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# The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 6.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, MARCH 15, 1884.

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 STREET



Translated by Rev. Dr. Mahan for Cleveland University from the Latin text of the *Voces della Verità*, (Rome) February 12.

## ENCYCLICAL.

To Our Venerable Brethren the Archbishops and Bishops of France.

LEO P. P. XIII.

VENERABLE BRETHREN, HEALTH AND APOSTOLIC BLESSING.

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 grow dim. Having embraced Christianity at an early date, under the leadership of King Clovis, it gained the certainly very honorable testimonial, and reward as well, of faith 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 and protecting the holy places of Palestine, so that not without reason the ancient saying becomes proverbial, the *Deeds 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 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., 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 kingdoms of the world it has ever shown homage and devotion to the Apostolic See and to Us." The latter Pontiff in a letter to Saint Louis IX, declares that in the 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 lose 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, worldly fame, and the arts of peace, renown, national influence. And if France, forgetful in a manner of herself, shunning as it were the charge entrusted to her by 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 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 little the last century by certain philosophers of wisdom insane, who undertook to uproot the foundations of Christian truth and entered on a species of philosophizing, which was adapted to more strongly inflame the already aroused longings 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 France than elsewhere no person can better judge than yourselves, Venerable Brethren.

Wherefore that paternal love, which we have for all nations, as it impelled us on other occasions to address singly the people of Ireland, of Spain, and of Italy by means of letters to their Bishops, and to exert in a manner suitable to the times these people to the fulfillment of

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 that 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 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 as can be, the aids of Divine beneficence and clearly deserves to be denied the aid of Heaven. 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 commandments as it is dangerous to depart from them; and it often happens, those nations that when they more studiously preserve fidelity to God or the Church, 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 recent could be presented if we were to recall what the last century beheld when the bold license of many struck terror into France and wrought through 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 easily 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.

And in the first place, as to domestic society, it is of the utmost importance, that the offspring 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 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 precepts of religion, and that nothing happens 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, nor can the parents for any reason be freed from this law. The Church is the guardian and vindicator of the integrity of faith, and, by authority given to her by God her founder, must call all nations to Christian wisdom and also carefully see in what 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 years are not trained in religion grow up without any knowledge of the most important realities which alone can nourish in men desire of virtue and control passions 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 unaimed; unaccompanied to a reverence for God, youth will bear no moral discipline, and not daring to refuse anything 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 to which we have been made, heavenly 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 established 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 usefulness; and if this concord be removed there must follow a certain doubtful and changeable condition, inconsistent with the tranquility 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, it is to the interest of justice and to the interest of the commonwealth that the concord should remain intact; for as due services are rendered by one to the other, so a certain profit is received and given in return.

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 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 oppression in France of all things sacred. With the restoration of public dignity of 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 was very well fitted to be frequently violated, nor are there wanting persons who not only ungratefully repudiate the blessings 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 condemn these depraved 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 inclosure of the monastery, excite themselves 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 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 we bear for all France. Nor do we doubt by a great studiousness of faith and piety, and increase that wholesome union between France and the Apostolic See 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 Brethren, and your countrymen the greatest abundance of heavenly gifts: suspicions of which and in witness of our 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, P. P. XIII.

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 to be fully preserved but also increased by common effort and the greatest sedulous perseverance. In the first place it must be seen 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 chosen 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 those 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 divine than dissension, mindful of the Abime 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 their own: let them submit to the discipline of those whom the Holy Ghost has placed as Bishops to rule the Church of God, and reverse 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 beseeching 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 blessings 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 condemn these depraved 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 inclosure of the monastery, excite themselves 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 and the French be restored to genuine greatness.

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## BRANTFORD LETTER.

Our arrangements for St. Patrick's Day concert and lecture are now about complete. 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 Brantford knows that. To recommend the subject 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 reported in the better half of the figures. In most cases the proficiency is put down as 1 or 2 (excellent and good); in a very few cases it is placed at 3 (mildly) but not a 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 of teachers is a large and able one. Excellent order was maintained. The pupils acquitted themselves with much credit, showing an intelligent acquaintance with the different subjects of study. The teachers are able and hard-working. The school is evidently making real progress."

## Saint Joseph.

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 reverse!  
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 man's floor:  
Labour through thee a crown doth wear,  
More rich than kingly crowns of yore.

True Confessor! thine every deed,  
While ere thou rais'd the words of night,  
Confessed aright the Christian creed,  
The Christian warfare waged aright.

Teach me, like thee, my heart to raise,  
In toil, in ease, in contemplation;  
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,  
How faint a beam reveals how much!  
His heart's repose in mortal guise.

II.—ST. JOSEPH'S DOUBT.  
'Twas not her tear his doubt subdued;  
Like her, through faith his crown he won:  
He taught the Babe divine conceived;  
His heart was size of Mary's Son.

Where faith is strong, though light be dim,  
How faint a beam reveals how much!  
He taught the Babe divine conceived;  
His heart was size of Mary's Son.

"Blessed for ever who believed!"  
Like her, through faith his crown he won:  
He taught the Babe divine conceived;  
His heart was size of Mary's Son.

III.—ST. JOSEPH'S HOUSE.  
Gladness and pure was Eden's bower:  
His heart's repose in mortal guise:  
More rich in Love's august dower,  
More ample lit by Wisdom's star.

The Paraclete his heart possessed;  
His eye was love, his love was awe:  
What prophet-kings in life-long quest  
Desired to see he daily saw.

The Queen of Virgins, where he sat,  
Beside him stood and watched his hand,  
His thought, his word, 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, more  
best!  
The hands of Mary clasping thine,  
Thy head upon the Saviour's breast!

