picts among whom Ninian labored were Gaels. At that early period the various races and tribes of Scotland were called in their own language Gael, whatever name the foreign historians gave them. When the Romans first came to Scotland they found the whole country inhabited by Celtic tribes speaking the remedy for external anguage, and from the sound of a all painful affections.

phrase in that language, the Roman historians called them Caledonians. At a later period they called them Picts. Pictus in Latin means painted, and they thus named them because, like the pagan South Britons, they were in the habit of painting their countenances in order to render them more terrible in battle to their enemies. Later still we find them under a new name, the Scoti or the Scots. Bede says that the original home of the Scots was Ireland; but bands of the Scoti came over Ireland; but bands of the Scoti came over from Erin to Alban in the 4th century in order to help their brother Gaels in the war against the Romans. Many of them settled permanently on the west side of the Highlands of Scotland, while others returned home to Erin. In 573, Aedan, a scion of the Scottish colony from Ireland, was crowned as the first independent monarch of the Scots of Arvice. After was crowned as the first independent monarch of the Scots of Argyle. After this, the old names—Caledonians, Picts, Pictland, began to disappear and the people to be called Scots, and the country Scotland. The old names gradually dis-appeared, but the Gaelic races and lan-guage remained as over. guage remained as ever.

LOST TO THE CHURCH.

It is an undeniable fact that many

members are lost to the Church, and for this loss some one is accountable in a more or less degree. Formerly, when priests and schools were few and far between, there might be some palliating excuses for those on whom principally rest the chief responsibility of this loss. But now in the present flourishing con-dition of Catholicity, when, thanks to God, and the faithful laborers in His God, and the faithful laborers in His vineyard, priests and schools are numerous and with easy distance of all Catholic communities, so that there can be little excuse for the laity in not practicing their religion, and in not bring up their children under the fostering care of the Church and religious training. Yet with all these facilities, which the Church and her ministers hold forth, there are yet her ministers hold forth, there are yet many who stray to foreign pastures, many who stray to foreign pastures, through want of proper training and of early Christian practices. Our sincere belief is that if parents did their duty towards their children, and sowed the early seeds of religion in their youthful minds, they would not have to lament their falling away in after life. It is therefore to our mind a want of religious training in the family circle that causes training in the family circle that causes the loss, and that parents who neglect home Christian influence is primarily accountable for the apostacy from the Church. We acknowledge that sectarian influence, in the midst of which our youth is to be spent, works its tangled fangs into the minds of many, but on the minds of children well instructed in their faith, well strengthened by the pious example of parents, who lead a true Catholic life, its effects produce no lasting remembrance. In our scattered condition, it is sometimes difficult for Catholics to avail themselves of all neces sary means of religious training for their children, but where they are so located that the child cannot attend a Catholic school, a double duty devolves upon the parents to supply as much as they can the work otherwise accomplished in the the work otherwise accomplished in the school, to teach them the practice in person by their example. There is no duty so important, no labor more meritorious than the preservation of the faith in your family; you are bound thereto by all laws, divine and human, and this will not, cannot, be accomplished without great efforts and sacrifice by parents. Ah! but parents will tell us they cannot bring up their children in this heathen country. We tell them they can, unless it be their own fault. We have seen and known Catholic families throughout the country, Catholic families throughout the country, who had no chance of seeing a priest or cribing the arrival of St. Columba in Scotland, Bede says that his mission was to the northern portion of the country—a people separated by lofty mountains from their neighbors of the Pictish race. He goes on to say: they grew up; they loved their parents too much to separate from them; they would not be happy away from them; and why this: because their parents had taught them obedience, taught them love and respect while young, and love and respect grew with their manhood, and was a source of joy and consolation to their aged parents in the evening of their lives. Contrast those parents with others who allow their children full liberty to swear and blaspheme in their presence, who allow them the privilege of associating with bad company without reprimand, and then look at the grief reprimand, and then look at the grief and pain, the rightful retribution of those parents in their old age by their absence and loss of their family to themselves, their faith and their God. No wonder, indeed, that this is so, to many parents who, lest their family may not be suffici ently known, will open their houses for nightly carousals and dances, and allow the scrub of society full sway in the com-pany of their children, where whisky, crime, and abominations known only to God prevail. This commingling of youth of both sexes, allowed by parents unde the starry heavens, causes many a blush of shame, many a sad future fo themselves, and many a spicy article to the daily press. Yes, those nightly interviews and acquaintances frequently lead you children away from you and God and are the prolific source of mixed marriages, the commencement and end of your children's loss of faith .- Church Progress.

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Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 15, 1884.

DYNAMITE.

The Ottawa Free Press of the 4th inst. treats its readers to the following :-

"The Parnellites have at last openly avowed their detestation of the terrorist faction. In the British Commons last week several members of the Irish party week several members of the Irish party vigorously denounced dynamite warfare, and declared that there was no excuse for such atrocious plotting against life and property. They asserted that these dia-bolical conspiracies were hatched out in the United States, and were in no manner connected with the patriotic cause. Ford, Sherijan and O'Donovan Rossa have finally hear slapped in the fees by Parcell finally been slapped in the face by Parnell, Davit and Healy and the other legitimate representatives of the Irish race. But fellows three thousand miles from the scene of action find it safe to indulge in terroristic clap-trap. Perhaps they find it profitable, also."

assassination, advocated by a wretched handful of scheming adventurers! Mr.

Parnell has never had, nor at any time has be sought alliance with this faction. His he sought alliance with this faction. His methods are open and above board, and the Free Press does him an injustice by implying that at any time he gave countenance, direct or indirect, to the schemes or purposes of men of the stamp and calibre of O'Donovan Rossa. Of the latter we can only say that he is to-day Ireland's worst enemy. The cause of Ireland could be immensely benefited by the sympathy of friendly foreign nations. That sympathy Ireland has thus far had-notably from France and the United States. But no government nor people can endorse midnight massacre or dynamite outrage. No government nor people, we say, now in sympathy with Ireland, can view the threats and the doings of the dynamite party with any other than feelings of horror and alarm. It would be of the very greatest benefit to Ireland if such men as Rossa were seized on by the respective governments under which they live and prevented from further disgracing a brave, noble, heroic race. Public opinion in France has been already so thoroughly aroused on the subject that the government has decided on the expulsion of dynamite agents. Many, no doubt, innocent of participation in the henious crimes projected by Rossa and others will suffer in the execution of this decree. But the country wherein the strongest resentment | Toronto's population has been very rewill be aroused against the Irish cause generally, on account of the dynamite outrages, is the United States. Say what we will, disguise the fact as we may, the British press exercises an influence and a great influence, over American public opinion. Well, the British press has taken ground on this subject that will meet with favor from the American people.

The London Spectator says:—"It has become a serious question whether the Government shall ask Washington to aid suppression of the dynamite miscreants by signing a treaty binding both nations to make a conspiracy to injure foreign cities or inciting thereto highly offences. If English desperadoes were plotting or advising fire raising in New York the Americans would expect the English Government to help them.
Why is the obligation not reciprocal? Congress cannot compel the State of New York to alter its laws, but it can sanction a treaty which under the constitution takes precedence of municipal law." The Saturday Review says:—"It may reason-ably be asked of the United States that the present extraordinary facilities accorded the conspirators shall be curtailed; but while our own Custom House officers are so lax in allowing the importation of dynamite, we can't greatly blame those of the United States for not stopping its export. If England were at war with the States the Governmentat Washington would be compelled to suppress any association of citizens levying private war against the English, otherwise it would be disgraced as a civilized belligerent and would provoke terrible reprisals. Because England is at peace with the States does it follow that the Government at Washing-ton ought to tolerate the creation of a fund to pay for the destruction of British property and the slaughter of British sub-jects." Other papers adopt the same strain. The Times declares that it is intolerable that England should be exposed to a succession of plots, not even secretly matured, from a nation professing friend ship. English laws against the manufac ture of explosives, having driven conspira-tors abroad, they find a safe harbor in America, under a Government which

does not meddle with them. "This," adds

the Times, "is a state of things to which it is not possible that England should submit. Even if America were hostile, this dynamite war would not come within the limit of permissible hostilities. It appeals to respectable Americans, knowing that they are ashaused of the inaction of their rulers, to make their voice heard and obeyed.

This is the Poitible with the limit of the control of the control of the control of the control of their rulers, to make their voice heard and obeyed.

This is the British view. It had already een taken up, even before the last outrage, by some respectable American journalists. One of them spoke after this nanner :

"The announcement that a large sum of money has been sent by Patrick Ford, of the Irish World, to Ireland to avenge the death of O'Donnell, should be enough to flush with shame the cheek of every to flush with sname the cheek of every citizen of America and especially of every journalist. Such a deed, if it has been perpetrated, should ostracize the doer from the guild of honorable journalism, and subject him to the frown of every and the leaf. The diff. man and woman of the land. The diffi-culty of the matter is, that they do not care for the dishonor that good citizens heap upon them. They work their plans of incendiarism and murder in a way that the law cannot get at them, and they operate from New York, not because that city is in the American Union, but because it is the best strategical point, and where the largest number of fanatics and the most money can be found. We cannot agree with "A Bystander" in The Week agree with "A Bystander" in The Week, in attaching dishonor to any flag because the conspiracies were hatched out in the United States, and were in no manner connected with the patriotic cause. Ford, sheridan and O'Donovan Rossa have inally been slapped in the face by Parnell, Davitt and Healy and the other legitimate epresentatives of the Irish race. But ellows three thousand miles from the cene of action find it safe to indulge in erroristic clap-trap. Perhaps they find it reforms the constant of the Irish World, should send money to avenge the murder of O'Donnell's death, would the Stars and Stripes be chargeable. If Lord Chief Justice Coleridge had gone the Canada and had been murdered there by four assassins reported to have been that organ kindly rise to explain when or where Kr. Parnell or any of his followers ever lent countenance or extended sympathy to the terrorists? Will the Free Press, on the other hand, deny that Mr. Parnell has at all times repudiated the dynamite faction and in season, as well as out of season, condemned the policy of assassination, advocated by a wretched and the police—the only instruments as for enforcing it, is the surest remedy, though years may elapse before the re-sults may appear to justify them."

If American sympathy be once alienated from Ireland, sad will be the result for that country. And we cannot deny it to ourselves that the wicked schemes of the Rossas et al give fair promise of bringing about such an alienation.

THE CITY OF TORONTO.

The city of Toronto which last week celebrated with so much eclat, enthusiasm and success, the fiftieth anniversary of its incorporation, is one of the most opulent, enterprising, and progressive cities on the continent. From small beginnings it has risen to a position of proud eminence among the social, mercantile and political communities of the New World. While ceding to some in point of wealth, to others in point of extent and population. Toronto yields to no city on this continent in regard of intelligence. There is amongst its citizens a spirit of restless activity that keeps Toronto abreast with the times and which will, we have little doubt, make that city, when its railway connections northward, westward and eastward are completed, one of the greatest commercial centres on the continent. The growth of markable.

The population of this city since 1834 as follows:—1834, 9,254; 1835, 9,765; is as follows:—1834, 9,254; 1835, 9,765; 1836, 9,654; 1837, 10,871; 1839, 12,158; 1840, 13,092; 1841, 14,249; 1842, 15,336; 1843, 17,805; 1844, 18,420; 1845, 19,706; 1846, 20,565; 1847, 21,025; 1848, 23,518; 1850, 25,166; 1851, 30,767; 1856, 41,760; 1861, 45,288; 1871, 56,091; 1881, 86,915.

A comparison with the population of other Canadian cities and towns will bring into the fullest view the wonderful growth of the Queen city of the West. From official figures we are enabled to give the following as the population of the leading cities and towns of Canada in 1871 and 1881 respectively :

		POPULATION.			
	NAMES-PROVINCES.	1871.	1881		
١	Montreal, Que	107,225	140,74		
ı	Toronto, Ont	56,092	86,41		
۱	Quebec, Que	59,699	62,44		
١	Halifax, N. S	29,582	36,10		
١	Hamilton, Ont	26,716	35,96		
١	Ottawa, Ont	21,545	27,41		
١	St. John, N. B	28,805	26,12		
ı	London, Ont	15,826	19,74		
I	Portland, N. B	12,520	15,22		
١	Kingston, Ont	12,407	14,09		
ı	Charlottetown, P. E. I.	8,807	11,48		
Ì	Guelph, Ont	6,878	9,89		
١	St. Catherines, Ont	7,864	9,63		
١	Brantford, Ont	8,107	9,61		
I	Belleville, Ont	7,305	9,51		
١	Trois-Rivieres, Que	7,570	8,67		
ı	St. Thomas	2,197	8,36		
l	Stratford, Ont	4,313	8,23		
ı	Winnipeg, Man	241	7,98		
I	Chatham, Ont	5,873	7,87		
ı	Brockville, Ont	5,102	7,60		
ı	Levis, Que	6,691	7,59		
l	Sherbrooke, Que	4,432	7,22		
l	Hull, Que		6,89		
l	Peterborough, Ont	4,611	6,81		
ı	Windsor, Oat	4,253	6,56		
١	St. Henri, Que	.,	6,41		
	Fredericton, N. B	6,006	6,21		
ľ	Victoria, B. C	3 270	5 00		

With the sole exception of Winnipeg no city in the Dominion has made equal progress with Toronto. The growth of Winnipeg is, as our readers know, quite

has besides, now reached a standstill and important matter with a clearness, force, is not likely to be very rapid for some few years at least. We still hold to the few years at least. We still hold to the view that we have a ways held and expressed, that Winnipeg is destined to be a great city, but if after half a century it can lay claim to the present commanding position of the metropolis of Ontario, our friends in the North-West who may be then in the land of the living will have, we think, very much reason for congratulation. We beg to tender our sincere felicitations to the citizens of Toronto on agrarian crime, not, as they allege, because felicitations to the citizens of Toronto on the success of their late celebration, and to express the hope that Toronto's growth may prove a veritable assurance of prosperity not only for Ontario, but for the Dominion at large.

THE MAYORALITY OF MONTREAL.

The election of a Mayor for the city of Montreal, which took place on the 18th inst., resulted, as we expected, in the return of the Hon. J. L. Beaudry. The figures stood :

Beaudry..... Bulmer..... Under anything like an equitable system of franchise, Mr. Beaudry's majority had been much larger. But it is quite large enough, as it is to show that the people of Montreal are determined to hold in check the intolerant spirit that has dictated opposition to Mr. Beaudry. The fact is that it is the Irish Catholics of Montreal more than any other class that should, if they felt so disposed, complain of Mr. Beaudry's long retention of office. But they not only do not complain but seem perfectly satisfied with that gentleman's rule. As it is, however, likely that Mr. Beaudry will not be sgain a candidate for the mayorality, it were well for our Montreal friends to unite as soon as possible on a candidate for the position. Mr. C. J. Doherty for instance, or Mr. Curran or Mr. McShane, not to speak of many others, possess all the qualifications requisite in a chief magistrate. We do earnestly hope that laying aside all mere personal and local considerations our fellow-countrymen in the commercial metropolis will be enabled to offer their fellow-citizens at the next municipal election a candidate in all respects worthy of

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.

general support.

