

# The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

NO. 340

## CLERICAL.

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### TALKING OF REBELLION.

**Bishop Cleary's Address on the North-West Trouble.**

A GRAND EASTER SERVICE—THE PURPOSE OF CHRIST'S COMING—SPEAKING OF THE ARMED RESISTANCE IN THE NORTH-WEST—THE ATTITUDE OF THE PEOPLE TOWARDS IT—THERE SHOULD BE NO WARFARE—UNDER CANADA'S CONSTITUTION.

Kingston, Wis., April 17th.

On Sunday a grand Pontifical High Mass was celebrated in St. Mary's Cathedral and the Bishop of Kingston delivered a sermon. He congratulated the people on the evidence they had given of their constant attendance at the services of holy week from Wednesday to Saturday, despite the inclemency of the weather. He specially remarked their full assembly on Good Friday night, when this large cathedral was crowded to the doors by devout worshippers, who waded knee-deep through the snow in order to take part in the pious exercise of the way of the cross, adoring their suffering Saviour and blessing Him in the successive stages of His passion. For all this the Bishop gave thanks to God and prayed for a continuance of this lively faith and piety in the hearts of the Catholic people of Kingston. He next referred to the mystery of Our Lord's Resurrection, which he termed the key-stone of the

ARCH OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.

He compared Easter to the other commemorations of the year, and said all would be fruitless without Easter as their completion. The entire system of Christian faith would be only a theory, more beautiful indeed and infinitely more sublime than all the theories of the ancient philosophers, but equally unsubstantial and, insufficient for the fullness of intellectual conviction or the effectual restraint of the passions of the human heart. This he explained by recalling the purpose of the coming of the Son of God upon earth. It was to fulfill the promise that the seed of the woman would crush the serpent's head and thus undo the work of human ruin effected by Satan in the garden of Paradise. What was this work of ruin? It was sin. By sin came the death of the body, and the doom of eternal damnation; by sin and death and the doom of hell Satan acquired a right over every child of Adam. He was the executioner of divine anger, empowered to slay all men, and after killing them bodily, to drag their guilty souls down to hell. Thus Satan became the master of the world. Jesus Christ came to deprive him of his mastery and to liberate mankind from the gulf of sin and its death penalty that lay against soul and body. Satan was the arch-enemy of Christ, who always spoke of him as His adversary, the strong man armed keeping his court, whom He had come to dislodge and to divide his spoils. He styles Satan also "the prince of this world" and "the power of darkness." St. Paul speaks of Satan as

THE "EMPEROR OF DEATH," holding all men in life-long servitude by the terrors of death, until his empire was destroyed by the triumph of Jesus Christ in His resurrection from the grave. Now, if the Son of God was subjected by Satan to the common law of human mortality, and remained fast-bound, like all others, in the dark prison of the grave, the inference would be that He, too, was the victim of Satan, that he failed to accomplish the end for which He came on earth, that death was yet mankind's accursed doom, and consequently, that sin, the sole cause of death, was unatoned, God was unpropitiated, man was unredeemed. The argument would avail forever against belief in the success of Christ's mission. It is substantially the same as that of the Jewish populace who insulted Him in His agony, walking up and down before the cross and wagging their heads and exclaiming, "If he be the Son of God—if he be the King of Israel—let him come down from the cross and we will believe in him." Let us, therefore, rejoice in this day of Christian joy, for Easter is the seal of redemption, the proof of the accomplishment of the whole purpose of the incarnation. It is the solid foundation of all our hopes, without which, as St. Paul declares, "Our preaching is vain, and your faith is also vain, and you are yet in your sins; and they who have fallen asleep in Christ are lost, and we are of all men the most miserable."

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLE.

The Bishop on Sunday directed attention to the principles of Catholic faith that should govern their feelings and conduct in regard to the rebellion that has unhappily arisen in the North-Western Territory. He hoped that every Catholic would exhibit in his language and action throughout this trouble the true spirit of their holy religion, for our principles are the same yesterday, to-day and forever. We do not change them according to the policy of the hour or the party that holds the reins of government, but we cling to the ancient principles on which the law of God has based human society. To the civil government we owe obedience and reverence and earnest devotion to the

cause of our country represented in them. Whether your father came here before you were born, or you, as I, came out from the old country; whether you belong to the earlier or later settlers, we are all citizens of this free Dominion, under the protection of its government and its laws, and are interested for its peace and prosperity. Our duty is set forth in the same precept of the deacon who commands the child to obey and revere his parents. It is the same law that governs the man's duty towards the Supreme Civil Ruler and the child's towards the head of the family. Both are founded upon the great Christian axiom that "all power is from God." Whether in the family or in society no human being has a right to coerce another into submission to his will, except he holds authority from God to do so. If a million of men should agree with each other to condemn their neighbor and demand the forfeit of his life, even for a manifest crime, they are murderers, unless they have been legitimately constituted in power to that effect. Neither does it make any difference in whose hands this communicated power of God rests, whether it be your political friend or your political adversary. The great maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God," applies to all lawful governments in every country and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians then actually suffering persecution for conscience sake under the rule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over society, it is a crime against God to

RESIST AN ARMED RESISTANCE.

against the civil government. Nor will the existence of grievances direct it of the character of crime. Those whose duty it is to examine and determine the conditions that may justify rebellion are unanimous in declaring that grievances which can be redressed by constitutional and peaceful methods must not be made a pretext for war; and surely, under the free and generous constitution of the Dominion of Canada, there is ample machinery at hand for redress of grievances on the part of every section of the community, if men will employ them rightly and await the result with patience. Even supposing the constitution failed to supply a means of redress for the suffering of any section of citizens, it is not every form or degree of suffering that would justify armed resistance. It is agreed among the learned that the vitality of the nation, or of the race, or of a large section of the community, should be gravely and imminently imperilled, without any prospect of redress by peaceful means, before recourse to arms can be held lawful. Furthermore, supposing the evils inflicted to be of that most grave and vital character, and no hope of redress to exist, there still remains another absolutely indispensable condition for the justification of rebellion, and this is a moral certainty, that rebellion will practically achieve success. The evils of war, especially of civil war, and still more of a war of races, are so terrible and far-reaching into futurity that the risk of incurring them, obviously demands a proportionate security for counterbalancing benefits. And here let me say that the success of rebellion is not to be supposed to consist in defeating the government that is existing; but that the success of rebellion is to be supposed to consist in the existing government may be overthrown, yet grievances may not be redressed, but may be rather continued and aggravated under the government chosen by the will of rebellion, and generations may have to suffer

A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES more grievous than those which supplied pretext for war in the beginning. Witness the revolution in France, begun a hundred years ago and continued to the present day through ever recurring seasons of bloodshed and social disorder. Witness the revolution in Spain, which commenced 50 years ago; after draining the soil of that chivalrous country with the best blood of her citizens, leaves her to-day unsettled, impoverished, unsteady in allegiance to every successive form of government. Witness the revolutions of the South American colonies, whose result may be seen in the degraded and hopeless social and political condition of those wretched republics. Wherefore, looking at these two main conditions of justifiable rebellion, we cannot but lament the folly and the criminality of those who have instigated the poor Indians and half-breeds of the North-West to betake themselves to arms against the constituted authorities of the Dominion. They may indeed have grievances. On this point I have no opinion, for I am not competent to form an opinion, not being sufficiently acquainted with the facts of the case; neither is it my business to form an opinion as to the existence or non-existence of those alleged grievances; but of this I am fully assured, that there can be no such overwhelming grievances as I have already described. Nor is it possible to conceive any gross and widespread injustice to be persistently maintained under the free constitution of Canada, despite the remonstrances of a whole race legitimately and urgently laid before the Dominion government and the public opinion of the Canadian people. This, also, I am most fully assured of, that there is no reasonable prospect, nor even a possibility, of successful issue to rebellion on the part of the race that has taken up arms against the military power and abundant resources of the Canadian government. Therefore, let every man regard this bloodshed as a crime against society and against the authority of God, represented in the civil rulers of the

Dominion, and let there be no doubt that they who have treacherously drawn the sword against their country must answer for the murder of every brother who shall be slain in the fight. Accordingly, it is our duty to pray to God to give our rulers wisdom in adopting methods for the speedy and complete

SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.

Let us pray that courage and strength and patience and perseverance be given from on high to the soldiers who have gone forth under their country's flag, to fight for her security within her borders and the safety of the lives of her citizens. Let us pray also, that as soon as this armed rebellion shall have been effectively crushed out, Almighty God may infuse the light of His wisdom and justice into the councils of the government, for the permanent establishment of peace between the races by means of equal justice to all, without prejudice to the rights of any, and if it be true, as alleged, that these poor people of the North-West have been suffering injustice in any form, let every man proclaim their right to be assured against it in the future. Let us willingly sustain every honest claim for them as we would wish our own rights to be sustained. Let us also express our hope that the suppression of armed resistance shall not be followed by any policy of vengeance or more blood shall be spilled, the more difficult shall be the restoration of peace and the union of races. Canada is a country still in the stage of formation; it cannot yet claim to be a national unity; its future prosperity and national strength will depend upon the fusion of its social elements derived from a diversity of nations that might transmit from sire to son through the next generations an inheritance of hatred, constituting a permanent difficulty in the State and a constant menace of trouble. We pray, therefore, that peace may follow upon the steps of war, and that when the rebel surrenders his arms he shall be accepted to the brotherhood of society. To this end the Bishop said he had ordered all his clergy to pray every day at the altar, at the beginning of the middle and at the end of mass, for the speedy and decisive extinction of the rebellion and the re-establishment of peace on the basis of justice. The faithful laity are requested to unite their prayers with those of the bishop and priests for the impetration of these blessings from Almighty God. He would add one word more, that the principles of loyalty, obedience and reverence towards the civil authorities in their present conflict with rebellion, should find expression in all our acts and utterances in our intercourse with our fellow-citizens. Ours should be a warm and enthusiastic loyalty and devotion, for we live under a constitution that

HAS NO SUPERIOR ON THIS EARTH.

