# Catholic Record,

VOL 7.

1885

INESS-

JAND

N, M. P.

YORK.

this vol.

n Nation,
and politicantee its
a peculiar
story of
tals, as is
frequent
bugs of its
ustration.
but with
dhis facts
drule are
It gives
nt of Irish

FIDELS. ristianity, Ingersoll,

gles of a th, \$1.

y Mail

Works,

and

AI

sortment Books, respect-

APH

chops and the express the express the expense

ong, \$2 00.

GAN

Barelay

personal t can act

RUSS

radical cure y mail. Cir hicago, Ill./

vay than of either coad road s, absolu-E & CO.,

sition of ery Rev. Author's

n Ingeron by the Bishop of 40 cents.

fey.

Bishop

'Catholits kind. into the Catholics ets and

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

NO. 340

# CLERICAL.

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

N. Wilson & Co.,

TALKING OF REBELLION.

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

A GRAND EASTER SERVICE-THE PURPOSE 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 CONSTITU-

WARFARE—UNDER CANADA'S CONSTITUTION,

Kingston Whig, April 7th.

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 the reality and the fervour of their faith by 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 pietv 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

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 inferin 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 that it is agony walking up and down that is agony walking up agony walking alking up and down before the cross and wagging their heads and ex-claiming, "If he be the Son of God—if claiming, "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 3t. 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 epirit 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 fathers 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 decalogue that 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 fellowman 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 grand maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore whosever 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 RISEUP IN ARMED RESISTANCE

draw was revocate to the corollar Park was the working of the point exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the piont exercise of the way of the part in the property of the part in the part in the part in the property of the part in the property of the part in the part in the property of the part in the part in the property of the part in t 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 "rebellion is not to be supposed to consist in defeating the government that is assumed to have acted tyrannically. The existing government may be overthrown, yet grievances may not be redressed, but may be rather continued and aggravated 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 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 drenching 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 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 those 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 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 exbusiness 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 business to form an opinion as to the ex 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

Dominion, and lat there be me doubt the they who have tresenably doubted they who have tresenably doubted they work against their country must asserted for the nurses of every brother who shall our clutry the fight. Some and the safety of the large and complete the special country and complete and preservenance be given from an light to the soldiers who have an additionable to the complete of the complete o

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 least injustice done to them. On this he least injustice done to them. On this the least fujustice 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 for 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 tion of the community, and by the same instinct that makes us feel tenderly owards the woman and the child becaus 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 mercy and brotherly consideration for the weak and dependent, thus combining vigor in the advance against rebellion, with peaceful dispositions towards the

### CHURCH FURNITURE.

The Bennet Furnishing Co., of this ity, has secured the contract for making the pews for the magnificent new cathe dral 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 also be said, 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 testablishment has for some time existed dral which is now nearing completion in same yesterday, to day and forever. In the reasonable prospect, nor even lo not change them according to the y of the hour or the party that holds eins of government, but we cling to nicent principles on which the law of has based human society. To the government we owe obedience and rence and earnest devotion to the lambda as a crime against the military power and abundant resources of the Canadian government. Wherefore, let every man society and against the authority of God, represented in the civil rulers of the

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 TRI-BUTE.

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 conpersons in America would willingly con tribute 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 Dub-lin. For this reason we appeal to prom-inent and influential Irishmen in Amer-ica 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 ten orphaned 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 need not be told by us. The amount of the sacrifices 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.

† JAMES ROGERS, Bishop of Chatham. Thomas Coffey, Esq., Catholic Record Office, London, Ont.

be tendered to Mr. J. D. Purcell 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

Also Resolved, That our thanks be ex-tended to Miss O'Sullivan for her charm-ing 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.

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 resties and to the Clause to Prove the Resolved for the clause the Proventies and the Clause the Resolved for the clause the Resolved for the clause the Resolved for the Resolv above parties and to the CATHOLIC RECORD, Post, Tribune and Irish Canadian for publi-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 must be 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 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 eke and Belfast News-Letter, but, as these eke 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 racy of the soil.

A few days ago, I called the attention of Messrs. Coughlin, of North Middlesex, and Curran, of Montreal Centre, 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 examinate each of the classes in the senior and innior departments. He reports has 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 lightsome. 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." Signed. Conxelius Donovan, M. A., Paris, March 27th, 1885. Inspector. 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, 2nd inst.

The Inspector was accompanied by Vicar-General Dowling, who assisted at the examination, Before dismissing 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.

the examination. Before dismissing the pupils Mr. Donovan addressed them the pupils Mr 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.

truths without which all other know-ledge was vain.

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

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 Regers\*\* of the Separate Schools.

### SEPARATE SCHOOL

LA SALETTE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK

Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

FROM BELLEVILLE.

Belleville, March 27, 1885.

Editor Catholic Record.

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'Riley, that the following resolutions be adopted by this society:

Resolved, That the thanks of this society be tendered to Mr. J. D. Purcell for his kindness in journeying from Montreal to our city to assist us in our anniversary.

### 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.

Good Friday to St. Francis Xavier Church, and from thence to the R. C. Cemetery. We extend a hearty expression of con-dolence to her parents and friends in their sorrow and affliction. May she rest in

### Correspondence of the Catholic Record, EASTER SUNDAY AT CHATHAM

Notwithstanding the bad roads the ser-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.

pit 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

With a Smile on Your Fac

Come to the door with a greeting,
Come with a smile on your face,
When 'its a friend you are meeting
Worthy a hearty embrace.
Treat not unkindly or coldly
Those whom to lose you'd deplore
But still delightedly, boldly,
Show a glad face at the door.

Many a joy will go by you.
Many a pleasure you'll miss,
Simply because you neglected
Making concessions like this.
So if you would the old friendsh
To their old foeting restore,
Give them a hearty welcome,
Coming yourself to the door.

Ireland has for some time pa sented to the gaze of the world as social upheaving which is well cal to inspire all with the greate quietude. After being but a sho ago, rescued by the charity of the from the jaws of a terrible famir

people have arisen from their lethar joining together in lawful combination

have fearlessly proclaimed to the that they will no longer submit to dition of life which keeps the b

them in a state of chronic abaseme slavery, liable again to be turned, time, into all the horrors of a national famine, through the fail one single esculent—the potato. Is time that such a state of things end, and that Irishmen who are a

end, and that Irishmen who are

end, and that Irishmen who are referred thrift, industry, morality and I in every foreign land, should no be kept in a perpetual struggle be life and death on that island whice gave them for their support and He ever intended should be their Yes! It is time, and with God's hel change will be eventually effected. But how? Ah! that is the que and its solution is one of the pu problems of our day. Some ther and, unfortunately, though they at the minority, their numbers are stifted being few,—some there are how I say, who, in more places than one twill publicly and bare-facedly advented the support of the pure support of t

the legitimacy of having recourse to and any means, foul or fair, that cou

and any means, foul or fair, that cou any possible way tend to bring about accomplishment of the designs they in view. These may wear the ga "Lovers of Ireland," but they can little in common with the spirit of church. Such conduct is inexcus In an infidel, a Socialist, a Nihili might be appropriate. But in a Ca lic—Never: in a Catholic it is fectly horrible. Week after week, in their lectures, as well as their orga

in their lectures, as well as their organ their returnes, as well as their columns, preach incendiarism murder to the Irish people. Not do they demand blind obedience

their dupes in the prosecution of nefarious work—they go further, ask those of the Irish people who are ignorant, too hot headed, or too indient to the faith of their Fathers to r

ent to the faith of their Fathers to a the argument of passion, to pay for privilege of being blind obedient du They cry out for the burning of En towns, for the destruction of En towns, for battle, murder, and sudden du to all whoever they, in their wisdom, select as victims. It does not at all ter to them that English towns swenth industrious Irishmen and their

with industrious Irishmen and their

ilies seeking a living in an alien lecause it is denied to them in their

It does not at all matter to them God has said "Thou shalt not kill." T

is not, I venture to say, a single "i heard of in America to-day—Infidel —Indifferentism, Incendiarism, Invi

5. Joseph's Lily.

BY THE REV. MATTHEW RUSSELL, S. J. She chose for her own wee garden
The corner that farthest lay
From the merry babble and laughter
Of the croqueteers at play.
Away in the farthest corner
She chose one tiny bed.
And she farneed it round with boxwood,
And "This is my own," she said.

She sowed pink Pride of London

And blue Forget-me-not,
With many a praity flower
Whose name I buve forgot,
But of all her flowers, the dearest
Saint Joseph's lity pure,
For she herself is Lillie.
And dear to the Saint, I'm sure

Alas: the lily faded
Within that garden-bed,
Yet not in vain the maiden
Her amiles had o'er it shed.
St. Joseph now will tend her,
With still more loving care;
He will make her heart his garden
And plant his lily there.

-London Lamp

### PARNELL'S POSITION.

THE IRISH LEADER AND CATHOLICS .- A SULLIVAN'S APPEAL ADOPTED BY CAR-DINAL MANNING-THE CARDINAL A

HOME RULER.

Dublin, February 1, 1885.—It is a fact that the late A. M. Sullivan did, at the request of Cardinal Manning, draw up a series of observations on the Irish situation; that these, when submitted to the Cardinal, were "adopted as his own in the general views expressed" therein, and as such sent to Rome. I can permit myself to extract what is most important, here and there, for the information of your readers.

As this writer's chief purpose, and that, I presume, of Cardinal Manning, was to set the Roman Curia and the Holy Father right about the tendencies, aims, principles, utterances, and personnel of the Irish Parliamentary party and the real nature and purpose of the Land League and the whole national movement, Mr. Sullivan went into a history of all the national movements in Ireland, and of their chief leaders—of that under O'Connell in particular. Contrasting the agication under the latter with that which now rallies under Parnell both clergy and people, Mr. Sullivan freely confesses that he does not find in the religious principles of the present leader the same firm ground for confidence which O'Connell's professed present leader the same firm ground for confidence which O'Connell's professed Catholicity afforded. Nevertheless, he protests against the unjust and unfounded condemnation contained in the Propaganda circular. Here is a remarkable passage, full of instruction for the religious guides of the Irish people at home and abread:

Man (greakling of come preleta) who

and abread:

Men (speaking of some prelates) who
were ready to brave once more hunger,
privation, imprisonment, torture, and privation, imprisonment, torture, and death for breaking the penal laws against religion were, some of them, at every period, far behind the resolute energy and bolder action of the body of the clergy and the mass of the people. Thus it has happened that no Catholic leader, no national leader of the people, for more than 120 years—neither O'Connell, nor Grattan, nor Lucas, nor Duffy, nor Butt nor Parnel!-has ever had the counten nor Parnel:—nas ever had the counten-ance or support from more than a section, sometimes a majority, but oftener a min-ority, of the Irish prelates. Every one of them, from the Catholic O'Connell to the Protestant Parnell, were for a long time, if not always, regarded by some of the most influential of the prelates as rash, extreme, violent, or mischievous agitators. A hundred years ago, as to day, we find such prelates conscientiously persuaded that if the benevolent Government of the hour were let alone, or taken gently, all would be well. Many things, however, were said and done by even the best of these leaders which would not be sanctioned by episcopal approval, many things likely to cause misgiving or alarm in the minds of grave and contemplative men of religion. In the rough and arduous work of political combat, especially where a nation is struggling against great odds to recover, as best it can, its legitimate liberites, even the best and wisest of popular leaders make many mistakes of act and speech, mistakes of judgment, of temper, of tac-tics. Especially in times of great popular excitement, where some unusual stress of suffering or injustice has aroused a people, no man can hope to conduct his or to see the multitude conduct them-selves, in a manner which calm reflection

would in all things approve.

Moreover, and most critical and important of all, it has to be remembered for a ant of all, it has to be remembered for a long time the danger has been great that the leaders of revolutionary principles and designs, which the Church condemns as criminal, might penetrate or be admitted into Irish popular movements. Recently the avowed existence of secret societies which proclaimed revolutionary purposes has greatly complicated the situation, and not alone given just grounds for alarm to the more apprehensive prelates, but has rendered extremely difficult for ecclesias-tics at a distance from Ireland a correct appreciation of the real state of affairs.

concurrence in itself suggests to men who prize religion and love Ireland the conclusion that under the peculiar cir-cumstances of Ireland, and because of these peculiar and exceptional circum stances, the free and active participation the wise and temperate, but earnest and sincere participation of the Catholic clergy in the civil life and political endeavors of their people, is a safeguard for society, a service to religion, and an incalculable ad-vantage to the temporal interests and legitimate political endeavors of the Irish

Such are some of the wise and far reach ing observations which Cardinal Manning "adopted as his own," and submitted to the Holy Father, to enable the latter to form or correct his own judgment con-cerning Irlsh affairs. Now here is the very core of the matter :

A change of much importance has taken place during the past twenty years in Ireland. O'Connell was a great political leader; but he prided himself on being a Catholia. leader; but he prided himself on being a Catholic. He was a great Catholic, and though he fought and defended the Quarantotti Rescript, he kept Catholicism and the Church ever in the foreground. Lucas and Duffy and Moore and Maguire, who led the land agitations of 1850-55, were sincere Catholics, who made the help and guidance of the clergy a sine qua non in their movement, and implored the Bishops not to forbid them.

The Parnellite movement of to day is Buffalo, N. Y.

stronger and more resolute than O'Connell's, has more command of the people,
and is possessed of much more enduring
elements of power, and it is led by men
who would merely redouble their activity
and increase their power if the clergy were
taken away. I say, in a sense which I
beg may not be misunderstood, that but
for the presence and influence of the
clergy the presence movement would be
colorless as to religious sentiment and
principle; and we know how easily such
a movement, when "colorless" may drift
into, or be led into, or be pushed into
negative or positive hostility to religion.
It is a situation which calls for delicate
handling. stronger and more resolute than O'Con

handling.

I know the men now at the head of the Irish national movement intimately. Until my retirement from Parliament, two years ago, I worked side by side with them from the outset. I have sat at the council table and stood in the Senate and on the platfrom with them. I studied them closely; I set myself to judge them correctly. I frequently differed from them, that is to say, my views were in a minority, but I never seceded from them in fact or in feeling. I say emphatically that no man that has quarrelled with them or has seceded from them, or who has viewed them only from a distance—perhaps from an opposite camp—is likely to be impartial and competent witness to their real character, aims and motives. No more, of course, would a mere partisan be. I say that a mistake in estimating or appreciating them, in accurately discerning what they are and what they are not, may lead to disasters difficult to repair.

This was manifestly a warning to the Vatican not to accept the judgment of Errington, a seceder from the Home Rule party, on the Irish Parliamentary party and its leader. Mr. Sullivan continues:

The men who now lead the Irish people are absolutely unconscious of any feeling, purpose, or design hurtful or hostile to religion, and, in my judgment, nothing but neglect or mismanagement can allow them or cause them to come into any collision with it. I know the men now at the head of the

collision with it.

Since these words were written, the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland have solemnly placed in the hands of Mr. Parnell and party the interests most dear to their flocks, that of education among them. The enthusiasm which this fact has caused all over Ireland proves how well the prelates were inspired. The danger hinted at above is thus prevented effectually. And one of the dearest pure collision with it. danger hinted at above is thus prevented effectually. And one of the dearest purposes of Mr. Sullivan in his last years has thus become a reality. Even when he wrote, the public support given to the national party by Archbishop Croke, Bishops Nulty, Butler, Fitzgerald and others, was a guarantee that the movement should not deviate from the right track.

Again I say, in the wholesome corrective influence of the Catholic clergy in the national movement, this peril has found the strongest check I can discern to avert its mischief. \* \* \* Moreover, and most fortunately, next to Mr. Parnell the two men of greatest power and greatest force of character in Irish national politics at the present hour are, firstly, Mr. Michael Davitt, and secondly, Mr. John Dillon, and these I declare from intimate knowledge, to be absolutely of irreproachable private life, sincere and devoted Catholics, and men of the highest moral principles.

\* \* \* I express my conviction that \* \* I express my conviction that neither Michael Davitt nor John Dillon will ever approve any assault on religion,

or any design of impairing the religious character of the Irish people. Of Mr. Parnell himself the memoir says: Of Mr. Parmell himself the memoir mays: His family for more than a hundred years have been amongst the most able and illustrious champions of Catholic emancipation and national rights. He is a man devoid of passion, reticent, dignified, reserved, perplexing, and inscrutable in some of his ways. A man more impervious to popular adulation on the one hand, and to Government wrath or blandishment on the other, I have never known. He is a very single-minded and thoroughly unselfish man. He has devoted himself to the task of effecting by efforts within the Constitution—or rather by efforts that do not propose to involve the p an armed conflict—a settlement of the several questions at issue between the

Irish nation and the English power.

These extracts will enable your readers to follow the drift, or rather to divine the drift of Mr. Sullivan's argument. In my next I shall give you his vindication of the Land League, his sketch of the press the Land League, his sketch of the press and diplomatic influences organized to misinform the Holy See on Irish affairs,

I merely repeat here that my own im-

I merely repeat here that my own impression, received during my stay in London in 1865.66, was that Cardinal Manning was a Home Ruler, and that it was with this conviction I first read what I was told by the very credible person who gave it to me was the "joint memoir" of the Cardinal and Mr. Sullivan. Having inquired here about the former's being a Home Ruler, I was told that while his Eminence had strong and openly confessed Irish Ruler, I was told that while his Eminence had strong and openly confessed Irish sympathies, he was not known to be a

sympathies, he was not known to be a professed Home Ruler.

Ba that as it may, certain it is that when the Propaganda circular reached London, Cardinal Manning at once sent for Mr. Sullivan and asked him to draw up a statement of the Irish question which could be sent to Rome and show the could be sent to Rome and show the authorities there that they had been misinformed. "I met him, that very night returning from the Cardinal's," said Mr. Davitt to me, "and he was beyond himself with joy, saying what an opportunity it was to serve the cause."

The paper thus prepared and submitted to Cardinal Manning was "adopted as his own in the general views" and sent to

No one can read that paper in connection with these facts without coming to the conclusion that, even though Cardinal Manning may not be professedly a Home Ruler or a Nationalist, his whole sympathy is with the national movement—Rec. R. O'Reilly in New York Sun.