The situation in Ireland is, to say the very least, strained. The visit of Sir Stafford Northcote last summer, a visit which stirred up the embers of smouldering fanaticism in the north, a visit planned and engineered by a baffled landlord faction, the consequent continuous violence of the Orange faction and the connivance of the overnment at that violence, have contriouted very seriously to the gravity of the situation. The government has permitted its functions, as has every government since the union, to be exercised by representations of the party of Protestant ascendancy in Ireland. Whether Whig or Tory is in power in Ireland it makes little if any difference to the people of that illfated country. The channels of administration are in all cases controlled by enemies of the people and government thereby made odious to them. We often hear it behalf and reward him with opposition. feel grateful for the reforms that eminent statesman has inaugurated in their interest. But they oppose, and have every reason to oppose, his Irish administration. Let Mr. Gladstone devote his reforming power to Dublin Castle, let him clean out that worse than Augean stable, let him purge the magistracy, let him give Ireland the benefits of municipal government and no man will hold a higher place in Irish gratitude and Irish esteem and Irish affection than Mr. William Ewart Gladstone. But these demands, some will say, are unreasonable. Is it unreasonable, we ask, that the magistracy of Ireland should, in some respects, be made representative of the people? Is it unreasonable that the ostracism which has so long excluded Catholics from the bench should be removed? Is it unreasonable that the fanatics who infest the Castle should be driven from office ? Is it unreasonable that the county government of Ireland should be in the hands of the majority of the people? No, these demands are not unreasonable. But there is an English, or so-called English interest, there is a Protestant, or rather Orange

ascendency, to be protected and promoted,

and precision characteristic of him :

agrarian crime, not, as they allege, because they feared agrarian crime would follow the holding of such meetings, but because a section of landowners and magistrates in the North, in the interest of their own nockets, have gathered together armed bodies of men, and by threats, intimidation, and violence endeavoured to prevent the holding of those constitutional meetings. In other words, the Irish Executive by its action in Ulster practically whitewashed the conduct of that Executive by its action in Ulster practically whitewashed the conduct of that section—for it is only a section—of the Orangemen of the North who have so disgraced themselves.

Mr. Archdale—All of them.

Mr. Parnell—The Orangemen of the north are a large body, but the number of Orangemen who attended these meetings, or could be induced to attend them, was so small that at no meeting in the North.

so small that at no meeting in the North, notwithstanding large expenditure on the part of the noblemen and gentlemen of Ireland, notwithstanding the immense exertions that were made, and the special rains that were chartered to convey to distant parts of the province—at no meeting, I say, were they able to get together, despite their utmost exertions, more than seven thousand persons. It will be necessary for me to recall to the attention of the house certain events which happened at the close of the last session, and which led to the initiation of these meetings on the part of the National party in Ulster."

In other words, Orange violence has been encouraged by the Irish government and opportunity denied law-abiding citizens of stating their grievances. The tyrannical suppression of meetings, because these asemblages were threatened by Orangemen. is a positive proof of governmental friendliness for the latter. And until that friendliness is broken off, there will be in Ireland discontent, there will be disturbance, not to say bloodshed, and the government of Mr. Gladstone suffer in the estimation of thousands of Irish men ready, willing, anxious to give him their support.

Mr. Parnell's arraignment of the Irish government was complete, effective, convincing. His position is considered by leading journals on both sides of the water. The American for instance, says:

Mr. Parnell in the amendment he moved Mr. Parnell in the amendment he moved to the reply to the Queen's speech, and in his speech in advocacy of it, certainly made his point against Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan as representatives of the royal power in Ireland. It was not difficult to quote from the harangues of the Orange leaders threats of violence and disorder far more explicit than those for which he and his associates were sent to Kilmainham jail. But with the Ulster offenders against the public order nothing has been done, except that the most responsible man among them has been removed from the commission of the peace. ponsible man among them has been removed from the commission of the peace. Even this slight punishment has been received with protest and denunciation by men who have been allowed to remain in he commission and to administer in accordance with Orange ideas. men to suppress a Nationalist meeting, except in the case of Dromore, has led Earl Spencer to proclaim that meeting illegal, while other meetings of the same character and not a whit more orderly said that the Irish are ungrateful, that Mr.
Gladstone has done great things for them,
but that they prize not his services on their have been allowed in districts where there icile Ireland to the contin Now, nothing could be further from the truth. The Irish people value the services of Mr. Gladstone on their behalf. They

This is the view taken by impartial writers of the stand made at the very opening of the session by Mr. Parnell against the government. That position was in all regards justifiable and meets with the ready support and earnest consideration of all Irishmen worthy the name.

SCOTTISH EMIGRATION.

In the Dublin Freeman's Journal we

read "Thirteen families, numbering 52 persons, are to leave the Island of Skye for North Carolina, in the United States. North Carolina, in the United States. They are to be conveyed by steamer to Liverpool and thence to their destination in America. The landlord, Lord Macdonald, has taken over the poor people's effects at a valuation, and his factor adds £10 for crofters and £5 for cotters out of the Lord Mayor of London's fund. We read that the people are heart-broken at having to leave the native soil on which they have bestowed so much toil, and while hundreds of acres around them are practically waste under sheep and deer. It may be taken for granted that these whole clearances in Scotland will not escape the notice of the Irish landlord class, and that these pinch of hunger emi-grations will embolden Lord Spencer and his Chief Secretary in their cruel policy of evacuation."

and Mr. Gladstone's government, like all preceding governments, lends itself to the The Scottish landlord despots have eviprotection and promotion of these interdently adopted the same policy of deests-interests un-Irish and anti-Catholic. population long since acted on by their Mr. Gladstone's local government of Ire-Irish brethren. By this means they hope land is at fault, and, therefore, Ireland to settle the land question. For selfish stands arrayed against that gentleman. purposes of their own they rob the coun-As an instance, take the suppression of try of its best elements of population. public meetings. There is no right more Better war or famine or pestilence than sacred in any free country than this of the ravages of landlordism. It is a curse public meeting. What has been the course and a blight upon any nation or people of the government on the subject? Hear afflicted with its presence. And the gov-Mr. Parnell himself. In the debate on ernment that sustains it, participating in exceptional and abnormal. That growth the address the Irish leader dealt with this its guilt, must share in its punishment.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

It is now more than fifty years since Samuel Taylor Coleridge gave his views on the Irish question in these pithy

"I am quite sure that no dangers are to be feared by England from the disannex-ing and independence of Ireland at all comparable with the evils which have comparable with the evils which have been, and will yet be, caused to England by the union. We have never received one particle of advantage from our association with Ireland, while we have in many most vital particulars violated the principles of the British constitution, solely for the purpose of conciliating the Irish agitators, and endeavoring—a vain endeavor—to find room for them under the same government. Mr. Pitt has endeavor—to find room for them under the same government. Mr. Pitt has received great credit for effecting the union; but I believe it will sooner or later be discovered that the manner in which, and the terms upon which, he effected it, made it the most fatal blow that ever was levelled against the peace and prosperity of England. From it came the Catholic Bill. From the Catholic Bill has come this Reform Bill. And what next?"

Coleridge was a Tory of the good old type who had evidently a sincere dread of any concessions to the Catholic body. However mistaken as to the Catholic Relief and Reform Bills he may have been, he was certainly right when he asserted that the continuance of the union between Great Britain and Ireland was more likely to be productive of evil than its severance. The means whereby the union was brought into being, and its maintenance by brute force alone, have for more than eighty years wrought incalculable injury to both countries. Today Ireland is just as much England's weakness as ever she was. And England's weakness she will be so long as she is deprived of her right of self-government.

The union was accomplished by fraud, it is maintained by force. Since its inauguration the Irish nation has never ceased to protest against it, and the Irish race the world over stands to-day pledged to bring about its overthrow. Well indeed will it be for Britain if some statesman arise with the fortitude and the foresight required to deal with this question on its real merits. Too long has it been dealt with from the standpoint of what are termed "Imperial interests." There have been, in consequence, failure, discontent and retrogression. Consequences still more deplorable are certain to follow if Ireland is still to be held tied to the chariot wheels of Britain.

SLAVERY IN THE SOUDAN.

The Ottawa Free Press, in its issue of the 3rd inst., speaking of the struggle in the Soudan, says :

"Civilization and commerce, as well as the interests of the nations of the world in the preservation of peace and the establishment of order, require that a strong arm should govern in the Soudan. And what better arm could be found than that of England. She is accustomed to deal with Orientals. She can beat them well in the field and

She can beat them well in the neid and govern them equally well in council.

While we cannot approve the grounds from which this war originally arose, and while we think the Egyptian policy of England on the whole has been indefensible, we must admit the necessity that now exists for the maintenance of British prestige in Africa and Asia. But this prestige in Africa and Asia. But this campaign in the Soudan, once entered upon, must be pursued to a successful issue. This may involve the conquest of the country and the permanent establishment of British rule. If so, so much the better for the country. Good order will better for the country. Good order will better for the country. pressed, and western civilization will be carried to the heart of the Dark Contin-

What good, we desire to ask, is the permanent establishment of British rule in the Soudan going to effect for the wretched people in that country, when slavery is to prevail under British authority even as it woult under that of El Mahdi. We have no admiration for this barbarian, but he is at all events consistent in his belief in slavery. But the Englishman who enters the Soudan to perpetuate slavery in the manent establishment of British rule in name of civilization, is neither honorable, consistent, nor even human.

Yet this is precisely what Gen. Gordon proposes to do. Lieut. Gen. Chas. P. Stone, writing to the N. Y. Sun, under date Feb. 22, 1884, says:

"The newspapers of New York, the Sun included, published this morning a portion of the proclamation issued by Gen. Gor-don to the inhabite issued by Gen. don to the inhabitants of the Soudan on his recent arrival at Khartoum as the representative of the Government of Great Perpesentative of the Government of Great Britain, and, nominally, as representative of the Khedive, Tewfik, though we all know that he does not at all represent the Khedive. The extract from Gen Gordon's proclamation is as follows:

I desire to restore your happiness, and so I have decided to permit slave traffic. Every one having domestic servants may consider them his property and dispose

consider them has properly
of them.

Now mark well the above, as part of a
proclamation made by Gen. Gordon on his
arrival there, fresh from conference with
and instructions from the humane and
Christian Government of England." Christian Government of England."

Gen. Stone then invites the editor and readers of the Sun to go back ten years and mark what then happened. On the 21st of February, 1874, Col. Gordon left Cairo for the Soudan to take charge of the Egyptian Provinces of the equator. Egypt was then ruled by the Khedive Ismail who had invited Col. Gordon into his service with the view of establishing a And much as we disapprove many of regular and just system of government Britain's methods of conquest we should

which Gen. Stone favors the readers of the Sun. We reproduce them with pleasure:

Sun. We reproduce them with pleasure:

[TRANSLATION.]

Colonel: At the moment of your departure for the provinces whose government I have confided to your care, I desire to call your attention in a special manner to those points on which I have already conversed with you.

The provinces you are about to organize and administer is a country as yet little known. Up to recent times it has been worked by adventurers for their own advantage, who there joined the trade in ivory to the trade in slaves. As you are aware, their mode of proceeding consisted in founding trading stations, in occupying these stations with armed men, and then carrying on trade by force with the surrounding tribes.

carrying on trade by force with the sur-rounding tribes.

My Government saw fit, some years since, and before these provinces were in-corporated among those of the Governor-ship-General of the Soudan, with a view to put an end to illicit and inhuman trade, to indemnify the chiefs of these establish-

ments and purchase their trading posts.
Some of these people left the country; but others, under a formal obligation not to engage in the slave trade, asked and obtained from my Government the authority to trade there under the surveillance of the Khartoum authorities, and under certain conditions. tain conditions.

But the surveillance of the Khartoum

authorities could be only feebly exercised in those remote countries, where the com-munications were difficult, and over bands of men who up to that time had recognized

This state of things has naturally led me to separate the government of these pro-vinces from that of Khartoum, to give them a local administration, and to decide on a Government monopoly of trade In fact this is the only efficacious, the

In fact this is the only efficacious, the only possible means of causing the cessation of this traffic, which, up to the present time, has gone on by armed force, which has been conducted as a robbery—the only way to break up old-time habits.

Your first work, then, Colonel, is to watch strictly over the application of this principle, for I again repeat to you, it is the only means of putting an end to the barbarous traffic which has been going on up to the present time.

up to the present time.

I think that you should accept the services of such as consent to abanc trade and make their submission to you, and make use of them according to their character and the work for which they may be fit; but you should pursue and apply all the rigor of military law to such as in any manner, whether open or evasive, may continue their old traffic, and shall

may continue their old traffic, and shall not abandon their old habits of brigandage. Such, Colonel, should receive from you neither remission nor mercy.

Everybody there must be made to understand that men, simply because they are of a different color, are not to be considered as merchandise; and that human life and liberty are sacred things."

Ten years ago Col. Gordon was acting under a semi-barbarian prince. To-day he acts under the enlightened direction of Britain. Ten years ago he was directed to prohibit and extirpate slavery, to-day he proclaims its continuance.

More than two years ago a public meeting of the British and Foreign Anti-Slavery Society was held at Willis's Rooms, under the presidency of the Earl of Shaftsbury. Among those present were the Cardinal Archbishop of Westminster.

Mr. Foster, M. P., moved, That this meeting would earnestly impress upon Her Majesty's government the urgent importance of employing the influence that re-

Egyptian dominions.