Let our warmth transfuse the souls of the little ones and prepare them for the day of their manhood. Let it also quicken us to tender sympathy with the men who battle the hardships and privations of the battle-field, and with their parents and friends, whose hearts' aspirations follow them night and day with alternating emotions of hope and fear. They deserve the kind word and encouraging hope of every faithful citizen. I will also add that we, as Christians, are bound to regard those misguided men who have been led into rebellion, as our brothers in Christ and children of our common Father, entitled to our consideration for their errors and ignorance; and consequently, we should indulge no spirit of hatred or revenge towards them, how criminal soever they or their leaders may be. Once they lay down their arms, our voice should arise for mercy to them and for the equitable adjustment of their claims in the interest of the peace of the Dominion. They are a depressed race, and, like all depressed races, they feel more keenly than others the loss of what is done to them. On this score they are entitled to our tender consideration. They are, moreover, the first settlers upon that territory, and we all know that priority of occupation is regarded as a special claim to protection against all appearance of encroachment from the new settlers representing a dominant race. They are the weaker section of the community, and by the same instinct that makes us feel tenderly towards the woman and the child because of their weakness, we must be disposed to feel tenderly towards those poor, weak and dependent people smarting under what they believe to be unjust dealing towards them. These reflections will help to maintain our minds firm in duty towards our civil rulers, and the cause of the Dominion, whilst at the same time tempering our loyalty with sentiments of leniency and brotherly consideration for the weak and dependent, thus combining vigor in the advance against rebellion, with peaceful dispositions towards the vanquished.

CHURCH FURNITURE.

The Bennet Furnishing Co., of this city, has secured the contract for making the pews for the magnificent new cathedral which is now nearing completion in this city. There is not, perhaps, another establishment of this sort in the Dominion wherein the interior wood work of churches receives so much attention. It is, I say, indeed, that this branch of business furnishes the largest share of employment to the immense number of men employed in the factory. Such is the magnitude of this business that they have secured contracts for fitting pews in churches in the old country. A branch establishment has for some time existed in Glasgow, Scotland. In both quality of work and lowness of prices, we have

no hesitation in stating to those whom it may concern that the Bennet Furnishing Co., London, will afford every satisfaction.

### A CORRECTION.

We gladly give space to the explanation made by the Hon. Mr. Costigan, of his much commented on speech at Levis. The hon. gentleman, according to the report of *Le Canadian*, was made say that the Metis of the North-West had no grievances, and that their claims were unjust and could not be entertained. We were, we must confess, not a little surprised when we read this report of the hon. gentleman's views on the subject. We felt that there must be an error in this statement of his opinion, which has been widely circulated through the country. We give the Minister of Inland Revenue the benefit of our circulation to place himself right before the country:

"Ottawa, April 9th.

"I regret to say that the report is incorrect in so far as regards my allusions to the half-breeds. Those who were present will not doubt remember that I stated that it was not fair to call it a half-breed rebellion; that there were six or seven parishes in Manitoba peopled by half-breeds, who were quietly pursuing their usual avocations; that at Qu'Appelle the half-breeds were quiet and orderly; that the difficulty with those settled in the Valley of the Saskatchewan; that the government had made enquiries into the claims of the latter, and in most cases admitted their force; that the great cause of delay was that some of the half-breeds from the Red River valley, who sold the lands given them there by the government had removed to the Saskatchewan and attempted to claim another allotment of land, as if they had not been included in the settlement of the claims of the half-breeds of the Red River valley. Such claims were dishonest, and the Government could not give away the territory without sufficient evidence that the claimants had not already received what they were entitled to. In alluding to West, I said our opponents tried to excite the people against the Government by reporting that the half-breeds were driven to rebellion by bad treatment, and that we were now sending troops to shoot them down. I stated that there was no reason to fear any serious conflict with the half-breeds under Riel; that the troops were sent to establish order and protect the settlers of that part of the country from the possible rising of the Indians, and that, if that force had not been sent, the Government would be condemned from one end of the Dominion to the other for having left the settlers of the North-West exposed to the consequences of an Indian rising. The report in the *Canadian* was entirely incorrect, and I fear my remarks have been misconstrued with a view to injure the Conservative candidate in the Levis election. Will you kindly give this a place in your valuable paper. Yours truly,

JOHN COSTIGAN.

It is only fair to add that the paper complained of is a well-known Conservative journal, and that its action is, therefore, the more difficult to understand.

### THE SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

The committee of the Sullivan National Tribute have issued an address to the Irish race in America, from which we make with great pleasure an extract or two. The committee states that:

"Though liberal individual subscriptions have been received by us from America, we are not aware that any organized measures of a general nature have been taken to enable subscribers to remit contributions to the fund. Many persons in America would willingly contribute something to a committee within easy reach of them, who would hesitate or neglect to forward their subscriptions to a place so remote from them as Dublin. For this reason we appeal to prominent and influential Irishmen in America and to Americans who sympathize with Ireland, to aid our efforts, and form local committees.

"In an especial manner we venture to recommend the claims of the widow and orphan children of A. M. Sullivan to the members of the Temperance and kindred societies in America. How great was A. M. Sullivan's devotion to the cause of Temperance, and how noble the cause of the sacrifice he made will never be known, but their effects are being felt by those on whose behalf we appeal."

In a previous manifesto the committee stated at length the reason for starting the fund. One of them will stand rehearsal.

"One special ground there is on which an appeal for a national tribute to the memory of A. M. Sullivan may safely be made to the Irish race. It is absolutely certain that, if he had thought more of himself and less of his country, he would have died rich in the honors and goods of the world. It is no secret that the

Government of the day were at one time ready to offer him the means of enjoying a repose he sadly needed; yet after he had, owing to a shattered constitution, withdrawn from active public life, and although many well-meaning friends strongly urged on him the acceptance of a public office, he rejected all such overtures, determined to leave behind him a record of independence and disinterested devotion to the public interests. He died leaving to his children little more than the heritage of an unsullied name; but the claim which those children and their mother have for that very reason on the nation's gratitude is one that will not be disputed."

The two appeals before us bear the following signatures:

Treasurers.—The Right Hon. the Lord Mayor, M. P.; His Grace the Most Rev. Dr. Croke, D. D.; Chas. S. Parnell, M. P.; Hon. John P. Vereker, J. P.; Alderman Moore, J. P.; High Sheriff; Edmund Dwyer Gray, M. P.; James F. Lombard, J. P.

Secretaries.—Rev. J. A. Galbraith, S. F. T. C. D.; Rev. J. Bannon, S. J.; Michael Davitt; Alfred Webb, William M. Murphy, Joseph E. Kenny, M. D.; Alderman V. B. Dillon, John L. Scallan, T. Harrington, M. P.

The Columbian Bank, Philadelphia, has been appointed the repository of the fund for America. We will be very happy to transmit any contributions to the fund that may be addressed us, and acknowledge the same.

### KINDLY WORDS FROM DOWN BY THE SEA.

We feel that our readers will be very happy to learn that we are in receipt of a communication from the eminent Bishop of Chatham, N. B., wherein that illustrious prelate does us the honor to speak of our work in terms of hearty commendation and apostolic encouragement.

We do not feel at liberty to place the entire communication before our patrons, but an extract or two will show the kindly feelings of His Lordship towards the *Record*. The Bishop of Chatham says:

"Chatham, N. B., March 21, 1885.

"Your most excellent CATHOLIC RECORD has a considerable circulation down this way, which, I need not say, I would gladly see increased. Permit me to express my very warm admiration of the work of your learned editor, and yourself and co-laborers in the *Record*. Praying God to bless, confirm and extend your work, I am sincerely yours in J. C.

JAMES ROGERS,  
Bishop of Chatham.

Thomas Coffey, Esq., Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

### Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

#### FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, March 27, 1885.

DEAR SIR.—At the last regular meeting of the Sons of St. Patrick's Society of this city, it was moved by W. J. Holland and seconded by W. J. O'Riordan, the following resolutions be adopted by this society:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to Mr. J. D. Parcell for his kindness in journeying from Montreal to our city to assist us in our anniversary entertainment, and for the very eloquent and instructive address he delivered at our concert in the Opera House on 17th March.

Also Resolved, That our thanks be extended to Miss O'Sullivan for her charming vocal solos, so kindly sung for us by her at our concert, and that we acknowledge our deep gratitude to her for her kind assistance.

Resolved further, That our thanks be extended to Prof. Denys for the able manner in which he arranged and so successfully carried out our entertainment.