· · · Cancer of the lower bowel Cancer of the lower bowel sometimes results from neglected or badly treated piles. By our improved methods, without knife, castic or salve, we speedily and permanently cure the worst pile tumors. Pamphlet, references and terms, two letter stamps. World's Dispensary Medical Association, 663 Main Street, Buffalo. N.Y. Impressive Words from Parnell.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECI

On St. Patrick's night a grand banqu was held in the Westminster Town Hall, London. There was an exceedingly large company, including all the best known Irishmen of London and some of the most prominent members of the Irish Parlia mentary Party.
We take from Mr. Parnell's speech the

We take from Mr. Parnell's speech the following striking passage:—
"Ireland a nation! Ireland has been a nation, she is a nation, and she shall be a nation. But while we are confident as regards our present position and our future, while we can point to pages of history to show what Ireland has been we must not neglect those practical steps which no civilized nation of to-day can afford to neglect. We cannot be unmindful of the necessity of developing the ful of the necessity of developing the resources of our country. The warnings of Governmental statistics show us that of Governmental statistics snow us that while we are increasing in power in this country, in Australia and in America, we are dimmishing at home, and those who have to consider what is best for Ireland must be forcibly drawn to the figures which the emigration statistics supply for our information, and there we find that our information, and there we find that the youth of Ireland are constantly leaving our country, unable to find upport, sustenance, and a career at home. We find that the births in Ireland are some 10 or 15 per cent. less than they are in England. We find that of those who emigrate the mejority are the young men and we find that, notwithst anding the great recunerative power of our country. great recuperative power of our country, that our population is still diminishing at the rate of a million a decade,"

"There are other reasons apart from the apathy even of our own people which render our progress as a nation in Ireland difficult and reduced. We are reland difficult and reduced. We are encircled by a system of government of the most extraordinary kind (hear). Apart altogether from the criminal administration—criminal in more ways than one (cheers)—apart altogether from the crimin... administration of Ireland by Lord Spencer (hisses)—the jury packings, the secret inquisitions, the Crown prosecutors on the bench, the herd of informers, and the whole system from top to bottom of the whole system from top to bottom of the criminal administration under which Ireland labors at present, we have a civil administration of the most extraordinary character. We have a number of per-manent Boards in Dublin. We have the Local Government Board, we have the Board of Public Works, we have the Board of National Education, we have the Fisheries Board, and we have a variety of other Boards which I have not time to enumerate to you (laughter)—contribut-ing a civil administration as remarkable as there is to be found in any country. The permanent officials who are the members of these boards are men who appear from their doings to be absolutely levoid of all the requirements which or in one's innocence would suppose to belong to members of such public bodies. If you take the Board of Public Works— the engineering board of Ireland—you will find that the whole country is studded with memorials of its incompe-tency (hear, hear, and laughter). We have the harbors built by this board all over the coast of Ireland, wracks which have failed to withstand the first two or three years of the Atlantic storms. We have other failures in the shape of public works of such an extraordinary character that I should not like to tax either your time or your credulity in asking you to accompany me in an examination of

"If I were to go through the whole list of Irish local boards you would find the same prevailing characteristic—absolute ignorance of Irish 'requirements—and where there is not ignorance, determined hostility.'

"It is a remarkable fact that the socalled Board of National Education in Ireland refuses to allow Irish children to

learn the history of their own country.'
"The Local Government Board is at institution which we know has studi encouraged the emigration of the Irish people, first of all by starving them into such a condition that even the remedy of emigration will be welcome to them. Every other English Local Government Board in Ireland has been similarly a signal failure, and the aspect of affairs now, so far as local government in Ireland is concerned, is that the English minority in that country has set up a system which denies to the people all power of control over their own affairs, and which has resulted in blundering and injuring every work they take in h and in doing their best to destroy and spirit of the nation (cheers).

"However, I am happy to say that Ireland still survives (cheers). Ireland still survives even at home, and this gathering shows that Ireland certainly survives in foreign countries (renewed shears.) England will respect you in cheers). England will respect you in proportion as you and we respect our-selves (cheers). They will not give any-thing to Ireland out of justice or right-cousness (hear, hear). They will concede you your liberties and your rights when

they must, and no sooner (great cheering)."
"Whenever you make a bargain with the Saxon (laughter and cheers), first make him remember that the bargain will be a great deal worse for him than for you tf he brought to book for it, and then, possibly, t will have a chance of being kept cheers)."

"I do not pretend to predict in what way the rights of Ireland will be ultimate. y gained. It is not for me to say to what extent those rights will be gained, It is not for me to say to but a man in my position ought to consider that in anything that he does, and in anything that he says, he ought not to hamper the people in their march for their liberties (cheers)—he ought not to prevent them from obtaining the utmost and the fullest measure of their rights which may hereafter become possible. We can none of us do more than strive for that which may seem attainable to-day; but we ought, at the same time, to recol-lect that we should not impede or hamper the march of our nation; that although our programme may be limited and small, it should be such a one as shall not prevent hereafter the fullest realization of the hopes of Ireland (loud cheers); and we shall, at least if we keep this principle in mind, have this consolation, that while we may have done something to enable the march of our nation; that although

position as a nation, to strengthen her position as a nation, we shall have done nothing to hinder others who may come after us from taking up the work with perhaps greater strength, ability, power, and advantages than we possess, and from pushing to that glorious and happy con-clusion which is embodied in the words of the toast which I now ask you to drink, 'Ireland a nation' (loud and prolonged

### TRACTS AND THAT SORT OF THING.

cheering)."

We referred, a couple of weeks ago, to the advisability of distributing copies of "Catholic Belief" among Protestant families, as a means of putting a stop to their distributing tracts among Catholics. Our readers seem to have looked upon the proposal as a joke. Well, it was not. We were and are in downright earnest about this matter. They give us the benefit of their large assortment of books, and surely this matter. They give us the benefit of their large assortment of books, and surely we won't be so ungrateful or so wanting in ettquette as to show reluctance about giving them the benefit of just one little book of ours. What a surprise its contents will be to the majority of them! Imagine what would be the case if the people of Nova Scotia had been taught from childhood to believe that Sweden is an island of the Indian Ocean, that there is a burning volcano in the heart of London, that ing volcano in the heart of London, that the Hottentots have tails, and similar unrealities—imagine, we say, what would be their surprise on finding out how mat-ters really stood, and you will have some idea of the effect the perusal of "Catholic Belief" should have on many a Protestant. We do not speak of conversion-that is quite another matter. A person may find out all about the belief of Mohammedans without the least intention of becoming a Mohammedan, and the knowledge of such a person is enlarged by the inquiry. Much more is one's knowledge enlarged by authentic information regarding an institution such as the Catholic Church, which occupies a larger share of the world's thought than does the British Empire. And in this respect Protestants have very much indeed to learn. They have the most absurd ideas about us. There is no such thing on this earth as Catholicism, such as it is pictured on the mental retina of the average Protestant, or described in Protestant pulpits and books. Sometimes a Protestant writer gravely enters upon an elaborate argument to prove the erroneousness of a doctrine which Catholics have never professed, and all the while he imagines that he is show-ing how unreasonable Catholicism is! There must be a good deal of this kind of ignorance at the root of the attempts so often made by the sects to establish missions for the benefit of Catholics. Protestant sects do not tolerate proselytism among one another. If a society were formed by Anglicans for the purpose of converting Methodists, or by Baptists for the purpose of converting Presbyterians or Lutherans, what an outery would be raised! Do you think we are pagans? they would ask. But the Catholics they place on the same footing as the heathen Chinee. Thus a recent General Conference of Methodist ministers cooly passed the following resolution:—

"Resolved, that we recommend to the favorable consideration of the General Missionary Committee the subject of es tablishing such evangelizing agencies among the Roman Catholic population of this country as they may deem expedient, and the appropriation of money for the same.

One of the speakers in support of this resolution expressed his belief "thousands of dollars that would never otherwise see the light will come forth to sustain a mission like this."

"No, my child, they are papists. That is not the same thing. The majority of them are nothing at all. Those who believe in the Pope give him money to receive, at an epoch fixed in advance, all pleasy indulgences, which permits they plenary indulgences, which permits them until said epoch to offend the Lord as much and as often as they please. I am con-vinced that your father does not call such

pagans Christians."
The better informed are freeing themthe oction much outrageous notions as this, but when such a man as Sir Walter Scott, in one of his historical works, deliberately tells his readers that this is Catholic doctrine, we can imagine what must still be the state of ignorance among the less informed. In his Tales of a Grandfather Sir Walter says that "indulgences" were so called "because those who purchased them were indulged in the privilege of committing irregularities and vices, without being supposed answerable to the divine wrath."

to the divine wrath."

We take up a book published last year in New York, and written by a man who puts L. L. D. after his name. It professes to give the "origin, development, doctrines, forms of worship and government of all the religious denominations in the world." In a book like this, which is not controversial but historical in its nature, we should expect to find no very gross blunder. Vain hope! Catholics, we are told, believe that "the body of Christ is divided and sub-divided into an infinite number of portions" in the Eucharist. number of portions" in the Eucharist, that "Mary is the mother of Christ's divine nature," upon which the author naturally remarks that "no finite human being can give existence to an infinite being," and as to the Jesuits—well, they are a distinct species of moral monsters, if they at all correspond to the description given in

this book. Our desire is to dissipate a little of this dense ignorance. "Catholic Belief" is admirably adapted for this purpose. There is not a harsh word in it from beginning to end. It contains a plain state-ment of Catholic doctrine. The Rev. Alexander McDonald, D. D., Antigonish, has kindly consented to act as treasurer. Any contribution sent to him will be expended to the best advant age.—Antigonish Aurora.

To break up colds, fevers and inflammatory attacks, use Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-Weed.

Ireland in some measure to retain her EMINENT CONVERTS TO CATHO. LICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

> Marshall, Ill., Church Progress. The inroads that Catholicity has made on Protestantism in this country affects on Protestantism in this country affects not only the youth, or those easily led by entreaty, but effects those strong and vigorous props by which the various sects are upheld. Dr. Levi Silliman Ives was a Protestant Episcopal Bishop of North Carolina, and as such, was considered the light and life of Episcopalianism in America.

Carolina, and as such, was considered the light and life of Episcopalianism in America.

His high intellectual attainments moved onwards by a spirit of true sincerity, caused him to embark on Peter's boat, as the only safe resting abode to secure a safe passage to the heavenly Jerusalem. Right Rev. James Roosevelt Bayley, who died archbishop of Baltimore 1877, was another acquisition from the ranks of Protestantism and who was during life one of the leading dignitaries of the hierarchy in America. A remarkable occurrence transpired in the converted life of Dr. Ives. Once, after his conversion, he and another convert named McLecd, (afterwards a priest) was invited to dine by Rev. Charles C. Pise of St. Charles Borromeo's church, Brooklyn. After dinner McLeod said to Dr. Ives, "Doctor, do you remember when we last met here?" Dr. Ives thought for a while and exclaimed: "Oh the mercy of God! The last time I was here was when I, as a Protestant Bishop, ordained you an Episcopal minister, and now, Bishop, minister, and church are all Catholics, thanks be to God." The church had been purchased by the Catholics from the Episcopals, so they were all converts, Bishop, minister, and Church.

The Rev. Fathers Baker, Hewit, and Hecker, who came over from the high Episcopal Church at the time of the Oxford

Hecker, who came over from the high Episcopal Church at the time of the Oxford movement, led by the great Newman who became a convert in England, were followed by many leading Episcopalian ministers in this country. These fathers were the founders of the Faulists congregation in New York, who devote their lives to giving missions, instructing the faithful and bringing many strayed and foreign sheep back into the true fold. Before his conversion Rev. Raker was considered one conversion Rev. Baker was considered one of the ablest preachers in the Episcopal church. A fellow minister said of him "There were several very excellent preachers in Maryland diocese but I believe it was generally admitted that Mr. Baker surpassed them all, and the most intellectual and cultivated people ever looked upon his sermons as affording to their minds and hearts, one of the choicest hardunct they were carable of enjoyies?" banquets they were capable of enjoying."
If Protestant testimony thus ennobles the
young preacher, surely the long life of the missionary devoted to the saving of souls in the Catholic Church, entitles him to the admiration and love of every true follower of Christ. The society which those converts established in New York is chiefly composed of converts, ministers and others, who as Paulists are known to the Catholics of America as the leading missionaries in the country. God only knows how many converts they receive into the Church in their missionary

Another prominent and influential convert from the side-show of Catholicity—
Episcopalianism—is Jas. A. McMaster, whose name as editor of the Freeman's Journal of New York, is familiar in every Catholic household from ocean to ocean, and from the lakes to the gulf of Mexico. As a writer, fearless of consequences as long as he speaks the truth, as a scholar deep and penetrating; as an editor, pro-found in all the sciences that constitute erudition and proficiency, his noble work in the field of Oatholic journalism can never be sufficiently appreciated. His is an old and tried historic life filled with sion like this."

Many a reader has doubtless thought that Max O'Rell greatly exaggerated in his description of a Sunday school lesson given by a person's spouse.

"Madame," said a little girl timidly, "father says that the French are Christiana."

"No, my child, they are papiets. That is not the same thing. The resisting of the present day Jas. A. More than the sword. Among the Catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing. The resisting of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the same thing the catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the sword. Among the Catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the sword than the sword. Among the Catholic ditors of the present day Jas. A. More than the sword than the sword that the sword than the swo

Another prominent and influential con

career.

when greetings.

It is only necessary to mention the name of O. N. Brownson to recall the conversion of one of America's gifted sons from the trammels of New England Protestantism. His review was read and appreciated by the leading English scholars the world over. His scholarly attainments led him in search of truth through all the labyrinths of Protestantism, and it was only by the grace of God that infidel-ity did not give the solace to his soul which he vainly sought for in the various which he vainly sought for in the various sects of Protestantism. After deep and meditative consideration, he sought the Church that spoke with authority, and finding in all his wanderings nothing but opinion, he finally overcame his youthful prejudices, and laying hold of the authority which he long sought after, in the teachings of the Oatholic Church, he became a convext and startlet the Water became a convertand startled the Western world by his reception into the Church. Thus in review, we can point to the accession to our ranks from the many different received. different sects of Protestantism in this our country, men eloquent, men profound, and men unsurpassed for brilliancy of mind, in the pulpit, in the rostrum, and in the journalistic arena. We point not to those as a matter of pride, but rather as an indication of the finger of God, who invariably points out the truth to the sincere enquirer. These are only a few of the many who have added honor to the name of Catholicity in this country in the last century. Every pastor has his own converts, who are the last to allow their names to be published to a curious world, but in their hearts thank God for the ineffable grace of conversion.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure Cod Liver Oil with Hypophosphites, as a Remedy for Consumption. Dr. H. J. Pratt, Montello, Wisconsin, says: "After a thorough test of over two years, I voluntarily recom-mend Scott's Emulsion to those afflicted with consumption."

### The Secret Out.

The secret of success of Burdock Blood Bitters is that it acts upon the bowels, the liver, the kidneys, the skin and the blood; removing obstructions and im-parting health and vigor.

For Rough conditions of the Skin, Shampooing the head, Pimples, Eruption and Skin Diseases, use Prof. Low's Sul-

CATHOLIC FRESS. Catholic Review.

The absurd customs that even Catholic Americans have adopted of honoring the holy dead by lavish displays of flowers and stuffed birds, and by unmeaning promiting the saily and and stulled birds, and by unmeaning pro-cessions of carriages, might easily and honorably be changed into something else which, while giving opportunity to those who can only show their good fellowship by expenditure of money, would do some good to others besides the florists and the by expenditure of money, would do some good to others besides the florists and the hackmen. If men must spend money on such occasions, why not give it for some act of charity that will do good to the soul of the deceased, to the orphan asylums, for example, or to the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. This was an old and meritorious practice, which, though it has passed into desuetude, is not wholly for gotten, as we see by the reports of the funeral of the exemplary Catholic layman whose death we record in another column. According to the newspaper reports "the old Catholic custom of giving! alms was observed, the duty of selecting the proper recipients being entrusted to the brothers of the Society of St. Vincent de Paul, who visited the houses of 72 poor people—the number of deceased's years—and distributed tickets for meat, etc., asking those to whom these were given to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased those to whom these were given to pray for the repose of the soul of the deceased and to attend the funeral."

tism." This is an expression often used by non-Catholics. If the wish were real zed they would all die members of the Catholic Church. The effects of Baptism are twofold. On the one hand, Baptism remits the penalties due to sin, bestows sanctifying grace and the infused virtues; on the other hand, it is the ceremony of initiation by which a person becomes a member of the Church of Christ. Every member of the Church of Christ. Every society has some form of admittance to membership, and Baptism is the form which our Saviour appointed for enrolment as members of the Society which He founded. The ordinary and lawful ministers of Baptism are the officials of that Society namely the eleventees. Society, namely, the clergy. But the Divine Founder willed that the effects of Baptism should be the same by whomsoever administered, whether by priest, lay-man, Catholic, or heretic, and in case of fully administered by any man or woman. There is no such thing as Protestant Baptism as distinguished from Catholic Baptism. It is the same from Catholic Baptism. It is the same sacrament in all cases of valid administra-tion, though the persons administering it to the catholic baptism. When may not profess the same religion. When a convert is re-baptized, it is not because it is thought that the Protestant minister could not validly baptize, but because there is some doubt whether he took sufficient pains to do it properly, and in all such cases the priest performs the cere-mony with the express condition, "If thou hast not been baptized, I baptize thee, etc." In a word, there is but one Baptism, nomely, that which was instituted I Christ, and there is but one Church in stituted by Him, and every valid Baptism makes the person so baptized a member of that Church, so that the "Church of my Bap-tism" really means in all cases the Catho-lic Church, although the person using these words may not understand them in their true sense. One may stray away through heresy or schism, but there always remains a double obligation binding the baptized person to return to his or her allegiance.

terian, Samuel Laing, a man of keen mind, visited nearly all the countries in Europe and wrote valuable works thereon. He saw clearly enough how false was the ask, if they too are in their countries at the head of the intellectual movement of the age? Education is in reality not only not repressed, but is encouraged by the popish church; and is a mighty instru-

olic priest.

Worcester, the orthoepist, wishing to give an example of the two widely differgive an example of the two widely differing pronunciations of the word "there" when used as an adverb, meaning in that place, and "there" when used as an introductory expletive, says: "Chastisement is not in heaven, because there there is no sin; nor in hell, because there there is no amendment." Very true. It therefore follows as matter of cause that there follows as a matter of course that there must be a middle place of explation for those who are free from mortal sin, but who on account of minor faults cannot who on account of minor faults cannot enter heaven. This middle place is called by Catholics the purgatory, or place of purgation,—a doctrine that ever since the so-called Reformation has been the butt of Protestant ridicule. And yet, butt of Protestant ridicule. And yet, Worcester, a Protestant,—unconsciously perhaps, though very reasonably,—voices the Catholic doctrine, and shows that such a middle place, or state of purgation, must be allowed. Thus it is that after arguing against it for three hundred years in the heat of partisan zeal and bigotty, Protestant scholars in their cooler moments admit the truth of the Catholic doctrines in the way that Ingersoll admitted the existence of a future state at the grave of a friend. Verily the eternal admitted the existence of a future state at the grave of a friend. Verily the eternal truths are immutable. They may be hidden away, they may be cloaked, or apparently stifled, but deep down in the heart of man they will always continue to exist, and can not be gotten rid of, and at an unexpected moment they will come forth to cover their traducers with confusion. sion.

Catholic Columbian This abuse of the Church does not make the Church in itself wrong. Through the Reformation it came forth pure as gold seven times purified.—A Lutheran Minister. Perfectly correct; but you chaps all went out with the impurities.

There are a number of varieties of corns. Holloway's Corn Cure will remove any of them. Call on your drug-gist and get a bottle at once.