IV.—ST. JOSEPH'S PATRONAGE.  
The Apostle's life, the Martyr's death,  
The all-conquering Word, all-wondrous  
Have greatness sense discerned. By faith  
And faith alone we reach to thine.

Through lower heavens those others run,  
The saintlier lights in untaught eyes,  
Serenely gleam from lonelier 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  
Thy heart in inner sanctuaries,  
Who through the white stripes 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 head.

## 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 Palms for Palm Sunday. In so doing, I would call your attention to 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 perhaps wholly unparliamentary, that, as the only occupant of a new and, what has proven to be, a large field of regular business, my efforts have been crowned with encouragement in every parish to which I have supplied these beautiful emblems, 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 bought miscalled palms. Last year this Agency not only supplied nearly every Church in this city, but a large number in over fifty other Dioceses in the United States and Canada.

In perfecting my plans for this year's supply, which already promises to be enormous, it is most desirable that I should receive all orders at the earliest possible date. By postponing your orders you may run the risk of disappointment, such as occurred, in some instances, in former years. I sincerely hope that trouble will be obviated this year.

The business of harvesting the Real Palms from him are perfectly satisfied:—  
New York, February, 1884.

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New York, February, 1884.

Palm entails upon the Agency a large cash outlay. I urgently request, therefore, that payment accompany the order, or that payment be made as soon thereafter as possibly convenient. The reasonableness of this request, under the circumstances, is at once apparent.

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.  
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 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, 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, know nothing 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 long that they have forgotten that we have no "rulers" in this country in the sense which this assumption of plenary powers implies.

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 \$10,000,000 in the settlement of the Alabama claims. The United States are ready to suppress all acts of hostility on the part of the Irish, but those acts may 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 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 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 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 indirect murderer of 500,000 Union soldiers, lifts her bloody hands in appeal to the court of nations for protection. England reaps what she sowed, not only in oppressing 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 her panic because the curses have come home to roost.

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

## ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN WINDSOR.

The following circular has been issued in the name of our fellow-countrymen in Windsor. We trust that the efforts of the committee 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 every particular, a copy of which will be 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, (Scottish), honor their national day, we think it highly proper that we should not forget St. Patrick.

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



**For The Record. Retrospection.**

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

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

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 gleam that in it slept With rapture glad and true.

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

I never forget, not even yet, The year's have weigh'd and 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 away wend, my perfume yield Beneath His bluest white throne."

Ah! spoken well! The truth to tell The message sanctified— An humble saint, with one impart; It only satisfied.

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

Each earnest sigh, each tearful eye In mark of God, I ween; No pang we feel but His can heal To solace soothing e'en!

These are not dreams, they are clear gleams Sent to us from above. Outward dear is ever near To speak His burning love!

My thoughts of friend, to Thee, Lord, tend, Thou shining light! 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.**

PROVIDENTIAL FOUNDATION, GROWTH AND PRESERVATION OF THE JEWISH NATION.

**II.**

J. F. C.

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 filled with dread. Josue commanded the priests to bear the ark in front of the people. One word on *pasant* as to the ark. It was the receptacle of the tablets of the law, and had been prepared by the special direction of 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, and 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 round 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 shalt put in the ark the testimony which 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 the 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 covenant of the Lord, stood girded upon the dry ground in the midst of the Jordan, 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 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 these 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 the earth might learn the most mighty hand of the Lord, that you may also fear the Lord your God forever." 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 praises are sung by the poet:

Of the hard diamond, which them both doth pass.

His sceptre is the rod of Righteousness, With which he bruises all his foes to dust, And the great Dragon strongly with repress Under the rigour of his judgments; His seat is Truth, to which the faithful trust, From the four winds proceeding so pure and bright; That all about him sheedeth 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 dead.

Whom mortal yet so much is marvel'd Of immortal wits that doth much amaze The greatest wizards which thereon do gaze.

But that immortal light which there doth shine Is many thousand times more bright, more clear, More excellent, more glorious, more divine, Through which to do all mortal actions are.

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 encompass'd round, And hid in his own brightness from the sight Of all that look thereon; 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 dearing of the Deity, Clad like a queen in royal robes, most fit For so great power, and perfect wisdom; And all with gems and jewels gorgeously Adorned, that brighter than the stars appear, And make her native brightness seem more clear.

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 on high.

And men and ev'ry 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 contain.

For of her fulness, which the world doth fill, They all partake, and do in stay remain; As if her hand a sceptre she should hold, By which they first were made and still increase.

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, however, with them, and city after city fell before them, principally after principalities 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, claiming deceitfully to be a people whose territory 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 Gabaonites by making them hewers 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 confederacy to destroy that nation. The Gabaonites at once despatched an embassy to Josue for assistance. Gathering his men, the latter, proceeding in the night time, fell suddenly on the confederates: "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 Maceada. And when they were fleeing from the children of Israel, and were in the descent of Bethoron, the Lord cast down upon them great stones from heaven as far as Azeca; and many more were killed with the hail-stones than were slain by the swords of the children of Israel. Then Josue spoke to the Lord, in the day that he delivered the Amorrite in the sight of the children of Israel, and he said before them: Move not, O sun, toward Gabaon, nor thou, O moon, toward the valley of Ajalon. And the sun and the moon stood still till the people revenged themselves of their enemies. Is not this written in the Book of the Just? So the sun stood still in the midst of heaven, and lasted not to go down the space of one day. There was not silence nor after so long a day, the Lord obeying the voice of a man, and fighting for Israel. And Josue returned with all Israel into the camp of Galgal; for the five kings had fled, and hidden themselves in a cave of the city of Maceada. And it was told Josue that the five kings were found hid in a cave of the city of Maceada. And he commanded them that were with him, saying: Roll great stones to the mouth of the cave, and set careful men to keep them shut up; and 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 your hands to shelter themselves in their cities. So the enemies being slain with a great slaughter, and almost utterly consumed, they that were able to escape from Israel returned into fenced cities. And all the army returned to Josue in Maceada, where the camp then was, in good health and without the loss of any one; and no man durst move his tongue against the children of Israel. And Josue gave orders, saying: Open the mouth of the cave, and bring forth to me the five kings that he hid therein. And the ministers did as they were commanded: and they brought out to him the five kings out of the cave, the King of Jerusalem, the King of Hebron, the King of Jericho, the King of Lachis, the King 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 that were with him: Go, and set your feet on the necks of these kings. And when they had gone, and put their feet upon the necks of these lying under them, he said again to them: Fear not, neither be ye dismayed, take courage and be strong; for so will the Lord do to all your enemies against whom you fight. Josue struck and slew them and hung 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