Resolved further, That a copy of these resolutions be forwarded to each of the above parties and to the *Catholic Record*, *Post, Tribune and Irish Canadian* for publication.

JAS. MUNLEY,  
Recording Secretary,  
Society Sons of St. Patrick.

#### A Remedy at Last.

Visitors to the reading-room of the House of Commons at Ottawa were struck with "amazement" as a certain statesman would have it, at the paucity of Irish newspapers in that institution. Whilst the leading journals of England, Scotland, and the United States, are carefully fyled, and prominently displayed, we search and search almost in vain, for anything that would remind us that there is such a place as Ireland. To be sure, our labours may after awhile be rewarded with the discovery of such newspapers as the *Limerick Chronicle* and *Belfast News Letter*, but, as these lack out a subsistence by calumniating the religious faith and national aspirations of the vast majority of the people of that country, they can hardly, to say the least of it, be considered rays of the sun.

A few days ago, I called the attention of Messrs. Coughlin, of North Middlesex, and Curran, of Montreal, to this matter, when both gentlemen kindly promised to have the grievance remedied. We may, therefore, expect that before many days, Irishmen patronizing

the reading-room of the House of Commons, and desirous of seeing the views from the "Old Land," can have that wish gratified through Irish, as well as through anti-Irish, sources.

### PARIS SEPARATE SCHOOL.

Inspector Donovan has visited Paris Separate School and examined each of the classes in the senior and junior departments. He reports as follows: "Having visited and examined the school to-day, it affords me great pleasure to state that I found its general condition quite satisfactory. The classrooms are large, clean, cheerful and lighted. The yards are commodious and pleasant; the standing of the pupils is highly creditable and steadily improving, and the teachers (the Sisters of St. Joseph) are active, zealous and competent in the discharge of their duties."

At the close of the examination the children sang some choice songs which elicited the marked praise of the Inspector, who granted the pupils a holiday, which was enjoyed on Thursday, 22nd inst.

The Inspector was accompanied by Vicar General Dowling, who assisted at the examination. Before dismissing the pupils Mr. Donovan addressed them in very complimentary terms, praising their neat appearance, their refined manners and their intelligent answers to the questions proposed. He paid a high tribute to the teachers and said he was proud himself to have been a pupil of the Sisters of St. Joseph, and to have acquired his education exclusively in the Separate Schools. He dwelt on the special advantages of being trained as they were by religious teachers, who taught efficiently all the branches of secular learning and, what was still more valuable, who taught those religious truths without which all other knowledge was vain.

They had, moreover, the benefit of the influence and example of the Sisters, which would help to mould their characters and lead them in after life to practise the virtues of good citizens. He was pleased to see their Very Reverend Pastor present, whose zeal and interest in Catholic education were well known, and well exemplified in all he saw around him.

Father Dowling, in thanking the Inspector for his complimentary remarks and good advice to the pupils, pointed to the Inspector himself as a proof of the thorough education imparted by the Sisters, and as a model for Catholic boys, who should resolve to imitate him in his love of study, in his high regard for his religious teachers, and in his laudable pride of being a graduate of the Separate Schools.

### SEPARATE SCHOOL.

LA SALLE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

We publish with pleasure the following statement which shows that the Separate School at No. 8, Windham, is in an active state and making good progress under its energetic young teacher, Miss A. Murphy, of Hamilton. At the close of the Easter term George Secker was awarded the premium for regular attendance. In class IV, the highest marks for general proficiency were obtained by George Beal 700, Nellie Dertinger 530, and James Hughes 435; in class III, by Joseph Bells 350, Wm. Souder 305, and John Murphy 250; in Class II, by George Secker 565, Leo Lawrence 470, and John Bridgeman 440.

### OBITUARY.

HELENA BEACH.

It is with deep regret we announce the death of Helena Beach, daughter of Mr. Stephen N. Beach, of Brockville, who closed her earthly career after a long and painful illness of three months, which she bore with Christian patience.

The age of the deceased was eleven years and seven months. The funeral took place from her father's residence on Good Friday to St. Francis Xavier Church, and from thence to the R. C. Cemetery.

We extend a hearty expression of condolence to her parents and friends in their sorrow and affliction. May she rest in peace.

### Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

#### EASTER SUNDAY AT CHATHAM.

Notwithstanding the bad roads the services on this day were well attended, especially in the evening the church was crowded. The High Altar presented a beautiful appearance, it having been decorated with natural flowers by the young ladies of the Sodality. In the morning, Rev. Father William delivered a most eloquent sermon, taking for his text, "Christ has risen, He is not here." Too much praise cannot be given the rev. gentleman, as it is well known he ranks among the first as a pulpit orator.

The choir under the able leadership of the talented young priest, Rev. Father Innocent, O. S. F., rendered the Kyrie and Gloria of Mozart's 12th Mass, and the Credo, Sanctus and Agnus Dei written by Father Innocent. The soprano, alto, tenor and basso, were well sustained by the Misses M. and F. Berhurst, Prof. J. E. Wilkinson and Mr. N. Tatrat.

A trio in the evening by the Misses Berhurst and Prof. Wilkinson was beautifully rendered.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.







muskets at the church door, they assisted at a low mass. After divine service, the half-breeds again took their arms and listened to a vigorous harangue from their leader. Riel explained in terms of indignation the outrage done them by fixing the trial for a day consecrated to the Lord, and dwelt at length on their causes of complaint against the Hudson's Bay Company, from whose despotism and exclusiveness they had so long and so grievously suffered. He implored them to be united and determined, promising them as a result of unity and determination that freedom of trade which they claimed on such strong grounds. Crossing the Red River, they surrounded the Court House, conducting themselves in a very orderly manner. Sayre was discharged with three other half-breeds arrested on a charge similar to that for which he had been incarcerated. The result of the trial was received with the liveliest acclamations by the Metis, the welkin resounding with cries of *Vive la liberte!* *Le commerce est libre!* Judge Thom was removed and the company forced to modify its course in regard of the half-breeds. The rising of the Metis in 1849 had the effect of directing a large share of public attention even in Britain to the Red River country. The company was thoroughly alarmed, and in 1855 Mr. Johnson, Governor of Assiniboia, made a demand for troops on the British government. A company of 100 men belonging to the Canadian rifles was sent out and quartered there for some years. In the years following the rising of 1849, public opinion in Canada was steadily and surely forming in favor of the acquisition of the North-West Territories. The expedition of Captain Palliser and that of Messrs. Dawson and Professor Hind drew the attention of the British and Canadian public to the value and promise of that magnificent region. During the session of 1858 the legislature of Canada adopted an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Canada's claim to the country, in which we find it laid down:—  
 "That the approaching termination of the License of Trade granted by Your Majesty's Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indian Territories, a portion of which, in our humble opinion, Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and presents a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company and the boundary of Canada on the North and West."  
 That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a half, has, in our humble opinion, a right to request from Your Majesty's Imperial Government a decision of this question, with a view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to Your Majesty's Imperial Government as to Canada, and which, while unsettled, must prevent the colonization of the country.  
 That the settlement of the boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore we humbly pray Your Majesty that the subject thereof may be forthwith submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the said Charter, or for the maintenance of her rights.  
 That any renewal of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in our humble opinion, be granted only upon the conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company (even if their Charter be held valid), as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by Your Majesty's Government, into Settlements for Colonization, should as so required, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and control of the said Company; and that Your Majesty's Government, or the Governor General in Council, should be permitted to grant licenses to trade in any portions of the said Territories while held by or in occupation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the preservation of the peace, for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits, for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or imposition, and with such other provisions as to Your Majesty's Government, or to His Excellency in Council, may seem advisable.  
 That in our humble opinion Canada validly should not be called upon to compensate the said Company for any portion of such Territory from which they may withdraw, or be compelled to withdraw, but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereof on which they have built or improved."

Singular to relate there is no mention in this address of the people who had the best right to the country, the French Canadian and Metis populations, who had first discovered and explored the country, nor of the settlers of British origin established along the Red River.

GODERICH BAZAAR.

We have very great pleasure in publishing an extract from the circular issued by the Rev. Father Waters, of Goderich, to the friends of religion throughout the country. The Rev. gentleman states:—  
 "It is true you may feel and say 'Charity begins at home,' but I am certain when you learn that my parish is a small one, that there is a considerable debt on the church, and on the convent, and that, unfortunately, there is no increase to the congregation, but, on the

contrary, quite a decrease for the last two years, you will not confine your charity to home, but like the rays of the sun, let its warmth be felt in Goderich. Rest assured, should you answer my appeal, you will not be forgotten by me in the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass."  
 We commend this bazaar to the cordial support of our friends and patrons.

THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.

Little did we think when last week we had to announce the sudden death of Rev. Father Prevost, at Mattawa, on his way to the North-West, that we should so soon again have to chronicle a visitation of death upon the religious body of which he was so worthy and saintly a member. It is this week our lot to record the massacre of two young priests, likewise Oblates of Mary Immaculate. We have unfortunately no particulars of their death. But that they died as became priests and children of Mary there can be no doubt.