When from his wanderings dreary,
Homeward the trav'ler returns,
For the dear faces so cheery
By his own fireside he yearns;
And it they joy at his coming,
Giad that the parting is o'er,
They will be ready to greet him
Ere he's in sight of the door. Only to think of the greeting Ready at close of the day— Only to think of the meeting— On, how it shortens the way Trials and worries perplexing Trouble the spirit no more, When we are met with caresees From a dear one at the door. Home is the symbol of heaven; Here is the sweetest content. All the years unto us given
May be delightfully spent,
If we are honest and faithful, If we are honest and leaves,
If we are true to the core,
Letting love stand like an angel
Always in charge of the door. FATHER LOTZ' SERMON O. Antigonish Aurora PATRICK'S DAY. "I wish to die in the church of my Bap. The following is the conclusion able discourse delivered on the lambdarch, at Seaforth, by the Rev. Lotz, of Goderich:

Some forty years ago a Scotch Psesby-He saw clearly enough how false was the opinion, then more common among Protestants than now, that the Catholic priest-hood fostered ignorance of all kinds. "It is," he wrote, "by their own advance, and not by keeping back the advance of the people, that the popish priesthood of the present day seek to keep ahead of the intellectual progress of the community in Catholic lands; and they might, perhaps, retort on our Presbyterian clergy, and ment in its hands, and ably used." If we do not mistake there was only one clergyman among the British scientists at Montreal last summer, and he was a Cath-

bleism, dynamitism, deviltryism, or other thing ending with the letters "M.," to which these men have not since committed themselves. Of cot since committed themselves. Of cot I except every "ism" savoring of relig for they keep aloof from religion as mas the Devil does from holy water. T views and sentiments, if we can believe what we hear and read of them, are sa might have been uttered by a Dar and Robespiere in the dark days of French revolution—the reign of ter It is an outrageous libel on the Christity and humanity of the Irish people. ity and humanity of the Irish people both the United States and Canada, such men should be permitted to flathe names of "Irish Patriots," and looked up to, respected, and honored a even trusted as such by others, only find themselves humbugged, and the pockets fleeced in the end.

pockets fleeced in the end.

Here again, you ask me, well then, he are we to benefit Ireland? By agitat and prayer. Without the latter, lit can be expected from the former. When the Irish at home must be prudent, merate, and charitable in agitating, always the end of the civil laws well, let us here in a more favored laight this property in the laws of the civil laws well, let us here in a more favored laight this supreme moment in making. weil, let us here in a more favored la join at this supreme moment in making an earnest appeal to Almighty God the may move the hearts of Irelan rulers and legislators to send at length message of relief to that long-sufferination. Let us quit quarrelling over the Irish question. What is needed now is uphold the hands of Mr. Parnell. This movement as now managed rapidly becoming a complete assessed. Irish movement as now managed rapidly becoming a complete success, as what more can be asked? Shrewdne statesmanship, tact, pluck and persevance are winning the battle, and the battle is being fought and won in Parliment. It is true that the Irish membe were they twice as numerous, could nothing if they were not enthusiastical sustained by the masses at home. By thank God, they are sustained. The u

With a Smile on Your Face.

tholi ng the lowers

wshi o some

to the

ayman

ns wa

Paul people —and

asking

o pray

y Bap-n used

aptism

ony of Every

form

it the

ects of

t, lay-ase of at law-

ng as uished

nistra

ecause

ecause

in all

etc.

uber of

y Bap-Catho-

these

brough

ptized

giance.

Presby-

ries in

g Pro-

of the erhaps,

y, and tries at

ot only

If we

Cath.

there

intro-

is no erefore

there on for n, but

place r since

en the

voice

after

cooler tholic

gersoll tate at

eternal

of, and

come

es not rough are as theran

ies.

ties of

drug-

that

Come to the door with a greeting,
Come with a smile on your face,
When 'its a friend you are meeting
Worthy a hearty embrace.
Treat not unkindly or coldly
Those whom to lose you'd deplore;
But still delightedly, boldly,
Show a glad face at the door.

Many a joy will go by you.

Many a pleasure you'll miss,
Simply because you neglected
Making concessions like this.
So if you would the old friendships
To their old foeting restore,
Give them a hearty welcome,
Coming yourself to the door.

When from his wanderings dreary, Homeward the trav'ler returns, For the dear faces so cheery By his own fireside he yearns; And if they joy at his coming, Glad that the parting is o'er, They will be ready to greet him Ere he's in sight of the door.

Only to think of the greeting Ready at close of the day— only to think of the meeting— On, how it shortens the way! Trials and worries perplexing Trouble the spirit no more. When we are met with caresses. From a dear one at the door.

Home is the symbol of heaven; Here is the sweetest content. All the years unte us given May be delightfully spent. If we are honest and faithful, If we are true to the core, Letting love stand like an angel Always in charge of the door.

### FATHER LOTZ' SERMON ON ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

The following is the conclusion of the able discourse delivered on the 17th of March, at Seaforth, by the Rev. Father Lotz. of Goderich :

Lotz, of Goderich:

Ireland has for some time past presented to the gaze of the world a scene of social upheaving which is well calculated to inspire all with the greatest disquietude. After being but a short time ago, rescued by the charity of the world from the jaws of a terrible famine, her nacyle have arisen from their letters and people have arisen from their lethargy and, joining together in lawful combination, have fearlessly proclaimed to the world, that they will no longer submit to a con-dition of life which keeps the bulk of them in a state of chronic abasement and slavery, liable again to be turned, at any time, into all the horrors of another national famine, through the failure of one single esculent—the potato. Is it not time that such a state of things should end and that Irishwan who are end, and that Irishmen who are models end, and that Irishinen who are models of thrift, industry, morality and loyalty in every foreign land, should no longer be kept in a perpetual struggle between life and death on that island which God life and death on that island which God gave them for their support and which He ever intended should be their own Yes! It is time, and with God's help that change will be eventually effected.

But how? Ah! that is the question, and its solution is one of the puzzling problems of our day. Some there are, and, unfortunately, though they are in the minority, their numbers are still far from being few,—somethere are however, I say, who, in more places than one to-day will publicly and bare-facedly advocate the legitimacy of having recourse to every

will publicly and bare-facedly advocate the legitimacy of having recourse to every and any means, foul or fair, that could in any possible way tend to bring about the accomplishment of the designs they have in view. These may wear the garb of "Lovers of Ireland," but they can have little in common with the spirit of the church. Such conduct is inexcusable. In an infidel, a Socialist, a Nihilist it might be appropriate. But in a Catholic—Never: in a Catholic it is perfectly horrible. Week after week, these in their lectures, as well as their organs in their columns, preach incendiarism and murder to the Irish people. Not only do they demand blind obedience from their dupes in the prosecution of their refereing the statement of the prosecution of their refereing the statement of the prosecution of their refereing and the prosecution of their refereing the property and the prosecution of their property and the prosecution of their refereing the property and the prosecution of their property and the prosecution of the property and the prosecution of their property and the property an their dupes in the prosecution of their nefarious work—they go further, and ask those of the Irish people who are too ignorant, too hot headed, or too indiffer-ent to the faith of their Fathers to resist It does not at all matter to them that God has said "Thou shalt not kill." There God has said "Thou shalt not kill." There is not, I venture to asy, a single "ism" heard of in America to-day—Infdelism, —Indifferentism, Incendiarism, Invincibleism, dynamitism, deviltryism, or any other thing ending with the letters "I. S. M.," to which these men have not long since committed themselves. Of course, I except every "ism" savoring of religion, for they keep aloof from religion as much as the Devil does from holy water. Their views and sentiments, if we can believe what we hear and read of them, are such as might have been uttered by a Danton and Robespiere in the dark days of the French revolution—the reign of terror, It is an outrageous libel on the Christianity and humanity of the Irish people in ity and humanity of the Irish people in both the United States and Canada, that such men should be permitted to flaunt the names of "Irish Patriots," and be looked up to, respected, and honored and even trusted as such by others, only to find themselves humbugged, and their pockets fleeced in the end.

Here again, you ask me, well then, how are we to benefit Ireland? By agitation and prayer. Without the latter, little can be expected from the former. While can be expected from the former. While the Irish at home must be prudent, moderate, and charitable in agitating, always keeping strictly within the laws of God and His church, and of the civil laws as well, let us here in a more favored land, oin at this apprene moment in making in the control of the control of the civil laws as well, let us here in a more favored land, oin at this apprene moment in making. well, let us here in a more favored land, join at this supreme moment in making an earnest appeal to Almighty God that He may move the hearts of Ireland's rulers and legislators to send at length a message of relief to that long-suffering nation. Let us quit quarrelling over the Irish question. What is needed now is to uphold the hands of Mr. Parnell. The Irish movement as now managed is rapidly becoming a complete success, and what more can be asked? Shrewdness, statesmanship, tact, pluck and persever-

pected to maintain the cause of Ireland and of humanity generally ought not to be there as beggars. The mere fact of their being paid regular salaries out of a national fund replenished by voluntary contributions, would go far to convince the most contemptuous Briton that they were representatives of a power determined and able to make itself felt. And now, while these men are nobly striving now, while these men are nobly striving for the best, valiantly battling in the behalf of a much wronged nation's behalf of a much wronged nation's righteous cause, are we to remain idle? No, it is our duty now, as I said a moment ago, to uphold their stout arms and willing hearts, not only by our means, but better still, by our prayers. And think you will not these prayers be heard? Methinks I see old Erin even now reverently prostrate on her knees and fervently suplicating the most High. Her weakened form, her martyred face, her tearful eye—all tell Him her tale of sorrow and woe. But He will dry those tears: He will out But He will dry those tears; He will put a smile on that saddened countenance once again. He will heal that broken heart, by again. He will heal that bloken neart, by once more placing upon her crownless head the crown she wore so very gracefully long ago, and within her arms the harp she once played so sweetly, that she may sing her magnificat of thanks and praise to that God she ever served so praise to faithfully.

### A BISHOP SHOT AT.

HORRIBLE OUTRAGE IN AN AUSTRALIAN CATHEDRAL.

From our files of Australian exchanges which came to hand last week, we learn the following particulars of an attempt on the life of Right Rev. Mgr. Torreggiani, Bishop of Armidale. The Sydney Express

bration of the great festival of the Infant Jesus. The choir for weeks previously diligently practiced a new Mass, and in addition to the usual decorations of the altar a Christmas Crib had for the first altar a Christmas Urib had for the first time been arranged. Devotional and beautiful figures of the Divine Infant, His Holy Mother and St. Joseph, with two adoring angels, were grouped together in a stable formed in a cave with the ox and assent the background. The Bishop have ass in the background. The Bishop having said the first Mass of Christmas at an ing said the first Mass of Christmas at an early hour in the Convent Chapel, offered up the second Mass in the Church at 8 o'clock, when a large number of communicants received from his hands the Bread of Life, many remaining after Mass to kneel around the Crib, and realize, as they offered their thanksgiving, the touching story, old, but ever new, of the Stable at Bethlehem. At 11 o'clock a large congregation assembled at the Missa Cantata; the choir began the joyful Adaste Fideles; all hearts were attuned for a devout the choir began the joyful Adeste Fideles; all hearts were attuned for a devout celebration of the great festival. The Bishop—who had undertaken all the work at Armidale himself in order that his assistant Priests might give the outlying missions their Christmas Mass—entered the sanctuary as the recurring strains of Ven-ite Adoremus, Venite Adoremus Dominum rose and fell, and knelt down before the altar to repeat the prayers before Mass. SUDDENLY A MAN, WHO HAD ENTERED

unnoticed amid the throng, advanced quickly up the Church into the sanctuary quickly up the Church into the sanctuary to the Epistle side of the altar and drew from beneath a long cloak which he wore a sword and a revolver. Brother Francis, seeing the man enter the sanctuary, though little suspecting his motive, hastened after him. The Bishop hearing the noise stood up and faced the man, whose arm Brother Francis had just seized when the report of a revolver rang through the church. All this occurred instantaneously, and the people whose heads were bent down in devotion as the prayers began, were at the sound electrified into horrified attention. And in a second several men sprang

faltering spirit, the unconquerable courage of the people in the assertion of their rights at any cost, form an influence and a power of which their members are only the spokesmen.

Still the battle-ground of Ireland is in the House of Commons, for it is there that publicopinion must be educated, there that relief must be administered in the way of wholesome legislation. Already the splendid struggle made by Parnell and his associates has powerfully arrested

that public opinion must be educated, there that relief must be administered in the way of wholesome legislation. Already the splendid struggle made by Parnell and his associates has powerfully arrested public attention and enlisted a widespread sympathy in his behalf even in England. Even some of the leaders of the Liberal party to-day do not hesitate to declare openly that they will not rest until Ireland has the same rights as those enjoyed by England, Scotland and Canada. It is only by advertising a truth boldly and persistently that even some good and well-meaning men are brought to notice it and finally appreciate it. It is precisely as advertising agents of the Iriah cause and Iriah wrongs that the Home Rulers of Parliament have done their great work so very effectively. They have prepared the public sympathy will soon imperatively demand.

But in order to carry out this splendid work with increasing effect, there must be a still larger body of true Irishmen in Parliament—of men who will be able to retain their seats there. But many, indeed nearly all of Ireland's ablest and most effective men, are persons of limited means and dependent on their own exertions for the support of themselves and their fame and dependent on their own exertions for the support of themselves and their fame and lodged itself in the step of the throne, did his voice even tremble. Then a thrill the tumult was calm and unshaken. He assured the people that he was not in the surfict defenders to take the man away and give him in charge, and then with the accustomed genuficate the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious friends the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious friends the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious friends the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious friends the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious friends the tumult should have subsided. There he was followed by some anxious

his right. The man is supposed to be in-sane, but he has shown considerable pre-meditation in his madness, as in his poc-kets were found eighteen more bullets and kets were found eighteen more bullets and a supply of cartridges. It is also known that he went to Tamworth a few weeks ago to purchase his weapons, and the fact of the Bishop, since his return home, having said Mass every morning at the Convent Chapel instead of in the Church, seems to have saved his Lordship from an earlier and—what might have been in an almost empty church—a more successful almost empty church—a more successful attempt on his life, as the man acknowlattempt on his life, as the man acknowledges that he has for weeks been watching his opportunity. He has been noticed at Mass every morning, and praying devoutly before the Stations of the Cross when it was over. Every one expresses great surprise at the Bishop's nerve and coolness, but those who have known him longest and who know him best realize more than ever how he lives every moment in the sense of his own motto—"Deus spes mea et turris fortitu dinis."

### Father Ryan.

Rev. Father Ryan.

Rev. Father Ryan who, some years ago, was one of the Jesuit priests in charge of St. Dunstan's college, Charlottetown, is now the chief pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Chicago, a parish of 25,000 souls, and has seven priests associated with him. There is an idea prevalent among some in the provinces that frost and ignorant, too hot headed, or too indifferent to the faith of their Fathers to resist the argument of passion, to pay for the privilege of being blind obelient dupes. They cry out for the burning of English towns, for the destruction of English towns, for the destruction of English salest as victims. It does not at all matter to them that English towns swarm with industrious Irishmen and their familities seeking a living in an alien land, Ancient Order of Hibernians. A Chicago paper speaks of him as the 'possessor of all the good qualities which, in the past, have endeared the Irish people in their beloved Soggarths Aroon, and as one of the ablest theologians in the Catholic church in the United States.'

### CATHOLIC NOTES.

Mary Anderson is a good Catholic and never plays in Holy Week.

never plays in Holy Week.

Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, officiated at the inauguration of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia. He recited the beautiful prayer for the authorities, with some few additions. The grand prayer breathes a fervor inspired only by Catholic faith, and as the clear voice of the Bishop pranounced the only by Catholic laint, and as the clear voice of the Bishop pronounced the words, the hearts of the listening multi-tudes were touched. It is seldom, in this country, that such a scene is wit-

St. Joseph's academy, Emmitsburg, was burned last Friday. The fire started in the kitchen and burned rapidly. The Sisters' department is entirely destroyed, treather with restrict the starter of the st together with another large structure, involving a damage of \$50,000. The fact of the fire spread through Baltimore and caused the greatest alarm, as many children from Baltimore were in school there. Telegrams were so unsatisfactory there. Telegrams were so unsatisfactory that the excitement was not allayed until night, when the safety of the children was definitely ascertained. The greatest consternation prevailed at the school when the fire was discovered; but as the building containing the children and was some distance off the children and waying ladias were reproved to a place of young ladies were removed to a place of safety without mishap.

A COMPLETE REVOLUTION in the state of Irish movement as now managed is rapidly becoming a complete success, and what more can be asked? Shrewdness, statesmanship, tact, pluck and perseverance are winning the battle, and that battle is being fought and won in Parliament. It is true that the Irish members, were they twice as numerous, could do nothing if they were not enthusiastically sustained by the masses at home. But, thank God, they are sustained. The unterpolation occurred instantaneously, and the people whose heads were bent down in devotion as the prayers began, were at the sound electrified into horrified attention. And in a second several men sprang over the sanctuary rails to seize the assassin. Mr. Clarke, with great presence of mind, pinioned the man's arms behind, assisted by Mr. Caldwell, and only just in that organ and in those which most closely co-operate with it, the lowels and the liver. Easy digestion, an increase of appetite and a free secretion of bile, mark the radical change which it produces. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists,

### "MIRACLES OF LOURDES."

FATHER DORNEY, OF CHICAGO, TELLS OF REMARKABLE CURES THAT OCCURRED AT

The hall of the Union Catholic Library was crowded Tuesday evening by ladies and gentlemen who were there to hear the lecture of Rev. M. J. Dorney on the "Miracles of Lourdes." The speaker said he had been, like other people, prior to July last preferring to see an argument against way of wholesome adjustments where the selection of the s

### AMERICA'S OLDEST TOWN

CELEBRATES ITS 373D BIRTHDAY. The quaint old Spanish-American city of St. Augustine is the oldest in the United States, having been settled in 1565, more than 50 years before the Pilgrim Fathers set foot on Plymouth Rock. The church of St. Augustine, now the Cathedral, was immediately It is the only church in the land possessing a full set of church records—bap. ing a full set of church records—baptisms, marriages, etc., from 1594,—in a state of perfect preservation. These records are now in Havana, Cuba, whither they were carried for safety in 1763, when Florida passed under English rule. There is another famous shrine in St. Augustine, the chapel of Our Lady of Milk, erected on the site of the martyrdom of the Franciscan missionary, Father Blas Rodriguez de Montes, who was put to death by the Indians in 1597. The Indians granted his request to say Mass Indians granted his request to say Mass before he suffered. They attended the Holy Sacrifice in grim silence, and immediately on its conclusion massacred the brave priest. The original settlers of of St. Augustine were exclusively Catho-is lie, and Catholics still make up the

largest part of the population.