The Cardinal, in seconding the resolu-tion, congratulated the noble chairman on again presiding at an anti-slavery meeting, but contrasted the scanty attendance that day with the multitudes that used to scarcely reached the annual total of £200. scarcely reached the annual total of £200. As for the resolution, it called upon the Government to use its influence; but what did that mean? Did it mean the whole strength of the country or the easily-silenced pleadings of diplomacy? If the latter, he would not second the resolution; but if the former, then there was no received. but if the former, then there was no pressure that might not lawfully be applied to the Government of Egypt. Our Government now had facilities such Government now had facilities such as never before existed for effecas never before existed to tively demanding that the legal recognition of slavery should cease, and would tion of slavery should responsibility if it cour the most serious responsibility if it made no such demand. It was impossible to say that slavery was so interwoven with the social and religious life of the East that it could not be abolished. It had been abolished in India, where there were forty millions of Mahomedays, and were forty millions of Mahomedans, and he was confident that there was no greater obstacle in the way of its immediate abolition in Egypt. If the achievements of our army were to result only in better security for the payment of coupons, the army would not wish to inscribe Egypt on its colors. And if we failed to efface the unclean doctrine that man could hold property in man, we ourselves should

What, we ask, do those leaders of public opinion, who attended that meeting think of Gen. Jordan's late proclamation? There is no doubt in our mind that British rule will be established in the Soudan. in these remote Provinces. The Khedive be glad to see it there established if it

The resolution was unanimously car-

ome once more unclean.

addressed the Colonel instructions with

HOME RULE FO

MAR. 15, 1884.

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on any success he may

There is a growing for that that country does at the hands of the In In fact, Scotland, as w cognizes the want and Rule. An English co American journal con siders the Scottish vie

"The meeting held uary at Edinburgh, Government to give Minister to represent very influentially atte of both parties, the Mon-in-law of the Duk ing in the chair them. ing in the chair, thou indeed all the other conspicuously absent. Majoribanks (heir of I "nothing was so true injunction, 'Knock and

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erned according to S reason to complain of t of legislative union, m ceded that Ireland, wh governed according to very strongest reasons persistent demand of land since the union has as a conquered Province ral portion of the unite Scotland received su would long since have the union. The defec are now made more fact that, though so equ Scottish people find ca We trust that their granted, and that ma elapse till Scotland is legislature.

THE C. P. R. A

The late protracted the C. P. R. loan has that line into promine very great pleasure in readers a table of dis serve to show the worl of that great highway :

THROUGH DISTANC

Halifax to Winnipeg... Portland to Winnipeg... Boston to Winnipeg.... New York to Winnipeg Quebec to Winnipeg...
Montreal to Winnipeg...
BY OTHER ROUTES TH
Halifax to Winnipeg...
Portland to Winnipeg... Boston to Winnipeg.... New York to Winnipeg Philadelphia to Winnipeg... Montreal to Winnipeg Toronto to Winnipeg. Montreal to Winnipeg Canadian Pacific Ra

Lake Route Chicago to Winnipeg... St. Paul to Winnipeg... From Montreal to Port via Canadian Pacific Montreal...... From N. Y. to Port

Canadian Pacific R Brockville From N. Y. to San F From N. Y. to San F Central and Union ways and shortest lines in the U. S.... From Liverpool to M. From Liverpool to Por Canadian Pacific F. Montreel

From Liverpool to (Japan), via Montreal a Pacific Railway..... From Liverpool to (Japan) via N. Y. ar In regard of the

Bay railway, to which just decided to gran acres per mile, it mu project is immensely p West. At a public i time ago in the Man in furtherance of this than ordinarily good livered.

Mr. Duncan McAr have said :

meant the abolition of slavery. But unless Gen. Gordan's proclamation be withdrawn we must look with disappointment on any success he may achieve.

HOME RULE FOR SCOTLAND.

There is a growing feeling in Scotland, that that country does not receive justice at the hands of the Imperial Parliament. In fact, Scotland, as well as Ireland, recognizes the want and necessity of Home Rule. An English correspondent of an American journal conveys what he considers the Scottish view on the subject.

"The meeting held on the 16th of Jan-"The meeting held on the 16th of January at Edinburgh, to memorialize the Government to give Scotland a Cabinet Minister to represent her interests, was very influentially attended by notabilities of both parties, the Marquis of Lothian, son-in-law of the Duke of Buccleuch, being in the chair, though the Duke and indeed all the other Scotch dukes were conspicuously absent. The Hon. Edward Majoribanks (heir of Lord Tweedmouth,) said that—

"mothing was so true as the old Biblical injunction, 'Knock and it shall be opened unto you; ask and you shall receive.' The people of Scotland had only to ask with sufficient vigor, and they were certain to receive a Scottish Minister for Scottish affairs. (Cheers.)

"Lord Provost Harrison, Edinburgh, in seconding the resolution, said the kernel of the movement was found in the fact that Scotland had been for centuries an independent nation, that at the present mo-

pendent nation, that at the present mo-ment she retained her national character, ment she retained her national character, and that national character was not a weakness but a strength to the Empire. (Cheers.) He was not going to trouble them about Scottish grievances. It might he a great grievance that Scottish suitors had to go to England; that Scottish enterprise was cramped, because not a mile of railway could be made, or any bit of new work in connection with either water or gas (hear hear), or anything carried through, without a very costly reference to England. (Cheers.) That state of matters had proved an obstacle, and had tended more and more to be a deterrent on all enterprises. (Cheers.) He had been told that it was now very difficult to pass an unopposed bill without spending ten thousand pounds upon it. (Shame!)"

If Scotland, which has always been gov-

If Scotland, which has always been governed according to Scottish ideas, has reason to complain of the existing system of legislative union, must it not be conceded that Ireland, which has never been governed according to Irish ideas, has the very strongest reasons on its side for its persistent demand of Home Rule? Ire. land since the union has been treated more as a conquered Province than as an integral portion of the united Kingdom. Had Scotland received such treatment, she would long since have bidden farewell to the union. The defects of that system are now made more apparent from the fact that, though so equitably treated, the Scottish people find cause for complaint. We trust that their demands will be granted, and that many years may not elapse till Scotland is ruled by a Scottish

THE C. P. R. AND H. B. R.

The late protracted discussion on the the C. P. R. loan having again brought that line into prominent notice, we take very great pleasure in laying before our readers a table of distances which will serve to show the world-wide importance of that great highway :

THROUGH DISTANCES VIA, C. P. R. Miles.

Halifax to Winning

Halifax to Winnipeg	2,285
Portland to Winnipeg	1,731
Boston to Winnipeg	1,839
New York to Winnipeg	1,817
Quebec to Winnipeg	1,591
Montreal to Winnipeg	1,434
BY OTHER ROUTES THROUGH CHIC	AGO
Halifax to Winnipeg	2,561
Portland to Winnipeg	2,000
Boston to Winnipeg	1,731
New Verk to Winning	
New York to Winnipeg	1,827
Philadelphia to Winnipeg	1,731
Quebec to Winnipeg	1,875
Montreal to Winnipeg	1,703
Toronto to Winnipeg	1,370
Montreal to Winnipeg, via the	
Canadian Pacific Railway and	
Lake Route	1,344
Chicago to Winnipeg	866
St. Paul to Winnipeg	410
From Montreal to Port Moody	
(Pacific Terminus)	2,906
From New York to Port Moody	-,
via Canadian Pacific Railway and	
Montreal	3,289
From N. Y. to Port Moody, via	0,200
Canadian Pacific Railway and	
Brockville	3,164
Brockville	0,104
Central and Union Pacific Rail-	
ways and shortest connecting	
lines in the II C	
lines in the U. S	3,331
From Liverpool to Montreal	2,790
From Liverpool to N.Y	3,040
From Liverpool to Port Moody, via	
Canadian Pacific Railway and	
Montreal	5,696
From Liverpool to San Francisco,	
via all U.S. routes	6,830
From Liverpool to Yokohama	
(Japan), via Montreal and Canadian	
Pacific Railway	11,019
Pacific Railway From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan) via N. Y. and San Fran-	
(Japan) via N. Y. and San Fran-	
cisco	12,038
In regard of the proposed H	udeon's
D the proposed II	udson s
Bay railway, to which the governm	
just decided to grant twelve th	ousand
seres per mile it must be said	

acres per mile, it must be said that the project is immensely popular in the North West. At a public meeting, held some time ago in the Manitobian metropolis, in furtherance of this scheme, some more than ordinarily good speeches were de-

Mr. Duncan McArthur is reported to points raised by our correspondent. have said :

"From all the data we have I should estimate that the entire road can be built and equipped for about \$30,000 per mile, or, say, in round numbers, at a cost of about \$20,000,000. Now, the next point to be considered is the navagability of Hudson's Bay and Straits or rather the period in each year during which these waters are open for navigation. It is too late in the day to discuss the navigability of Hudson's Bay, for that has already been proved by hundreds of voyages by the ships of the Hudson's Bay Campany and by those of the whalers of New Bedford, and we know that there are neither sheals nor sunken rocks either in the Bay or Straits, and that there are harbors in sheals nor sunken rocks either in the Bay or Straits, and that there are harbors in the Bay deep enough to float the Great Eastern and large enough to accommodate the navies of the world, and the only point about which accurate information is desired is, as I have just said, the period in each year during which these waters are open. Some good authorities maintain that five months can be depended upon, while others say that from three and a half to four months is all we can be sure of. Now, taking four months as a probably correct medium, say July, August, September and October, I believe that that time would be amply sufficient to enable us to set out our surplus grain and to get time would be amply sufficient to enable us to set out our surplus grain and to get in our imports. By placing a sufficient number of large steamships on this route and of not less than 6,000 tons each, an immense quantity of grain can be exported every year to England. The grain will accumulate at Hudson's Bay during the winter and spring months, and will be stored in elevators there ready for shipment, and every facility to load and to unload will be exercised, and then the arrival and departure of vessels will be expedited in such a manner as will economize time and make amends for the comparative shortness of the season. When omize time and make amends for the comparative shortness of the season. When we consider that Archangel, on the shores of the White Sea, in latitude 64° North, six degrees further north than the most northern port on Hudson's Bay, a commercial city of great importance, is accessible for three months in the year, and that it is visited every year by numerous British vessels, we need not entertain much fear that Hudson's Bay will not be open for a month and a half, or at least a month longer."

Captain Carruthers, another of the speakers, was, if anything, more sanguine and enthusiastic:

"This magnificent meeting was," he said, "an unmistakeable evidence to that Districts..... said, "an unmistakeable evidence to that Government that Conservatives and Reformers were working hand in hand to press forward at all hazards this great work to a conclusion (Applause). It was unfortunate that there was even a baker's dozen of doubters who would not believe with a vessel was sant to find out whether until a vessel was sent to find out whethe Hudson Bay and Straits were navigable He did not deprecate the sending out o a vessel for this purpose, but he suggested that if the doubters themselves were t take passage in the same and remain away for three or four years they would be able to return from Churchill to Win be able to return from Churchill to Win nipeg in a Pullman car. There were many points on which an exploring expedition could throw light, such as the locations of lighthouses and buoys in the straits; the question whether the channel to the north-west or that to the south-east of Mansfield Island were the more clear of ice; the situation of coal fields and other deposits of valuable products. Having deposits of valuable products. Having that immense sea within 500 miles, ex tending 600 miles from east to west an 1,000 miles from north to south, with Churchill 600 miles south and the mos northerly point of the route 250 to 30 miles south of the Arctic Circle; Churchi being further south than St. Petersbur or Christiana, meant to farmers 25 cents a bushel more for grain; meant that the cattle trade from the ranches of the we-would be shipped through this way to the would be simplest through this way to all Countries; meant such an impetus to business and immigration that land would increase in value so that the C. P. R. Com increase in value so that the C. P. R. Company would be able to sell and repay the Dominion Government the loan which he trusted would shortly be advanced to them. It was necessary to let the Government know that all here were at unity, asking only what was fair and reasonable. If the rulers at Ottawa should be so blind as to throw obstacles in the way they would have to be thrown aside, and the grievances would have to be taken to the foot of the throne where no suppliant had had a prayer disregarded. He, nowever, had confidence in the Government at Ottawa and believed they would do what Ottawa and believed they would do what was just and reasonable."

We have already given Father Lebret's view on the subject. A committee is now in session at Ottawa, enquiring into the subject of the navagability of Hudson's Bay. The report of the committee will be looked forward to with very great interest. The Government has, however, given practical sanction to the construction of the railway by its allocation of 12,000 acres per mile to that undertaking.

BDITORIAL NOTES.

- We deeply regret to chronicle the death of Mr. Adrian MacMillan, of the department of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, which sad event took place in that city on the 2nd inst. The deceased gentleman was a brother of Hugh MacMillan, Esq., M. P. for Vaudreuil, and was but thirtyseven years of age at the time of his sud-sad bereavement.

- We are happy to learn that the Emerald Beneficial Association of Hamilton have secured the services of Mr. J. J. Curran, Q. C., M. P., for a speech at their concert, on the 17th inst. Our Hamilton friends may expect a rare treat from the

member for Centre Montreal. - We have received a long communication from a respected correspondent "Reader." The matters to which our friend calls attention are not, to our mind. the proper subject of newspaper discussion. The parish priest, not the newspaper, is the proper party to deal with the

- We feel deeply indebted to Mr. W. C.