It was with feeling of the deepest emotion that the Premier, from his place in Parliament, made the announcement of the awful calamity at Frog Lake, that has sent a thrill of horror through the country. Immediately on the meeting of the House on Friday last, Sir John A. Macdonald rose amid the breathless silence of the House and galleries, that added to his own embarrassment and emotion, to say:

I regret to have to announce to the House what I believe is pretty well known already, that there has been a massacre at Frog Lake, which is a lake forty miles north of Fort Pitt. A telegram has been received from Mr. Dickson, who commands the Mounted Police at Fort Pitt. He says:—"There has been a massacre at Frog Lake. The following are the killed:—Thomas T. Quinn, sub-Indian Agent (half-breed); Jas. Delaney, Farm Instructor; Mr. Gowlock, miller, and his wife; Rev. Father Fafard, and Rev. Father Marchand, priests, and two other men. I believe they were lay brethren. Mrs. Delaney is a prisoner. Quinn is a nephew of the Quinn who was believed murdered, but escaped and arrived here yesterday. The fate of Mr. Cameron, of the Hudson Bay Company, is unknown. Inspector Dickens is at Fort Pitt, and has twenty-five Mounted Police." That is the news which I have received.

Mr. Mackenzie—Are there any refugees at Fort Pitt?  
 Sir John Macdonald—There are very few people at Fort Pitt. It is a mere police station between Battleford and Edmonton. I believe there were very few people there. This is all I know about it. Whether or not they will hold their own at Fort Pitt or move eastward towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I do not know. I expect to hear very shortly what further has happened, and shall communicate it to the House from time to time without delay.

Rarely, if ever, has any announcement made in the Parliament of Canada, caused so profound a sensation. The battle at Duck Lake, with its sad loss of life, did indeed, send a thrill of pain throughout the land, but none of the horrors of Indian savagery had been introduced into the struggle. There is no doubt now, that the Indians to a number as yet unascertained, are on the war-path, and that the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. We have not yet, we fear, heard the worst of this sad business. Massacre may follow massacre till the nation's anger will fall with a heavy hand not only on the Indian perpetrators of these outrages, but on the bungling officials whose shortsightedness—we use the very mildest term at our command—has caused all this trouble. On the 31st of March, the Ottawa Sun said:—"It is, perhaps, premature at this juncture to enquire what disposition the government contemplate with respect to the official who has misled the government and the country into a serious difficulty; but we trust that having demonstrated in a manner which can no longer be misunderstood, that its usefulness to the country is gone, if it ever existed, he will be permitted to retire to the seclusion with a wallet well filled from dubious sources, grants."

If this ill-fated man escape in the easy manner the Sun suggests, fortunate indeed will he be.

Of the two murdered priests we have few particulars. The Rev. Father Fafard was born in Berthier, where his parents are now said to be residing. His education was begun in Montreal and completed at L'Assomption College. He had spent about nine years in the North-West. He was well known in Montreal and is described as possessing a singularly amiable disposition and extraordinary facility in learning languages. He was attached to the Battleford mission in the diocese of St. Albert. In addition to his priestly duties he took part in the education of the white, half-breed and Indian children of his flock. A Montreal despatch informs us that the Rev. Father Marchand is a young priest who came out from France two years ago and was at once attached to Bishop Grandin's diocese. The Oblate Fathers in Montreal are said to discredit entirely the statement that these fathers were killed by the Indians. They believe that they perished while attempting to put an end to a fight between the settlers and Indians.

The late Father Fafard was a steady patron and devoted friend of the CATHOLIC RECORD from its very inception. We will miss his kindly messages, so full of

priestly affection and apostolic zeal. Peace, say we, to his ashes, and the ashes of his friend and fellow-martyr. May the rest and reward of heaven be theirs.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.

By Rev. Father Northgraves. Free Press Printing House, Detroit.

This valued work from the pen of one of the most scholarly clergymen in the Province, has been received with very general and earnest encouragement and approval. Father Northgraves deals with those of Colonel Ingersoll's objections which come within the province of his work, with a clearness, incisiveness and strength of argument that literally sweep the ground from under the infidel's feet. To our mind one of the chief merits of such a work as Father Northgraves is to bring its deductions within the reach of the popular mind. A reason why so many of the polemical works of the day fail to produce results corresponding with the learning and research employed in their preparation, is the lack of that freedom and simplicity of style characterizing the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." The author, in his preface, says:—"I have long been of opinion that the public are, at present, in need of a handbook which will answer the most mischievous of modern skeptics' objections against the truth and inspiration of Holy Scripture, and will, at the same time, furnish a reliable synopsis of the arguments whereby these attributes of Scripture can be maintained. Believers in Christianity who become familiar with such a book will be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in them. Yes, and they will be able to carry the war into the enemy's country, by showing the inconsistencies of infidelity, and the weakness and dishonesty of the arguments by which infidels uphold their cause."

It is just such a work as is here outlined that Father Northgraves gives us. Few works have ever been so well received by competent critics. The Toronto Mail says of it:

"It is not our purpose, and let us confess it is not our vocation, to enter minutely into the merits of the volume. It is sufficient for us to indicate the scope of the author's teaching. Catholic theologians are, as a rule, necessarily driven to speak from the point of authority when dealing with other Churches, perhaps on the ground that (as they look at it) a dynasty does not need to argue, in dealing with men like Ingersoll this mode has necessarily to be abandoned, not because it is deemed weak, but because it is one which affords no common standing ground for the disputants. Father Northgraves, with a fulness of historical and scientific knowledge, as well as theological knowledge which is remarkable, meets the infidel teacher on the ground selected by himself, and like Fitzjames in the poem, who  
 "Practised every pass and ward,  
 To strike the thrust, to feint, to guard,"  
 he uses the weapons of logic, of science, of history, of philosophy, of mathematical calculation to prove the authority of the Christian faith. The work is fragmentary and necessarily so, for the author had to follow a fragmentary writer; but Father Northgraves has thus been enabled to condense his materials into brief chapters. Each chapter is indeed so full of valuable material that it forms, or should form, the subject of serious study. The work is a cyclopaedia of valuable information and a combination of learning and logic such as has seldom been put forward in this country."

The Montreal Gazette, after a sympathetic notice of the work, concludes:—"The work, being a defence of the fundamental principles of Christianity from the assaults of disbelievers in its revelation, may be read with equal profit by all Christians, of whatever denomination."

The Toronto Tribune is very decided in its commendation of this timely book. Our respected contemporary says:—"The present is an age of skepticism and rationalism. Not only those who openly scoff at Revelation, but very many who attend church and pass as Christians, imagine that there has been no Revelation and that science proves the Holy Scriptures to be a mere collection of fables. There are many others who, while they are unwilling to go so far, entertain many doubts and hold few doctrines. Ingersoll has rendered an important service to Christianity in reducing to shape and making palpable the objections which have most weight with the people of this continent and the notions respecting the existence of a God, the creation, the nature of man and his destiny, which prevail amongst the skeptics. This has enabled Father Northgraves, whose object is to dispel doubts, remove difficulties and enlighten the understandings darkened by spurious science and specious sophistry, to write such a book as this, and it will induce thousands to read his book carefully and thoughtfully. Those who take an interest in these questions, so vitally important, must read this book to the end, even if when they take it up, they mean but to glance over a few pages. It should be in every Catholic household, as not even the children of Catholic parents are always safe now-a-days from the pernicious influence of plausible appeals to reason and to the senses."

The "Mistakes of Modern Infidels" has already obtained a large circulation, and the friends of truth cannot be too zealous or earnest in the circulation of sound literature. With zeal and earnestness on their part the diffusion of this book in Canada should be so general as to find place in every Catholic household. To

every Catholic head of family we say that he cannot have under his roof-tree a better defender against the inroads of modern infidels than Father Northgraves' excellent, interesting and convincing production.

BISHOP CLEARY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.

On Wednesday, the 8th inst., a meeting of Kingston's leading citizens took place in the city council chamber to devise the best means to come to the relief of the families of those volunteers on service in the North-West. His Worship the Mayor took the chair, and amongst those present were: the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston; Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University; Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Messrs. John Carruthers, James Swift, M. Flanagan, Captain Gaskin, Fathers Twoby, Kelly and Hartigan, besides many other well-known citizens. The Rev. Principal Grant moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approve of the steps taken by the Mayor with a view to assisting the wives and families of the men called out to serve their country.

The Bishop of Kingston in his address to the meeting touched a patriotic chord and raised his audience to the highest enthusiasm. According to the News:

"He said that in the Old Country, on an occasion like the present, a public meeting was called first, in order to ascertain how much relief may be needed, and if the demand could not be met by voluntary contributions, then other means, such as an appeal to the corporation, were taken; but generally the public sympathy produced an ample supply of funds. If the burden were thrown upon the council and the men raised by assessment, the amount contributed by gentlemen with large means and liberal hearts would not be a measure of their sympathy. Again, while the taxation would fall lightly upon some, it would prove a burthen to others, because tax was not levied in proportion to each one's ability, but his rateable property in the city only. He thought that a public fund should first be created, and if it required to be supplemented, the council could be approached. Then again, it has been said that a council has no soul (laughter), consequently from it could not come the sympathy that would strengthen and cheer the men."