The celebration of the 373d anniversary of the first settlement of the city voyager and discoverer, Ponce de Leon and Rev. Father Lynch. On reaching and Rev. Father Lynch. On reaching terra firma, Ponce de Leon planted the old Spanish flag and took possession of the country in the name of the sovereign and government of Spain, After the ceremony the party, under the escort of the various civil and military organizations, proceeded to old Fort San Marco, where Fr. Lynch, of the Cathedral, celebrated a military Mass, which was witnessed by thousands of people. Every available space in the old fort was occupied. G. R. Fairbanks, the historian. available space in the old fort was occu-pied. G. R. Fairbanks, the historian, delivered the oration, occupying one hour in its delivery. It was listened to by 5,000 people. At the close of the oration, the procession re-formed, and, with Ponce de Leon and suite, marched and countermarched through the princi-pal thoroughtares of the old town. The pal thoroughfares of the old town. par thoroughtares of the old town. The day was most delightful, and the thou-sands of visitors present and the display of bunting and flowers throughout the city, made the occasion one of great interest and success, and long to be remembered.

The programme for the day closed with a grand ball at the St. Augustine Hotel and a fancy costume skating car-nival at the rink San Marco. The next day was devoted to various land and water sports, and a magnificent pyrotechnic display.

### Is it Really Consumption?

Many a case supposed to be radical lung disease is really one of liver complaint and indigestion, but, unless that diseased liver can be restored to healthy action, it liver can be restored to healthy action, it will so clog the lungs with corrupting matter as to bring on their speedy decay, and then indeed we have consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, in its worst form. Nothing can be more happily calculated to nip this danger in the bud than is Dr. Pierce's "Golden Medical Discovery." By druggists.

### Well to Remember

A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results oft follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood. Burdock Blood Bitters regulate and purify the stomach, bowels, liver, kidneys and the blood. Take it in time.

# An Old Soldier's

EXPERIENCE.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the

as a cough remedy.

"While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a severe cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try Aven's Cherry Pectoral.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the Pectoral constants by

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases.

J. W. WHITLEY."

Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AVER'S CHERRY

Sold by all Druggiste.

# PIANO

73 Dundas St. West.

FIRE AND MARINE.

J. BURNETT, AGENT.

MONEY TO LOAN AT 6} PER CENT. J. BURNETT & CO



FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

IN ONTARIO.

always on hand, fresh

# FITZGERALD,

4th Door East Richmond St.

THE KEY TO HEALTH. BURDOCK BLOOD

Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying off gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretary at the carry time. secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizziness. Heartburn. Constipation. Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy. Dimness of Vision. Jaundice. Salt Rheum. Erysipelas, Scrofula. Fluttering of the Hoart. Nervousness and General Debility; all these and many other similar Complants which of BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS.

For sale by all dealers.

HACYARDS YELOWOIL CURES RHEUMATISM

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own Purgativa is a safe, sure, and effectuel castroper of worms in Children or Adulta.

EGAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS.

The last and best with a spiral spring, when the last and best with a spiral spring, and the last and best with a spiral spring. The last and best with a spiral spring, which is the last and best with a spiral spring, and post in the hardest work, or more and duits. Guaranteed to of every ten of adults. Guaranteed to of every ten of adults. Guaranteed to of every ten of adults, Guaranteed to offer the hardest work, or more application of the hardest work, or more application. The hardest work, or more application of the hardest work, or more applications to be part of danada, Dec '84, nowered. Call or address. "The hardest work and the hardest work

# GAS ENGINES.

" Calvert, Texas, May 3, 1882.

Ayer's Cherry Pectoral

PECTORAL Being very paratable, the young-est children take it readily.

PREPARED BY

Dr.J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.

# EVANS BROS. Orchestral Scale

Appeals to the highest musical taste. Its tone equals that of a grand, possesses power without harshness and purity without metallic effect. The tred less wonderfully brilliant, and the touch delicate. Will keep in tune four times the order of the period. Finest workmanship and mechary period. Finest workmanship and mechanicism. Each instrument guaranteed anicism. Each instrument guaranteed beal with the manufacturer. Lowest prices. Send for catalogue.

LONDON PIANO FACTORY

Royal Canadian Insurance Co

Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

Taylor's Bank, London.



# GROCERS STAINED GLASS WORKS.

Immense Stock of Goods and good. Whole-sale and Retail.

Unrocks -il the clore l avenues of the

Sample Bottles 10c; Regular size \$1.

MILEURN & CO., Proprietors, Toronte

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London Private Residence 254 King Street. SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have mentioned with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, the contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, the contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, the contracts from a number of the Clergy in the parts of Ontario, the contracts from a number of the contracts from a number of the clergy in the parts of the contracts from a number of the contracts from a number of the clergy in the contracts from a number of the contracts from a number of the clergy in the contracts from a number of the contracts from a number of the clergy in the contracts from a number of the clergy in the contracts from a number of the clergy in the c

Bennett Furnishing Company LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Planos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, Strings and Fittings. The choicest stock, lowest prices, and handsomest Warprooms in Western Canada. Call or write before baying elsewhere. Telephone connection day and night.

CH. F. COLWELL.

No Boiler. No Steam No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra Insurance.

No Danger. Started instantly with a Gives out its full power at

once. 2, 4, 7, 10, and 15 horse-power. 10,000 of them in use. Send for Circular.

JOHN DOTY ENGINE CO'Y, Cor. Front & Bathurst Sts. TORONTO, ONT.





s a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER. t contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia and may be used by the most delicate consti-ations with perfect safety. Its great success autions with perfect safety. Its great success arising from the being intrinsically THE BEST VALUE IN THE MARKET, as well as thoroughly adapted to the wants of the kitchen, has excited envious imitations of its name and appearance. Beware of such. No addition to or variations from the

No addition to or variantes simple name:

COOK'S FRIEND

IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on Every Package.

ONTARIO

STAINED GLASS WORKS. Stained Glass for Churches, Public and Private

Buildings.

FURNISHED IN THE BEST STYLE and at prices low enough to bring it within the reach of all.

434 RICHMOND ST.

R. LEWIS.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA.

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT. A. M. SMART, Manager.

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA.
Agents in Canada—The Moisons Bank,
Agents in the United States—The National
Park Bank,
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of
Scotland. Scotland.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bengat and sold. Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking Pusiness transacted. SAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT.—Deposits received and interest allowed thereon.

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

CHURCH PEWS.

CH. F. COLWELL, 171 Dundas St., London, Ont.

The Catholic Mecord REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, M.A., Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor.

General Agents:

Messrs. Donat Crowe and Luke King.
Ottawa Agency:
P. J. COPPEY, Gen'l Agent, 74 George St.
RATES PER AFRUM.—One Copy, \$2.00;
three Copies, \$5.25; Five Copies, \$7.50; Ten
copies, \$12.50. Payable in every case in
advance. Advertising rates made known on appli-

sation.
Approved by the Bishop of London, and resonamended by the Archbishop of St. Boniface, the Bishops of Ottawa, Hamilton Kingston, and Peterboro, and leading Catholic Clergymea throughout the Dominion. All correspondence addressed to the Publisher will receive prompt attention.
Arrears must be paid in full before the Baner can be stopped. Persons writing for a change of address could invariably send us the name of their tmer post office.

### St. Johns, Newfoundland.

We have appointed Mr. P. J. Cassidy, 308 Water street, St. Johns, Newfoundland, our sole agent for the Island, with whom parties desirous of becoming subscribers will please make arrangements.

### Catholic Record. LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885

PHE ! NORTH-WEST TROUBLES.

The news received from the North-West indicates that the profound feeling of dissatisfaction among all classes of the population in that country, whites, half-breeds and Indians, and which has driven a large portion of the two latter into open revolt can only be suppressed by the expenditure of much blood and treasure. The disaffection which at first seemed restricted to one locality has apparently spread through all the territories wherein groups of Metis or Indians are to be found. Nor can any one doubt that the open and vigorously avowed dissatisfaction prevailing among the white settlers is to the half breeds and Indians an incentive to the assumption of and persistence in an attitude of hostility to the government of Canada. We propose in this issue to discuss the causes of the present trouble and to point out the course which in the interest of Canada the government should adopt if the North-West is to remain a portion of the Canadian union, and if that union is itself to be saved from total disintegration and ruin.

Long before the confederation of the Provinces in 1867, there was in old Canada a very deep-seated feeling that the North-West, or Indian territories, as they were sometimes called, really and of right formed part of Canada, and that their exclusive possession by the Hudson Bay Company was an usurpation and a monopoly of the most odious character.

In the year 1857 the late Hon. Mr. Cauchon, then Commissioner of Crown Lands of Canada, in a memorandum submitted to council, gave a very decided expression of opinion against the validity of the Hudson's Bay charter, granted by King Charles II, in 1670, when but a small, if indeed any portion of the country in which the company afterwards set up the claim of exclusive trading, could be said to belong to that covereign.

Mr. Cauchon dealing with the legal value of the charter said: "The high legal authorities that may be quoted in favor of the claims of the company cannot be held as of weight against the conclusions inevitably resulting from a fuller investigation of the subject, inasmuch as they are merely opinions upon the cases submitted. The latest opinion given upon the subject is that of Sir John Jervis and Sir John Romilly in their letters to Earl Grey, of January, 1850, in which they give it as their opinion, 'That the rights claimed by the company do properly belong to them.' Before arriving at this conclusion, however, these learned gentlemen are careful to specify precisely what papers they had then under consideration, and to which alone they refer as the basis of their opinion. These and the Map' submitted by the chairman of the Company, Sir J. H. Pelly. This grant such rights and privileges as the charter specifies, and that the charter would cover all the territory claimed, but the question of whether that territory belonged to the king to grant was not before them. With respect to the territory which the wording of the charter would cover, it would be difficult to say what it would not cover; and with respect to the validity of the grant of such powers, it is to be remarked that very high authorities have given a directly opposite opinion, and that it may be asked why, if the charter was valid, did the company procure an Act of Parliament to confirm it in 1690. and why, when that Act expired, which was limited to seven years, did they again ask for an Act to continue it? It is worthy of notice, too, that the Seven Years' Act was passed during war with France, when it appears that Parliament did not scruple to grant or confirm a charter for countries to which Great Britain had at best and Indians, began to push their claims but a disputed title, based only upon a to exclusive trading rights under the very partial, and, even during peace, a charter of 1670. In 1774, in furtherrefused to re-grant or continue the charter the Treaty of Ryswick had intervened,

such Act would have been a direct violation of an International Treaty."

This memorandum, submitted by Mr. Cauchon, had been prepared by Mr. William Macdonell Dawson, then head of the Woods and Forests branch of the Crown Lands Department of Canada, and shortly afterwards member of the Canadian Pariament for Three Rivers.

In his evidence before the Select Committee of the House of Commons on the boundaries between the Province of Intario and the unorganized territories of the Dominion, during the session of 1880, Mr. Dawson, in answer to the question of the Hon. Mr. Mousseau, as to the true purport of the memorandum : "Did you then take the ground that the North-West country, embracing the Red River, the Saskatchewan, etc., were within the boundaries of Upper Canada?" stated: "Not exactly. I claimed these countries, and was sustained in that claim by the highest authorities, as the birthright of the people of United Canada, the just inheritance of the early French settlers who y had traded, settled, and originally owned, indisputably these territories, as well as the British who had succeeded unitedly with them in possessing, and unitedly with them, as, for instance, under Sir Alexander McKenzie, extended those territories to the Pacific and to the North Sea, without any intervention or interference either in the way of prevention or aid from the Hudson's Bay Company, who had then made no such pretension as they did at a later period. It might, indeed, seem that the claim put forward by me (and which became the groundwork of all that Canada claimed and has accomplished since) would have inured, if promptly and efficiently maintained, to the benefit of Upper Canada, but that was not a point special importance at the time. We vere one Province under one government and legislature, under the same laws (except in some particulars of French and vast regions was as much the property of the one as of the other portion of the United Provinces."

The popular Canadian view of the claims of the Hudson's Bay Company was set forth in the resolutions proposed in Parliament in 1858, by Mr. Dawson, amongst which we find the following :

"That the Hudson's Bay Company under their charter (in itself held by eminent jurists to be invalid and unconstitutional. and also, as this House believes it to be, on the ground that the countries it professes to grant belonged, at that period, to France) cannot, by virtue thereof, in any event, claim the interior countries on Lake Winnipeg and the Saskatchewan : and under their lease of the Indian Territories can claim the exclusive trade of such countries only as they may prove to be no part of Canada. That this House maintains the right of the people of this Province to enter upon and freely to trade in that part of Canada, or Nouvelle France as originally known, on Hudson's Bay, ceded by France to Great Britain in 1713; and independently of the ownership thereof having been in France previous to 1670, denies the existence of any constitutional restriction to preclude the from enjoying the rights of British subjects in that or any other British territory." To us at this day it seems preposterous that any such claims as those advanced by the Hudson's Bay Company should ever have been for a moment entertained either by the Imperial or Canadian governments. It seems to us indisputable that the Red River and Saskatchewan countries formed part of that Nouvelle France ceded by the French government to GreatBritain by the treaty of Versailles 1763, and that the inhabitants of French descent in these countries were entitled to all the rights and privileges accruing to papers were simply the 'Statement of Rights | the other French inhabitants of Canada by the provisions of that treaty. But how have these people been ever since treated? opinion therefore can only be taken as Were they of the Red River not, at least affirmative of the power of the King to till the erection of the Province of Manitoba in 1870, treated as if they had neither capacity for nor right to self-government And have not those outside the limits of that Province been, ever since the cession of Canada to Great Britain till this very moment, similarly treated? All Imperial legislation since the conquest has been directed towards the maintenance of the rights of monopoly claimed by the Hudson's Bay Company, or towards its perpetuation as a gigantic trading concern with strong monopolistic tendencies and privileges, very little regard being had to the rights of the half-breed population, or even of Canadians of any race or origin seeking homes in the North-West.

Soon after the treaty of Versailles, the officers of the Hudson's Bay Company, fully appreciating the extent and value of the trade in peltries pursued in the Red River and Saskatchewan countries by Canadian merchants through the half-breeds very precarious possession, nor is it less ance of this policy—the execution of worthy of remark, that when Parliament which became the purpose of the company and its servants-Mr. Herne, the discoverer of the Coppermine river, was sent

reached Red River, which they followed Red River, one by way of Montreal, and to the mouth of Assiniboine. This stream | the other by the Hudson's Bay route, Mr. they entered, to build their first fortat its Robertson, who had charge of the Monjunction with the Souris. The number of treal party, arrived first at Red River, and those who entered into the fur trade after remained with the settlers whom he the treaty of Versailles was so great and found near Lake Winnipeg. Governor the greed of gain so lively that jealousies, Semple with another body of settlers, heart-burnings and even deeds of violence arrived at Red River in September, 1815, soon became the order of the day. The and re-established the colony. The Hudleading merchants engaged in the trade, son's Bay people then at once assumed the animated by a desire for mutual protection, formed during the winter of 1783.4, an association known as the North-West Company. This Cameron and his followers being made association flourished and prospered prisoners. Three days after, the fort at for many years, absorbing in 1805 a rival the mouth of the Pembina likewise fell, organization known as the X. Y. Com- and its occupants, of course, taken into cuspany. The capital of the North-West tody. All the goods, furs, papers and company then consisted of 100 shares, in ammunition in both forts were seized part held by capitalists in Montreal and upon for the use of Lord Selkirk and the London, and in part by the traders them- Hudson's Bay Company, and the forts selves, under the name of "wintering part themselves subsequently razed to the ners." Fort William on Lake Superior ground. Governor Semple was not, howwas the most important post in this com- ever, permitted to have all things his own pany's possession and there the partners way. The North-West Company had every year met for despatch of the com- many adherents in the country. pany's business. From the date of the The French Canadians and the French formation of the North-West Company, half-breeds were almost to a man on the dissensions and difficulties between that side of that organization. They had not organization and the Hudson's Bay Com- without deepest dissatisfaction heard of pany prevailed. These difficulties were and witnessed the efforts made to disat times accompanied by violence, robbery possess them of the country which was Bay Company's stock having fallen from | charter could confer, and well knew that visit to Canada had learned of the richness for the purpose of holding them in check. and fertility of the North-West country, They felt that since the conquest of Cansucceeded in acquiring forty per cent. of ada in 1759, they had been not only that stock. His next step was, of course, neglected, but actually deprived of the to place a number of his friends on the rights which their brethren in the more Board of Directors. In May, 1811, a thickly settled portions of Nouvelle "General Court" having after due notice France had been endowed with. Their been called, the decision was arrived at that indignation and disappointment are to us it was in the interests of the proprietors not only intelligible but justifiable. The to grant to Lord Selkirk in fee simple North-West company was not at heart English law which did not seem to me of about 116,000 square miles of what was more friendly to the interests of the Canmuch importance) and every acre of those supposed to be their territories, on condition that he would therein establish a its Hudson's Bay competitor and rival. For colony.

> startled at this action of its rival, promptly and was therefore supported by them. denied the right of either the Hudson's Bay or Lord Selkirk to any part of the territory ceded to him-urging that they the annals of Red River. That day and their predecessors had been in occupancy for at least a century. The strength the destruction of the little colony of this claim will be apparent if we con- founded by Lord Selkirk in 1812, on the sider that it was then, as it is now, a wellknown fact that the French colonists had formed the Beaver Company in 1630 and carried on trade in that country even before the grant of the Hudson's Bay learned that some of the officers of that charter by Charles II. in 1670; that the terms of that sovereign's grant explicitly | body of Canadiaus, Metis and Indians at stated that the grant only applied to countries not occupied or discovered by the subjects of any other Christian prince or state; that the Canadian people were of one voice in opposition to the grant, on the ground of its nullity in point of law, the granters being incapable of giving what they did not possess, and that, finally, the grant as made by the company extanded from the southern end of Lake Winnipeg as far south as lat. 46°, fully thirty sacks of provisions. Governor into a company and transferred the owner- the Mississippi. The French half-breeds 200 miles into the United States. The Semple at the head of twenty-eight men ship of these forts to the new company, as had never kindly taken to the Hudson's clared its purpose not to recognize in any approach of the Governor one Firmin, way the exclusive right to trade or juris- Francois Boucher, who formed part of the diction claimed by the Hudson's Bay troop of Metis and Indians, advancing Company and to resist all attempts to seize towards him said: "What do you want?" either their persons or property, or dis "What do you want yourself?" was possess them of their trade.

The North-West Company though

this determination, dispatched in the spring of 1811 his first instalment of 25 families the Hudson's Bay Company's followers in the Hudson's Bay Company's ship. They did not reach Red River till 1812. In why did you destroy it?" cried out 1813 a large body of immigrants arrived, Boucher. This sally exasperated Semple to be followed in the summer of 1814 by | who, seizing the bridle of Boucher horse, many others. In this latter year Mr. Miles Macdonell, Lord; Selkirk's deputy, having by this time trained his men to the use of arms, issued the following pro. clamation :

District of Assiniboia. To Mr. Duncan Cameron, acting for the North-West Company, at the Forks of

Red River.

Take notice, that by the authority and on behalf of your landlord, the Right Honorable Thomas, Earl of Selkirk, I do hereby warn you, and all your associates of the North-West Company, to quit the post and premises you now occupy at the Forks of Red River, within six calendar months from date hereof. Given under my hand, at Red River settlement, this twenty-first day of October, 1814.
(Signed) MILES MACDONELL.