mouth thereof, which remain till this day."

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 Meron. 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 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 Manasse which had been given lands beyond the Jordan, were sent thither. Ealely the only other survivor besides Josue of all the Israelites over 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 thou hast now heard. 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 forever, because thou hast followed the Lord my God. The Lord therefore hath given the land which the Lord my God spake in words of wisdom. On the first occasion he said: 'If an old man 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 which the great waters will not overflow, yet remain, the Lord your God will destroy them, and 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; and turn not aside from them, neither to the right hand nor to the left, lest you be cut off from among the Gentiles, who will remain among you, you should swear by the name of your 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 eyes nations that are great and very strong, and no man shall be able to resist you: one of you shall chase a nation, and many nations yet remain, the Lord your God will fight for you, as He hath promised. This only take care of with all diligence, that you love the Lord your God, but if you will embrace the errors of these nations that dwell among you, and make marriages with them, and join friendships, know ye for 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. 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 the Lord hath promised to perform for you, not one hath failed. Therefore, as He hath fulfilled in deed what He promised, and all things prosperous have come, so will He bring upon you all the evils He hath threatened, till He take you away 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 with you, and shall have served strange gods, and adored them, then shall the indignation of the Lord rise up quickly and speedily against you, and you shall be taken away from this excellent land which He hath delivered to you." The second oration of the Jewish conqueror is historic, and while it recites the mercies of God to the Hebrews, asks their assent to the Law of God, and re-establishes the covenant. The meeting was held at Sichein, it is supposed eight years after the distribution, and was attended by the ancients, the princes, the judges, and the masters. Josue spoke in the name of the Lord: Your fathers dwelt of old on the other side of the river, there 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 went down into Egypt. And I sent Moses and Aaron, and I struck Egypt with many signs and wonders. And I brought you and your fathers out of Egypt, and you came to the sea; and the Egyptians pursued your fathers with

chariots and horsemen as far as the Red Sea. And the children of Israel cried to the Lord, and He put darkness between you and the Egyptians, and brought the sea upon them, and covered them. Your eyes saw all that I did in Egypt, and you dwell in the wilderness a long time; and I brought you into the land of the Amorrite, 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, but, on the contrary, I blessed you by him, and I delivered you out of his hand. And you passed over the Jordan, and you came to Jericho. And the men of that city fought against you, the Amorrite, and the Pherezite, and the Canaanite, 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 Amorrites, 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 sincere heart; and put away the gods which your fathers served in Mesopotamia and in Egypt, and serve the Lord, and serve strange gods. The 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 Amorrite, 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 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 Thannathare, his own possession. Of Josue does the wise man in Ecclesiasticus say:—

"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 hands, and stretched out his arms 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 assailed 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 Bethoron 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.

**ST. NINIAN AND THE EARLY SCOT-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 episcopate. 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 letters. Inspired with a holy desire to study truth at the fountain head, he came to Rome about the period named. Even then Rome, and the city of the Popes, had attained to a state of some splendor. Persecution had ceased; art inspired by the genius of faith had begun 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 ears of men who heard from their lips the words of life. It was a period of intense 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 mission to the rude and wild inhabitants of 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 the purpose, Martin gave him some mansions. 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 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 for 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 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. Prosper (Chron. p. 594) tells that he ordained bishops and priests, and divided the country into districts, appointing missionaries to each. He died in his Monastery at Whithern 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 pointed missionaries to each. He died in his Monastery at Whithern 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 pointed missionaries to each. 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lic Clergy in throughout the Dominion.

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
vigorously denounced dynamite warfare,

"At last," says the Free Press,
which that organ kindly rise to explain when
or where Mr. Parnell or any of his followers
ever lent countenance or extended sym-
pathy to the terrorists? Will that 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
handful of scheming adventurers! Mr.
Parnell has never had, nor at any time has
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 coun-
tenance, direct or indirect, to the schemes
or purposes of men of the stamp and cal-
ibre 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 sym-
pathy France and the United States. But
no government nor people can endorse
midnight massacre or dynamite outrage.

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, know-
ing that they are advanced of the inaction
of their ruler, to make their voice heard
and obeyed.

This is the British view. It had already
been taken up, even before the last out-
rage, by some respectable American jour-
nalists. One of them spoke after this
manner:—
"The announcement that a large sum
of money has been sent by Patrick Ford,
of the Irish World, to Ireland to arrange
the death of O'Donnell, should be enough
to flush with shame 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 journalists,
and subject him to the frown of every
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 be-
cause it is the best strategical point, and
where the largest number of fanatics and
the most money can be found. We cannot
perpetrate a bystander in 'The Week,'
in attaching dishonor to any journalist,
and these villains ply their wicked industries
beneath its folds. The attempt in Eng-
land to blow up the Parliament buildings
brought, in our opinion, no shame to the
flag of England; the murder of Thos.
D'Arcy McGee in Ottawa, Canada, did
not in the least sully the honor of the
Canadian banner; nor, if Patrick Ford, 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
to Canada and had been murdered there
by four assassins reported to have been
delegated to follow him, the blot and the
disgrace would be recorded against the
age and the unfortunate spirit and ex-
igencies of the period, and not against
the flag of either country. However much
these things are to be deplored, we refrain
from attaching any blame to any govern-
ment for the wickedness of its citizens
carried out in a way that evades the law
and the police—the only instruments a
government has to protect its citizens and
their guests. An active public opinion,
which a right law as the public formulae
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 & Co give fair promise of bring-
ing 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 re-
gard 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
Toronto's population has been very re-
markable.