At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the learned prelate is thus reported to have expressed himself:

"Bishop Cleary concurred in the assertion it was impossible to say how long the trouble would continue, and to ascertain how much money would be required, and said that if a public meeting were held, no doubt a resolution would be passed establishing a thorough canvass. Contributions in the lump might not be solicited, but a sum, weekly or monthly, in proportion to a man's capacity and good-will to pay. Thus a fund would be established that would exist until the trouble in the country had ended. The voluntary system always worked better than the assessment. Assessment was taxation, which was not in accordance with the heart. It took the character of charity out of the act and the whole cheerfulness out of the contributor. The Bishop alluded to a time when he desired to raise more funds in his parish in the Old Country. It was suggested that the increase be secured by assessment, but he did not approve of the scheme, saying that he would not take the money from the people by that method, and the result was that during his absence a meeting was held and the people agreed to give 50 per cent. more than they did the year previous. He then spoke at length regarding the value of sympathy, quoting the words of a statesman who said, 'give me the sympathy of the people and I have two-thirds of the battle won.' The speaker grew warm and spoke feelingly for about fifteen minutes, in conclusion urging that the spirit and sentiments of the people of Kingston go forth with the men even to the battle-field." (Applause.)

Then on the motion of Captain Gaskin, seconded by Mr. James Swift, the following committee was appointed to arrange a scheme to provide relief, and to call a public meeting, if they see fit, and address a mode for carrying the scheme into effect: Bishop Cleary, Principal Grant, the Mayor, Captain Gaskin, J. S. Muckleston, Ald. McKelvey, John Carruthers, H. Crothers, W. Massie, I. Simpson, E. Chown, W. R. Meliae, A. Le Richeux, Jas. Swift, Ald. Whiting, and W. C. Carruthers, secretary.

THE HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

In the Free Press, of Saturday last we read:

"It is stated that the Venerable Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, has furnished Mr. W. P. R. Street, Chairman of the Half-Breed Land Commission, with an open letter to the clergy and half-breeds of the disaffected district, expressing the utmost confidence in the Commission, and asking that all grievances be left to their disposal. No doubt this will have a salutary and pacific effect upon the people now in arms, causing them to reflect upon the folly as well as the criminality of bloodshed. At the first outbreak, when so many hearts were wrung with the tidings of warfare, and the loss of valuable lives, and the good Bishop lamented greatly the course of affairs, and in anguish of spirit is reported to have said it was 'too late' to repair by pacific means the injury that had been done."

Archbishop Tache has never in the course of his eventful life failed to respond to any call made on his patriotism or his piety. When, at the outbreak of the rebellion, hearing of the appointment of the Commission, he exclaimed: "Too late," he spoke the feeling of his inmost heart. His letter to Mr. Street

will, we feel certain, produce good results, but still it is "too late" to recall to life those who perished in the fight at Duck Lake, or were massacred at Fort Pitt, too late to undo the injury that has already been inflicted on the country by this uprising, too late to obviate the heart-burnings, jealousies and dissensions which must follow. We regret to have to note the fact that the Archbishop could do no more than give this open letter to Mr. Street. His sense of honor and self-respect forbade him. In 1870 he was deceived and then basely misrepresented. After successfully using his efforts to put down rebellion and secure the peaceable transfer of the North-West to Canada, faith was broken with him. He could not again suffer himself to be trifled with and outraged. But, for the giving Mr. Street the open letter alluded to in the Free Press, Rev. Dr. Wyld, of Toronto, denounces the Archbishop and the church of which he is so distinguished a prelate:

"He observed, however, that Mr. W. P. R. Street, the Ontario member of the commission, had called on Archbishop Tache, and received letters of introduction to Riel and others. He thought they did not want Archbishop Tache to have anything to do with this matter. He had altogether too much to do with the last rebellion. It was significant that the 10,000 Indians under the Methodist missions were quiet, while the half-breeds and others under the Catholics were in arms. Riel, in his bill of rights, asked that a new province be created, and that separate schools and separate parish purposes. If it was separate schools and State parishes which were wanted, not an acre should be given. He was opposed to granting State aid to any system of religion."

This is evidently the Methodist view of the case, and of course, a very false one. There are not, and Dr. Wyld knows it, 10,000 Methodist Indians in all America. The Indian, to do him justice, has more love for pork than preaching, more honest regard for tobacco than for testament. Dr. Wyld thinks that Archbishop Tache had too much to do with the last rebellion. He had certainly more to do with it than he himself desired. But history shows that if Archbishop Tache had not taken the part he did in Canada's interest, the North-West would not now be part of the Dominion.

THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.

The Russians, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, continue to advance towards Herat—the gate way of India. While Mr. Gladstone awaits Sir Peter Lumsden's report as to the correctness of Gen. Kormoof's explanation of his conduct in attacking the Afghans, the Russian army will not delay its forward movement. The British Premier, speaking in the Commons on Monday night, sought to explain the delay of the government in reaching a final decision with regard to Russia, and stated that the reports of the Russian officers who took part in the battle at Penjdeh and those of the English officers who witnessed the engagement differed so materially in substance and effect that the government felt obliged to make an independent enquiry. This, he added, was now proceeding. Gen. Kormoof's report of the recent battle between the Russians and Afghans had been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden, but no reply had as yet been received from the British Commissioner. The Premier was forced to declare that Russia had failed to answer the material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle.

A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Simla, says of Herat, the present objective point of the Russian advance:—"Nature or policy has obviously selected Herat as the stronghold which will defend Afghanistan on her western flank, while Persia, having Mashad, cannot claim it to protect her eastern side with any pretext of reason. The city is, for an Oriental town, admirably strong, as well it had need to be, considering that Turcoman, Usbeg and Persian have time out of mind knocked violently at its gates. . . . Any Russian occupation of it must lead to Russian withdrawal and apology, or else to war. This should be well understood. The entrance of Russian troops into Herat would be a *casus belli* justifying the immediate hostilities against Russia."

The question now arises, is Russia prepared for so gigantic a struggle as one with Britain must be? The Czar is said to be financially in an unsound condition, but under the despotic system finances are very differently managed from the modes in vogue in constitutionally governed countries. When a despotic sovereign is in need of money, he can always, especially in time of war, in some way draw it from his subjects. Thus Russia is any time powerful enough to repudiate her financial obligations towards foreign creditors, a course she might now readily follow if driven to extremes. Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P., gives some interesting details concerning the strength and effectiveness of the Russian army. He says that in time of peace the combined strength of the field and local troops

may be set down in round numbers at 750,000, of whom 50,000 are Cossacks. He adds that on the threat of war this force could almost immediately be increased to 1,368,000 men, by ordering the men on furlough to rejoin their regiments. Behind this formidable force now stand a first reserve, composed of men who have passed six years in the army, and numbering over 1,000,000. Thus we find that within six months, if there were need, Russia could put under arms a vast host, numbering something like 2,368,000 men amply provided with artillery and cavalry. This force would be composed as follows:—

Field Army	900,000
Local Troops	325,000
Cossacks	143,000
Trained Reserve	1,000,000
Total	2,368,000

Mr. O'Kelly further notes that behind this enormous array is the untrained militia as a feeder. The hon. gentleman, speaking of the Russian soldierly character, states:

"The Russian is a fine soldier, robust, brave, and obedient. He lacks the dash of the Frenchman, he possesses the more valuable quality of steadfastness. Panic is unknown to the Russian troops, if they are beaten they retire sullenly, and if followed may always be counted on to turn and show fight. They are animated by a strong devotion to their country and to their Czar, whom they regard as the head of the great Russian family and the representative of God on earth. This mingling of political and religious feeling is the great motive power of the Russian troops. There are Polish Catholics and Jews in considerable numbers in the army. They are its weak points. The Poles, though belonging to the same Slavonic family, do not love the Russians for political reasons, and this feeling is very much strengthened by religious antagonism; but ordinarily the Polish troops fight as bravely as any against a common enemy. The Jews, on the contrary, are notorious for their cowardice. They are the worst element of the Russian army from the fighting point of view, and from most others also. They form, however, only a small percentage of the men in the ranks."

A few days will decide the momentous question whether or not Britain and Russia will enter into the lists, with the empire of the Indies as the prize to the victor. The bellicose spirit of England had certainly been roused to an extent and intensity unknown since the beginning of the century. If Russia win, it will be only after a struggle as severe and murderous as the world has ever yet witnessed.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

— In another column will be found the report of a presentation to the Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, Hamilton, on the occasion of his departure for Dundas. The Rev. gentleman will long be remembered in the Ambitious City for his many priestly qualities.

— On Sunday evening next, His Lordship the Bishop of London will preach a farewell sermon in old St. Peter's Cathedral, upon which the work of demolition has already commenced. That the church will be filled to repletion we cannot doubt, that His Lordship will be more than usually impressive we feel assured, that all will leave the old church on Sunday evening with tender and loving remembrances we feel thoroughly convinced.

— The Rev. Father Nolin, O. M. I., of the College of Ottawa, writes us in the following terms:

"Unalloyed Catholicity of doctrine, a judicious selection of extracts from the Catholic press, purity and pathos of style, concur to make of the *Recompense* one of our cleverest, most interesting and most instructive Catholic publications. Wishing you all manner of success in your noble undertaking, I remain, my dear Father Colley,  
 Your devoted friend,  
 L. A. NOLIN, O. M. I."

— The Irish Parliamentary party has made a gallant struggle to make the redistribution bill an honest means of Parliamentary reform. In Ulster, the ascendancy party succeeded in doing some very disgraceful gerrymandering to deprive the Catholics of that Province of their fair share of representation. The government has identified itself with the oligarchy, and the Catholics of Ulster will ever hold the Whig party responsible for the outrage on freedom and fair play. The Irish representation in the next Parliament will, it is believed, stand thus: Nationalists 80, anti-Nationalists 23.