Mr. Cameron, however, proved too able an opponent for Selkirk's deputy. Discontent and dissatisfaction prevailed to such an extent among the settlers in the North-West company for assistance to leave the country.

On the approach of Spring, in that year, these settlers, with whose demands Mr. Cameron had no doubt promised compliance, took refuge in the North-West Company's Fort, taking, at the same time, the cannon and ammunition of the Hudson's Bay Company. The "Free Canadians" and the half-breeds taking sides with the North-West Company, Mr. Macdonell was forced to give himself up. With Mr. Cameron's assistance fifty families were conveyed to Toronto, and the

nized, and those of Great Britain left, at the Indians. He settled on Pine Island ward to Lake Winnipeg to leave the to define, without delay, the limits, power most, in doubt, and when, therefore, any Lake, and built Cumberland House, which country by Hudson's Bay. Meantime, and authority of the Hudson's Bay Combecame the centre of supplies for the Lord Selkirk, still bent on founding his pany, a contest will ensue in the interior, North for the next hundred years. It was colony on a firm basis, had in the winter the results of which will be dreadful with not till 1793 that the company's servants of 1814-5 despatched two expeditions to respect to loss of life and property. aggressive. On the night of March 17, 1816, the North-West Company's fort, Gibraltar, was assailed and captured, Mr. and bloodshed. Meantime the Hudson's theirs by a title higher than any royal 250 to 60, Lord Selkirk, who during a Lord Selkirk's plantation was undertaken man at that time. the moment, however, it represented opposition to monopoly and disinheritance

> "The 19th of June, 1816, is," says a Can adian writer, "a date sadly celebrated in recalls a most deplorable event leading to very spot where now rises the city of Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba."

After his first triumph over the Northassociation had gathered a considerable attack on the Hudson's Bay colony at Red River and, consequently, prepared to give the assailants a warm reception. On the 19th of June the guard on watch at Fort Douglas reported to the Governor that he saw a body of fifty or sixty horsemen, divided into two parties, seemingly approaching the settlement. These horsemen were followed by three carts bearing the reply. "We want our Fort," Lord Selkirk, however, undeterred by retorted Boacher, meaning Fort Gibraltar, which had been destroyed by "Go to it then," said Semple. "Wretch, angrily exclaimed: "Wretch do you call me? How dare you speak to me in this way ?" He then called out to his men to arrest Boucher. This was the signal for battle. The Metis and Indians forming a semi-circle around Semple's force, discharged a murderous volley and in a few moments twenty-one bodies of his followers strewed the bloody plain, amongst the

dead being the Governor himself. It is well here to state that the North-wes Company and its supporters then sought for nothing more or less than the constitutional rights of the Canadians and half breeds of the North-West, already grossly infringed upon and menaced with total extinction by the Hudson's Bay Company. In an appeal to the Secretary of State, or the 1st of February, 1816, they declare : "We do not presume to point out the particular proceedings which, in this case, winter of 1815 that they applied to the would be satisfactory to ourselves. Our sole object is to put an end to violence and bloodshed, and we are perfectly satisfied that, in the discussion to which such proceedings must give rise. interests of His Majesty's Canadian subjects will, at least, meet with as favorable consideration as those of their opponents." Again, on the 1st of March in the same year, they lodge another appeal with the same official: "We do not," they say, "venture to suggest the as shall be specified in such grants the Red River, towards St. Boniface. remedy it may be in their power, or may or licenses, anything contained in Their leader was Louis Riel, father of the appear eligible to His Majesty's govern-

Though this prediction was verified, though the disturbed state of the North-West was not unknown in Britain, the government of that country turned a deaf ear to those warnings and appeals: The Hudson's Bay Company had a friend at court in the person of the Right Hon. Mr. Ellice. The French and Franco-Indians of the North-West had none. Lord Selkirk continued the contest on behalf of the Hudson's Bay Company, and on the 12th of August, 1816, he seized on Fort William and made prisoners of several employees of the rival association. Some of those, amongst them Firmin Francois Boucher and Paul Brown, were sent to Canada to be tried at Toronto for the part they bore in the battle of Seven Oaks on the 16th of June. They were tried in October, 1818, and all acquitted.

In his evidence before the Select Committee of the Canadian Commons of 1880 Hon. Donald A. Smith, speaking of the trouble between the two companies, is reported to have replied to questions put him by members in these terms:

"By Mr. Ross :

In what way was the dispute settled ? It was settled amicably. They went on opposing each other till there was nothing left to oppose; they were completely run down, and besides, there were some very influential men in England who took as interest in the Hudson's Bay Company. One of them was the Right Honorable Mr. Ellice, who had perhaps more influence with the British government than any

By Mr. Royal: What was the origin of the North-West Company; was it organized under license from the Crown in England? No. Or under an act of the Canadian Parliament? No, it was organized as a joint stock company. Under what law? Under Canadian law, and it was principally composed of Canadians.

By Mr. Onimet : In what year were they incorporated? in 1782-3.

By Mr. Ross :

You said the Hudson's Bay Company took advice of counsel as to what their c'aim was to the territory on which the North-West Company was encroaching. Is that in point? It is among these papers, which are opinions of English counsel on the case. There can be no doubt that, as a whole, the North-West Company were much more able traders than the Hudson's West Company Governor Semple Bay Company, and ultimately compelled the latter to combine with them and form one company. The North-West Company went in and availed themselves of the privilege Qu'Appelle for the purpose of making an of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter.

By Mr. Royal : I understand that the North-West Company when organized, was chiefly composed of French, that is, Canadian traders, who had some years previously discovered that part of the country, established forts there, and carried on a very good trade with the Indians? Yes. The French or Canadian traders organized themselves they had built up with St. Paul and along well as the different staffs of officers? Yes, Bay Company or its claims, and bent their French and Scotch. After the amalgamation of the two companies, was an imperial act passed to regulate the fur trade ?

By Mr. Trow: they had in 1821 for the united company most odious reputation behind him, from the Imperial Parliament? They was Recorder Thom, who displayed before, that magistrates were appointed by point a French interpreter for his courts. the Crown or by the Governor-General, We can well understand how satisfactory that is, for outside territories.

concerned for the protection of the rights of the French and Canadians settled in the | don, interested himself on behalf of the North-west is made apparent] from the Red River colonists and succeeded in havact of 1803 itself which, inter alia, provides | ing the attention of not a few members of that "it shall be lawful for His Majesty, the House of Commons drawn to their his heirs or successors, to make grants or grievances. Petition after petition had give his Royal License, under the hand and seal of one of His Majesty's principal Secretaries of State, to any body corporate, or company, or person or persons, of galling under the tyranny of the comor for the exclusive privilege of trading pany, they determined to assert their with the Indians in all such parts of North | rights by force, at the very first favorable America as shall be specified in any such opportunity. That opportunity soon pregrants or licenses respectively, not being part of the lands or territories heretofore granted to the said Governor and Company of Adventurers of England trading to Hudson's Bay, and not being part of This was held to be a rievous violation of any of His Majesty's Provinces in North | the terms of the company's charter, where America, or of any lands or territories in it was claimed that that body should have belonging to the United States of Amer. | the sole trade and commerce of all the terica; and all such grants and licenses shall ritories within Rupert's Land. be good, valid and effectual for the purpose of securing to all such bodies corporte, for companies, or persons, the sole and the history of the North-West country. reclusive privilege of trading with the From the very break of day the Metis Indians in all such parts of North America (except as hereinafter excepted) acts of Parliament any act or ment to provide in this case, but we are or any law to the contrary notwithstand. Metis on the Saskatchewan. All were by which the rights of France were recog- inland to establish trade relations with remainder of the settlers proceeded north. certain if some measure be not adopted ing. \* \* \* \* \* \* And be it further well armed. Having placed their

enacted, that nothing in this Act contained shall be taken or construed to affect any right, privilege, authority or jurisdiction which the Governor and Company of Adventurers trading to Hudson's Bay are by law entitled to claim and exercise under their charter, but that all such rights and privileges, authorities and jurisdictions shall remain in as full force, virtue and effect, as if this Act had never been made; anything in this Act to the con-

trary notwithstanding." By this Act and the License issued under it, the Canadians and Metis of the North-West were bound hand and feet to the chariot wheels of monopoly. Nor did the company seek in its administration to conciliate this much-wronged people, The Metis keenly felt the injustice ted on them. In 1835 the Hudson's Bay Company purchased from the young Earl of Selkirk all his right, title and interest in the grant made to his father in 1811. The sum paid was £84,000, but the purchase gave the company undivided control of the land and government of the country. That same year the French half-breeds, exasperated on account of an injustice committed on one of their friends, made an armed demonstration against the Hudson's Bay Company and so terrified its officials that most of their demands were complied with. In the following Spring another armed demonstration took place. The people deman. ded (1) that the prices of provisions be raised, and (2) that an export duty be placed on tallow, robes and other articles procured by the chase. They protested in very forcible terms against the levy of any import duty on goods brought in from the United States, many French Canadians and halfbreeds, both French and English, having already made several trips to the Missis sippi, exporting horned cattle, horses, furs and some few articles of colonial industry, and on their return bringing home cotton goods, groceries, ammunition, tobacco, etc. They claimed exemption from import duty on two grounds, 1st, because they had established trade relations with the United States and, 2, because of the great danger incurred going to and fro across the boundary line. Their demands, however, fell on deaf ears, the Governor and his Council being pronounced exclusionists and deeply interested in the defeat of all schemes and every attempt to export the produce of the country, or introduce foreign manufactured goods, except via Hudson's Bay. Sir George Simpson established in 1836

the council of Assiniboia, consisting of twelve members, of whom nine were Protestant and but three Catholics. This council put a duty of 71 per cent. on all goods of foreign manufacture imported into the colony, whether for sale or for use, and still more, placed a tax of 71 per cent. on all goods, provisions, or live stock, being the growth, produce or manufacture of the Red River country and exported therefrom. The company evidently understood how to promote and protect self-interest. By the imposition of these duties, the Red River settlers thought they saw destroyed the trade necks very unwillingly to the odious yoke of taxation. They took every means to evade the law and felt deeply embittered by this and other acts of injustice inflicted on them. Not only in matters of trade The Hudson's Bay Company, I sup- but in the administration of justice, were oose, took unlimited control of all they unfairly dealt with. Among those insettled portions, under the license officials of the company who left a occupied all what was known as the a special arrogance towards the French Indian territory outside of Rupert's land : Metis. He knew nothing of the it was for these territories, as I mentioned French language, and refused even to apthe administration of justice must have How little the Imperial Parliament was been in the hands of such a man.

About this time Mr. Ishester, of Lonbeen addressed to the Home government begging the right to trade with the Indians, but all to no avail. At length, sented itself. In the Spring of 1849, one William Sayre, a French half-breed, was arrested and imprisoned for accepting furs from the Indians in exchange for goods.

The 17th of May, the day fixed for the trial of Sayre, is ever memorable in might be seen moving from White Horse Plain, Bay St. Paul, Lake Manitoba, and

muskets at the church do divine service, the half-bree took their arms and listened t ous harangue from their lead explained in terms of indign outrage done them by fixing tor a day consecrated to the dwelt at length on their cause plaint against the Hudson's F pany, from whose despotism an iveness they had so long and ously suffered. He implored be united and determined, them as a result of unity and ation that freedom of trade w claimed on such strong ground ing the Red River, they surrou Court House, conducting then a very orderly manner. Sayre charged with three other ha arrested on a charge similar to result of the trial was received liveliest acclamations by the A welkin resounding with cries liberte! Le commerce est libre! Jud was removed and the company modify its course in regard of breeds. The rising of the in 1849 had the effect of di large share of public attention Britain to the Red River count company was thoroughly alarme 1855 Mr. Johnson, Governor boia, made a demand for troop British government. A compar men belonging to the Canadian sent out and quartered there years. In the years following t of 1849, public opinion in Can steadily and surely forming in the acquisition of the North-We tories. The expedition of Captain and that of Messrs. Dawson and Hind drew the attention of the B Canadian public to the value as

country, in which we find it lai "That the approaching termin the License of Trade granted I Majesty's Imperial Governmen Hudson's Bay Company over the Territories, a portion of which humble opinion, Canada has a claim as forming part of her renders imperative the adoption measures as may be necessary effect to the rights of the Provin presents a favorable opportu-obtaining a final decision on the of the Charter of the Company boundary of Canada on the N

ise of that magnificent region.

the season of 1858 the legislatur

ada adopted an address to Her

on the subject of Canada's clair

West.
That Canada, whose rights stand by that Charter, to which she we party, and the validity of which questioned for more than a centural half, has, in our humble opinion to request from Your Majesty's. Government a decision of this of with a view of putting an end to sions and questions of conflicting prejudicial as well to Your Majes perial Government as to Cans which, while unsettled, must pre

colonization of the country.

That the settlement of the b line is immediately required, a therefore we humbly pray Your that the subject thereof may be with submitted for the opinion Judicial Committee of Your M Privy Council, but without restr to any question Canada may oproper to present on the relative said Charter, or for the mainten

That any renewal of the license That any renewal of the license over the Indian Territories should humble opinion, be granted on the conditions that such portions or of the other Territories claimed Company (even if their Charter valid), as may be required from time to the set areast by Grand time to be set apart by Canad Your Majesty's Government, int ments for Colonization, should a quired, be withdrawn from un such license and the jurisdiction trol of the said Company; and th Majesty's Government, or the General in Council, should be p to grant licenses to trade in any of the said Territories while held occupation of the said Compan such conditions for the observance and the preservation of the peace, prohibition or restriction of the ardent spirits, for the protect Indian Tribes from injury or im

and with such other provisions as Majesty's Government, or to H lency in Council, may seem advise That in our humble opinion should not be called upon to cor should not be called upon to con the said Company for any portion Territory from which they madraw, or be compelled to withd that the said Company should be to retain and dispose of any porti-lands thereof on which they have improved." improved.

Singular to relate there is no m this address of the people who had right to the country, the French dian and Metis populations, first discovered and explored the nor of the settlers of British orig lished along the Red River.

GODERICH BAZAAR.

We have very great pleasure lishing an extract from the circul by the Rev. Father Watters, of G to the friends of religion throug country. The rev. gentleman s

"It is true you may feel a 'Charity begins at home,' but, I tain when you learn that my pa small one, that there is a cons debt on the church, and on the and that, unfortunately, there crease to the congregation, but

outrage done them by fixing the trial tor 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 halfbreeds. 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 Assinibois, 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

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 their own

That Canada, whose rights stand affected by 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 aid Charter, or for the maintenance of

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 quired, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and con-trol 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 precentation of the said. 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 should not be called upon to compensate

the said Company for any portion of such Territory from which they may with-draw, 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 Watters, 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,

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

We commend this bazaar to the cordial MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS. 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 wnich 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 Freg 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. Dickens, who commands the Mounted Police at Fort Pitt. He says:—"There has been a massacre at Erog Lake. The following. a massacre at Frog Lake. The following are the killed:—Thomas T. Quinn, sub-Indian Agent (a half-breed); Jas. Delaney, Farm Instructor; Mr. Gownlock, miller, and his wife; Rev. Father Fafard ise of that magnificent region. During the season 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 received. received.

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 towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I do not know. 1 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 ine 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 Charters of for the resistance. Massacre may follow massacre till the majer of the said charters of for the resistance. nation's anger will fall with a heavy hand not only on the Indian perpetra. tors 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 governto 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 his 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, halfbreed 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 CATHO-

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 feet. To our mind one of the chief graves 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

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

ments by which infidels uphold their

cause."

"It is not our purpose, and let us con-fess it is not our vocation, to enter min-utely into the merits of the volume. It is sufficient for us to indicate the scope of the author's teaching. Catholic theoof 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. because it is one which another he 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, to 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 valuable material that it forms, or should form, the subject of serious study. The work is a cyclopedia of valuable informa-tion 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 fun-damental 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 "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 Christiandered an important service to Christian ity in reducing to shape and making palpable the objections which have most weight with the people of this contin-ent and the notions respecting the existence of a God, the creation, 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 underand candidate and the standings 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 when they take it up, they mean out 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, but the friends of truth cannot be too zealous or earnest in the circulation of sound literature. With zeal and earnestness on

every Catholic head of family we say that will, we feel certain, produce good re- may be set down in round numbers at he cannot have under his roof-tree a sults, but still it is "too late" to recall May the rest and reward of heaven be modern infidels than Father North- Duck Lake, or were massacred at Fort force could almost immediately be in-

> BISHOP CLEARY AND THE VOL- heart-burnings, jealousies and dissensions UNTEERS.

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. sweep the ground from under the infidel's Cleary, Bishop of Kingston; Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University; Hon. merits of such a work as Father North- Dr. Sullivan, Messrs. John Carruthers, James Swift, M. Flanagan, Captain Gaskin, Fathers Twohy, Kelly and Hartigan, besides many other well-known citizens. The Rey. 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 addresses 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 money raised by assessment, the amount contributed by tributed by gentlemen with large means and liberal hearts would not be a meaand 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 taxation was not levied in proportion to each one's ability, but his rateable proports in the city only. He thought that weakness and dishonesty of the arguperty in the city only. He thought that a public fund should first be created, and if it required to he 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 strenghten 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 assertian how much money would be required and said that if certain 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 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 when he desired to raise more funds in his parish in the Old Country. It was 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 cyclopedia of valuable information and a combination of learning and logic such as has seldom been put forward. of sympathy, quoting the words of a statesman who said, 'give me the sym-pathy of the people and I have two thirds of the battle won.' The speaker grew warm and spoke feelingly for about fitteen 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 follow-ing committee was appointed to arrange a scheme to provide relief, and to call a public meeting, if they see fit, and adduce a mode for carrying the scheme into effect: Bishop Cleary, Principal Grant, the Mayor, Captain Gaskin, J. S. Muckle-ston, Ald. McKelvey, John Carruthers, H. Crothers, W. Massie, I. Simpson, E. Chown, W. R. McRae, A. Le Richeux, Jas. Swift, Ald. Whiting, and W. C. Car-

THE HALF-BREED COMMISSION.

In the Free Press of Saturday last we

"It is stated that the Venerable Archbishop Tache, of St. Boniface, has furnished Mr. W. P. R. Street, Chairman of hished Mr. W. I. R. Steet, our with 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 griev-ances 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, the good Archbishop 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 appointtheir part the diffusion of this book in ment of the Commission, he exclaimed:

better defender against the inroads of to life those who perished in the fight at He adds that on the threat of war this graves' excellent, interesting and con- Pitt, too late to undo the injury that has creased to 1,368,000 men, by ordering the already been inflicted on the country by this uprising, too late to obviate the 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 helf dist 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 lands set apart for schools and 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 or. Gladstone awaits Sir Peter Lumsden's report as to the correctness of Gen. Kormaoff'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 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 Freenan'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 Afghanstan 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 under-

stood. 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, butunder thedespotic 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 and that, unfortunately, there is no increase to the congregation, but, on the will miss his kindly messages, so full of place in every Catholic household. To inmost heart. His letter to Mr. Street strength of the field and local troops

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 Local Troops 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 char-

acter, states : "The Russian is a fine soldier, robust, brave, and obedient. If 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 leaten they retire sullents If they are beaten they retire sullenly, and if followed may always be counted on to turn and showfight. They are animated by a strong devotion to their country and to their Czar, whom they regard as the head of the great Passian tearly. as the head of the great Russian family and the representative of God on earth. This mingling of political and religious 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 Slavone family, do not love the Russians for political reasons, and this feeling is conversable. 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 per-centage 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 has 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.