The population of this city since 1834
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, 19,796;
1846, 20,965; 1847, 21,025; 1848, 23,518;
1850, 25,166; 1851, 30,767; 1856, 41,700;
1861, 45,288; 1871, 56,091; 1881, 86,915.

has besides, now reached a standstill and
is not likely to be very rapid for some
few years at least. We still hold to the
view that we have always held and ex-
pressed, 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 congrat-
ulation. We beg to tender our sincere
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 pros-
perity not only for Ontario, but for the
Dominion at large.

THE MAYORALTY 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 re-
turn of the Hon. J. L. Beaudry. The
figures stood:—
Beaudry.....2,708
Bulmer.....2,374

Under anything like an equitable sys-
tem 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 dic-
tated 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 gen-
tleman's rule. As it is, however, likely that
Mr. Beaudry will not be again a candidate
for the mayoralty, it were well for our
Montreal friends to unite as soon as possi-
ble 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 re-
quisite 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 elec-
tion a candidate in all respects worthy of
general support.

THE SITUATION IN IRELAND.
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 engin-
eered by a baited landlord faction, the
consequent continuous violence of the
Orange faction and the connivance of the
government at that violence, have contrib-
uted 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 repre-
sentations of the party of Protestant as-
cendancy in Ireland. Whether Whig or
Tory is in power in Ireland it makes little
if any difference to the people of that ill-
fated country. The channels of adminis-
tration are in all cases controlled by ene-
mies of the people and government thereby
made odious to them. We often hear it
said that the Irish are ungrateful, that
Mr. Gladstone does great things for them,
but that they prize not his services on their
behalf and reward him with opposition.
Now, nothing could be further from the
truth. The Irish people value the services
of Mr. Gladstone on their behalf. They
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. Wil-
liam Ewart Gladstone. But these demands,
some will say, are unreasonable. Is it un-
reasonable, we ask, that the magistracy of
Ireland should, in some respects, be made
representative of the people? Is it un-
reasonable 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 unrea-
sonable that the county government of
Ireland should be in the hands of the
majority of the people? No, these de-
mands are not unreasonable. But there is
an English, or so-called English interest,
there is a Protestant, or rather Orange
ascendancy, to be protected and promoted,
and Mr. Gladstone's government, like all
preceding governments, lends itself to the
protection and promotion of these inter-
ests—interests un-English and anti-Catholic.
Mr. Gladstone's local government of Ire-
land is at fault, and, therefore, Ireland
stands arrayed against that gentleman.
As an instance, take the suppression of
public meetings. There is no right more
sacred in any free country than this of
public meeting. What has been the course
of the government on the subject? Hear
Mr. Parnell himself. In the debate on the
address the Irish leader dealt with this

important matter with a clearness, force,
and precision characteristic of him:—
"Now," said he, "the proclamation or
suppression of public meetings in Ireland
on the part of the Government has devel-
oped two distinct lines of action. They
have suppressed meetings in the South
and West on the ground, as they allege,
of the fear that agrarian crime might re-
sult from the holding of such meetings in
particular districts where the suppression
took place, and they have, furthermore,
suppressed meetings in the province of
Ulster, where there has never been any
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
pockets, have gathered together armed
bodies of men, and by threats, intimidat-
ion, and violence endeavored to pre-
vent the holding of those constitutional
meetings. In other words, the Irish
Executive by its action in Ulster practi-
cally whitewashed the conduct of that
section—for it is only a section—of the
Orangemen of the North who have so
disgraced themselves in persons. It
is 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
notwithstanding large compared to the
part of the noblemen and gentlemen of
Ireland, notwithstanding the immense
exertions that were made, and the special
trains that were chartered to convey them
to distant parts of the province—at no
meeting, I say, were they able to get to-
gether, despite their utmost exertions. It
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 as-
semblages were threatened by Orangemen,
is a positive proof of governmental friend-
liness for the latter. And until that friend-
liness is broken off, there will be in Ire-
land 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,
and anxious to give him their support.

Mr. Parnell's arraignment of the Irish
government was complete, effective, con-
vincing. 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
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
Irish government in Ireland. It was not dif-
ficult to quote fine passages of the
Orange leaders' threats of violence and dis-
order 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 res-
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
the commission and to administer justice
in accordance with Orange ideas. On the
other hand, every threat of violence has
been met by a Nationalist meeting, and
except in the case of Drumore, has led
Earl Spencer to proclaim that meeting
illegal, while other meetings of the same
character and not a whit more orderly
have been allowed in districts where there
were no Orange lodges to create distur-
bance. If this is a specimen of the peace
and equal justice" by which the Liberals
intend to reconcile Ireland to the contin-
uance of British rule, it bears a strong
family resemblance to the measures of re-
pression and "Protestant Ascendancy"
which the Tories inflicted on the island."

This is the view taken by impartial writ-
ers 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 all
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.
They are to be conveyed by steamer to
Liverpool and thence to their destination
in America. The landlord, Lord Macdon-
ald, has taken over the poor people's
effects at a valuation, and his factor adds
£10 for coffers and 25 for coffers 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."