— We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the third volume of "An Illustrated Guide to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada," containing on pages 148, 149 and 150 matters in connection with the C. M. B. A. This is a most useful hand-book of information. It contains portraits, with brief biographical sketches, of the members of the House of Commons and Senate of Canada. It is replete with information of the most useful character in Dominion public matters. It is published by F. R. E. Campeau, Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, President of Branch No. 29, Ottawa, of the C. M. B. A., and Deputy for the same. Those desirous of procuring a copy should, without delay, address themselves to that gentleman at Ottawa. We bespeak for the book a very extensive circulation.

Two Roses.

I plucked a rose at eventide  
When tears from heaven were falling,  
And shadows hid the distant hills,  
That to my heart seemed calling—  
I plucked a rose and in its heart  
I found a dream of childhood,  
I was fragrant with the dew of youth  
Still lingering in the wild wood.

Ab, well I know the dream I found,  
'T was set in maddish morning—  
A picture of the heart's bright  
With happy hopes adorning,  
The throbbing heart of early youth  
That knew each rose and rambles  
As painted in its glowing cheeks  
Mid bowers and brake and brambles.

I plucked a rose—alas, too soon!  
Its heart was full of sighing,  
While health and hope filled every bud  
My rose was surely dying,  
The blue grey'd, the fuchsia wept,  
Each organ mourner in its sorrow,  
For dark the night that reign'd above  
And dark the coming morn'g.

I plucked a rose at early morn'  
When gentle winds were straying,  
And balmy air of leafy June  
A fragrant note was playing;  
I wish to ride a dream  
Of manhood's gain and glory,  
And strength of ages crown'd days  
Embellish in roses and story.

I plucked a rose—alas too soon!  
Its joy-crowns'd days were number'd,  
Its dream was o'er, its aurore gone,  
Its death's toll was being number'd,  
The stars above looked down in grief,  
Earth's blossoms droop'd in sorrow,  
The rose of early morn'g was dead,  
Its hopes reach'd not to morn'g.

O rose of morn', O rose of eve,  
O fragrant dream of childhood,  
Within your folds I'll number'd oft  
In stanzas days of childhood,  
Within your folds I'll number'd oft  
The dawn  
Grew strong in noontide splendour,  
Then sink behind the hills of blue  
In curtains deep and tender.

—THOMAS O'HAGAN.  
Pembroke, Ont.  
**NEWS FROM IRELAND.**

**Dublin.**  
A great mass meeting was held at Swords, on St. Patrick's Day, with the parish priest, Father Mulcahy, in the chair. Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M. P., and Mr. J. J. Clancy, the selected candidate of the county, were among the speakers.

**Wicklow.**  
In the Probate Court, March 19, an application was made in reference to the estate of the late Henry M. Jones, of Dalkey, which was sworn over £265,000.

**Kilkenny.**  
On Wednesday, March 18, occurred the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Kilkenny Journal, which was established so far back as the year 1777. During these eventful years the Journal has borne aloft the standard of Nationality, undeterred by the persecutions of the cause and of the people. It professes to-day the political principles that have ever guided its course in the past.

**Kildare.**  
The post of coroner for North Kildare is about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hayes, of Naas, who has held the position for many years. Dr. Smyth, of Naas, is the National candidate for the succession.

**Wexford.**  
On March 16th, at a meeting of the clergy of the Catholic diocese of Ferns, held in the Vestry of the church of the Immaculate Conception, Rowe st., Wexford, a cheque for £210 was formally presented to the Most Rev. Dr. Brown, as a gift from the priests, secular and regular, of the diocese, towards the expenses of his approaching visit to Rome.

**Westmeath.**  
On March 15th, at Mullingar, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, addressing the people after first Mass, referred at considerable length to the necessity of paying the National Members of Parliament, and of the great service rendered to the country by the county representatives, Messrs. Sullivan and Harrington. He expressed his entire approval of the movement, and hoped that all would contribute at the annual collection for the "Westmeath Members' Fund" at the chapel gates throughout the county, on Sunday, March 22d.

**Louth.**  
On March 13, two women, Margaret McConnell (widow) and Jane Goodwin (unmarried), who occupied an almshouse attached to and close by St. Nicholas' Parish Church were found dead. No other person lived in the house, and the women occupied separate rooms, divided by the hall entrance of the house. A strong smell of gas prevailed. It did not appear that there were any gas fixtures in the house, and it is supposed, gas got into the premises, through some fracture in the main passing through the lane in which the house is situated. A verdict of accidental death was returned.

**Meath.**  
On March 17, an old man named McGinnery, who resided near Slane, while returning from Drogheda to his home, seated on a donkey-cart, fell from the vehicle at a place called Collon Cross-roads, outside Drogheda. He was taken up and brought to a neighboring house, where he died in a few minutes.

**Cork.**  
On March 18, the body of a farmer named Joseph Collins was found at Molaha Bridge near Mount Unnick. It appears he was going home from Youghal with a load of seeds, when, getting off the cart, the belly-band being broken, the load tilted over on him, killing him on the spot.

A lady of exceeding worth, and an earnest fellow-worker and valued friend of the late A. M. Sullivan, has extended her good and beneficial operations in the cause of temperance from Ardmore to the Beautiful City. Mrs. Barry's creditable efforts to stem the tide of drunkenness are highly esteemed, and so we receive her admirable effort in the same direction to induce the juveniles of Cork (in order to crush the temptation of the birth) to join the League. Father Fleming and others have given Mrs. Barry's philosophic crusade a very favorable reception.

The Rev. Thomas Cronin, Parish Priest of Killesbeg, died on March 16. He began his missionary career in Middleton some three and thirty years ago as chaplain to the workhouse, at a time when the number of poor in that institution was considerably greater than it has ever been since. He labored subsequently in Glaswath, Kildorrery,

Buttevant, and Charleville, and in each of those parishes his name is held in most affectionate remembrance by the people to whom he endeared himself.

**Limerick.**  
Those Irishmen whom the English seek to dishonor are certain in turn to receive honor at the hands of their fellow-countrymen. Mr. P. N. Fitzgerald's experience is a case in point. For months England treated this gentleman with characteristic brutality. She kept him in prison without trial, and when he was placed in the dock the evidence against him was given by persons whose testimony, even a Crime and Jury declared, was unworthy of belief.

The St. Patrick's Day demonstration at Derry assumed monstrous proportions. Contingents from the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Derry, took part in it with bands and banners. No fewer than twenty-three bands appeared in the procession, which proceeded along the walls of the city, spreading all around it in one great circle of human beings. The Apprentice Boys were nowhere; but the fanatical spirit of the Derry Orangemen was exhibited in the throwing down of a bucket of water from a window of the Protestant Bishop's residence, on the heads of some of the processionists. Mr. James C. McLaughlin suitably addressed the enormous gathering.

**Galway.**  
It is said that a row has broken out between Parson Cory, of Clifden, and other big-wigs in the Irish Church Mission Society, and that the parson has in duddon withdrawn from all connection with the soup-and-flannel apostles. Will he split, we wonder? He ought to be able to show the people some juicy stories about the working of the decaying proselytizing body.

**Clare.**  
Mr. Richard Davis, of Kilarra, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the office of Assistant County Surveyor for the district comprising the Barones of Burran and Corromore, which became vacant by the death of Mr. Sheehan. The appointment was in the hands of the County Surveyor, and the salary is £80 a year.

**Kerry.**  
At an inquiry, held by the Local Government Board, at the Killarney Workhouse, into the scheme proposed to be carried out, under the Laborers' Act, for the erection of 165 houses in the Union, at a cost of £15,328, considerable land-lord opposition was shown. After hearing some evidence, Colonel Spaight, Local Government Board Inspector, postponed the inquiry until the middle of April, so as to give some of those interested in the scheme an opportunity to attend to give evidence.

**Waterford.**  
The Waterford Board of Guardians, at a recent meeting, resolved that certain classes of foundlings and orphans should be sent to Dublin only with the "consent of their parents." The clerk, indeed, interposed an observation that he did not think orphan children had parents. The matter dropped.

**Antrim.**  
Mr. Justice O'Brien, at the Carrickfergus Assizes, received the usual presentation of white gloves, there being no cases to try.

The Belfast National Leaguers appear to appreciate the advantages of hard work. Rev. Father Convery presided at their last meeting, in St. Mary's Hall, when, among other things, it was resolved to take immediate steps to obtain a merger in the National League of the old Catholic Registration Association. A very satisfactory announcement was made to the effect that the officers were in communication with a number of spirited men in Lieburn, in reference to the establishment of a branch of the League in that town. It is most gratifying to learn that the storming of even the oldest of the "loyal fortresses."

**Armagh.**  
We regret to learn that his Grace, the Most Rev. Dr. McGettigan, Primate of All Ireland, was attacked on March 16, by a sudden and somewhat serious illness.

How the "law and order" genio of the North interpret their own motto, of very well brought out in a case tried at the Armagh Assizes. A man named Hughes, a Catholic, had been killed on the public road near Keady, without having given provocation to anyone. Three persons of the "law and order" persuasion, were charged with manslaughter in connection with the horrible outrage. The Armagh Grand Jury refused to find true bills for manslaughter, though Judge Johnson said, in open court, that they ought to have so found, and to have left the case for the decision of a petty jury. The Grand Jury brought in true bills only for grievous assault and common assault.