Caldwell, M. P. P. for the North Ridir of Lanark, for Ontario Parliamentar papers, also to Messrs. Cameron (Middle sex), Armstrong and McIsaac for Dominio Sessional documents.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The report of the Minister of Education for 1883 contains statistics of a very in portant and interesting character. Th table containing the Separate Scho statistics affords food for reflection. Fro it we cull the following figures :

n re in n, a re it, at le	COUNTIES. (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns.)	Number of Roman C. Separate Schools.	Total Amount Receiv	Amount Paid to Teach
et			\$ c.	\$ c.
ıt	Glengarry	4	1601 34	1099 15
e	Stormont	2	464 17	303 75
n	Prescott	9	2069 91	1525 38
r-	Carleton	7	1701 46	891 10
n g ll	Grenville	1	214 44	192 00
H	Leeds	2 4	85 00	75 00
)-	Renfrew	4	5562 90	1750 00
0	Frontenac	4	1389 38	966 00
ie	Lennox and			
e	Addington	5	449 63	390 15
1-	Northum'land.	5	1755 43	1290 00
1-	Peterborough.	2 4	582 94	493 33
n	York	4	1875 57	1039 30
s	Peel	1	253 66	192 00
1,	Simcoe	2	1093 73	533 75
st	Wentworth		235 00	200 00
1-	Lincoln	2	1575 20	902 66
3-	Welland	1	754 97	450 00
d	Norfolk	1	424 98	275 68
18	Waterloo	4	2525 82	1260 50
h	Wellington	7	3897 10	2257 00
n	Grey	8	2386 81	1686 12
a	Perth	3	1095 36	765 00
	Huron	3	2016 60	1125 00
e	Bruce	3 5	1179 88	856 00
	Middlesex		1577 56	1130 00
e	Kent	5	3895 61	1450 00
	Lambton	2	619 59	590 00

2379 12

1739 13

e-	Totals	102	48985 77	26640 23
at	CITIES.			20010 20
as	Belleville	3	3502 58	1900 00
,'s	Brantford	1	1389 59	1045 00
ve	Guelph	3	2441 73	1878 00
er	Hamilton	6	6479 88	3100 00
e.	Kingston	5	4705 49	1900 00
of	London	4	12578 17	1792 00
d	Ottawa	10	20852 66	10032 91
to	St. Catharines	5	5037 59	2916 25
in	St. Thomas	1	763 00	400 00
ld	Toronto	12	14847 90	9345 84
n-			-101, 00	0010 01
y	Totals	50	72591 59	3431C 00
n	TOWNS.			
of	Almonte	1	1753 28	604 44
ne	Amherstburg	2	2558 10	1100 00
1e	Barrie	1	988 97	807 66
of	Berlin	1	1386 83	447 00
of	Brockville	2	5590 31	1248 00
er	Chatham	1	1907 25	1375 06
ıg	Cornwall	2	1417 99	1197 50
X :	Cobourg	1	840 00	710 00
d	Dundas	1	3010 95	900 00
th	Galt	2	544 19	400 00
st	Goderich	1	558 37	400 00
00	Ingersoll	1	1056 66	592 00
ill	Lindsay	2	2090 49	1805 50
rg	Newmarket	1	533 34	300 00
ts	Niagara Falls	1	820 56	591 00
1e	Oakville	1	375 00	300 00
st	Orillia	1	960 36	525 00
ne	Oshawa	1	585 12	300 00
to	Owen Sound	1	290 00	290 00
ld	Paris	1	859 72	350 00
a-	Pembroke	1	2021 22	1399 00
ne	Perth	1	662 61	475 00
ne	Peterborough.	3	3380 38	1734 12
to	Picton	1	569 49	441 16
v-	Prescott	1	1561 00	902 50
у,	Sarnia	2	1200 27	900 00
e.	Stratford	2	2673 17	1000 00
nd	St. Mary's	1	487 61	375 00
ey	Thorold	2	3461 00	900 00
ne	Trenton	• 1	614 07	375 00
ne	Whitby	1	403 00	300 00
ad				

Totals.... 41 45161 31 23144 94 These figures show that in regard of the total receipts for 1882 the County of Renfrew stands first, the county of Wellington second, Kent third, with Waterloo, Essex and Grey closely contending for the fourth place. Prescott stands first as to the number of schools having nine, Grey second with eight, while Carleton and Wellington have each seven, and Essex, Kent, Middlesex and Northumberland each five. Toronto leads the cities in the number of schools, having twelve, Ottawa follows with ten, Hamilton with six, St. Catherines and Kingston with five each Amongst the towns Brockville is first in point of receipts, Thorold second, Peterborough third, Dundas fourth, Stratford fifth, Amherstburg sixth, Lindsay seventh, and Pembroke eighth.

The attendance in the schools in cities and towns in 1882 was as follows:

Cities.

~ morbar	000	100
Hamilton	1533	819
Kingston	1044	527
London	801	372
Ottawa	2969	1705
St. Catherines	675	400
St. Thomas	248	115
Toronto	3400	1788
	11820	6327
Towns.	110-0	0021
Almonte	173	85
	334	188
Barrie	252	132
Berlin	148	74
Brockville	385	225
Chatham	365	169
Cornwall		187
Cobourg		91
Dundas		146
Galt.		76
Goderich	127	67
	Hamilton	Hamilton 1533 Kingston 1044 London 801 Ottawa 2969 St. Catherines 675 St. Thomas 248 Toronto 3400 Towns. Almonte 173 Amherstburg 334 Barrie 252 Berlin 148 Brockville 385 Chatham 365 Cornwall 551 Cobourg 217 Dundas 285 Galt 106

Ingersoll	104	49
Lindsay	472	295
Newmarket	125	50
Niagara Falls	129	75
Oakville	90	34
Orillia	164	93
Oshawa	120	63
Owen Sound	63	35
Paris	106	59
Pembroke	299	166
Perth	128	70
Peterboro	568	329
Picton	105	55
Prescott	235	145
Sarnia	266	137
Stratford	308	176
St. Marys	79	48
Thorold	204	119
Trenton	268	123
Whitby	91	47
	090=	2002

Taking the ecclesiastical divisions of the Province of Ontario as a basis of calculation we find that the number of Separate Schools in each diocese is as fol-

Luciare	behoofs in each diocese is as	101
ws:		
ocese of	f Toronto	35
"	London	39
"	Kingston	31
66	Hamilton	40
"	Peterboro	16
"	Ottawa	27
cariate	of Pontiac	-

The diocese of Hamilton therefore stands first in point of the number of its Catholic schools.

We now propose to cite some of the totals of the statistics given in the Minister's report concerning the Separate

Schools of the P	rovince :		
Schools Co	untles.	Cities.	Towns.
Legislative aid		\$6838.00	\$3675.00
Rates		44002.02	22991.61
Other receipts	14,859.00	21,751.57	18494.70
Paid teachers	26,640.23	34,310.00	23144.94
Paid for maps and prizes	\$467.33	\$621.47	\$214.15
Sites & building.	10.785.02	15,636,59	1 438.60
Other purposes	5,212,90	19,153.45	7715.00
	unties.	Cities.	Towns.
Pupils	7461	11.820	6867
Aver. attendance		6327	3953
Male teachers	30	48	20
Female teachers	82	133	77

We may on a future occasion deal with other points in the report.

ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

On last Sunday evening, after Vespers, His Lordship the Bishop delivered a very eloquent and most practical discourse on purity of life and character, proving from Sacred Scripture the excellence of the virtue of chastity. His Lordship showed how pleasing this virtue is to God, inasmuch as He chose to be born of a virgin. Amongst the disciples His favorite was the virgin St. John, and on the tree of the cross He committed His virgin mother to the care of the same virgin disciple. to the care of the same virgin disciple. In Heaven, amid the glorified saints of God who shine in the light of the divine countenance, there is a special place for those who have not sullied their souls. They bear the name of God written on their foreheads, follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, and sing hymns of praise which even and follow the Lamb whithersoever He goeth, and sing hymns of praise which even angelic lips are not privileged to chant. This virtue was highly esteemed even by pagan nations. It lifts up fallen man, makes him superior to his passions, and, in the language of the Imitation, makes him stronger than himself.

His Lordship then spoke of the opposite vice. He showed that there is no sin more incompatible with the dignity of man and the character of a Christian. It is a sin

vice. He showed that there is no sin more incompatible with the dignity of man and the character of a Christian. It is a sin against the body, defiles the image of God, polutes the members of Jesus Christ, and desecrates the living temples of the Holy Ghost. No sin is more hateful in the sight of God, nor has any sin been visited with more terrible punishments. God repented that he made man, for "all flesh had corrupted its way," and the universal deluge which swept off the face of the earth the whole human race, with the exception of those who were in the ark, and the destruction of the beautiful cities of Sodom and Gomorrah by fire, were punishments of this detestable vice. It destroys the system and saps the constitution. Its victims too often fill dishonored and premature graves. It destroys reason, and the insane asylums of the Province hold within their walls many of the victims it has brutalized. It darkens the intellect, corrupts the heart, and fill provide with the reservation. darkens the intellect, corrupts the heart, and fills men's minds with an aversion for holy things. Milton describes the demon holy things. Milton describes the demon of impurity crawling on the earth like a beast, and not daring to lift up his eyes to heaven where God is. His Lordship stated that indulgence in this vice disposes to infidelity. The animal man, according to St. Paul, does not perceive the things that are of God.

In a most eloquent and earnest exhortation, which must have made a lecting

ha most cloquent and earnest ex-hortation, which must have made a lasting and salutary impression on the minds of his hearers, His Lordship brought to a close a discourse which lasted almost an hour and which was listened to with the greatest interest and attention.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The following is the programme for the Grand Concert to be held in the Opera House, London, on the evening of March 17th:

PART I.

Irish Air—Tih Batt. Band.

Selection—Ouariette in C.

Roober-

(London Musical Quartette Club)
Song—The Meeting of the WatersMoore Dr. Sippi.
Selection of Irisa Airs—Harp
Song—Am I remembered in ErinMcGee
Aria-Long I've WatchedWeber (With Violin Obligato)
Miss Reidy and Miss Nora Clench.
Song—The Isle that's crowned with Sham- rocksBaker. Mr. Dromgole.
Violin Solo
Duett-The Sailor Sighs Baife Miss Reidy and Dr. Sippi.
PART II.
Selection—Overture Rossini (London Musical Quartette Club) Song—Pretty Zingarella Millard

Song—Pretty Zingarella Miss Roach Song—"Erin and Country"... Mr. Dromgole.Jefferies Violin Solo. Mr. Dromgole.

Violin Solo. Miss Nora Clench.

Song—"The Kerry Dance". Molloy
Dr. Sippi.

Song—"The Harp that Unce". Moore
With harp accompaniment.
Miss Reidy and Miss Mamie Coffey.
Duet—"All's Well". Braham
Dr. Sippi and Mr. Dromgole.
GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

Mr. T. P. Tansey, of Branch 26, Montreal, is prepared to furnish very fine C. M. B. A. gold pins at \$1.35 each. Orders entrusted to Mr. Tansey will be promptly attended

to.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS.

President—John Doyle, St. Thomas
1st Vice-Pres.—D. B. Odette, Windsor
2nd " "_John Kelz, Toronto
Secretary—S. R. Brown, London
Treasurer—D. J. O'Connor, Stratford
Marshall—J. H. Reilly, Chatham
Guard—Joseph Reaume, Amherstburg
Trustees—Rev. J. P. Molphy, J. E.
Lawrence, A. Forster, W. J. McKee and
Rev. P. Bardou.

THE FOLLOWING ARE THE STANDING COMMITTEES AND DEPUTIES.

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Laws and Supervision.—Mayor A. R.
Wardell, Dundas; Mr. Jas. Quillinan,
Niagara Falls; Rev. J. Luyard, Sarnia.
Finance and Mileage.—Thos. Coffey,
London; Mayor Thos. O'Neail, Paris;
Mr. J. Barry, Brantford.
Returns and Credentials—Mr. P. B.
Reath, St. Thomas; Mr. J. Shelly, Galt;
Mr. D. Sullivan, Kingston.
Appeals and Grievances—Rev. J. P.
Molphy, Maidstone; Mr. D. McCart, Sarnia; Mr. John Lahey, St. Thomas.
Printing and Supplies.—Mr. P. F. Boyle,
London; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P.
Bardou, Cayuga.

London; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev. P. Bardou, Cayuga.
Grand Deputies—D. B. Odette and A. Forster; District Deputies, D. J. O'Connor, A. R. Wardell and John Kelz; Special Deputy, H. W. Deare.
Assessment No. 2 has been issued to pay the beneficiary of Mr. Frank Brown, who died on February 6th: he was a member of Branch No. 18, Buffalo.
We have received very little information

We have received very little information yet regarding the bill relating to Mutual Benefit Associations which Sir Leonard Tilley intends bringing before the House. Several members of Parliament have promised to send us copies of the bill as soon as it is printed, so as to give us an oppor-tunity of making suggestions as to the changes our Association might desire. The following we clip from a late issue of the London Advertiser:

"There is a strong effort being made to induce the Government to withhold the

bill they intend introducing this season regarding mutual benefit associations in Canada. On the other hand those interested in regular life insurance companies who have been obliged to deposit \$50,000 and upwards with the Dominion Government according to business done, are insisting on the bill being brought in, as ment according to business done, are insisting on the bill being brought in, as these co-operative concerns now stand in a better position than they do. In the case of several of these companies which have invaded Canada from across the border, after having been debarred from operating within their own territories, neither honesty nor prudence has distinguished their management. Such companies have acted in open defiance of the law, which has been practically inoperative to restrain them, and further legislation is urgently called for by which their operations may be controlled. The necessity of this legislation has been recognized in the United States, where most of the legislatures have passed statutes especially bringing these companies under the supervision of the Insurance Departments. The new bill places every United States co-operative or mutual benefit association under the fifth clause of the Insurance Act of 1877, which states that every corporation, society or association carrying on insurance business other than ocean marine shall, before the issue of a license, deposit \$50,000 with the Dempiner George.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

A petition to His Holiness the Pope, signed by the clergy and laity of the diocese of Montreal, asking to have the See of Montreal made into an archibishopric

will be transmitted to Rome shortly.

It is reported that Dr. Herbert Vaug han, Bishop of Salford, has been appointed coad jutor of Cardinal Manning with right of succession. The appointment meets with general approval amongst the Catholic clergy of England and Ireland.

The Pope has appointed Cardinal Ledochowski, archbishop of Posen, secretary of memorials. This signifies his recall to Posen. It is announced that Prussia consents to the re-instalment of the Archbishop of Cologne. The dispute between Prussia and the Vatican in regard to the vacut sees is thus cattled vacant sees is thus settled.

The King of Spain has sent into exile an austere preacher who sermonized before two of his royal sisters against attending plays in Lent. An English ecclesiast has just dedicated a memorial window to Shakespeare in a London church before a large audience of actors and actresses.

All Europe has been busy with the con-tending claims of the world and the Church in the Lenten season. The carnival has been a miserable failure in nearly all the Continental capitals. Social London has made a fool of itself by trying to give birth on English soil to an institution which is in the throes of death in its native land.

We learn on the authority of the Osservatore Romano, that Baron Meyer, a Swiss Anabaptist, and his wife were received into the Fold in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Turin, a few days ago. Cardinal Alimonda administered the Sacraments to the distinguished converte.

become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the English Passionist Church. M. Gounod, the composer, will be one of the sponsors. Mile. Nevada's real name is Miss Emma Wixon. She is the daughter of a Dr. Wixon, and was born in a mining camp in Nevada county, Cal., where her father kept a small inn in 1857. Her voice was carefully cultivated and she made her first appearance in London at the Haymarket as "Amina" in "La Sonnambula" on May 18, 1880. It was not until May 17, 1883, that she appeared in Paris, where she made something of a sensation as "Zora" in Felicien David's "Pearl of Brazil" at the Opera Comique. come a convert to the Roman Catholic

MONTREAL NOTES.

A short time since the English speakering parishioners of St. Cunegonde presented a petition to His Lordship Mgr. Fabre, praying for the erection of a new parish. The basement of St. Joseph's Church was granted them for divine service.

Church was granted them for divine service.

On Sunday, March 2nd, Rev. Fr. Leclair, Cure of St. Joseph's, announced that the Bishop had issued a decree ordering the erection of a parish for the English speaking Catholics of St. Cunegonde. The Rev. Father, owing to ill health was unable to read the decree, but entrusted the task to Father Jones, S. J.

The following is the decree:

By the Grace of God and of the Holy Apostolic See, Bishop of Montreal, etc, etc.