- 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 pithiness of style, concur to make of the Record 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 Coffey. Your devoted friend Coffey, Your devoted friend, L. A. Nolin, O. M. I.

- The Irish Parliamentary party has nade 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 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.

this Act strued to y or juris. Company son's Bay d exercise such rights jurisdic. ce, virtue ever been the con-

18, 1885

ise issued etis of the nd feet to Nor did inistration ed people. stice inflicdson's Bay oung Earl nd interest er in 1811. t the purvided con. ent of the he French

ount of an onstration apany and st of their h. In the ed demonple deman. visions be rt duty be her articles rotested in t the levy on goods ted States,

and halfish, having the Missishorses, furs l industry, ome cotton obacco, etc. mport duty they had the United reat danger across the s, however, nor and his xclusionists

efeat of all

export the

except via hed in 1836 onsisting .of e were Proolics. This cent. on all e imported sale or for x of 7½ per ns, or live ice or manmpany evie imposition

the trade ul and along half-breeds he Hudson's d bent their odious yoke ry means to embittered tice inflicted ters of trade justice, were mong those rho left a ehind him, displayed

ver settlers

the French g of the even to apr his courts. satisfactory e must have nan. ter, of Lonbehalf of the eded in havmembers of awn to their petition had

government e with the At length, of the comassert their rst favorable ity soon preof 1849, one f-breed, was ccepting furs for goods. violation of arter, whereshould have

y fixed for emorable in st country. y the Metis anitoba, and t. Boniface, father of the a. All were

f all the ter

Two Roses

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

th, well I knew the dream I found, Twas set in manhood's morning.—
t picture of the noonday bright With starry hopes adorning:
The throbbing heart of early youth that knew each route and ramble Was painted in its glowing cheeks Mid bower and brake and bramble.

pluck'd a rose—alas, too soon !
is heart was full of sighing,
while health and hope filled every bud
if rose was surely dying;
he lilas griev'd, the fuchsia wept,
he orphan mourn'd in sorrow,
'or dark the night that reign'd above
and dark the coming morrow.

plucked a rose at early morn
Yang gentle winds were straying,
nd halmy air of leaft June
hrough nature's heart was playing;
Vithin its folds was wrapt a dream
if manhood's gain and glory,
nd strength of years and stor-crown'd d
imbalmed in verse and story.

pluck'd a rose—alas so soon!

't's dy-crown'd days were number'd,

't's dream was o'er, it's moontide gone
a death's cold arms it slumber'd;

'he stars above looked down in grief,

Earth's blossoms droop'd in sorrow,

'he rose of early noon was dead,

't's hopes reached not to morrow. O, rose of morn, O rose of eve,
O fragrant dream of wildwood,
Within your folds I've slumber'd oft
In stainless days of childhood—
Within your folds I've watched the dawn
Grow strong in noontide splendour,
Then sink behind the hills of blue
In curtains deep and tender!

-THOMAS O'HAGAN

### 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 £268,000. 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 1757. Durand has been seen that the s these eventful years the Journal has ne aloft the standard of Nationality, undeterred by the enemies of the cause and of the people. It professes to day the political principles that have ever guided its course in the past.

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

succession.
Sir Justin George Aylmer, Bart., of
Donadea Castle, county Kildare, died, on

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 £310 was formally presented to the Most Rev. Dr. Browne, as a gift from the priests, secular and regular, of the diocese, towards the expenses of his approaching visit to Rome.

Westmeath. 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 hared

On March 13, two women, Margaret Mc-Connell (widow) and Jane Goodwin (un-married), who occupied an alma-house 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.

On March 17, an old man named Mc-Ginnerty, 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 Crossroads, outside Drogheda. He was taken up and brought to a neighboring house, where he died in a few minutes. 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 Uniacke. It appears he was going home from Youghal with a load of seeds, when, getting off the car, the belly-band being broken, the load tilted over on him, killing him on the

A lady of exceeding worth, and an earnest fellow-worker and valued friend of the late A. M. Sullivan, has extended her 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 at its 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 Killeagh, died on March 16. He began his missionary career in Middleton some three and thirty years ago as chaplain to

of Killeagh, 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 Glanworth, Kildorrery,

Those frishmen 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 English detected 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 Crimes Act Jury declared, was unworthy of belief. The result of this persecution was that a large number of Mr. Fitzgerald's countrymen determined to present him with a testimonial as a protest against the ill-treatment to which he had been subjected. The men of Limerick, led by the Mayor, set to work, and in a short time they had collected £100. On March 16th, Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by Mr. John O'Leary, visited the City by the Shannon, and amidst a scene of great enthusiasm the testimonial was presented to him, and a great procession, headed by the Mayor of Limerick, Mr. Stephen O'Mears, and members of the Fitzgerald committee, escorted the guests from the railway station to their hotel, and in the evening a banquet took place at the hotel which takes its name from the famous Treaty Stone, at which the presentation was made. Mr. Fitzgerald replied to the address in terms of great modesty and good taste; and Mr. John O'Leary delivered an address of the laudator temporis acti order, and which shows that politically he is in a didactic and Mahomet's coffin state of mind, so to speak. Mr. John O'Leary left Limerick, on March 17th, and returned to Tipperary, where he is on a visit to his sister.

Clare.

Mr. Richard Davis, of Kilcarra, Kil-

Mr. Richard Davis, of Kilcarra, Kil-fenora, has been appointed to the office of Assistant County Surveyor for the district

comprising the Baronies of Burren and Corcomroe, 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 155 houses in the Union, at a cost of £15,528, considerable landlord opposition was offered. 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 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 Carrickfer-gus Assizes, received the usual presenta-tion of white gloves, there being no cases to try.

The Belfast National Leaguers appear

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 with a view to take immediate steps with a view to merge in the National League 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 Lisburn, in reference to the establishment of a branch of the League in that town. It is most gratifying to observe town. It is most gratifying to observe thus the storming of even the oldest of the "loyal fortresses."

Ireland, was attacked on March 16, by a sudden and somewhat serious illness.

How the "law and order" gentry of the North interpret their own motto, was 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 conpersons 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 took the case, brought in a verdict of nothing more than common assault against two of the prisoners, and ensault against two of the prisoners, and en-tered a verdict of "not guilty" in regard to the third. The Judge was evidently disgusted. He remarked that the prison-ers had dogged two drunken men, as In-dians dog their victims, and gave the ut-most 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 Catho-lic was the victim and the Protestants the criminals?

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 Annealey 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 Presbytarian tenant-farmer, occupied the chair; and the attendance was large, enthesissic, and orderly.

Monaghan.

Monaghan.

Derry.

The St. Patrick's Day demonstration at Derry assumed monster 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 Missions
Society, and that the parson has in dudgeon withdrawn from all connection with
the soup-and flannel apostles. Will he
split, we wonder? He ought to be able to
give the people some juicy stories about give the people some juicy stories about the working of the decaying proselytising

the working of the decaying proselytising body.

We greatly regret to learn that severe distress prevails at present in the Isles of Arran. The normal condition of these hardy islanders is not far removed from want, and a period of bad weather or a season of bad crops is a calamity that reduces them to a state of acute misery. Last year the potato crop was an almost total failure, and during the past few months fishing, the only other resource of the people, has been rendered perilous and unprofitable by the continuance of unprecedented storms. Many families are now subsisting on one meal of bad potatoes a day, and we are assured that such dire privation has not been experienced in the privation has not been experienced in 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. suffering parts.
isting 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

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 REMEM-

WHAT KILLS THE CATHOLIC PRESS ?-NOT THEIR ENEMIES, BUT THEIR DILATORY FRIENDS. rom the St. Paul Northwestern Chronicle

SUBSCRIBERS DO YOUR DUTY. -We are engaged at present in a close examination of debits and assets of the Chronicle office. of debits and assets of the Chronicle office. Among the assets are several thousand subscriptions due. Let us say that the chief difficulty in the way of the Catholic press is delinquent subscribers. One of our best Catholic papers, the Bay City (Mich.) Catholic Chronicle, lately suspended with four thousand dollars due to it from wheathers, half the sum would have 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.

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.

Louth. 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 by the publisher. 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 to be, 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 draw them, and in which they could do so much for religion.

THE SOVEREIGN PONTIFF AND THE

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

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
read it for years, enjoying of course,
meanwhile, the sweet privilege of criticising it and lecturing the editor on his views,
but they do not pay, although they will
tell you they intend to pay. Intentions,
we 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 wish to say, we will not
send collectors or agents; 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 burthens 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: 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.

the great mass of our subscribers—some of our best friends—believe it would be wrong to pay their year's subscription before the expiration of the year. Is this fair play? We must meanwhile pay all expenses of office, pay postage, supply Pills. ANOTHER REMARK :

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 English and 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 Crimes Act Jury declared, was unworthy of belief. The result of this persecution was that a large number of Mr. Fitzgerald's experition, of asking assistance from a charitable neighbor.

Duffy, Margaret Duffy, and Francis Lennon, and the amount due to the landlord active to the landlord was one year's rent. The proceedings are made? Secular papers, as a rule, demand payment invariably in advance. At least should not our subscribers feel scribers by the rack-renting landlords in the county. The laudlord 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 monster proportions. Containing time friendship—quick payments of their subscriptions. Nor let the plea be made of small, when he have to pay are heavy. Hard times presses upon newspapers as much as upon other enterprises, and subscribers ought to remember the fact.

GENERAL GRANT.

IS THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF MED-

TOAL INTOLERANCE.

The American Homospathist has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopaths, in which it says:

"General Washington was murdered by his medical attendants; but at least they were heroically—too heroically 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 eminent torturers. Here, also, there was much medical heroism and activity displayed, albeit misdirected. Other illustrious patients have suffered from emindisplayed, 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 little group of eminence have nothing to offer but a diagnosis. For him they propose no relief but in the grave. Ignoring the only source of therapeutic salvation, they gather round his bedside to observe his unaided struggle. The fiat 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 granks; but who question the second contents of the second contents. who question such a decision are quacks and cranks: but who ought not to be and cranks: but who ought not to be proud of such a designation from such a source? Scholarly, refined, cultured, carnest gentlemen as they are, of what avail are all these good qualities in the presence of such therapeutic bankruptcy? On the contrary, while so-called scientific medicine is to the fore, well may the daily papers announce in startling headlines, 'A bad day for General Grant—Seven doctors

n consultation.'"
Yes, the hero of Appomattox is dying the who knew no fear in war, knows no fear in suffering. His quiet fortitude wins universal admiration.

President Lincoln, in visiting a hospi-

President Lincoln, in visiting a hospital during the late war, noticed a poor Confederate boy, mortally wounded. With his native tenderness he put his arms around his neck in sympathy. The sight melted the hospital to tears.

The heart of the American people in like manner bleeds for Grant, the silent sufferer. It would have him get well, by any effective means.

any effective means.

His physicians say he can not recover.
They fill him with anodynes, but despite their favorable bulletins he is daily grow-

ing worse.

A specialist who has won reputation in A specialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger. And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Prepagaterous!

Larrabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Boston physicians. J. B. Henion, M. D., of Rochester, N. Y., was given up by the best doctors of all schools. Elder J. S. Prescott, of Cleveland, Ohio, was gravely informed by them that he could not live, and yet these men and thousands like them have been cured and cured permanently, of serious kidney disorders, by a remedy not officially known to the code.

What has been done may be done again. General Anson Stager died of Bright's disease in Chicago last week. "Joe" Goss, the Boston pugilist, died of it. Hundreds of thousands of people perish of it every year, while in their doctor's hands. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart disease,

of it every year, while in their doctor's hands. The cause of death may be called blood poisoning, paralysis, heart disease, convulsions, apoplexy, pneumonia, or some other common allment, but the real difficulty is in the kidneys. Physicians know it but they conceal the fact from their patients, realizing their inability to cure by any "suthorized" means. The remedy that cured Larrabee and Henion and Prescott (i. e., Warner's safe cure) is a special, independent discovery. Its record entitles it to recognition, and it gets it from intelligent people. Its manufacturers have an unsullied reputation as any school of physicians.

Professor R. A. Gunn, M. D., Dean of the United States Medical College of New York City, rises above professional prejudice and on its personally proved merits alone gives it several pages of the warmest commendation in his published works—the only instance on record of a high professional endorsement of such a preparation.

The unprejudiced people do not want

The unprejudiced people do not want General Grant to die. If there is in all nature or anywhere in the world a remedy or a man able to cure his cancer, give them a chance.

Will they do it?

No. Why? Is it not too often the case that many excellent physicians who are greatly devoted to the code, would prefer that their patients should die rather than that they should recover health by the use of any remedy not recognized under their code?

A LESSON FOR BOYS.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturgis, 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 fdon'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 Weshington'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 soon 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 the second of the partnership in the business. The first morning the second of the partnership in the business. The first morning the second of the partnership in the business.

"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 Geery, the old tea-merchant, called in to congratulate me, and he said: 'You are all right now. I have only one word of advice to give you; 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; carefulness about your associates. Let every boy take these lessons home and study them well. They are the foundation stones of character and honorable success.

onorable success.

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

A Skilful Surgical Operation.

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, 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 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 distress 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 this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the Aspecialist who has won reputation in the treatment of cancer visits his bedside. The opposition he encounters from the attending physicians brings painfully to mind the story of the dog in the manger.

And General Grant, perhaps, must die because of this intolerance! Is it possible that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Preposterous!

For years medical men insisted that certain renal disorders were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable and yet a special disorders were incurable and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst cases.

Aspecianist who has won reputation; in the testing this peculiar 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 that there is no hope of cure outside of the medical profession?

Preposterous!

For years medical men insisted that certain fevers were incurable, but Chincona proved the contrary. For centuries they have protested that certain renal disorders were incurable and yet a special preparation has cured and permanently cured the very worst cases.

Why may it not be possible in like manner to cure a case of cancer? B. F. Larrabee, of Boston, was doomed to death by many eminent Boston physicians. V. J. B. Henno, M. D. of Robertes N. V. this peculiar faint sensation; but, on the sweetish to the 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 intestiles 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

and best remedy for the disease is Seigel's Curative Syrup, a vegetable preparation sold 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, and drives it, root and branch, out of the system. out of the system.

St. Mary-street, Peterborough,
November 29th, 1881.

Sir,—It gives me great pleasure to inform you of the benefit I have received from Sairel's Swun. I have been troubled

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

I am, Sir, yours truly,
Mr. A. J. White. William Brent.
September 8th, 1883.
Dear Sir,—I find the sale of Seigel's

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

Waterloo News.

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

Can Deafness be Cured?

Mr. John Clark, of Milldridge, Ont., declares it can, and that Hagyard's Yellow Oil 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 ontained. No one can conceive the mains that I had to go through, until

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 no good to me

could stop the pain; their
Efforts were no good to me.
At last I heard a good deal
"About your Hop Bitters!
And determined to try them."
Got a bottle—in four hours I took the

Next day I was out of bed, and have ot seen a "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,
Allston, Boston, Mass.
Columbus Advocate. Texas, April 21,

Columbus Advocate, Texas, April 21, 1883. Dear Editor:—I have tried your Hop Bitters, and find they are good for any complaint. The best medicine I ever used in my family. H. Talener. None genuine without a bunch of green Hops on the white label. Shun all the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hops" in their name.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE BACKED 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 enjoyment of in vigorating exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.
French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Sofrees the place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin soft-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote phase and ensuring the difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

For further particulars apply to the Superor, or any Priest of the Diocess.

ONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to the super where the content of the places.

Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This institution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and refined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Studies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. 1st. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR, BOX 303.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARTO.—This Institution is pleasanty, located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branchestal as well as the higher English branchestal as well as the higher English branchestal as well as the higher and unition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—Morner Superior.

The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and fuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SANDWICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada anoney, \$150 per annum. For full particulars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, President.

Professional. ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE The September of Nervous and Chronic Diseases, J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

Hygienic Physician.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, SOlicitor, etc.
Office-Carling's Block, London.

P. WOODRUFF. OFFICEQueen's Avenue, a few doors east of
Post Office.

38-1y B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC., on real estate.

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON
Dentisis, Office: - Dundas Street, 3
doorseast of Richmond street, London, Ont.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY RISH BERN TWO THEM I SOUTH IT IS THE REGISTER THE REGISTER TO THE REGISTER THE REGI CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, a tite
hour o f6 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres., JAS. Cercorre, Rec. Sec.

WESTERN HOTEL. WARMERS WILL CONSULT their own interests when in London by stopping at the Western Hotel, Best stabling in the dity. Dining-room first-class.— ALFRED BY PANTON, Prop

CONSUMPTION

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feathers. Largest stock of house furnithings in the city.—R. S. MUR-RAY & CO.

APRIL 18, 1885.

Written for the Record. LINES.

SUGGESTED BY READING A PROPHEC SERTED TO BE ONE OF ST. COLUMBKI.

Awake, awake ! O slumbering Celt ! Over the mountains, grand and hos Where long the shades of night have Soon will the sunrise burst in glory. And he who folds his arms in sleep, White precious seed-time hour

White precious seed-time hour wasting,
Can scarce expect harvest to reap Worthy the time, the field, the taski Great voices from the sacred isle
Call to us o'er the wreck of ages;
The sun of freedom yet shall smile
On that blest land of saints and sage
Hark, ye, to the prophetic tale
"When in the East war's deadly th
Is heard, for suffering Inisfail,
A star of hope shall rise in splendor.

"The circumscribed sea shall behold The Lion galled and discomfitted." Ab, tyrant, snares shall thee enfold—How we shall saugh to see thee nette The Eagle, deathless king, in alt, Shall soar and scream, triumpnant when thou liest in thy bloody lair—A thing to fear again, never.

To mingle with thy dying groans, Sweet harmonies shall cross the oce The harp of Erin's thrilling tones Shall speak her new freed neart's emo That royal race, whose heroes fell So oft beneath thy treacheries cruel, Once more, like free-born men, shall In beauteous Ireland, Ocean's jewel.