The Scottish landlord despots have evi-
dently adopted the same policy of de-
population long since acted on by their
Irish brethren. By this means they hope
to settle the land question. For selfish
purposes of their own they rob the coun-
try of its best elements of population.
Better war or famine or pestilence than
the ravages of landlordism. It is a curse
and a blight upon any nation or people
afflicted with its presence. And the gov-
ernment that sustains it, participating in
its guilt, must share in its punishment.

addressed the Colonel instructions with
which Gen. Stone favors the readers of the
Sun. We reproduce them with pleasure:—
[TRANSLATIONS.]
Colonel: At the moment of your
departure for the provinces whose govern-
ment I have confided to your care, I de-
sire to call your attention in a special
manner to those points on which I have
already conversed with you.

The provinces of a country as yet little
known by adventurers for their own ad-
vantage, 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 sur-
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My Government saw fit, some years
since, and before these provinces were in-
corporated among those of the Govern-
ment-General of the Sudan, with a view
to put an end to illicit and inhuman trade,
to indemnify the chief tribes of the gov-
ernment and purchase their trading posts,
and to purchase the trade in ivory and
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but others, under a formal obligation not
to engage in the slave trade, asked and
obtained from my Government the author-
ity to trade there under the surveillance
of the Khartoum authorities, and under cer-
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
no law.

This state of things has naturally led me
to separate the government of these pro-
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them a local administration, and to decide
on a Government monopoly of trade
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In fact this is the only efficacious, the
only possible means of causing the cessa-
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Your first work, then, Colonel, is to
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principle, for I again repeat to you, it is
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barbarous traffic which has been going on
up to the present time.

I think that you should accept the ser-
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trade and make their submission to you,
and make use of their arms according to the
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,
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not abandon their old habits of brigandage.

Such, Colonel, shall 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 con-
sidered as merchandise; and that human
liberty are sacred things."

THE IRISH QUESTION.
It is now more than fifty years since
Samuel Taylor Coleridge gave his views
on the Irish question in these pithy
terms:—
"I am quite sure that no dangers are to
be feared by England from the dismem-
bering and independence of Ireland at all
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
been in many most vital particulars vio-
lated the principles of the British constitu-
tion, 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
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 in-
calculable injury to both countries. To-
day 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 inaugu-
ration 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 8th 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 has accustomed to deal with Orientals.
She can beat them well in the field 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 indefen-
sible, we must admit the necessity that
now exists for the maintenance of British
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 establish-
ment of British rule. If so, so much the
better for the country. Good order will
be established, the slave trade will be sup-
pressed, and western civilization will be
carried to the heart of the Dark Contin-
ent."

What good, we desire to ask, is the per-
manent 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
would 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
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 inhabitants of the Soudan on
his recent arrival at Khartoum as the
representative of the Government of Great
Britain, and, nominally, as representative
of the Khedive, Tewfik, which they 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
I have decided to permit slave traffic.
Every one having domestic servants may
consider them his property and dispose
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."

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
regular and just system of government
in these remote Provinces. The Khedive

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which Gen. Stone favors the readers of the
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less Gen. Gordon's pro-
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on any success he may

HOME RULE FO-
There is a growing feel-
that that country does
at the hands of the Im-
In fact, Scotland, as w-
cognizes the want of a
Rule. An English con-
American journal con-
siders the Scottish view
He writes:—
"The meeting held at
ary at Edinburgh, to
Government to give the
Minister to represent
very influentially atten-
of both parties, the M-
son-in-law of the Duke
ing in the chair, though
indeed all the other
conspicuously absent.
Majoribanks (heir of
said that—
"nothing was so true
injunction, 'Knock and
unto you; ask and you
people of Scotland had
sufficient vigor, and to
receive a Scottish Min-
affairs. (Cheers.)
"Lord Provost Harri-
seconding the resolution
the movement was four
Scotland had been for
pendent nation, that a
ment the retained her
and that national char-
weakness but a strength
(Cheers.) He was not
them about Scottish gov-
he a great grievance th-
had to go to England;
prise was cramped, bec-
railway could be made,
work in connection w-
gas (hear hear), and
through, without a ven-
to England. (Cheers.)
matters had proved an-
tended more and more
on all enterprises. (Ch-
told that it was now ve-
an unopposed bill with
thousand pounds upon
If Scotland, which h-
earned 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 I-
land since the union has
as a conquered Provin-
ral portion of the unite-
Scotland received such
would long since have
the union. The defect-
are now made more a
fact that, though so eq-
Scottish people find ca-
We trust that their
granted, and that mar-
elapse till Scotland is
legislature.

THE C. P. R. A-
The late protracted
the C. P. R. loan hav-
that line into prominen-
very great pleasure in
readers a table of dis-
serve to show the world
of that great highway:—
THROUGH DISTANCE
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 Winnip-
Quebec to Winnipeg...
Montreal to Winnipeg...
Toronto to Winnipeg...
Montreal to Winnipeg...
Canadian Pacific Rail-
Lake Route...
Chicago to Winnipeg...
St. Paul to Winnipeg...
From Montreal to Port-
(Pacific Terminus)...
From New York to Win-
Canadian Pacific Rail-
Montreal...
From N. Y. to Port-
Canadian Pacific Rail-
Brookville...
From N. Y. to San F-
Central and Union R-
ways and shortest
lines in the U. S...
From Liverpool to M-
From Liverpool to N-
From Liverpool to Port-
Canadian Pacific Rail-
Montreal...
From Liverpool to San-
via all U. S. routes...
From Liverpool to (Ja-
pan), via Montreal and
Pacific Railway...
From Liverpool to (Ja-
pan) via N. Y., an-
cisco...
In regard of the p-
Bay railway, to which
just decided to grant
acres per mile, it mu-
project is immensely pro-
West. At a public n-
time ago in the Mani-
in furtherance of this
than ordinarily good
livered.