A petty jury, on which were eleven Protestants, then tried the case, brought in a verdict of nothing more than common assault against two of the prisoners, and entered a verdict of "not guilty" in regard to the third. The Judge was evidently disgusted. He remarked that the prisoners had dogged two drunken men, as Indians dog their victims, and gave the utmost punishment the verdict allowed him to give—namely, a year's imprisonment with hard labor. But who will say that if the case was reversed, and that Catholics were accused of having dogged and killed a Protestant, these Armagh grand and petty juries would have been so full of the milk of human kindness as they showed themselves to be when the Catholic was the victim and the Protestants the criminals?

**Down.**  
A demonstration was made on St. Patrick's Day at Castlewellan. Its objects were to celebrate the National anniversary and to condemn the action of the Earl of Annesley in evicting Mr. James Murray, a prominent member of the local branch of the National League, from his business premises in the town of Castlewellan. Mr. Gibson, a Presbyterian tenant-farmer occupied the chair; and the attendance was large, enthusiastic, and orderly.

**Monaghan.**  
On March 10, the Sub-Sheriff, accompanied by a posse of constabulary, proceeded to the townland of Lacken, about five miles from Ballybay, and evicted three tenants on the estate of Mr. Simpson, manager of the National Bank, Crossmaglen. The tenants' names are—E.

Duffy, Margaret Duffy, and Francis Lennon, and the amount due to the landlord was one year's rent. The proceedings created the greatest interest in the locality, showing the small mercy at present accorded to the unfortunate tenant-farmers by the rack-renting landlords in the county. The landlord in this case is the fortunate possessor of about 60 acres in the above townland, and he is noted for undue severity towards his poor tenants. The evicted tenants were driven to the necessity, on the day preceding the eviction, of asking assistance from a charitable neighbor.

**Derry.**  
The St. Patrick's Day demonstration at Derry assumed monstrous proportions. Contingents from the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Derry, took part in it with bands and banners. No fewer than twenty-three bands appeared in the procession, which proceeded along the walls of the city, spreading all around it in one great circle of human beings. The Apprentice Boys were nowhere; but the fanatical spirit of the Derry Orangemen was exhibited in the throwing down of a bucket of water from a window of the Protestant Bishop's residence, on the heads of some of the processionists. Mr. James C. McLaughlin suitably addressed the enormous gathering.

**Galway.**  
It is said that a row has broken out between Parson Cory, of Clifden, and other big-wigs in the Irish Church Mission Society, and that the parson has in duddon withdrawn from all connection with the soup-and-flannel apostles. Will he split, we wonder? He ought to be able to show the people some juicy stories about the working of the decaying proselytizing body.

**Clare.**  
Mr. Richard Davis, of Kilarra, Kilkenny, has been appointed to the office of Assistant County Surveyor for the district comprising the Barones of Burran and Corromore, which became vacant by the death of Mr. Sheehan. The appointment was in the hands of the County Surveyor, and the salary is £80 a year.

**Kerry.**  
At an inquiry, held by the Local Government Board, at the Killarney Workhouse, into the scheme proposed to be carried out, under the Laborers' Act, for the erection of 165 houses in the Union, at a cost of £15,328, considerable land-lord opposition was shown. After hearing some evidence, Colonel Spaight, Local Government Board Inspector, postponed the inquiry until the middle of April, so as to give some of those interested in the scheme an opportunity to attend to give evidence.

**Waterford.**  
The Waterford Board of Guardians, at a recent meeting, resolved that certain classes of foundlings and orphans should be sent to Dublin only with the "consent of their parents." The clerk, indeed, interposed an observation that he did not think orphan children had parents. The matter dropped.

**Antrim.**  
Mr. Justice O'Brien, at the Carrickfergus Assizes, received the usual presentation of white gloves, there being no cases to try.

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paper; should not the money from subscribers be on hand while those expenses are made? Secular papers, as a rule, demand payment invariably in advance. At least should not our subscribers feel some qualms of conscience when half the year has gone by, if they have not as yet paid. We will tolerate some months' deviation from advance payments, but beyond this point our patience will wear out. We are sure we have in the North-west thousands of esteemed friends who wish us well. We ask pledges of their friendship—quick payments of their subscriptions. Nor let the plea be made of hard times. The sum for each one is small; but the sums which we have to pay are heavy. Hard times press upon newspapers as much as upon other enterprises, and subscribers ought to remember the fact.

GENERAL GRANT.

IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF MEDICAL INTOLERANCE.

The American Homoeopathic has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopath, in which it says: "General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were honest, too honestly endeavoring to extinguish the disease. Their brutality was of the active sort, and in purpose commendable, though disastrous in result. General Garfield was maltreated for months under an error of diagnosis, and at last escaped beyond the reach of his medical torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism, and nobly displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from eminence in the profession; but General Grant seems reserved as a shining example of cold-blooded expectancy. To him the whole group of eminence have nothing to offer but relief in the grave. Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside to observe his unaided struggle. The flat has gone forth that nothing can be done, and nothing will be permitted to be done. Those who question such a decision are quacks and crack-brains. The right not to be subsisting on a diet of meat of potatoes a day, and we are assured that such dire privation has not been experienced on the island since the famine years. The Rev. Michael O'Donohue, P. P., appeals to the charity of the public for aid to enable his suffering parishioners to tide over the existing emergency.

**Mayo.**  
Judge Murphy, in opening the assizes for Mayo, congratulated the Grand Jury on the light calendar, showing, as it did, a very marked diminution of crime in the county.

**Roscommon.**  
On March 16, the sheriff's bailiff and J. Molloy, landlord's bailiff, accompanied by a posse of police, evicted Thomas Irwin from his holding in Cloonadra. The landlord is James Carroll, of Dublin. This is the sixth eviction carried out in this neighborhood within the last few months.

**Subscribers Ought to Remember.**  
WHAT KILLS THE CATHOLIC PRESS?—NOT THEIR ENEMIES, BUT THEIR DILATORY FRIENDS.

From the St. Paul Northwestern Chronicle. SUBSCRIBERS DO YOUR DUTY.—We are engaged at present in a close examination of debts and assets of the Chronicle office. Among the assets are several thousand subscriptions. Let us say that the chief difficulty is the way the subscribers are. Our best Catholic papers, the Bay City (Mich.) Catholic Chronicle, lately suspended with four thousand dollars due to it from subscribers; half the sum would have enabled it to continue, but that half was not on hand. It is strange that this difficulty should exist. The subscribers are honest men; they acknowledge their debt to be binding in honor and in conscience; they mean to pay—but still they do not pay. They justify themselves by trifling excuses; they have no time at present to write a letter; they will wait for the visit of a collector.

THE SUM IS SMALL, AT ANY RATE, AND WILL NOT BE MISSED. A moment of thought will show how futile are such pleas, and what injustice they are likely to work. Such pleas repeated, as they may be found here, through the whole country, are "destroying the usefulness of the Catholic press, and driving Catholic writers from a field to which their talents and inclinations draw them, and in which they could do so much for religion."

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF AND THE BISHOPS never cease telling of the importance of the Catholic press, and exhorting priests and people to aid it. But too often their voice is as one crying in the wilderness. No substantial aid comes to the press. Subscribers will press forward by the thousand, they will take the paper and its read for years, enjoying of course, meanwhile, the sweet privilege of criticizing it and lecturing the editor on his views, but they do not pay, although they will tell you they intend to pay. Intentions are made to believe, will not save the soul; neither will they save a newspaper.

In good earnest we appeal to subscribers indebted to us and ask them to pay what they owe at once. Let there be no further delay. We will not say, we will not send collectors or agents; it is the wages of the collectors or agents are not seldom more than the sums collected. We must have subscribers who will remit directly and at once to the office money due to us. We are anxious to have a large subscription list; but names of men who do not pay are unbearable burdens upon our books. We wish to give all delinquents sufficient notice; but if they persist too long in their neglect to pay we will drop their names from our list. We will mean no disrespect to any one; we have no doubt of the intentions of all to be honest; but we must have the money that we earn.

ANOTHER REMARK.—We are anxious to have the money that we earn, but we must have it before the expiration of the year. Is this fair play? We must meanwhile pay all expenses of office, pay postage, supply

A LESSON FOR BOYS.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturges, the eminent merchant, "was in 1813, when I was eleven years old. My grandfather had a fine flock of sheep which were carefully tended during the war of those times. I was the shepherd boy, and my business was to watch the sheep in the fields. A boy who was more fond of his book than the sheep was sent with me, but left the work to me, while he lay under the trees and read. I did not like that, and finally went to my grandfather and complained of it. I shall never forget the kind smile of the old gentleman as he said: 'Never mind, Jonathan, my boy, if you watch the sheep, you will have the sheep.'"

"What does grandfather mean by that?" I said to myself. "I don't expect to have a sheep." I could not exactly make out in my mind what it was; but I had great confidence in him, for he was a judge, and had been in Congress in Washington's time; so I concluded it was all right, and went back contentedly to the sheep. After I got into the field I could not keep his words out of my head. Then I thought of Sunday's lesson. 'Thou hast been faithful over a few things, I will make thee ruler over many things.' I began to see through it. 'Never you mind who neglects his duty; be you faithful and you will have your reward.'