To all those whom these presents may concern hereby makes known that considering:

lst. The petition under date of the fourth of February last, presented to us in the name of the majority of the English speaking Roman Catholics residing in the parish of Ste. Cunegonde, the said petition requesting that the district of the said parish of Ste. Cunegonde be formed into a Catholic parish for the English-speaking

population.
The said parish of St. Antoine to be entirely under our spiritual jurisdiction, the pastors who shall be therein established the pastors who shall be therein established by us or our successors having to conform to all the rules of ecclesiastical discipline established in this diocese, specially to dispense the Sacraments, the word of God, and other spiritual comforts of religion to the faithful of the said parish, enjoining on the latter to pay the tithes and other offerings such as usual and authorized in this diocese, and to have for them respect and obedience in all things pertaining to religion and relating to their eternal welfare.

to their eternal welfare.

Our present decree shall be read and published at the prone of the parish Mass of St. Joseph the two first Sundays after its recention.

of St. Joseph the two first Sundays after its reception.

Given in Montreal in our Episcopal palace, under our hand and seal, the signa-ture of our Chancellor, the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. +EDOUARD CHAS.,

Bishop of Montreal. By order of His Lordship, T. HAREL, Pst., Chancellor.

Young MEN'S RETREAT.

On Sunday, the 2nd inst., Rev. Father Krine, C. S. S. R., of Toronto, Ont., opened the retreat for the young men of St. Patrick's parish. The daily exercises were as follows: Mass at 5. a. m., followed by an instruction which was over at 6.2 m. In the evening at the second of the second was over at 6 a. m. In the evening at 7.30 the rosary was recited and an instruction delivered. The retreat was brought to a close on Sunday, the 9th inst., by mass at eight o'clock, after which Rev. by mass at eight o'clock, after which Rev. Fr. Krine imparted the Papal Benediction. The rev. father has reason to feel proud of the success of this retreat, as over 1100 young men approached the holy table.

ment as security for the policy holders.
This act will be applied to the United States benefit companies only, of which there are about 30 doing business in Canada. With regard to Canadian companies of a similar character, they will be placed under the inspection of the Government, and those who are not doing business in connection with any fraternity, such as the Masons. Oddfellows, etc., will be obliged to make a security deposit, the amount to be regulated as the Minister of Finance may consider advisable."

SAML. R. Brown.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.
On Thursday, the 6th inst., the following young ladies made their final yows at the Young ladies made th RELIGIOUS PROFESSION

Miss Marie Belzima Bergeron, St. Saturnine.

The following young ladies took the holy habit:—Miss Delima St. Hilaire, in religion Sister St. Apoliaine; Miss Eugenie Rousseau, St. Theodore; Miss Odila Boivin, St. Marie d'Ephese; Miss Alphonsine Drouin, St. Marie Appoline; Miss Celina Martineau, St. Leonie; Miss Delvina Desruisseaux, St. Marie Elmire; Miss Lizzie Noonan, St. Jean du Thabar; Miss Marie Emma Lamoureux, St. Marie du Tabernacle; Miss Bridget Kelly, St. Joseph Marie; Miss Marie Heloise Tremblay, St. Marie Alexis; Miss Henriette Michand, St. Marie du Pout-Main; Miss Marie Perrault, St. Jean le Silenciaire, Miss Lorette Alix Larue, St. Marie Claire; Miss Lorette Alix Larue, St. Marie Alixe; Miss Mary Ann Dalton, St. Mary Richard; Miss Mary Catherine Phelan, St. Martin de Tours; Miss Mary Barnes, St. Lawrence.

The Rey, Father Targeon, Superior of

rence.

The Rev. Father Targeon, Superior of the Jesuit Fathers, officiated at the impressive ceremonies, which were attended by a large number of prominent clergymen, among whom were the Rev. Fathers Transhemontague, Bodyla and Carlotte a Tranchemontague, Bordua and Cassahon.
The Catholic young men's Society will
soon remove to their new hall 1354 St.
Catherine st., Quite a large number of
young men have joined this society since
the retreat in St. Patrick's.

the retreat in St. Patrick's.

St. Patrick's DAY.

The procession this year is expected to be unusually large and the different societies are making elaborate arrangements. After high Mass in St. Patrick's, the procession will take the following routes:

Through Lagauchetiere and Radegonde sts., by Victoria Square, St. James st., Place D'Armes Square, De Salaberry and Craig sts. to Victoria Square.—Jer. C.

Be kind to the old and infirm. Light Into the Fold in the Church of the Holy Spirit, Turin, a few days ago. Cardinal Alimonda administered the Sacraments to the distinguished converts. At the close of the ceremony, which had attracted a crowded congregation, the Baron addressed an eloquent and touching speech to his Eminence.

Advices from Paris say that Mlle.

Nevada, the American prima donna, has

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TO J., BY HOPE. My heart will turn to thee, Tho' years may roll away. Thy truth and purity Shall my affections sway!

Tho' separation's pain
Will bring me agony,
I'll hope to meet again.
This heart to ope to the

In moments of distress
I'll dream, I'll think of thee;
My sorrows to redress
Fil fondly turn to thee!

In Western land I'll hear The music of thy voice, Among the flowers' gay cheer, Amid the Spring's rejoice! No stranger hand to me Shall clasp as warm as thine; I'll think, I'll think of thee, Bright thoughts for thee I'll twine

The song-bird's note at eve Shall sweetly speak of thee; And loving mem'ries give Of thee, of thee to me!

Thou'lt meet with face more fair, More graceful form than mine; But none shall truer bear A heart's love all for thine!

O, cease, fond heart, this strife, Endeavor to forget; Remember it is life, Perchance thou shalt regret!

Away! away! away! Vain were this chiding given; I'll think of thee for aye. And rest with thee in Heaven!

Oh! friend, I will not say
Devote one thought to me:
I dare not thus to pray—
Yet, yet I cling to thee!

May Heaven on thee shed
Its holiness divice;
Wast blessings on thy head—
And guide both thee and thine: Cayuga, Ont., March, 1884.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Cardinal McCabe has issued instructions to the secular clergy of the diocese of Dub in to use every means in their power for the suppression of certain weekly publi-cations imported from England, and most extensively circulated among the young folks of Ireland. It is calculated £3,000 a week are paid for these imported jour

nais.
On February 11, Emily Thompson was put forward in the Southern Division of the Dublin Police Court, charged with assaulting Mary Fitzharris (a daughter of the well-known "Skin-the-goat," now undergoing penal servitude). The prosecutrix, a respectable looking girl, stated that the defendant, in Fleet street, struck her across the face with a skipping-rope, and called the face with a skipping-rope, and called her the "daughter of a murderer," adding that her family and herself were living on "blood-money." Miss Thompson was sent to prison for six months, and ordered to find bail for keeping the peace and being of good behaviour, or remain in for another six months.

At Enniscorthy, once upon a time, some misguided persons insulted Mr. Parnell. Now Enniscorthy is about to do the Irish Now Enniscorthy is about to do the Irish leader a rare honor. A subscription is on foot among the Poor-Law Guardians and other inhabitants of the locality for the purpose of having a portrait of Mr. Parnell painted in oil. The premoters of the project intend to grace one of the walls of the Guardians' Board-room with the portrait

Westmeath.

An enthusiastic meeting was near in the town of Ballynacargy, on February 10, for the joint purposes of establishing a branch of the Irish National League, An enthusiastic meeting was held in a branch of the Irish National League, and expressing approval of the testimonial started in favor of the county members, Messrs. Sullivan and Harrington. Notwithstanding the fact that snow fell very heavily during the whole day, and that the weather was otherwise exceedingly inclement, a large number of people were present. present.

Louth A meeting of the parishioners of the parish of Knockbridge and its vicinity, was held on Feb. 10th, for the purpose of establishing a branch of the Irish National League. Although the weather was very unfavorable, being hitterly cold and conventions. unfavorable, being bitterly cold, and constant showers of sleet falling, there was a large attendance. The meeting was arranged to be held after the eleven o'clock ranged to be held after the eleven o'clock Mass, at the chapel yard, and previous to that hour the little village was filled with police, armed with loaded rifles. After Mass, the Rev. G. Weir, P. P., Knock-bridge, came forward and addressed the people. He said the question was one which concerned everyone in the commun-ity. He thought every man should enroll nself under the banner of the Irish National League.

Kerry

At Tralee Petty Sessions Court, on Feb. 11th, three boys were sentenced to a month's imprisonment, estensibly on the charge of having been drunk and disorderly, but really according to the Kerry Sentinel, because they had whistled "Har-vey Duff" when passing the police hut On Feb. 12, the committee and members

on Feb. 12, the committee and members of the Listowel House League, held their fortnightly meeting in the Town Hall. Mr. P. D. Griffen, T. C., presided. Among other resolutions adopted was one calling upon all rack-rented and aggrieved occupiers of houses in Ireland to join in the movement, and pledging all members of the League to support no weather of Earth. the League to support no member of Parliament seeking their suffrages at the forthcoming election unless he pledges himself to take up their cause.

The Master of the county Limerick Fox Hounds, Mr. J. Gubbins, has sent a notifi-Hounds, Mr. J. Gubbins, has sent a notifi-cation to Mr. H. F. Spunner, agent to the Land Corporation in charge of Lord Clon-curry's vacant farm at Murroe, not to at-tend the hunt in future. Mr. Gubbin's action is taken in virtue of a resolution passed by the Kilmallock branch of the National League, stating that Mr. Spun-ner's presence at the meets was obnoxious to the farmers. the farmers, On Feb. 14, a meeting of the Nationalis

to consider the desirability of ousting from amongst them, at the ensuing general election, to be held in March, such pretended Liberal members as made them-selves obnoxious in the past by opposing measures introduced at the board meetings by the sterling active party. After dis-cussing the matter, it was resolved to use strenuous exertion to defeat the re-elec-

tion of every objectionable aspirant seeking the votes of the rate-payers. Clare.

At the weekly meeting of the Tulla Branch of the National League, on Feb. 9, the representation of Clare was the sub-ject of a very lengthy discussion, in the course of which much dissatisfaction was expressed at the action of the junior memexpressed at the action of the junior member, Captain O'Shea, in absenting himself from the ranks of the National Party. It was resolved to take steps for the holding of a public meeting, to which the hon. gentleman will be invited to give an account of his stewardship. The further consideration of the question of "paying the members" was postponed.

A police-hut was erected on Feb. 15, at Lissyborraheen, in Kildysart district. Some months back a man named Normyle and

months back a man named Normyle and family were evicted from their farm at the place mentioned. The vacant farm was taken possession of by another tenant, and he, it is stated, having recently received some threatening letters, is sup-posed to be the reason for erecting the hut.

Much indignation prevails in Nationalist circles owing to the inactivity of more than one Northern county. Circumstances may, indeed, prevail in some localities to retard the growth of a popular movement. Orange landlords may attempt to intimidate, and "Cawtholic" Whigs will endeavor to corrupt the people; but surely those who survived the dark and evil days of the past are not going to succumb now to the brutal bluster or seductive whispers of rabid Tory or deceitful Whig.

Tyrone. Antrim.

Tyrone.

The people of Tyrone entertain strong hopes of returning a National candidate at the general election, for on the registry there are now upwards of three thousand Nationalists, or over one-third of the total electorate. This, in the absence of a "coalition," would indicate a fair chance for the popular candidate. Judging from the number of Catholics who have their names placed on the registry, it may be asserted that if the people commence in earnest, develop the organization of the League, and attend to registration till next October, the National party will be in a position to utterly defeat both the foreign factions at the approaching election. There factions at the approaching election. There is reason to believe that some of the foremost men of the Irish Party will contest Northern constituencies when the general election comes. The Irish leader himself may contest Tyrone; and it is supposed that strong candidates like Mr. Sullivan, Mr. Sexton, and Mr. Dillon, may be induced to move northward.

Mayo.

Mayo.

A poor woman named Burke, of Breafly, near Castlebar, has acted like Mrs. Fallon. She was a tenant on the property of Mrs. Joyce, of Curgary, near Menlough, and repeatedly went into possession and was as often imprisoned. This has been going on for the last four years. The matter was giving a great deal of trouble to the landlord. A suitable tenant could be got if she left; but she would ant could be got if she left; but she would not. However, the difficulty was solved by a clever R. M., Mr. Horne. The mother and the children were summoned, even and the children were stammoned, even the youngest, about three years of age; and Mr. Horne, the R. M., decided that the three-year old child was guilty of breaking the law, and in default of paying the fine it should be imprisoned.

On February 9, a party of constabulary, from Ballymote, arrested Francis Hynes and James McLoughlin, of Gurteen, the and James McLoughlin, of Gurteen, the two Nationalists who, it is alleged, were fired at and wounded by the three Orange-men, James Murray, Samuel Murray, and John Saultry, who are already in custody, when attending the anti-plantation dem-onstration in Ballymote, on Feb. 3. The charge preferred against Hynes and Mc-Loughly is for given lay wounding L-Loughlin is for grievously wounding Jas. Murray, the father of two of the Orangemen. Mr. Malony, R. M., Sligo, having proceeded to Murray's house, Hynes and McLoughlin were conveyed there in custody, and having been placed among a few young men from the town, and par-aded before the injured men, he identified James McLoughlin as the man who struck him on the hand with a stone, but he was unable to identify any of the young men as the persons who struck him with a stone on the head which inflicted the dangerous wound that has imperilled his life. The police brought Hynes back to the barracks, and Mr. Mol-Hynes back to the barracks, and Mr. Moloney took the depositions of James Murray, in the presence of James McLoughlin, and remanded both men to Sligo prison for eight days, refusing bail. Dr. George Plunkett O'Farrell, Boyle, and Dr. McMunn, Ballymote, visited the wounded Nationalist, Patrick Flanigan, of Roserib, and found, him to be in the property of the proper Nationalist, Patrick Flangan, of Roscrib, and found him to be in a very critical state, their efforts to extract the bullet from his hip having again proved fruitless. They also visited James Murray, and certified that his life is in danger from the effects of the blow on the head. An excited meeting of the Ballwort Orayee Ledge was held on blow on the head. An excited meeting of the Ballymote Orange Lodge was held, on February 8, at which resolutions were passed, strongly condemning the Crown authorities for not admitting the members of their lodge in custody to bail, and also for failing to prosecute the Nationalists. Muscrone obtained a grant some time back, from the Canadian Relief Committee,

to construct a fisherman's harbor. With this view, the Board of Works fastened on a harbor previously used with safety spent with a lavish hand a trifle of £2,300 and have now completely succeeded in rendering the roadstead useless, and driving the fishermen's boats elsewhere. The Board of Works' plans were only outdone in worthlessness by the Board of Works' Talse notions of building, while the construction again, is on a par with the onel. struction, again, is on a par with the quality of the cement employed. What has escaped the Board has felt the ravages of the sea. The consequent condition of the poor fishers who once used the harbor, prior to its present "improvement," is described as uniquely miserable. It is all one to the Board of Works how many one to the Board of Works how many fishers' lives are sacrificed to their bungling and their slowness; how many families are ruined by their "cement," or how far £2,300 of public money will go towards converting what should have been a general boon into what is, instead, a general misfortune for the poor fishermen.