From Hy the sainted exile-seer
Beheld brave Celtic legions pressing
Across the seas to Erin dear,
And gave them his paternal blessing
He saw the Saxon flee away
Before their arms, in degradation;
He saw the dawn grow into day
Over a resurrected nation.
—E. C

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON. PRESENTATION AND ADDRESSES TO FA

KROUGH. Hamilton Times, April 8. Few pastors leave their flocks amid general expressions of regret as ac pany the departure of Rev. John Ke from the parish of St. Patrick in this to St. Augustine's, Dundas, the oldest ish in the diocese of Hamilton. Do the eight years he has spent in this cl has made himself a favorite wit he has made himself a favorite wit who knew him, and most particu with his parishioners. Last evenin was invited to meet the congregation of the c

with a purse containing over \$300:

To the Very Rev. John Keough, P. P., Cellor of the Diocese of Hamilton:

DEAR AND REVEREND FATHER,—Ha learned with sentiments of regret that are about to take your departure; among us, we, your parishioners, take opportunity of expressing our appr tion of the faithful services which have performed and of the many; qualities which you have exhibited values or St. Parish's, Formely pastor of St. Patrick's. For nearly years you have labored in our behalf, ously, indefatigably and unceasingly. have noticed with admiration how you have managed the affairs of the pa during that period, how exact and at tive you have been in the discharg your sacerdotal duties, how watchfu the spiritual interests of the congrega individually as well as collectively, ready and willing to advise and assist both publicly and privately, when ne sary, how kind and affable in all y dealings with us, and how successfu grappling with the financial difficu that once weighed so heavily on church. These are facts so well widely known that we venture to say widely known that we venture to say to it will be many a long day before the collection of them shall cease. We hear tender you our gratitude for all that have done, and inadequate though gratitude must necessarily be, we to you will accept it, together with our c

you will accept it, together with our control of the framework of Dundas, and carnest prayers for your future well both here and hereafter. In conclusive respectfully beg that you will accompanying purse as a slight went of the framework. venir of the friendship, good-will esteem which we have long felt for y Signed on behalf of the congregation, DONALD SMITH, Chairman of Committee Hamilton, April 7th, 1885.
Father Keough was very much affect by this tribute of respect. In reply said: "I cannot find words that adequat express my feelings of gratifude to congregation of St. Patrick's. I he labored for a few years among you. labored for a few years among you, a though the labor at times was heavy, was lightened by the kindness, the go was ignreased by the kindness, the government will and the generosity of my people. or any other priest could do very lit without your co-operation, and whate has been done is to be attributed to you without the to the contract of the con generosity; to you rather than to n When I consider your number and y means, I am sure there is not a more eral or generous-hearted congregation the diagrees than the process. the diocese than the people of St. Prick's. The congregation has increasingly, and the people have been always that and doclie that I would have be aligned to live and dio appears. delighted to live and die among you he such been my lot. But no priest ordained for any particular parish, and or good Bishey way articular parish, and or good Bishey are a such as the s

such been my lot. But no priest ordained for any particular parish, and o good Bishop regards the needs not of o parish, but of all in his diocese. I a sorry to leave the people between who and myselfthere has never been cause complaint; but I am glad that I go withe love, the regards and the prayers eyery man, woman and child of my floc Catholics call their priests Father, and have deemed it my duty to bear a father part to my people. I have been reward more than I am worthy, but I do not for get the assistance of my brother priest who have been with me in charge of the parish. Father Maguire, always dilige and never sparing himself; Father Crave my faithful friend and co-laborer eveloyond his strength, and Father Lennowhom you know and love so well. You and I were particularly blessed by the help. I am deeply indebted to you fyour gifts, and I can only say that I shremember you in my prayers at the alter I shall be a long time in Dundas as the remember you in my prayers at the alts I shall be a long time in Dundas or as other parish to which I may be sent before the memory of those pleasant years we have me."

Rev. Father Maguire, of Galt, bore te tinony that the expression of the feeling of the congregation at the loss of Fath Kesugh had not been exaggerated. H single-minded spirit of self-sacrifice for h people could have no other result than a cause regret at severing their ties. He has rejoiced with his people in their joys, ar

ily to

n] be pre.

deal of

n, so much

fter eating

time I had

y stomach iceive the until

ree weeks

t I called thing that

I took the

and have

. Kendall,

April 21, tried your

e good for edicine I

ADEMY, S OF THE , ONT. ness offer-ils even of ing, water ive grounds ment of in-education onal advan-

e, not only sation. dd standard dd monthly, orm a protake place provement rict attenand intelestances and intelestances.

the Super-

ADY OF

This insti-oung ladies ul and re-tention is asic. Stud-, Sept. 1st. \$100. For THER SU-

VINDSOR,

N INDSOR, pleasant.y pposite De-of educa-the French e rudimen. branches-tvance) in tuition in \$100; Ger-of Piano, d and bed-room, \$20. — MOTHER 43.1y

43.1y

, CHATthe Ursupleasantly
sailway, 50
and comand with all
hot water
luced with
msive, in, etc., etc.

nation, inin sewing,
if chenille,
of charge,
paid semiparty
property
pr

E, SAND-

TITUTE

ntario, for ronic Dis-thic and

ER, SO-

FICE— es east of 38.1y

R, ETC.,

SURGEON Street, 3 don, Ont.

CIETY

NEFIT
eetings of
le Mutual
n the first
h, at the
stile Hall,
nbers are
M. HARTee.

L. NSULT stabling t-class.—

NESS-feath-

ALENER.

since hundreds

ot"

Written for the Record LINES.

SUGGESTED BY READING A PROPHECY AS-SERTED TO BE ONE OF ST. COLUMBRILLE'S.

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

Great voices from the sacred isle
Call to us o'er the wreck of ages;
The sun of freedom yet shall smile
On that blest land of saints and sages.
Hark, ye, to the prophetic tale—
"When in the East war's deadly thunder
Is heard, for suffering inisfail,
A star of hope shall rise in splendor.

"The circumscribed sea shall behold The Lion galled and discomfitted." Ab, tyrant, snares shall thee enfoid—How we shall saugh to see thee netted: The Eagle, deathless king, in air, Shall soar and scream, triumpnant ever when thou liest in thy bloody lair—A thing to lear again, never.

To mingle with thy dying groans,
Sweet harmonies shall cross the ocean;
The harp of Erin's trilling lones
Shall speak her new freed neart's emotions.
That royal race, whose heroes fell
So oft beneath thy treacheries cruel,
Once more, like free-born men, shall dwell
In beauteous Ireland, Ocean's jewel.

From Hy the sainted exile-seer
Beheld brave Celtic legions pressing
Across the seas to Erin dear,
And gave them his paternal blessing.
He saw the Saxon flee away
Before their arms, in degradation;
He saw the dawn grow into degradation
Over a resurrected nation.

—E. C. M.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON:

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESSES TO FATHER KROUGH.

Hamilton Times, April 8. Few pastors leave their flocks amid such general expressions of regret as accom-pany the departure of Rev. John Keough from the parish of St. Patrick in this city to St. Augustine's, Dundas, the oldest parish in the diocese of Hamilton. During the eight years he has spent in this charge he has made himself a favorite with all he has made himself a favorite with all who knew him, and most particularly with his parishioners. Last evening he was invited to meet the congregation at St. Patrick's school, and was there presented with the following address, which was read by Mr. Donald Smith, and at the close of which Mr. Smith presented him with a nurse containing aver \$200.

with a purse containing over \$300:

To the Very Rev. John Keough, P. P., Chancellor of the Diocese of Hamilton

DEAR AND REVEREND FATHER,—Having learned with sentiments of regret that you

are about to take your departure from among us, we, your parishioners, take the opportunity of expressing our appreciation of the faithful services which you have performed and of the many good qualities which you have exhibited while pastor of St. Patrick's. For nearly ten years you have labored in our behalf, zealously, indefaticably and unceasingly. you have been in the discharge of tive you have been in the discharge of your sacerdotal duties, how watchful of the spiritual interests of the congregation individually as well as collectively, how ready and willing to advise and assist us, both publicly and privately, when necessary, how kind and affable in all your dealings with us, and how successful in grappling with the financial difficulties that once weighed so heavily on our church. These are facts so well and widely known that we venture to say that it will be many a long day before the recollection of them shall cesse. We heartly tender you our gratitude for all that you have done, and inadequate though this gratitude must necessarily be, we trust you will accept it, together with our congratulations on your promotion to the important parish of Dundas, and our earnest prayers for your future welfare both here and hereafter. In conclusion, and and cour best interests at heart. During the years that you have always been kind and may have always been kind and energetic in your inculcations and admonitions, not only in the word of God, but in all things appertaining to our school have always been a source of real pleasure to us, as you never failed to meet us with a countenance beaming with the affection and kindness of a loving father, while from your lips we heard those words of encouragement and gentle reproof which made us feel that it was a painful duty for you when obliged to correct us for our fallings. Those words of holyadvice, uttered with so much sweet-necessarily be, we trust you will accept it, together with our congratulations on your promotion to the important parish of Dundas, and our early have a promotion to the important parish of Dundas, and our early have a promotion to the important parish of Dundas, and our parish of Dundas, and our parish of Dundas, and our parish of Dundas with the financial difficulties that once weight and the pearson of the same of the parish of the discharge of the parish of the discharge of the parish of the discharge of the parish of the di

Chairman of Committee.

Hamilton, April 7th, 1885.

Father Keough was very much affected by this tribute of respect. In reply he said: "I cannot find words that adequately express my feelings of gratitude to the congregation of St. Patrick's. I have labored for a few years among you, and though the labor at times was heavy, it was lightened by the kindness, the goodwas igntened by the kindness, the good-will and the generosity of my people. I or any other priest could do very little without your co-operation, and whatever has been done is to be attributed to your without your co-operation, and whatever has been done is to be attributed to your generosity; to you rather than to me. When I consider your number and your means, I am sure there is not a more liberal or generous hearted congregation in the diocese than the people of St. Patrick's. The congregation has increased rapidly, and the people have been always so kind and docile that I would have been delighted to live and die among you had such been my lot. But no priest is ordained for any particular parish, and our good Bishop regards the needs not of one parish, but of all in his diocese. I am sorry to leave the people between whom and myself there has never been cause of complaint; but I am glad that I go with the love, the regards and the prayers of eyery man, woman and child of my flock. Catholics call their priests Father, and I have deemed it my duty to bear a father's part to my people. I have been rewarded more than I am worthy, but I do not forget the assistance of my brother priests who have been with me in charge of the parish. Father Maguire, always diligent and never sparing himself; Father Craven, my faithful friend and co-laborer even beyond his strength, and Father Lennon, whom you know and love so well. You and I were particularly blessed by their help. I am deeply indebted to you for your gifts, and I can only say that I shall remember you in my prayers at the altar. I shall be a long time in Dundas or any when I consider your number and your means, I am erre there is not a more librated or generous hearted congregation in the consecution of the congregation has increased to the congregation has increased and congregation in the congregation has increased to the congregation has been as the congregation of the congregation to the congregation has increased to the congregation has the congregation has increased to the congregation has increased the congregation has increased to the congregation has increased to the congregation has increased to the congregation has not been excelled by the congregation and the congregation has not been excelled by the congregation and the congregation has not considered to congregation and the congregation has not considered to congregation and the congregation has not considered to congregation the congregation has not considered to congregation

the regard in which Father Keough was held, and at the close of the speeches those present bade him farewell.

Yesterday afternoon the school children presented him with a handsome secretary and chair and the following address:

To the Very Rev. Father Keough, Chancellor of the Diocese of Hamilton:

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER:—The day on which you must leave us is fast approaching. Many times since we heard of your being destined for the Valley City have we wished it were not so, and our daily conversations were rendered our daily conversations were rendered sorrowful when it was mentioned that we shall so soon have to part with you, our much loved Father. We cannot allow such an event to pass without expressing to you our heartfelt regret at losing so devoted and zealous a pastor, who has always had our best interests at heart. collection of them shall cessed tender you our gratitude for all that you have done, and inadequate though this gratitude must necessarily be, we trust you will accept it, together with our congratulations on your promotion to the important parish of Dundas, and our earnest prayers for your future welfare both here and hereafter. In conclusion, we respectfully beg that you will accept the accompanying purse as a slight souvenir of the friendship, good-will and yenir of the friendship of the frien of seeing you here; we assure you we shall welcome you with the greatest delight. Accept now, dear father, this token of our gratitude and esteem. We are sure you will appreciate it as a memento of your devoted children, whose fervent prayer is that God may grant you

memento of your devoted children, whose fervent prayer is that God may grant you success and prosperity in your new home, and we cherish the hope that in your future field of labor you will not forget us, who to-day, with much regret, bid you an affectionate farewell—The Children of St. Patrick's School, Hamilton, Ont.

The young ladles' Sodality did not allow their spiritual director to depart without a testimony of their esteem. The following address to him was accompanied by a beautiful set of parlor furniture:

VERY REV. AND DEAR FATHER,—What words can fitly express the sorrow with

Peter the Great, the founder of the Russian Empire, had a quick insight into character and loved to promote deserving men from humble life to posts of honor. A Swedish boy, name Karl Osterman, had a pleasant experience of the Czar's habit. men from humble life to posts of honor. A Swedish boy, name Karl Osterman, had a pleasant experience of the Czar's habit. The young orphan emigrated to the new empire with a group of his countrymen. He was diligent and enthusiastic, determined to push his way in the new country. He had learned German by mingling with German emigrants, and all through his journey had been busy in trying to master the Russian language. Pencil and chalk were in constant use to turn Russian into Swedish words, and reverse the process. His absorption in such work occasioned many jokes at his expense, but this made no change in his habits. The reward came early. When the company of emigrants reached Russia, a Russian officer came into the room where they were gathered, with an order from the Czar, written in the Russian language, which he wished also to put up in the room in German and Swedish. "Can any one translate this into these two languages?" he asked. All were silent but Karl, who volunteered to do it. The officer wondered at his skill, and applauded his readiness. He was the Emperor himself, and Karl At his skill, and applauded his readiness. He was the Emperor himself, and Karl was made one of his secretaries, but sub-sequently became prime minister.

Perfect soundness of body and mind is possible only with pure blood. Leading medical authorities of all civilized countries endorse Ayer's Sarsaparilla as the ence. It vastly increases the working and productive powers of both hand and brain. brain.

It is a great mistake to suppose that dyspepsia can't be cured, but must be endured, and life made gloomy and miserable thereby. Alexander Burns. Cobourg, was cured after suffering fifteen years. Burdock Blood Bitters cured him.

him.

Mr. R. C, Winlow, Toronto, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery is a valuable medicine to all who are troubled with Indigestion. I tried a bottle of it after suffering for some ten years, and the results are certainly beyond my expectations. It assists digestion wonderfully. I digest my food with no apparent effort, and am now entirely free from that sensation, which every dyspeptic well knows, of unpleasant fulness after each meal." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Hall's Hair Renewer renews.







CORPULENCY

393 RICHMOND ST.

NEW IRISH TWEEDS, NEW SCOTCH TWEEDS. NEW ENGLISH SUITINGS,

### DOMINION SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

And DIAN HOMEOPATHIC
OUNTERS AND ANDIAN HOMEOPATHIC
PHARMACY, J. R. Cron, chemist, 256
Dundas street, London, Ont., has a stock of
reliable Mother Tincture Potences Triturations. Goods sent to any part of Canada,
prepaid, on eccipt of price. Physicians
supplied at lowest, prices. Correspondence
solietted.









# **ROCKFORDWATCHES** Are unequalled in EXACTING SERVICE.

# rson, rich or poor, can obtain his work gratis, by sending its. to cover postage, to F. C. RUSSELL, Esq., Woburn ouse, Store St., Bedford, Sq., London, Eng."

Mahony's Celebrated Serges! INSPECTION INVITED. PETHICK & MCDONALD.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 64 per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, it he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to.