Mr. Duncan McAr-
have said:—

meant the abolition of slavery. But unless Gen. Gordon'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. He writes:

"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—

"nothing 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 moment 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 be 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 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? Ireland 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 legislature.

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

The late protracted discussion on 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:

Table with columns: THROUGH DISTANCES VIA C. P. R., Miles. Halifax to Winnipeg, 2,285; Portland to Winnipeg, 1,731; Boston to Winnipeg, 1,539; New York to Winnipeg, 1,817; Quebec to Winnipeg, 1,591; Montreal to Winnipeg, 1,434; BY OTHER ROUTES THROUGH CHICAGO, 2,561; Halifax to Winnipeg, 2,000; Boston to Winnipeg, 1,731; 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, 1,444; Chicago to Winnipeg, 866; St. Paul to Winnipeg, 410; From Montreal to Port Moody (Pacific Terminals), 2,906; From New York to Port Moody via Canadian Pacific Railway and Montreal, 3,289; From N. Y. to Port Moody, via Canadian Pacific Railway and Brockville, 3,164; From N. Y. to San Francisco, via Central and Union Pacific Railways and shortest connecting 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; From Liverpool to Yokohama (Japan) via N. Y. and San Francisco, 12,038.

In regard of the proposed Hudson's Bay railway, to which the government has just decided to grant twelve thousand 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 delivered. Mr. Duncan McArthur is reported to 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 navigability 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 Company and by those of the whalers of New Bedford, and we know that there are neither shoals 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 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 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 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 there 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 unmistakable 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 until a vessel was sent to find out whether Hudson Bay and Straits were navigable. He did not deprecate the sending out of a vessel for this purpose, but he suggested that if the doubters themselves were to take passage in the same and remain away for three or four years they would be able to return from Churchill to Winnipeg 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 that immense sea within 500 miles, extending 600 miles from east to west and 1,000 miles from north to south, with Churchill 600 miles south and the most northerly point of the route 250 to 300 miles south of the Arctic Circle; Churchill being further south than St. Petersburg or Christiania, meant to farmers 25 cents a bushel more for grain; meant that the cattle trade from the ranches of the west could be shipped through this way to the Old Countries; meant such an impetus to business and immigration that land would 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 a prayer disregarded. He, however, had confidence in the Government at 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 navigability 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.

EDITORIAL 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 Vaudeville, and was but thirty-seven years of age at the time of his sudden demise. We extend his relations a hearty expression of condolence in their 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 points raised by our correspondent. We feel deeply indebted to Mr. W. C.

Caldwell, M. P. P. for the North Riding of Lanark, for Ontario Parliamentary papers, also to Messrs. Cameron (Middlesex), Armstrong and McIsaac for Dominion Sessional documents.

OUR SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The report of the Minister of Education for 1883 contains statistics of a very important and interesting character. The table containing the Separate School statistics affords food for reflection. From it we call the following figures:

Table with columns: COUNTIES (Including Incorporated Villages, but not Cities or Towns), Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Total Amount Received, Amount Paid to Teachers. Includes data for Glengarry, Stormont, Prescott, Carleton, Grenville, Leeds, Renfrew, Frontenac, Lennox and Addington, Northumberland, Peterborough, York, Peel, Huron, Bruce, Middlesex, Kent, Lambton, Essex, Districts, and Totals.

CITIES.

Table with columns: City, Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Total Amount Received, Amount Paid to Teachers. Includes data for Belleville, Brantford, Sarnia, Hamilton, Kingston, London, Ottawa, St. Catharines, St. Thomas, Toronto, and Totals.

TOWNS.

Table with columns: Town, Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Total Amount Received, Amount Paid to Teachers. Includes data for Almonte, Amherstburg, Barrie, Berlin, Brockville, Chatham, Cornwall, Cobourg, Goderich, Guelph, Lindsay, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, Oakville, Orillia, Oshawa, Owen Sound, Paris, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, Prescott, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Mary's, Thorold, Trenton, Whitby, and Totals.

TOTALS.

Summary table with columns: Total, Number of Roman Catholic Separate Schools, Total Amount Received, Amount Paid to Teachers.

Table with columns: Name, Amount. Includes Ingersoll, Lindsay, Newmarket, Niagara Falls, Oakville, Orillia, Owen Sound, Paris, Pembroke, Perth, Peterborough, Picton, Prescott, Sarnia, Stratford, St. Mary's, Thorold, Trenton, Whitby.

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 follows:

Table with columns: Diocese, Number of Separate Schools. Includes Diocese of Toronto, Hamilton, Peterborough, and Vicariate 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 Province:

Table with columns: Schools, CITIES, TOWNS, Legislative aid, Rates, Other receipts, Paid teachers, and prizes.

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. 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 angelic lips are not privileged to chant. His Lordship 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 against the body, defiles the image of God, pollutes the members of Jesus Christ, and desecrates the holy 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 their own territories, 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 fills men's minds with an aversion for 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 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—

Table with columns: Title, Performer. Includes Irish Air—7th Batt. Band, Selection—Quartette in G. in Bomburg, Song—The Meeting of the Waters, Moore, Selection of Irish Airs—Harp, Miss Roach, Song—Am I remembered in Erin, McGee, Aria—Long Live Waterloo, Weber, Miss Reidy and Miss Nora Clench, Song—The Hero that's crowned with Shamrocks, Mr. Drozgoles, Violin Solo—Miss Nora Clench, Duet—The Sailor Sighs, Baife and Miss Reidy, Selection—Overture, Rossini, Song—Treaty Zingarella, Millard, Song—Erin and Country, Jefferies, Violin Solo—Mr. Drozgoles, Song—"The Kerry Dance", Molloy, Song—"The Harp in the House", Moore, Violin Solo—Miss Reidy and Miss Marie Coffey, Duet—"All's Well", Braham and Miss Reidy, 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; Marshal—J. H. Reilly, Chatham; Grand—Joseph Keane, 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. Laws and Supervision—Mayor A. R. Wardell, Dundas; Mr. Jas. Quinlan, Niagara Falls; Rev. J. D. Dwyer, Sarnia; Finance and Milage—Thos. Coffey, London; Mayor Thos. O'Neil, 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, Maitland; Mr. D. McCart, Sarnia; Printing and Supplies—Mr. P. F. Doyle, 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. Deane.