Mr. Peter Vermett, Hochelaga, P. Q., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil cured me of Rheumatism, after I tried many medicines to no purpose. It is a good doctor. I saw you charmed by the snake, perfect cure.

medicine." Just think of it-you can relieve the twinges of rheumatism, or the most painful attack of neuralgia—you can check a cough, and heal bruised or broken skin, with a bottle of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, costing only 25

CHAOS AND RUIN.

When Catholics speak of the decline of Protestantism—a fact that even the most casual observer can hardly fail to most casual observer can hardly fail to notice—it is attributed to prejudice; but when Protestants themselves acknowledge that the work of the so-called Reformation is literally falling to pieces, even in Protestant strongholds like Andover and Geneva, it is surely time for the earnest, well-meaning members of the sacets to look around them for a which he said: "I do not come to preach the sacets to look around them for a same to-day. I come for another dover and Geneva, it is surely time for the earnest, well-meaning members of the sects to look around them for a haven of refuge before they are swept into the whirlpool of infidelity. Singu-larly enough, we find the following, clipped from the Protestant Spectator, in the columns of an infidel paper which gloats over it, and would rejoice in noth-ing more than the overthrow of all reing more than the overthrow of all re-

"Among the minor events that have recently come to pass on the Continent, none, perhaps, is more significant than the election of a new Consistory of the Protestant Church of Geneva. Two sets of candidates were in the field: the Conservative, or mildly orthodox, and the servative, or mildly orthodox, and the Liberal-Radicai, or wisely heterodox. The election was by universal suffrage,—every Swiss citizen who chooses to inscribe himself a Protestant, though he may never have entered a church in his life, having the right to vote; and it resulted in the return of every one of the so-called Liberal candidates, to whom was accorded all the support that the Government was able to command. But the Genevan Consistory, the successors of the Venerable Company of Pastors, who in olden times were almost supreme in Church and State, is now little more than an ornamental body; and the importance of the election consists in the fact that if marks another stage in the lecadence of Swiss Protestantism, and confirms the conclusion, which has long been patent to local observers, that the Protestant Rome has become the most free-thinking of European cities, and

free-thinking of European cities, and the Church founded by Calvin the least Christian of churches. Since 1874, three consistories have been chosen: in the first, as in the last, the free-thinkers were successful; and, having regard to the drift of public opinion, it is probable that their triumph is final. M. Carteret's reorganization of the Protestant Establishment has borne more fruit than his disendowment of the Catholic Church. By a law adopted in 1874. olic Church. By a law adopted in 1874, creeds, tests, and the right of ordination were abolished; and the sole qualificawere abolished; and the sole qualifica-tion required for the office of pastor was declared to be the possession of a degree granted by the University of Geneva, or recognized by that body. The Consistory was deprived of all disciplinary func-tions; and the ordering of the services left to the discretion of the pastors, each of whom, in the words of the law, is responsible for his preaching and teaching to himself alone. When the enactment containing those provisions was discussed in the Great Council, M. Carteret and his colleagues avowed that their object was the supavowed that their object was the sup-pression of Orthodoxy, and the triumph of free thought; and, as the law was sub of free thought; and, as the law was sub-sequently sanctioned by the popular vote, there is no reason to suppose that they misrepresented the views of their fellow-citizens. The older ministers still preserve some remnants of Orthodoxy; but nearly every minister elected since 1874 is either an avowed agnostic or a declared opponent of Christianity. The Church is a chaos of doctrines: there or a declared opponent of Christianity. Who had broken it, to renew their pleages, when Queen Eleanor went to England to The Church is a chaos of doctrines: there are as many opinions as parishes; the old and new pastors have nothing in common, not even a belief in God. The working in a cause which was doing so she sent home to Spain to her presented of a few orthogen spiritual and temporal levels. instead of leavening the mass, serves only to intensify the evil. The city churches are supplied by a succession of ministers some of whom preach a diluted gospel, while others denounce all religion as superstition. That which one man builds up another pulls down. The consequence is that the people are sinking into a condition of cynical indifferentism. They not only believe that there is no truth in religion: they doubt if there be truth in anything, look upon belief as the mark of an inferior understanding, and regard 'religious manifes tations' with as much horror as that with which their Puritan ancestors regarded the Sacrifice of the Mass.

All About Eyes.

The eye shows character. The eyes of great warriors have almost always been grey, their brow lowering like thunder-clouds. Inventors have large eyes, very full. Philosophers, the most illustrious, have large and deep-set eyes. The poets all have large and lustrous. Buffon considers that the most beautiful eyes are the black and blue. We think we have seen black and blue eyes that were far from beautiful. Byron says the gazelle will The eye shows character. The eyes of beautiful. Byron says the gazelle will weep at the sound of music. The gazelle's weep at the sound of music. The gazelle's eyes have been called the most beautiful in the world. Mary Queen of Scots had liquid grey eyes. Dark eyes show power, light eyes gentleness and grey eyes sweetness. There is great magnetic power in the eyes of several of the lower animals. The lion's, the tiger's and the serpent's eyes are all magnetic. It is well known. eyes are all magnetic. It is well known the serpent will charm birds that are flying above it, until in great circles they will sweep down to the destruction that awaits them. A friend of the writer, a doctor, was one day walking in the fields, when he saw an adder lying on a rock. He drew near to examine it, and presently looked at its eyes. He was attracted by their great beauty, and involuntarily stepped forward two or three steps. Beautiful light flowed from them and seemed to bathe the very coils of the serpent. Gradually he drew close, until just as he was almost within the reptile's reach, he fell, feeling, as he said afterwards, as though he had been struck by a stone. When he became conscious his head was in a friend's lap. His first words were: "Who struck me?" "No one struck you, doctor. I saw you charmed by the snake, drew near to examine it, and presently

and I struck it with a stone." He had struck the snake and the doctor had felt the blow—Household Words.

CARDINAL MANNING ON "HOR-RIBLE LONDON."

On Sunday afternoon a procession of the children of the League of the Cross and the members of St. Joseph's Guild took place in St. Anne's, Spitalhelds. The procession was formed of about seven hun-dred children. It having been previously announced that his Eminence the Cardinal ered a short discourse, in the course of which he said: "I do not come to preach a sermon to-day. I come for another work. I come to speak to the League of the Cross, and to the Guild of St. Joseph, just now being founded, and for the first time to give it my blessing. As for the League of the Cross, I have spoken to you so often in this place, that I need not say much. But there is one thing I must say. When I was in Rome, six or eight weeks ago, I received letters and tidings of the bitter cry from the East End of London. I read such words as "Horrible London," giving a description of the dens and hovels—I will not call them dwellings—where our poor people are huddled together. That there are tens of thousands of the population of London living there, I know, but out of my flock are there many families? I am afraid there are, but I hope the number is not very great. I read accounts of the misery, poverty, sorrow, and suffering of every kind, and found drink was at the bottom of each. It was drink kept them bottom of each. It was drink kept them down, and would not let them rise from a state of degradation. Well, it was a con-solation to me to know that the League of the Cross has been laboring for the past ten years to save men, women, children from drink—the ruin of b and soul. I am very pleased to see the members from the far west of London come to unite with us in the far east. I will now say a few words to the Guild of St. Joseph. This guild is established for youths between 14 and 18, just the age when they leave school and when their pastors may not see them again till they are struck down on their death beds. You know your rules—monthly confession and Communion, Holy Mass of course, attending catechism; avoiding all dangerous places, such as public-houses, music and dancing halls, which are the wreck of youth, and you must try to improve in

your learning at day or night school. Do not curse or swear; keep your tongues pure on which you receive the body and blood of Jesus when you go to Holy Communion. Keep from sin of all kind, and there is one reason man commits sin greater than all the rest. It is a poison called a spirit. It has the power to make the brain reel; it makes the conscience dark and dim, so that man does not know right from wrong it turns the image of God in the soul of man into that of a brute; it drives away man into that of a brute; it drives away and resists the grace of the Holy Ghost. I have come to give a little book to the boys of St. Joseph's Guild, which has in it the Epistles and Gospels which, on every Sunday in the Holy Mass, it sets before us—the birth, boyhood, life, death, resurrection, and ascension of our Saviour, the words He spoke, and the parables He tanght. If they studied that they would taught. If they studied that, they would learn to know the true God and Jesus Christ whom He has sent, who is the way the truth, and the life. In conclusion His Eminence called upon all who had not taken the pledge to take it then, and those who had the pledge, as well as those who had broken it, to renew their pledges

welfare. The little books having been distributed by His Eminence, he gave Benediction, assisted by the fathers of the

Sunken Irish Cities.

There are numerous legends of sunken

ities scattered throughout Ireland, som Thus the space now covered by the Lake Inus the space now covered by the Lake of Inchiguis is reported in former days to have been a populous and flourishing city, but for some dreadful and unabsolved crime, tradition says, it was buried beneath the deep waters. The dark spirit of its king still resides in one of the caverns which border the lake, and once every seven years at midnight he issues forth mounted on his white charger, and makes the complete circuit of the lake, a performance which he is to continue till the silver hoofs of his steed are worn out, when the curse will be removed, and the city reappear once more in all its by-gone condition. The peasantry affirm that even now on a calm night, one may clearly see the towers and spires gleaming through the clear water. With this legend we may compare one told by Burton in his "History of Ireland." In Ulster is a lake 30,000 paces long and 15,000 broad, out of which ariseth the noble northern river called Bane. It is believed by the inhabitants that they were formerly wicked, vicious people who lived in this place, and there was a prophecy in every one's mouth that whenever a well which was therein, and was continually covered and locked up carefully, should be left open, so great a quantity of would issue therefrom as would overflow the whole adjacent country. It happened that an old beldam coming to water heard her child cry; upon which running away in haste, she forgot to cover the spring, and coming back to do it the land was so overrun that it was past her help, and at length she, her child, and all the territory was drowned, which caused this pool that remains.

A Valuable Hint.

Artizans, actors, sportsmen, mechanics and laboring men, in fact all who unduly exert muscular strength, are subject to painful contractions of the cords, stiff joints and lameness; to all such Hag-yard's Yellow Oil is a prompt relief and The Difference

Only a few more notes, Only a finer tone; And lo! the world bows down Before the singer's throne.

Only the same old thoughts Clothed with a sweeter sound; And lo! a poet's brow With laurel leaves is crowned.

Only a finer ear, Only a swifter skill, And lo! the artist plays On human hearts at will.

Only a tint or line, Only a subtler grace; And lo! the world goes mad Over a woman's face.

Yet though so slight the cause For which men call as great This shade the more or less May fix an earthly fate. For few may wield the power Whose spells uplift or thrill; The barrier fixed, though fine, We may not pass at will.

NAIL THE FALSEHOODS !

An evil disposed rival has for some time been circulating wilful falsehoods throughout the western Counties of Ontario for the purpose of injuring the Ontario Mutual Life Assurance Company.

The following is FALSEHOOD NO. 1. "That THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY IS INSOLVENT!"

The truth is exactly the opposite of this; Prof. Cherriman, Government Superintendent of Insurance, valued all the liabilities of this Company as at the 31st day of December 1882, INCLUDING LIEN OBLIGATIONS, and required the LIEN OBLIGATIONS, and required the Company to hold \$380,640.99; other liabilities increased this to \$392,910.37; he also verified the Company's assets and passed them at \$427,429.72, thus leaving a surplus of \$34,519.35; the Company's valuation of Policies requires a LARGER reserve than the Government standard to be held the surplus by the Company's to be held, the surplus by the Company valuation was \$32,115.75. FALSEHOOD NO. 2.

"That if THE ONTARIO MUTUAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY'S Lien Policies were all to lapse so that its Lien Assets would also lapse, the Company's Surplus would also lapse, the Company's Surplus would be all wiped out and More Too, the Com-pany would be insolvent."

The present value of all premiums covered by Liens is held in ADDITION to

the Reserve on the risk, so that, if the Lien Policies should all lapse (which is very improbable) the liability of the Company would also lapse and it would be able to pay Cash Surrender Values on the oldest ones, and on all others a surplus would remain in the Company's

Holders to pay the FULL Annual Premiu owing to no surplus.'

The Company has never done such

It appears that the more popular Company becomes the more bitterly it is assailed by its rivals, and as THE ONTARIO is the PEOPLE'S COMPANY OF CANADA, conducted entirely in the interest of its Policy Holders, it is the duty of its management to place the truth before the public so that they may treat the villifiers of its fair fame according to their

WILLIAM HENDRY,

Waterloo, March, 1884.

Facts From English History.

Oneen Eleanor, wife of Edward I., first introduced the use of tapestry as hangings. It was a fashion of Moorish luxury, and when Queen Eleanor went to England to bers, so she sent home to Spain to her friends to send her tapestry hangings to

Philippi of Hainault, wife of King Ed-ward III., was the means of the English learning to manufacture woolen cloth. She established a manufacturing colony at Norwich in the year 1335. The weavers in wool, the dyers, and fullers came from Flanders, under supervision of John Kempe, to show the English how to man-ufacture the cloth.

Queen Anne of Bohemia, wife of Richard II., introduced the first side-saddles in England in the year 1382. She also introduced pins as they are at present in use. Before her arrival in England both sexes nsed ribands, loop-holes, laces with points and tags, clasps, hooks and eyes, and skewers of brass, silver and gold.

A Holy Life.

A holy life is made up of a number of small things; little words, not eloquent speeches or sermons; little deeds, not miracles or battles, nor one great heroic act of mighty martyrdom, make up the true Christian life. The little constant sunbeam, not the lightning; the waters of Siloam "that go softly," in the meek mission of refreshment, not the "waters of the river, great and many," down in noisy torrents, are the true symbols of a holy life. The avoidance of little evils, little sins, little inconsistencies, little weaknesses, little follies indiscretions and imprudence, little foibles, little indulgences of the flesh the avoidances of such little things these go far to make up at least the negative beauty of a holy life. WHEN THE VITAL CURRENT is vitiated

from any cause, scorbutic blemishes in the shape of pimples, sores and blotches soon begin to disfigure the skin. In such case the most effective purifier is Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Care, which expels impurities from the blood as well as regulates digestion, the bowels, liver and kidneys. For Female Complaints it has no equal. Sold by Harkness & Co. Druggists, Dundas st. A Question to the Point.