"I received a second lesson after I came to New York as a clerk to the late Lyman Reed. A merchant from Ohio, who knew me, came to buy goods, and said: 'Make yourself so useful that they can not do without you.' I took his meaning quicker than that of my grandfather.

"Well, I worked upon those two ideas until Mr. Reed offered me a partnership in the business. The first morning after the partnership was made known, Mr. James Geary, the old tea-merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are all right now, but be careful whom you walk the streets with.' That was lesson number three."

And what valuable lessons they are: Fidelity in all things; do your best for your employers; be careful about your sons home and study them well. They are the foundation stones of character and honorable success.

**A Skillful Surgical Operator.**  
The American Ambassador at Vienna, Mr. Kasson, has lately forwarded to his Government an interesting account of a remarkable surgical operation lately performed by Professor Billroth, of Vienna, which was wonderful to tell, consisted in the removal of a portion of the human stomach, involving nearly one-third of the organ—and, strange to say, the patient recovered—the only successful operation of the kind ever performed. The disease for which this operation was performed was cancer of the stomach, attended with the following symptoms: The appetite is quite poor. There is a peculiar indescribable distention in the stomach, a feeling that has been described as a faint "all gone" sensation; a sticky slime collects about the teeth, especially in the morning, accompanied by an unpleasant taste. Food fails to satisfy the regular faint sensation; but, on the contrary, it appears to aggravate the feeling. The eyes are sunken, tinged with yellow; the hands and feet become cold and sticky—a cold perspiration. The sufferers feel tired all the time, and sleep does not seem to give rest. After a time the patient becomes nervous and irritable, and is unable to get on his feet. A recumbent position there is a distressing, whirling sensation, and he is obliged to grasp something firm to keep from falling. The bowels continue the skin dry and hot at times; the blood becoming thick and succulent, and does not circulate properly. After a time the patient spits up food massed in a vegetable, sometimes a sweetish taste. Oftentimes there is a palpitation of the heart, and the patient fears he may have heart disease. Towards the last the patient is unable to retain any food whatever, as the opening in the intestines becomes close, or nearly so. Although this disease is indeed alarming, sufferers with the above-named symptoms should not feel nervous, for nine hundred and ninety-nine cases out of a thousand have no cancer, but simply dyspepsia, a disease easily removed if treated in a proper manner. The safest and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation cured by all chemists and medicine vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White (limited), 17, Farringdon road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough, November 20th, 1884.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Seigel's Syrup. I have been troubled for years with dyspepsia; but after a few doses of the Syrup, I found relief, and after taking two bottles of it I feel quite cured.

I am, Sir, yours truly,  
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent, September 28th, 1883.

Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's Syrup steadily increasing. All who have tried it speak very highly of its medicinal virtues; one customer describes it as a "Godsend to dyspeptic people." I always recommend it with confidence.

Faithfully yours,  
(Signed) Vincent A. Wills, Chemist-Dentist, Merthyr Tydfil.

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and J. White, (Ld.), Branch office, 67, St. James st., Montreal, P. Q.

**Waterloo News.**  
Walter Linton, of Waterloo, writes that Hagar's Yellow Ointment has done great good in his family, his wife being cured of Callosities lumps that other medicines failed to remove; he also states that a neighbor was promptly relieved of Rheumatism by the same remedy.

**Can Defences be Cured?**  
Mr. John Clark, of Millridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagar's Yellow Ointment is the remedy that cured him. It is also a specific for all inflammation and pain.

Downright Cruelty.

To permit yourself and family to "Suffer!"  
With sickness when it can be prevented and cured so easily  
With Hop Bitters!!

Having experienced a great deal of "Trouble" from indigestion, so much so that I came near losing my Life!  
My trouble always came after eating any food—  
However light  
And digestible.

For two or three hours at a time I had to go through the most  
Excruciating pains,  
"And the only way I ever got"  
"Relief!"

Was by throwing up all my stomach contents. No one can conceive the pains that I had to go through, until  
"At last!"  
I was taken! "So that for three weeks I lay in bed and could eat nothing!"

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their  
Efforts were of no good to me.  
At last I heard a good  
"About your Hop Bitters!"  
And determined to try them.

Got a bottle—in four hours I took the contents of  
One!  
Next day I was out of bed, and have not been sick since.  
"Sick!"  
Hour, from the same cause since.  
I have recommended it to hundreds of others. You have no such  
"Advocate as I am."—Geo. Kendall, Alton, Boston, Mass.

Columbus Advocate, Texas, April 21, 1885. Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. TALENT.

Some genuine without a bunch of green Hop leaves, and a few drops of the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

**YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY,** CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT. Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bracing, water, pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the employment of the most improved system of education. Thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

Terms to be sent on application. In-class, but practically free of charge, not only for the board, but for the tuition. The Library contains choice and standard works. Lectures and discourses are held monthly. Vocal and instrumental music take place weekly. Frequent reunions for the purpose of social and musical improvement. Honorary members of the Academy are invited to attend. Physical and intellectual training, with refinement of manner. Terms to be sent on application. For further particulars apply to the Superior, or any Priest of the Diocese.

**CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF LAKE HURON, SARASOTA, ONT.**—This Institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a liberal and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal music, drawing, and needlework. The system of education embraces every branch of modern and classical languages, French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French and English, per annum, \$100; Drawing and Music and use of Piano, per annum, \$100; Private room, \$20. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, Box 36.

**ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.**—This Institution is pleasantly located in the heart of Windsor, opposite the Hotel, and combines in its branches, French, English, and Latin, as well as the higher English branches. Canadian currency. Tuition, per annum, \$100; French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French and English, per annum, \$100; Drawing and Music and use of Piano, per annum, \$100; Private room, \$20. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**JESULINE ACADEMY, CHATELAIN, ONT.**—Under the care of the Ursuline Nuns. This Institution is pleasantly situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, 30 miles from Detroit. This spacious and modern building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The system of heating has been introduced with the most perfect system. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, and a fine system of water-works. The system of education embraces every branch of modern and classical languages, French and English, per annum, \$100; French and English, per annum, \$100; German, French and English, per annum, \$100; Drawing and Music and use of Piano, per annum, \$100; Private room, \$20. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

**ASSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.**—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms moderate. For full particulars apply to Rev. DANIEL O'CONNOR, President.

**Professional.**  
**ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE** 222 Dundas Street West, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Rheumatism, Electric and Electrolytic Remedies.  
**J. J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SO.** Victoria, etc.  
**Office—Carlton's Block, London.**

**D. R. WOODRUFF, OFFICE—**Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office. 88-17.  
**B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC.** 74 Dundas Street West. Money to loan on real estate.  
**M. DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON** Dentist, Office:—Dundas Street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont.

**Meetings.**  
**IRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY** The regular monthly meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held on Friday evening, 12th inst., at their rooms, Masonic Temple, at 7.30. All members are requested to be present. C. A. SIVY, President.

**CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION**—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association will be held on the first and third Thursdays of every month, at the hour of 7 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, 1410 Dundas Street. Members are requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres.; J. AS. CONROSE, Rec. Sec.

**WESTERN HOTEL.**  
**FARMERS WILL CONSULT** their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best tables—ALFRED FANTON, Prop.

**CONSUMPTION.**  
I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of 300 doses of one of the worst kind of iron and steeling have been cured. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of 300 doses of one of the worst kind of iron and steeling have been cured. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of 300 doses of one of the worst kind of iron and steeling have been cured.

**RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—**Feather beds, pillows and feather cushions. Large stock of house furnishings in the city.—E. S. MURRAY & CO.

APRIL 18, 1886.

Written for the Record.  
LINES.  
SUGGESTED BY READING A PROVERB BELIEVED TO BE ONE OF ST. COLUMBKIE'S.

Awake, awake! O slumbering Celt!  
Over the mountains, grand and high  
Where long the shades of night have  
Soon will the sunrise burst in glory;  
And he who folds his arms in sleep,  
While precious seed-time hours  
Can scarce expect harvest to reap,  
Worthy the time, the field, the soil.

Great voices from the sacred hills  
Call to us o'er the wrecked eagle  
The sun of freedom yet shall rise  
On that best land of saints and sages  
Hark, ye, to his prophetic tale,  
"When in the East war's deadly thud  
Is heard, for surfer's install,  
A star of hope shall rise in splendour."

"The circumference of an ash shield  
The Lion galloped and discomfited,  
Ah, tyrant, snare shall thee enfold—  
Now we shall learn to see thee netted  
The Eagle, deathless klag, in air,  
Shall soar and stream, triumphant,  
When thou hast lost in thy bloody air—  
A thing to tear again, never.

To mingle with thy dying groans,  
Sweet harmonies shall cross the ocean  
The harp and organ shall be heard,  
Shall speak her new freed heart's emotion  
That royal race, whose heroes fell  
So oft beneath the conqueror's sword,  
Once more, like free-born men, shall  
In beautiful Ireland, Ocean's jewel.

From Thy sainted exile—  
Thy brave and true, thy noblest  
Across the seas to Erin dear,  
Hearts glow with thy paternal blessing,  
Hearts glow