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 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 opportunity 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 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, 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 regular life insurance companies in the United States, where most of our 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 Dominion Government 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 supervision 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."

SAM'L R. BROWN, Secretary of Grand Council.

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 archbishopric will be transmitted to Rome shortly. It is reported that Dr. Herbert Vaughan, Bishop of Salfo, has been appointed coadjutor 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 the Holy See. This signifies his recall to Poson. It is announced that Prussia consents to the re-instatement of the Archbishop of Cologne. The dispute between Prussia and the Vatican in regard to the vacant see 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 contending 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 been 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 Almonda 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. Advances from Paris say that Mile. Nevada, the American prima donna, has become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith. She will shortly receive the rite of baptism at the English Passionist Church. M. Gouud, the composer, will be one of the sponsors. Mile. Nevada's real name is Miss Emma Wilson. She is the daughter of a Dr. Wilson, 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.

MONTREAL NOTES.

A short time since the English speaking parishioners of St. Cuneogonde presented a petition to His Lordship Mar. Fabre, praying for the erection of a new parish. The basement of St. Joseph's 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. Cuneogonde. 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: EDWARD CHARLES FABRE, Bishop of Montreal, etc., etc. To all those whose names are presented to me hereby makes known that considering:

1st. 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 St. Cuneogonde, the said petition requesting that the district of the said parish of St. Cuneogonde 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 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, enjoying on the latter to pay the tithes and other offerings such as usual and authorized in this diocese, and to have for their respect and obedience in all things pertaining to religion and relating to the eternal welfare.

Our present decree shall be read and published at the porch of the parish of St. Joseph the two first Sundays after its reception. Given in Montreal in our Episcopal palace, under our hand and seal, the signature of our Chancellor, the first day of March, one thousand eight hundred and eighty-four. EDWARD CHARLES, Bishop of Montreal.

By order of His Lordship: T. HAREL, 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 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. 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.

RELIGIOUS PROFESSION.

On Thursday, the 6th inst., the following young ladies made their final vows at the Villa Mar Convent:—Miss Marie Emma Thelard dit Lafontaine, in religion Sister St. Eustache; Miss Marie Anne Honorine Granger, St. Catherine; Miss Marie Adele Rose Sara Barbeau, St. Marie de la Jaille; Miss Marie Isabelle Grezella Thelard, St. Danate; Miss Marie Victoria Eugenie Bachand, St. Marie Rosalie; Miss Marie Cordelia Page, St. Florentine; Miss Marie Belzina Bergeron, St. Saturnine.

The following young ladies took the holy habit:—Miss Deloma St. Hilaire, in religion Sister St. Apollinaire; Miss Emeline Rousseau, St. Theodore; Miss Olivia Boivin, St. Marie d'Epheuse; Miss Alphonsine Drouin, St. Marie Apolline; Miss Celina Martineau, St. Leonie; Miss Delvina Desruisseaux, St. Marie Eluire; Miss Lazurie Noonan, St. Jean du Thalar; Miss Julie 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-Hain; Miss Marie Perrault, St. Jean le Silencieux; Miss Rosa McCreary, 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 Marie Barnes, St. Lawrence.

The Rev. Father Targoon, 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 Tranchemontagne, Bordua and Casahan. 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.

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 Lagardetiers and Radegonde st., 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 up the dark way of their earthly afflictions; give them a kind word and an encouraging smile, lend a helping hand to their tottering steps and feeble efforts—for you know not how soon the world may turn against you, or the hand of God be laid heavily upon you, and in the desolation of your own heart you might be yearning for the same kindly offices at the hands of others.



A Tribute.

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

Not robes of fairest splendor doth these brides-to-be adorn. Nor human accents tender tell of love for them on their nuptial day.

With such a pledge,—such a token, ah, who could doubt his love? And gladly the vows are spoken, to be sealed in Heaven's holy, for whom their souls doth yearn.

Twenty-five years have passed away from the flowing tide of time, Twenty-five years of union, your souls with the spouse Divine.

And as you have passed away from the flowing tide of time, Twenty-five years of union, your souls with the spouse Divine.

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

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."

The Girl Whom Nobody Likes.

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 be tolerated.

THE MENTAL INFLUENCE OF GOOD COOKING.

Some people may be inclined to smile at what I am about to say, 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.

THE LIME KILN CLUB.

"It becomes my solemn duty," said Brother Gardner as he looked on from Samuel Shin to Pickles Smith and back, "to announce de fact dat Brudder Paramount Slawson, an honorary member libin' in Toledo, am no mo' on airth."

Weather Probabilities.

Forecasting the weather is uncertain at the best, but it is certain that if you catch cold in this changeable climate you can best break it off with Haggard's Pectoral Balm.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLOSURE, DUE FOR DELIVERY. Lists various routes like Great Western Railway, Toronto, Montreal, etc.

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatching letters, etc., for Great Britain, are: Mondays, at 2:30 p.m., per Cunard packet, via New York; Wednesdays, at 5 p.m., per Canadian packet, via Montreal; Thursdays, at 2:30 p.m., per Inman or White Star Line.