Reader, have you a languid, weak and tired feeling, with nervous exhaustion, especially in the early spring? Then your liver is inactive and circulation poor. Arouse the torpid liver, cleanse the sluggish blood and regulate the secretions with that purifying tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters.

Mr. Alex. Robinson, of Exeter, in writing about one of the most popular articles, and one that has done more good to the afflicted than any other medicine has during the short time it has been in existence, says: "I have used four bottles of Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, and have been cured of Dyspepsia that troubled me for over ten years. Part of that time I had it very bad, and was at considerable expense trying to get relief; but this exexpense trying to get relief; but this ex-cellent remedy was the first and only re-lief I received. Sold by Harkness & Co.,

Druggists, Dundas st. It should be Investigated.

If any of our readers are suffering from chronic diseases of the stomach, liver, kidneys, or blood, they should in-vestigate the merits of Burdock Blood Bitters. It is making some of the most

Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all throat and Luna Affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Complaints, after having bested its condernia felt it his duty to make it known to his suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of chaige, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. A. NOYES, 149 Power's Block. Rochester. N. Y.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,
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Locality unrivalled for healthiness "fiering peculiar advantages to pupils even of
delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water
pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds
afford every facility for the enjoyment of invigorating exercise. System of education
thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
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in class, but practically by conversation.
The Library contains choice and standard
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Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Soirces take place
weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement
and ensuriz self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and
sconomy, with refinement of manner.
TERMS to spitthe difficulty of the times,
without impairing the select character of the
Institution.
For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocese.

the Reserve on the risk, so that, if the Lien Policies should all lapse (which is very improbable) the liability of the Company would also lapse and it would be able to pay Cash Surrender Values on the oldest ones, and on all others a surplus would remain in the Company's hands.

FALSEHOOD NO. 3.

"That 'The Ontario' has after the third year of a Policy, and after having paid a dividend, required the Policy Holders to pay the FULL Annual Premium Holders to pay the FULL Annual Premium The Reserve on the Indian Control of the Dieces.

T. MARY'S ACA DEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant; ocated in une town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. Terms (payable per session in advance) in French and English, per annum, \$100; Germent and English, per annum, \$100; Germen

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-HAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. 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 futtion per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Pailting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, Mother Superior.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, 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'CONNOE, Presi-dent.

Meetings.

MATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutuai Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour c f 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Pres.. C, HEVEY, Rec. Sec.

Professional.

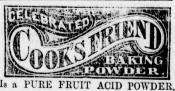
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It contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonis and may be used by the most delicate const tutions with perfect safety. Its great successuring from its being intrinsically TH BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as we as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the simple name:

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Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Fersons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MARAGER

OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.

Respectfully inseres community of amilton, who cells. Joseph, the tweelr religious professions. Not robes of faire brides-elect at Nor human accent them long bor 'Tis Jesus, the Brid their souls dot Mighty King, with He doth not sp

MAR. 15, 18

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ony of the poor, ordinary fare, aff as well as physica An instructive will illustrate thi alone through No track in crossin struggled on for without food or sorry plight at Lo After a few hours still wilder region Jostedal table-lan descended the Jos ing on the Sogned treme hardship, w flatbrod (very co berries gathered one occasion with turnips. Then I re luxurious station and eggs and clare and eggs and clar-first glass of clar-that alarmed me-for stronger drinl istible. I faish

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MAR. 15, 1884.

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taught free of charge.
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TUAL BENEFIT

to e regular meetings of of the Catholic Mutual ill be held on the first every month, at the arrooms, Castle Hall, and St. Members are punctually. ALEX. EY, Rec. Sec.

stonal. IIC INSTITUTE London, Ontario, for ous and Chronic Dis-, Electropathic and

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m, lime, nor ammonia, e most delicate constifety. Its great success, ing intrinsically THE its MARKET, as well it to the wants of the envious imitations of nee. Beware of such. Variations from the name:

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HE NION ETY N, ONT.

unt of money on hand r a short period," to eer cent., according to cincipal payable at the vilege to borrower to if the principal, with rest, if he so desires, orrow money will con-ts by applying person-

B. LEYS,
MANAGER
Ty Hall, Richmond St.,

Respectfully inscribed to those members of a community of the Sisters of St. Joseph, amilton, who celebrate, on the Feast of . Joseph, the twenty-fifth anniversary of tir religious profession.

Not robes of fairest splendor doth these brides-elect adorn.

Nor human accents tender tell of love for them long borne;

'Tis Jesus, the Bridegroom holy, for whom their souls doth yearn,
Mighty King, with subject lowly, alliance He doth not spurn.

His bridal gift a miniature,—their pledge of union too,
His image,—ah! with thorn-crowned head,
and hands and feet pierced through,
And open side whence crimson tide for them
so freely flowed,
Henceforth to be, in joy or woe, their souls'
secure abode.

With such a pledge,—such a token, ah, who could doubt His love?
And gladly the vows are spoken, to be sealed in Heaven above:
"Our riches shall be poverty, obedience prompt, our sway,"
Thee, Jesus, "puritas Virginum" we choose our spouse to-day."

Twenty-five years have passed away on the flowing tide of time.

Twenty-five years of union, your souls with the Speuse Divine;

Afar from the world, its tumult and its weary weight of care.

Its vanities deceptive that e'en noblest hearts ensnare.

And of palms and thorns entwining will be the crown of light,
Which day by day, for each one, angelhands are weaving bright;
Those crowns, throughout endless ages,
your radiant brows will bear,
When Heaven's eternal jubilee He shall call
you home to share. Hamilton, March, 1884.

The Moral Influence of Good Cooking.

Some people may be inclined to smile at what I am about to say, viz., that such savory dishes, serving to vary the monotony of the poor, hard working man's ordinary fare, afford considerable moral as well as physical advantage.

An instructive experience of my own will illustrate this. When wandering alone through Norway in 1856, I lost the track in crossing the Kyolen fjeld, struggled on for twenty-three hours without food or rest, and arrived in a

without food or rest, and arrived in a sorry plight at Lom, a very wild region. After a few hours' rest I pushed on to a still wilder region and still rougher quarters and consistent with the state of the still wilder region and still rougher quarters and consistent with the state of the st ters, and continued thus to the great Jostedal table-land, an unbroken glazier of five hundred square miles, then descended the Jostedal itself to its opening on the Sognedfjord—five days of extreme hardship, with no other food than fathrod (year coarse extends) and hil flathrod (very coarse oatcake), and bil-berries gathered on the way, varied on one occasion with the luxury of two raw turnips. Then I reached a comparatively luxurious station (Ronnel), where ham and eggs and claret were obtainable. The first glass of claret produced an effect that alarmed me—a craving for more and for stronger drink that was almost irres-istible. I finished a bottle of St. Julien, and nothing but a violent effort of will prevented me from then ordering brandy.

I attribute this to the exhaustion conattribute this to the exhaustion consequent upon the excessive work and insufficient, unsavory food of the previous five days; have made many subsequent observations on the victims of alcohol, and have no doubt that overwork and and have no doubt that overwork and scanty, tasteless food are the primary source of the craving for strong drink that so largely prevails with such deplorable results among the class that is most exposed to such privation. I do not say that this is the only source of such depraved appetite. It might also be engendered by the opposite extreme of excessive luxurious pandering to general sensuality. suality.

The practical inference suggested by this experience and these observations is, that speech-making, pledge-signing, and blue-ribbon missions can only effect temporary results, unless supplemented by satisfying the natural appetite of hugry people by supplies of food that is not only nutritious, but savory and varied only nutritious, but savory and varied. Such food need be no more expensive than that which is commonly eaten by the poorest of Englishmen, but it must be far better cooked.—Popular Science

The Lime Kiln Club.

"It becomes my solemn dooty," said Brother Gardner as he looked from Samuel Shin to Pickles Smith and back, "to announce de fack dat Brudder Paramount Slawson, an honorary member libin' in Toledo, am no mo' on airth. He had climbed up on de roof ef a shed to see a dog fight, an' de cavin' in of de roof bestowed fo' different fatal injoories upon his pusson. When he realized dat he had got to die he requested dat dis club attend de funeral in a body, an' he tried to borry money of his brueder-inlaw to squar up his back dues wid us. "Gem'len, in one respect, Brudder Slawson was a fa'r to medium man. If he borryed half a dollar to go to de circus he'd pay it back outer money dat his mount Slawson, an honorary member

he borryed half a dollar to go to de circus he'd pay it back outer money dat his wife airned at de wash bo'd. De poo' was neber turned away from his doah empty-handed. He pitied de sorrows of a big tramp, an' let his wife go bar' futted and his chill'en hungry. He was kindhearted, but allus behind on his pew rent. He was philanthropic, but he had to dodge his butcher. He was a kind fadder, but he had got two ob de wust boys in de Stait of Ohio. He was a lovin' husband, but he was content to sit aroun' de grocery an' let his wife support de family. While we may say dat we am sorry that death has come to sever ties an' bring changes, we have no sever ties an' bring changes, we have no occashun to remark dat de world will be any de wuss of. Let us now attack de reg'lar order of bizness.—Detroit Free

Weather Probabilities.

Foretelling the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break its ill effects with

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the most reliable and pleasant remedy for coughs, colds, bronchial and lung complaints. It is so agreeable that even a child will

Losing and Forgetting.

A successful business man said there were two things he learned when he was eighteen, which were ever afterward of great use to him, namely "Never to lose anything, and never to forget anything." An old lawyer sent him with an important paper, with cortain instructions An old lawyer sent him with an impor-tant paper, with certain instructions what to do with it. "But," inquired the young man, "Suppose I lose it, what shall I do then?" "You must not lose it." "I don't mean to," said the young man, "but suppose I should happen to?" "But I say you must not happen to; I shall make no provisions for such an occur-ence; you must not lose it!" This put a new train of thought in the young man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do anything, he could do man's mind, and he found that if he was determined to do anything, he could do it. He made such a provision against every contingency that he never lost anything. He found this equally true about forgetting. If a certain matter of importance was to be remembered, he pinned it down in his mind. fastened it there and made it start. Your only aim to please Him, your only law His love.

As so humbly He dwelt with you, the Tabernacie Dove;
His little ones ye fed and clothed, and weary pillows smoothed.

The dying sinner to penance led as his aching brow ye soothed.

Nor always on Mount Thabor,—not long was Jesus there,
Gethsemac's night of sorrow with Him your souls did share;
If singing, ye cast palm-branches, "Hosanna to our King"
Still closer to Him drew ye as the thorny crown they bring. If he was sufficiently interested he would be careful to remember. It was because he did not care enough that he forgot. I drilled him with this truth. He worked for me three years, and during the last of the three years, and during the last of the state. ing the last of the three years he was

The Girl Whom Nobedy Likes.

utterly changed in that respect.

Have you ever met the sarcastic young woman? No! Well, I have, and I'm sorry for it. She is a pest. The giddy girl, the gushing girl, and the lackadaisical miss are not ornaments whose loss would cause the world grief, but they can would cause the world grief, but they can be tolerated. The sarcastic maiden should be suppressed by law. Suffered? Yes I have, and will not again. The school is growing. Nobody likes the sar-castic girl; everybody fears and many hate her. Her stock in trade may originally have been satire, but has long ago degenerated into impudence, and with the degeneration has slipped her ability to see the difference between what was and what is, between satire and impu-dence. She has been fostered in the family circle, and generally stays there. She began with mild criticisms of her friends, and ends by lampooning them. Now she has none, and carica-tures her acquaintances. Her par-ents applauded her early efforts, and she retaliates by staying on their hands. The family think her brilliant, young men avoid her, and what the world knows as a sour old maid is thus created.

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WINTER

ARRANGEMENT. CLOSE. DUE FOR DELIV'RY

MAILS AS UNDER.		A.M. P.M. P.M.			A.M. P.M. P.M		
Great Western Railway Going East-Main Line.			*·m.	A.M.	F.M.	F . 20	
For Places East-H. & T. R., Buffalo, Boston, East-							
ern States	5 00	1 00		8 00	1 30	6 3	
New York, &c. (Thro Bags)		1 00	10 30	8 00	1 30	6 3	
treal, Quebec and Maritime Provinces		3 20	5 00	0.00			
For Toronto.	5 11		5, 10 30	8 00	1 00	63	
For Hamilton	5 4 11	143 20	10.30	8 00	1 30	630	
G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.	0 44 11	100 20	10 30	000	1 30	0 00	
ThroBags-Bothwell, Glencoe,	5 00	1 15		8 00		24	
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London.			****	0.00		- 1	
Detroit, Western States, Manitoba, &c		1 15			12m		
Thro Bags—Windsor, Manitoba, Detroit, W'rnStates		12 45	10 30	8 00	2 45		
Thro Bags-Chatham			10 30	8 00	12m		
Mt. Brydges	5 00	1 15				6.3	
Newbury	5 00	1 15			12m		
Sarnia Branch, G. W. R.							
Thro Bags-Petrolia, Sarnia, Watford and Wyom-				1			
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West	6 00	1 15		8 00	2 45		
Railway P. O. Mails for all places West		1 15			2 45		
Strathroy	€0 0	1 15		849 30	2 45		
Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Branch Mails.	0.00						
Glanworth	8 30	21/22		2722	2 45		
Wilton Grove. Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt.		1 15	****	9 00			
Bruce and Orwell	0.00						
Bruce and Orwell	8 30	1 17		****	6 30		
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas, Essex Centre, Ridge-	8 30	1 15			130	63	
town and Amherstburg	8 30	1 15			2 45		
St. Clair Branch Railway P. O. Mails-Courtwright	0 00	1 15		****	2 45	***	
to St. Thomas, &c.,		1 15		U.Ba	2 45		
St. Thomas	8 30	1 15		9 00	2 45	00	
Port Stanley.	8 30	1 15			2 45	63	
Port Dover & L. H. Mails	5 90			8 00	2 30		
London, Huron & Bruce—All places between Lon- don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth,	0 00			000			
don, Wingham, Hyde Park, Clinton, Seaforth.				10			
white Church, Ribley, Kincardine & Lucknow	7 00				6 30		
Ailsa Craig	7 00	12 15			6 30		
W. G. & B. South Extension	5 00			11 30			
W., G. & B	5 00	1 00	2 30	8 00	1 30	63	
Thro Bags-Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth,							
Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine		3 30			11 00		
Between Harrisburg and Fergus	1	1 15		8 00		63	
B. L. H. West of Stratford	5 00			****		63	
G. T. R. West of Stratford	****	12 00				63	
B. L. H. between Paris S. and Buffalo.	:	12 00			1 30	63	
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto	5 00	12 00			2 45	***	
Georgian Bay and Lake Eric Division	E 60	12 90		41.44		6 3	
	5 00	10 40	775	11 30	11 90		
		12 40	4 40	8 00	11 30	63	
			1 10	11 30	••••	63	
		12 40		1		63	
The Grove, Clinton and Seaforth		12 10	4 40	11 30			
For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching		****	4 40	11 00			

Gor Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are:—Mondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Cunard packet, via/New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p. m., per Canadian packet, via Rimouski; Thursday, at 2:30 p.m., per Inman or White Star Line. Postage on letters, Sc. per joz., Yewspapers ic. per 2 oz; reg. fee, 5c.
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The best talent in the Province has been secured for the concert on March 17th, in the Opera House, London.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Gen. Graham has arrived at Suakim. The troops are embarking at Trinkitat for Suakim. Osman Digma is stationed ten miles from here. Reports have reached here that the Bedouins of Jeddah are in revolt against Turkey. Gen. Graham is making preparations to advance upon Tamanieb. The sheikhs of several tribes have sent envoys offering to desert Osman their services.

their services.