The Great Church Light.



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Mission of Our Lady of Seven Dolours, STOWMARKET, SUFFOLK.

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Treatment For HEAD, THROAT & LUNGS! Catarrh of the Head, Throat & Lungs! Can be taken at home. Remedies available when our questions are properly answered. Write for circulars, testimonials, etc. REV. T. C. COLLIER, 707, Ohio St., N. Y.

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The Largest Stock, Largest Warehouse, AND BEST ASSORTMENT OF CROCKERY, CHINA, GLASSWARE, CUTLERY, FANCY GOODS, LAMPS, CHANDELIER, ETC., ETC. IN CANADA.

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W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Bevere House, Has now on hand the most magnificent stocks of CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN THE DOMINION.

BENNET SCHOOL FURNITURE CO.

Manufacturers of School, Church and Office FURNITURE LONDON, ONT.

NONSUCH!

The family boon. The friend of the laundress. Thoroughly cleanses all fabrics. NONSUCH! Saves labor and expense. NONSUCH! Is what every hotel laundry requires. NONSUCH! Is what every public laundry should use.

Burdock BLOOD BITTERS

WILL CURE OR RELIEVE. BILIOUSNESS, DIZZINESS, DYSPEPSIA, INDIGESTION, JAUNDICE, OF THE HEART, ERYSIPELAS, ACIDITY OF THE STOMACH, HEADACHE, OF THE SKIN, AND EVERY SPECIES OF DISEASES ARISING FROM DISORDERED LIVERS, KIDNEYS, BOWELS OR BLOOD.

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IT LEADS ALL

No other blood-purifying medicine is made, or has ever been prepared, which so completely meets the wants of physicians and the general public as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

It leads the list as a truly scientific preparation for all the various forms of Scrofula, Catarrh, Ulcerous Sores, Sore Eyes, etc.

Ayer's Pills

to stimulate the stomach and produce a regular daily movement of the bowels. By their action on these organs, AYER'S PILLS divert the blood from the brain, and relieve and cure all forms of Congestive and Nervous Headache, Bilious Headache, and Sick Headache; and by keeping the bowels free, and preserving the system in a healthy condition, they insure immunity from future attacks.

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(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

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For any disability; also to their heirs, and stamps for New Laws. COL. E. B. BINGHAM, Attorney, Washington, D. C.

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New Scotch Tweeds. New English Trouserings. New English Suitings.

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Of citizens and farmers of Ottawa and vicinity is respectfully called to the great Sale of Groceries which I am holding this month.

Teas, Sugars, AND General Provisions!

at exceedingly low prices. I handle no cheap trash. I guarantee every parcel that leaves the house; money refunded if not found perfectly satisfactory.

JAPAN TEA

AS FOLLOWS: 5 pounds for \$1.00. 10 " for \$1.00. And by the chest at 17 cents a pound.

THOS. COFFEY,

Cor. William & George Sts., OTTAWA, ONTARIO.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

Egypt.

Gen. Graham has arrived at Suakin. The troops are embarking at Trinkitat for Suakin. Osman Digma is stationed ten miles from here.

France.

Another suicide due to gambling losses has occurred at Monte Carlo, making the nineteenth this year.

England.

The Times says the authorities are now satisfied they know most of the particulars of the proceedings of the dynamites, and the police are convinced that the dynamite came from America.

Germany.

The Emperor's speech says the foreign relations of Germany are in a highly satisfactory condition; a solidarity exists between the pacific sentiments of Germany and those of neighboring friendly powers.

Well Dressed People

don't wear dingy or faded things when the 10c. and guaranteed Diamond Dye will make them good as new.

pendent of the London News, announcing his safe arrival in the Sudan. Osman Digma is preaching a holy war. Mahomet, he urges, failed at first, but in the end will triumph.

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.

THE MUTUAL BENEFIT LIFE CO.

OF HARTFORD, CONN. Chartered by the Legislature of Connecticut 1859.

When Doctors Disagree

it will be time enough to doubt the reliability of Kidney-Wort. Doctors all agree that it is a most valuable medicine in all the diseases of the Liver, Kidneys and Bowels.

MARKET REPORT.

MONTREAL. FLOUR—Receipts 1,400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$1.00 to \$1.05; extra, \$1.05 to \$1.10; No. 1, \$1.10 to \$1.15.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record." Spring wheat, 1.75 to 1.80; Oats, 40c to 42c; Rye, 50c to 55c; Barley, 40c to 45c.

For The Pilot.

Ash Wednesday. "Ashes to ashes"—so, one day. In a narrow bed they will lay us low.

LOCAL NOTICES.

International Throat and Lung Institute For the treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Laryngitis and Consumption.

ROYAL BAKING POWDER

Absolutely Pure. This powder never varies. A marvel of purity, strength and wholesomeness.

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THE ONTARIO

LOAN & DEBENTURE COM'Y,

LONDON, ONTARIO. SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL - \$2,000,000. PAID-UP " - 1,000,000. RESERVE FUND. - 278,000.

This Company are receiving large amounts of ENGLISH CAPITAL for investment in good Mortgage security, at Reasonable Rates.

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Mortgages and Debentures Purchased. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH.—Interest allowed on Deposits.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

DR. HOLMAN'S PAD CURES MALARIA

DYSPEPSIA, NERVOUS AND SICK HEADACHES. All Liver and Stomach Troubles. Fever, Headaches, Typhoid, Biliousness and Yellow Fever.

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W. E. TURNER SUCCESSOR TO R. A. GARLICK. The fact that we excel in the manufacture of Perfect-Fitting Shirts is well known.

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FOR PALM SUNDAY. Plain Palms, large and beautiful, 25c each. Ornamented " " " " 35c.

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