Twenty-seven hundred bodies have been buried at Teb, including those of the Egyptians in the fight between Baker Pasha's troops and the rebels.

Gordon's reports of the submission of the sheikhs are distrusted at Cairo. It is said he is the dupe of sheikhs, who take bribes and delude him with false news. Admiral Hewitt and Gen. Graham have issued a joint decree summoning sheikhs of tribes to Suakim, saying if they come they will be protected, but if they refuse the fate of Teb will await them.

A dispatch from Khartoum states that a large body of friendly tribes had a desperate fight with 1,000 Arabs from El Obeid, who were marching to attack Khartoum, and that the latter were routed, leaving a number of dead and wounded on the field.

General Graham, with 3,000 men, will advance from Suakim on Monday against Osman Digma, who remains at Handoob and is ready to accept battle.

Gordon telegraphs that Statin Brian, an

Austrian officer in the Egyptian service, has defeated the expedition sent by El Mahdi from Darfour, and that the Kabbabish tribe have defeated the rebels north

Osman Digma refuses to negotiate, and ignores flags of truce. Graham has already

begun to advance.

Natives report that the rebels lost 6,000 killed or wounded in the Teb fight.

Gordon has requested the dispatch of the first instalment of 600 Indian troops to form the nucleus of an army at Khar

Kassala is surrounded by the enemy and the garrison will soon be in a position similar to that in which the ill-fated Sinkat

garrison was placed. A carayan has arrived at Khartoum direct from Dongola by a road which ha been closed for years, but which is now open owing to Gen. Gordon's decree.

A deputation of the tribes which fought

the British at Teb have arrived, and report that the tribes under Osman are wavering in their allegiance as news of the British

in their allegiance as news of the British victory spreads.

Suakim, March 8.—Osman Digma's troops are determined to fight to the last. Rebel sentries have been posted upon all the hills to signal the British advance. The Kabbabish tribe has arrested El Mahdi's march to Khartoum. He is being a letter has been joined by other tribes. A letter has been received in London from O'Kelly, corres-

ondent of the London News, announcing is safe arrival in the Soudan. Osma Digma is preaching a holy war. Mahomet, he urges, failed at first, but in the end was

triumphant. Osman will take no part per-sonally in future battles. Suakim, March 9.—Osman Digma has finally refused to surrender to Gen. Graham. He is determined to fight, and has two cannon and 1,000 rifles.

two cannon and 1,000 rifles.

Scouts report Osman Digma massing all those remaining faithful to him at Sinkat, where he will make a final stand. Gen. Graham's orders are to make Tamanieb the limit of his advance.

Suakim, March 9.—The Black Watch Regiment made an advance of eight miles to-day, and encamped in front of the enemy's lines. It is estimated Osman Digma enrolled 6,000 men at Sinkat.

A telegram from Gen. Gordon an—

A telegram from Gen. Gordon announces that he is unable to extricate the garrisons on the Blue Nile and White Nile without troops.

There is some anxiety as to the issue of

There is some anxiety as to the Issue of the next battle, owing to the broken nature of the ground and plentifal bush, rendering the square formation of the troops impracticable.

It is expected that a fight will take place on Friday, and if Osman Digma is defeated the British will advance to Sinkat. Zebehr Pasha delings to accept the Governorship. Pasha declines to accept the Governorship of the Soudan while Gordon remains on the ground, as he would be held responsible in the event of any accident befalling Gordon

.Ireland.

The members of the Cabinet are rather divided on the question. Mr. Gladstone, up to the present, is the only person pledged to a retention of the Irish total.

On all sides there is a strange concurrence in the apprehension that the Irish will control both parties after the next election.

France and China.

A dispatch from Haidzuong states that the advance of the French troops under Gen. Negrier upon Bacninh has commenced, and that several skirmishes between French and Chinese troops have taken place, in which three French soldiers were killed and many Chinese killed and wounded. Gen. Negrier has 6,000 men with him, and another French column of 6,000 men under Gens. Milot and Briere is expected to start for Bacninh, making 12,000 men who will participate in the attack on Bacninh. 12,000 men who will participate in the attack on Bacninh.

Gen. Milot has crossed to right bank of Red River and is advancing to effect a junction with Gen. Negrier. Another column is advancing to the north to cut off the retreat of the Chinese. Fighting is

been received regarding the French advance upon Bacninh. The Government's silence upon the subject causes great irrita-One of Gen. Milot's columns was tion. attacked on Saturday, ten miles from Bacninh.

France.

Another suicide due to gambling losses has occurred at Monte Carlo, making the nineteenth this year. The newspapers demand that France shall suppress the

French workmen, prompted by anarchists, have published a manifesto urging a demonstration against the Government for the purpose of leading it to adopt measures for the amelioration of the unemployed.

Grevy's organ Le Paris, in a threatening note against the Comte de Paris, says th Government is aware that the Royalist party is engaged in the active work of a propaganda against the Republic, and that the Government has resolved to adopt the most energetic measures against the pretender upon the day when salon talk passed into practical organization against the republican forces. The Comte has gone for a six weeks' sojourn at Cannes. under a private warning that his presence in Paris was fostering Royalist intrigues.

England.

The Times says the authorities are now satisfied they know most of the particulars of the proceedings of the dynamiters, and the police are convinced that the dynamite came from America, part being landed at Southampton.

Southampton.

A quantity of dynamite and nitroglycerine has been discovered in a house
opposite the mansion of Baron Rothschild.

It is supposed it was the intention to explode the mansion through the sewers.

Germany.

The Emperor's speech says the foreign relations of Germany are in a highly satisfactory condition; a solidarity exists be-tween the pacific sentiments of Germany and those of neighboring friendly powers, which, so far as can be humanely foreseen, affords a guarantee of the security of peace in Germany and other countries.

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HOLY DEAD.

During the holy season of Lent there will be given to us many opportunities of gaining indulgences. All these we need for ourselves and our holy dead. We must first exercise this charity towards our dead and then for ourselves. I know that the law of charity first regards the exercise of it towards ourselves. "Charity begins at home" is none the less true though it be a trite adage. But charity begins at home, though it don't stay at home, when we help our dead. All the holy dead are our dead. The Church is composed of children enjoying the happiness of heaven, fighting the fight of faith in the battle of life, and of those who are detained in Purgatory for a time, until the justice of God is obtained. These children are all united in one faith, under one God, in the one only immaculate spouse of God, the holy Catholic Church. The Church is triumphant in heaven, militant on earth, and suffering in purgatory. We are united to the Church triumphant in heaven and are helped by the praythat the law of charity first regards the exercise of it towards ourselves. "Charity

We are united to the Church triumphant in heaven and are helped by the prayers of the elect that compose it. We belong to the Church militant and are engaged in the battle of life, with the firm hope at its end of being united to the Church suffering. We are not rash enough to expect that our lives will be found just, or that our injustices will be fully expiated by penance when infinite and unerting justice decides their merits. We fear, we tremble, and justly, when we consider what we are and what has ruled our lives. The more one desires to see and enjoy God's light and love in the world to come, the more he sees and fears the human Ireland.

The Irish Migration Company, with a capital of £250,000, has been formed. Mr. Parnell is chairman, Sir Baldwin Leighton, Jacob Wright and Edmund Dwyer, members of Parliament, are among the directors. At a meeting in London the Marquis of Lorne supported the scheme for sending children to Canada.

The Parnell ites are irritated at the refusal of the Government to reopen the Irish land question. Their intention is to begin forthwith great agitation in Ireland.

The position of the Franchise Bill is shaky. Mr. Gladstone's statement that Ireland is entitled to retain her present number of representatives is as much resented by the Whigs as by the Tories.

Messrs. Goschen, Forster, and others have practically formed caves, and will attack the Bill all through and probably defeat it.

are sure that heaven will come to us only through the sufferings of purgatory.

We fear that our time in this place of suffering will be long ages of days, and we sigh when thinking of them. We dread coming death, which will mark their beginning, and cry out, Oh, God! give us time and grace to make those days of desolate love short at least in number.

We thus prey and fear while we think of rence in the apprehension that the Irish will control both parties after the next election.

Mr. Trevelyan and others point out in answer to Mr. Goschen's objections that the only difference of result involved in the question of changing the franchise or leaving it unaltered is whether Mr. Parnell is to have seventy-nine or ninety followers.

desolate love short at least in number. We thus pray and fear, while we think of the souls crying to us through the heart of our common mother: "Have mercy on me, at least vou, my friends, for the hand of God has touched me." We loved and do love our earthly mothers, but we love holy mother Church much more, hence we cannot refuse our aid to her children, our dead, in distress. By coming to their our dead, in distress. By coming to their aid, we shorten the time of their affliction, and add to the choir of heaven. Thus through our prayers God's love is returned with more glory by the souls whose entrance into paradise we have quickened. Now we have in heaven saints who owe us love's debt of gratitude. They see in God our straits and cry out to Him for mercy on us, for the mercy we have shown them. Are not these saints our guardian angels, whom we, through God's mercy, by our prayers and good works have made for ourselves? and add to the choir of heaven. Thus

At the concert on the 17th, in the Opera House, London, there will be a great crowd. Buy tickets at once and reserve your seats.

When Doctors Disagree

when Doctors Disagree
blockade the Delta.
Gen. Milot has advanced three miles in
the direction of Bacninh. The weather is
favorable.
Hong Kong advices state that Admiral
Lespes has assumed command of the French
fleet in Tonquin waters.
It is rumored that serious news has It is rumored that serious news has een received regarding the French adcommendation speaks for itself. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 1,400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 50 to \$5 69, extra \$5 90 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 00 to \$1 25; spring extra, \$4 80 to \$5 00; superfine, \$4 00 to \$1 25; spring extra, \$4 80 to \$5 00; superfine, \$4 00 to \$1 25; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 57; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 25; ontario bags, \$2 00 to \$2 50 city bags, \$2 85 to \$2 90 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 is to 118; Can. red winter 129 to 12; No. 2 spring, 118 to 121. Corn, 76 to 76c. Peas, 90 to 91c. Oats, 38 to 39c. Rye, 60 to 626c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS—Butter, cresmery, 25 to 25c; Eastern Townships, 19 to 21c; B. & M., 19 to 21c; Western, 16 to 15c. Cheese, 11 to 14c. Pork, 21 00 to \$25 to 15c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 15 to 15c.

TORONTO.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Mar. 10.—Wheat.—Fall, No. 2,106 tr 106; No. 3, 103 to 1 03; spring, No. 1, 1 10 to 1 10 No. 2, 1 08 to 1 08; No. 3, 1 08 to 1 09. Barley No. 1, 70 to 71c; No. 2, 66 to 67c; No. 3, extra 61 to 62c; No. 3, 52 to 54c. Peas, No. 1, 75 to 75 No. 2, 74 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 37 to 37c; No. 2, 31c Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Superior, 500 to 510; extra, 4 75 to 4 75. Bran 12 06 to 12 09. Butter, 12 to 19c. Hogs, street 756 to 7 50. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Ryestreet, 69 to 00c.

Street, 69 to 00c. Wheat, street, psring, 105 to 11; fall, 101 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 00 to 0 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90. OTTAWA.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 00c bsh; Beans 1.25 to 60 bsh; Rsp. 60c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 80c bsh; Carroits, 30 to 40c bsh; Carroits, 4

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 175 to 1 90; Delhl, # 100 lbs.
1.70 to 1 80; Treadwell, 170 to 1 80; Clawson,
1.50 to 1 70; Red, 1 60 to 1.75. Oats, 1 05; to 1 10;
Corn., 130 to 1 40. Barley, 1 05 to 1 15. Peas,
1.30 to 1 4. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per,
1.30 to 1 4. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per,
1.30 to 1 4. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per,
1.30 to 1 250; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Corn.
1.30 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Corn.
1.30 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Corn.
1.30 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Corn.
1.30 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00.
1.30 tran, 18 00 to 2 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
1.30 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 2 50.
1.30 tran, 18 00 to 2 00. Hay, 8 00 to 10 00. Straw,
1.30 to 2 50. Corn., 18 to 2 20; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs
1.30 to 2 50. Corn., 18 to 2 50; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs
1.30 to 2 50. Cheese, 1b. 11; to 12;c. Lard,
1.30 to 2 50. Cheese, 1b. 11; to 12;c. Lard,
1.30 to 2 50. Cheese, 1b. 10; to 10; to 2 50.
1.30 Chickens, per pair, 50 to 70c. Ducks,
1.30 to 10; to 2 50. Cheese, 10; to 10; to 2 50.
1.30 Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 00. Onions, per
1.30 to 2 55. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 00. Mut1.30 to 2 50. Beef, per cwt, 7 00 to 9 LONDON.

For The Pilot.

BY MARY E. MANNIX.

"Ashes to ashes"—so, one day,
In a narrow bed they will lay us low,
And the rains of heaven will soak the clay,
Till violets blossom—or thistles grow.

"Ashes to ashes"—so, to-day.
We sign our brows with the sacred sign,
That He who traveled the dolorous way
May seal our souls with a seal Divine.

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> 136 LECTURE

Long befor

Sunday eveni crowded to t different den regular cong listen to His had been pr liver a lecture Magnificat H steps and spo On last Sur our discourse its opposite discourse will perance which or, in other w and on the vi cording to the our importur it is a general virtues, for ing the by right on the one other. Temp love of pleas consist in the touch, a nal virtue, o many other which flow f npon it as t This evening

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