F. B. LEYS,

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

CATHOLIC COLONY Send for Tree

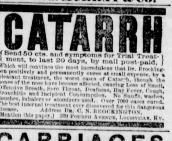
THE CATHOLIC RECORD.								
	sympathized with them in their sorrows Day and night he had been at their call		Nothing so suddenly obstructs the per-	· HEALTH FO	D ATT	MDV:AD2M	-	
AS	and his memory would live long and his name be a household word of affection in	s opened are the golden portals of eternity	to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens	The state of the s	R ALI	1986 ESTATE OF THE STATE OF THE	TO SOURCE	EDI)
	fellow-priests, and particularly among the	s ing beauty as will make you forget all the	tion, but when these are suddenly checked	日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日 日	SSOM	IN	No.	
elt	younger priests, he was admired as a kind	path to heaven. Beloved Father and	common cause of disease is abstract.		enthrecha banda	bli Mh	dda	
are	adviser. He was going now to the oldest	will accept with pleasure our little gift as	the name of catching cold. County goes by	Purify the Blood, correct all	Disorders of the	,		
	died full of years and honors, regretted by the whole community and beloved by his	tionate hearts V graterur and affec-	easily subdued, but if allowed to in time are	They invigorate and restore to health Debilita				
	people. Father Maguire wished him as long and as peaceful a life and as happy	Hamilton, April 6th 1885	runner of more dangerous diseases. Nin-	aged they are pr	iceless	hildren	and th	e
	a death as the priest he was going to succeed.	They gave as a token of	the consumptives date their	Is an infallible remedy for Red Law Ped P	TME	7 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2 2		
ler	1 35 T 35 C" 35 D D	and an address as follows:	eases that are caused by wet feet, damp	FOR SORE THROATS PRO	asorders of the C	hest it h	as no e	qual.
	taking, to hear the kindly expressions and	was with feelings of sorrow		The standing Swellings and all Skin Theore	ses it has no rivo	l; and f	JGH: or cont	S, racted
	to tender Father Keough his best wishes on his transfer. He felt he could join as	from our midst. We who have removal	of the throat and lungs is Bickle's Anti-	and stiff joints it acts  Manufactured only at Professor HOL	ike a charm. LOWAY'S Estab	ishment		
	a citizen and as a personal friend in ex- pressing his admiration for the many qual-	to feel sorry. You have been to	and easy expectoration, which frees the	and are sold at 1s. 14d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22	s., and 33s. each	Box or	Pot, an	d may
	and a clergyman. Father Keongh's good	kind and considerate father. In troubles	rungs from viscid phlegm by changing	be had of all Medicine Vendors to  Furchasers should look to the Label on the Oxford Street London,	Pots and Boxes.	orld.  If the a	ddress i	not
	They had spread beyond the body which	always cheered us. Your pastoral visits	state,	LONDON (CANADA)	POSTAL	GU	-	_
ns.	him as one who endeavored by all the	joy and happiness. How often will we	An agreeable, safe and effectual remedy to remove all kinds of worms.	MAILS AS UNDER.	CLOSE.	DUE	FOR DE	LIV'NY
ell	his fellow-man. Though not specially	Don't wonder at us, then, dear father, to		Great Western Railway Going East - Masn Line. Railway P. O. Malis for all Places East of London and Eastern States. New York, etc. (Thro Bags). Buffalo (Thro Bag.)	A.M. P.M. P.	A.M	. P.M.	P.M.
	deputed, Mr. Gibson wished to express the appreciation and good wishes of those who	You to say good by a Warming when we approach	A HOME DELIGITATION	and Eastern States. New York, etc. (Thro Bags). Buffalo (Thro Bags).	500 100	800 80 800 800	1 86	6 m
	were not Catholics towards the gentleman	God's holy sanctuary cannot let were less	TESTIFIES			1000000		6 30
	He had learned to estimate Father Keough	our love and affection Assert the	Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that no other medicine has won for itself such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as	G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces Quebec, Railway P. O. Montreal, Kingston, Ottawa. For Toronto. For Hamilton. G. W. R. Going West—Main Line. Thro Bags—Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Mails for all places West of London. Erie and Huron.	3 50 10 8 50 10 8 5, 11 3 50 5& 10 5, 11 3 50 10	30 8 00 0 8 00 0 8 00 30 8 00	1 80 1 80 1 80 1 30	6 80 6 30
	highly and would look on his departure as a loss to the city, though he was not	wishes of the sanctuary hove of St. D.	such universal approbation in its own city, state, and country, and among all people, as	G. W. R. Going West-Main Line. Thro Bags-Bothwell, Glencoe, Railway P. O. Maile for all	600 115	0.00		LESION AND A
	going so far away but he might still be claimed as a Hamiltonian. At this age	rick's parish W. O. S. Date I ale	Ayer's Sarsaparilla.	Erie and Huron. Thro Bags—Detroit, Western States. Thro Bag—Winnipeg. Thro Bag—Chatham.	1 15 12 48 5 60 12 45 5	:	12m	=
	Mr. Gibson felt free to confess that he had got over the narrow prejudices of howhood	we humbly ask a remembrance in	The following letter from one of our best-	Thro Bag—Winnipeg Thro Bag—Chatham Blenheim	5 00 12 45 5 5 00 5 00 5 00 12 45 5	00 800	12m	5 00
ER	and he was no longer one of those who could not admire the self-denial and great	C. O'Brien, Secretary . J. F. Morrison	and to civily sufferer;—	Blenheim Mt. Brydges. Newbury Windsor	5 00 1 15 5 00 1 15		12m 6 30	::::
ch	work of the Roman Catholic clergy. He must indeed be bigoted and narrow-	Treasurer: P. Padden Assistant Sound,	RHEUMATISM, "Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I could not more from the lead of				12 m 12 00 5 0	o ::::
a-	minded who could not appreciate those	Ceremonies: John P. O'Brian Master of	dress, without help. I tried several reme-	Thro Bag-Sarnia. Thro Bag-Sarnia. Thro Bags-Petrolia, Watford & Wyoming. Railway P. O. Mails for all places West. Strathroy	7 00 1 15 1 15	. 800	2 45 2 45 2 45	::::
ty	men who devoted their lives early and late to their people, and especially to the	Baine, T. Connors, P. Connors, J. P.	AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured, Have sold large quantities of your SARSA-PARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many weakly is wonderful	Glanworth C. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails.		S&12(	0 245	::::
ıg	poor. The speaker closed by saying he was sure Father Keough would be beloved	Thomas Mullens Jas D. Costin H.	PARILLA, and it still retains its wonderful popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it	Loop Line Railway	6 00		2 45	::::
ll	wherever he went, and wishing him long life and a happy career.	O'Brien, Wm. McCarthy, Jos. Bingham, Jas. J. Ryan, C. Donovan.	public nedicine ever offered to the	Aylmer	600 115		2 45	
ie ie	Rev. Father Craven, Rev. Father Cleary, Rev. Father Lennon, Rev. Father Feeney,	Father Keough has already entered on	Miver St., Buckland, Mass., May 13, 1882.	St. Clair Dranch D. II	1 0 00 1 10 51		245	
at e-	Smith, Mr. Geo. Lynch Staunton and Mr.	his duties at Dundas, but his successor at St. Patrick's has not been appointed. In	SALT RHEUM. GEORGE ANDREWS, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, was for over twenty years before his removal.	to St. Thomas, &c., St. Thomas, &c., Port Stanley.	6 00 1 15		2 45	0
h	Arthur O'Heir also spoke, testifying to the regard in which Father Keough was	the meantime the parish is in the able charge of Rev. Father Craven.	was for over twenty years before his removal to Lowell afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered	Port Dover & L. H. Mails.	5 00 1 15	. 600	2 45	6 80
m	held, and at the close of the speeches those present bade him farewell.	Diligence Rewarded.	limbs. He was entirely owned by toward	Seaforth, Kincardine and Lucknow	7 00		6 30 6 30	
2-	Yesterday afternoon the school children		Almanae for 1882	Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton, Blyth, Wing- ham, Lucknow and Kincardine	400			
g	presented him with a handsome secretary and chair and the following address:	Peter the Great, the founder of the Russian Empire, had a quick insight into	Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass.	W. G. & B. South Extension B. L. H. West of Stratford	5 00 1 00 5 00 4 0	. 800	1 80	(6'80
n	To the Very Rev. Father Keough, Chan- cellor of the Diocese of Hamilton:	men from humble life to posts of h	Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.	ham, Lucknow and Kincardine W, G, & B. W, G, & B. South Extension B. L. H. West of Stratford G. T. R. West of Stratford G. T. R. West of Stratford G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto. Georgian Bay and Luke Erite Division. St. Marvice.	6 30 12 40		****	614
e -	day on which you must leave us is fast	a pleasant experience of the Crark had	RETIRING from BUSINESS — Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet,	G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto.  Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division.  St. Mary's and Stratford  Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell	6 80 12 40 4 4	88113		6 80
u d	of your being destined for the Valley	The young orphan emigrated to the new	MURRAY & CO.	Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday).	6 30 4 4		1 00	6 80
n	our daily conversations were rendered	mined to make the and enthusiastic, deter-	BUCKEVE BELL FOUNDRY	ino Bag-Parkhill	**** **** 44	0	1 00 1 00	
-	sorrowful when it was mentioned that we shall so soon have to part with	He had learned German by mingling with	Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue sent Free.	The Mails for Australia, New Zealand, New South Francisco on the lith April. The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave San Fr The Mails for China and Japan leave San Francis Should and Japan leave San Francis				
y	shall so soon have to part with you, our much loved Father. We cannot allow such an event to pass without expressing	journey had been busy in trying to	VANDUZEN & TIFT. Cincinnati, O.	BRITISH MALLS Were reviously,				etters
- 1	and the event to pass without expressing !	the bussian language D	MAY - CYME A SYNY	fax, 1 p.m.; Wednesday, Supplemental Thursday, Via N	the Fork, I p.m.;	vennesc	HV. Vin	Hilli.

# BENZICER BROTHERS,

New York, 36 & 38 Barclay Street, Cincinnati, 143 Main Street, St. Louis, 206 South 4th Street.



RETIRING from BUSINESS—Oilcloths, cocoa matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and India mats, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.



W. J. THOMPSON, King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-nificent stocks of

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES
IN THE DOMINION.
Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition
Week.
Bon't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.
W. J. THOMPSON.
NONE OTHER GENUINE.



CAUTION!

EACH PLUG OF THE CARRIAGES. Myrtle Navy

IS MARKED

C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Pins will be sent on receipt price, \$1.35, by addressing T. P. TANSEY, St. Martin street. Montreal; or Thos. PFEY CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

COFFEY CATHOLIC RECORD Office, London.
OFFICERS OF THE GRAND COUNCIL OF
CANADA.
President, Rev. J. P. Molphy, Ingersoll.
First Vice Pres., T. J. Finn, Montreal.
Second Vice Pres. John Kelz, Toronto.
Secretary, Saml. R. Brown, London.
Tresaurer. D. J. O'Connor. Stratford.
Marshal, J. H. Reilly, Chatham.
Guard, Joseph Reaume, Amberstburg.
Trustees, Rev. P. Bardou, Chairman, Csyuga; Rev. T. J. Cole, Ottawa; A. Forster,
Berlin; J. E. Lawrence, St. Catharines;
Jno. C. Sullivan, Brantford.
Chancellor, John Doyle, St. Thomas.
GRAMD COUNCIL COMMITTEES.
Laws and Supervision, J. Blake, A. R.

d Hupervision, J. J. Blake, A. R. and T. A. Bourke. Lews and Supervision, J. J. Blake. A. R. Wardel, and T. A. Bourke.

Pinane and Meege, James Quillinan, Thomas o'Neell, Meege, James Quillinan, Thomas O'Neell, and Charles Slock.

B. Odette, and William Thomas Corley, D. B. Odette, and William Thomas Henderson, H. W. Dears, and Thomas Henderson, H. W. Dears, and E. W. J. J. Sullivan.

Printing and Supplies, W. J. J. Sullivan.

Printing and Supplies, W. J. J. Sullivan.

The deputies appointed for the precent term are as fellows:

— Province of Ontario.—A. Foeter, Berlin; D. O'Comor, Stratford; James Quillinan, Niagara Palig; Rev. G. R. Norgreves, Winghaw; John O'Meara, Petertoro', Dr. Backley, Prescott; Rev. J. J. Gehl, St Clements, and H. W. Beare, Maidetone.

Province of Quebec.—F. R. E. Campeau, Ottawa, for the French-speaking neople, and T. J. Finn, Montr al, for the English-speaking people. Mr. Campeau is also empowered to work up branches among the French people in eastern part of Ontario.

List of Branches and Recording Secre-

LIST OF BRANCHES AND RECORDING SECRETARIES.

1 Windsor......J. M. Meloche

2	St. Thomas	P. L. M. Egan
8	St. Thomas	P. C. Cadaret.
4	London	Wm. Corcoran
5	Brantford	J. A. Zinger
6	Strathroy	P. O'Keefe
78	Sarnia	P. M. Hayden
8	Chatham	F. W. Robert
9	Kingston	John J. Behan.
ľO	St. Catharines	W. J. Flynn
Щ	Dundas	David Griffin
2	Berlin	. Kern
8	Stratford	D. J. O'Connor
Н	Galt	Bernard Maurer
0	Toronto	onn S. Kelz
0	Prescott	oseph Dubrule.
6	Paris	as Gardiner
ž	Ingersoll	Oseph Long
×	Maidstone	nos. F. Kane
1	Welleschurg	os Deliber
ž	Hanforth	Wm Providences
24	Thorold	Wm. Coarin
25	Cavnes	Moses Clare
×	Montreal	I Kana
ř	Wallaceburg Seaforth Thorold. Cayuga Montreal Petrolis.	John I. Nelson
Ŕ	Ottawa	Ed. T. Smith
	Ottawa	
ñ	Peterborough	. H. O'Shea
H	Guelph	ames Duffy
12	Wingham	P. B. Flanagan
18	Wingham	I. J. McGannon
и.	Almonte	. P. Doherty
2.5	Goderich	logonh Kidd in
10	Port Lambton	M. O'Learv
7	HamiltonJ	ohn Byrne

Allegany, N. Y., April 7, 1885.

This is to certify that the Supreme Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Council of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association does not consider that Brother Thos. Coffey, 2nd Vice President of said Council, or the CATHOLIC RECORD as the official organ of the Canada Grand Council, has in any way acted antagonistic to the Supreme Council or detrimental to the interests of the C. M. Canada. Brother Coffey is on the very best of terms with his brother officers of the Supreme Council; and all must admit that the CATHOLIC RECORD has been the greatest means of spreading the association throughout Canada.

There is nothing to hinder Branches

having resolutions published, and the Grand Council or Grand President may, and has power, to investigate the action of any Branch violating article IX of Grand Council constitution or article XVI of Branch constitution. It is not the duty or desire of any of our Councils to curb the press, and do not object to the fullest criticism of the actions of our Supreme and Grand Councils as bedies. Members in writing C. M. B. A. letters for the press should be guided by that spirit of charity and justice characteristic of our association, and the names of officers of our Councils should not be

ing manner, or in a manner detrimental to their character or reputation. If any member has a grievance or charge to make let him follow our constitutional regulations.

We would take this opportunity also of certifying that our efficient brotherofficer, Samuel R. Brown, Secretary of the Grand Council of Canada, has discharged his C. M. B. A. duties in a manner highly satisfactory to the Supreme Council officers with whom he has to transact business. The same applies to brother D. J. O'Connor, Grand Treasurer. So long as the Grand Council of Canada continues to exercise such care and judgment in the salestime and select in the Hudson's Bay store at Pitt, who was temporarily employed in the company's store at Frog Lake, is missing. Mr. Cameron, the H. B. officer in charge at Frog Lake, had gone to Onion Lake, and so escaped.

The hostile Indians are moving on Fort Pitt. They captured all the supplies at Frog Lake, together with a number of rot rifles with ammunition. Fort Pitt contains several good stores, among them L. C. Baker's, James Haly's, Abraham Montoor's, and John Pritchard's. It Rev. Fathers Legaff and Merer, in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at Pitt have gone out to parley with the Indians, and may succeed in holding them. and judgment in the selection of its officers, the C. M. B. A. in Canada must

officers, the C. M. B. A. In Canada must go on prospering. C. J. HICKEY, Supreme Recorder, C. M. B. A. Allegany, N. Y., April 7th, 1885. To the members of the Catholic Mutual Bene-fit Association in Canada:— BROTHERS.—It is in the printed min-

utes of the Supreme Council Conventions that official information is to be obtained of the action of said Council on all ques-tions submitted and discussed at the various sessions of said conventions. We distribute in pamphlet form, official minutes of our conventions. No Supreme or Grand Council officer can be held respon-sible for what appears in any C. M. B. A. official newspaper organ, except what appears over his own signature, neither is any Supreme or Grand Council officer required to give information to official organs on any question of which informa-tion is already given in the constitution, or in the printed minutes of the conventions, except synopsis of proceedings of conventions which are usually pub-lished. The Supreme and Grand Recorders have not control or supervision of C. M. B. A. matter appearing in official organs, except official notices, financial statements, etc., of the Council, as stated statements, etc., of the Council, as stated in articles XVIII and XIV of Supreme and Grand Council constitutions respec-tively, and headed as such. Said officers

separation from the United States. I would have replied to his calumnies at the time, but I noticed that he had been would have replied to his calumnies at the time, but I noticed that he had been challenged by several members of our organization to write over his own signature, and, thinking that he might not be so deficient in courage as he is in honesty, I determined to wait and see if he would have the manliness to comply with so reasonable a request, but the way in which he has sneaked out of replying to the just demands of Bro. Gibson, of Cornwall, shows plainly that he has no intention of revealing his identity, and, leat he should arrogate to himself any credit on account of my silence up to the present, I beg to state to you, and to the C. M. B. A. in general, that the vaporings of this quasi member (who only introduces one variety into his letters and that is dating them from different places), are repudiated by every member of Branch 26. For this shameless disseminator of slander, who, to his lying and insolence, adds that most despicable of all human vices, cowardice, we have but one feeling, and that is supreme contempt. Should he desire to know any particulars in relation to this expression of opinion, let him dave to inquire above his own signature, and all explanations shall be promptly forthcoming.

Fraternally yours,

J. J. Kane.

Recording Secretary Branch 26, THE REBELLION.

TWO PRIESTS MASSACRED BY INDIANS.

Messengers from the north say Riel intends to make a stand at Batoche's Crossing, and if beaten to retreat north or else endeavor to reach the American frontier. The best information shows that he has 500 halt-breeds well-armed, and that from 300 to 500 Crees and Teton that he has 500 half-breeds well-armed, and that from 300 to 500 Crees and Teton. Sioux are co-operating with them at Beardy's reserve. Between Batoche's, Clarke's and Battleford nearly all the Indians are on the war-path. The settlers have lost everything. The Teton Sioux are burning the homesteads at Gardemis Crossing, north of Grandin. In short the whole northern country is in bad shape.

shape.

News reached Qu'Appelle on the 10th News reached Qu'Appelle on the 10th from Fort Pitt of the massacre of whites at Frog Lake, in the Fort Pitt district, by Crees, under Wemisticooseawasis and Puskahabgowen, acting, it is understood, under the directions of Big Bear. Big Bear and his band arrived at Fort Pitt Bear and his band arrived at Fort Pitt in the summer of 1883, and have been creating a good deal of trouble ever since. The crops have failed for some years past, and the Indians have been subsisting wholly on Government rations, the white-fish in the lakes having almost disappeared. Last year Big Bear raised a row at Fort Pitt. He had sent out tobacco to the other tribes, asking them to meet there to get their Government bounty money, and demand an increase. Nothing but the adroitness of Thomas T. Quinn (a half-breed), the sub-agent of the Indian Department at Fort Pitt, averted an explosion. Since Riel rose Big Bear has been exceedingly active. His runners have been in communication with Deart Medical Part of the Read Onton Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read Part of the Read Medical Part of the Read M His runners have been in communication with Pound-Maker and the Battleford Indians, and the latter, it is known, have

Indians, and the latter, it is known, have been visited by rebel agents.
Young Quinn, a relative of the subagent, brought the news of the massacre to Pitt. The victims were as follows:—Rev. Father Adelard Fafard, O. M. I.; Rev. Father Felix M. Marchand, O. M. I.; Thomas T. Quinn, subagent; John Delaney, farm instructor; M. Gowanlock, miller; Mrs. Gowanlock, Charles Gouin, William Gilchrist, two Brothers of the O. M. I.
Quinn says these persons were killed

Quinn says these persons were killed almost without warning. Mrs. Delaney was taken prisoner. James K. Simpson, a clerk in the Hudson's Bay store at Pitt,

Pitt contains several good stores, among them L. C. Baker's, James Haly's, Abraham Montoor's, and John Pritchard's. Rev. Fathers Legaff and Merer, in charge of the Roman Catholic mission at Pitt have gone cut to parley with the Indians, and may succeed in holding them. Rev. Charles Quinney, of the Church of England mission, is not at home. Pierre Bondreau and John Fitzgerald, two farm instructors, have also gone out, as they instructors, have also gone out, as they have some influence with the hostiles. Provisions at Pitt are scarce. The mas-

Mr. McIntosh, a settler near Batoche's, who left the day before the Duck Lake fight and arrived at Brandon to-day, believes that Riel's force numbers over believes that Riel's force numbers over 3,000, as there were a number of Indians coming in from Battleford way. Batoche's had been Riel's headquarters all winter, and with a white man named Jackson, a druggist of Prince Albert, who was with Riel during parts of last summer, he has held inflammatory meetings all through the country. It is known that a few days before the fight Jackson pretended to have become a convert to pretended to have become a convert to the Roman Catholic faith.

McIntosh assisted last August in build-McIntosh assisted last August in building the telegraph line between the two rivers, and says at that time there were marks of cannon wheels. He was also informed that Riel had six nine-pounder cannons. All the Indians and half-breeds have excellent Winchester and Remington rifles.

An important letter has been received from an influential person at St. Laurent, giving the rebel account of recent events. The substance of it is as follows:—

half breeds are most urgent and explicit, Dumont did not attempt to interfere with Crozier. On the contrary he was so careful in obeying Riel's instructions that, to avoid even the risk of a collision, he ordered his men to disperse into the bush, while he talked with Crozier. The latter, however, supposed that his force was being surrounded, and ordered his men to fire. The fight then followed. There were two hundred armed half-breeds within ear-shot of the firing, but when they arrived at the scene Crozier was in full retreat, and, still, acting according to Riel's orders, they did not attempt to go in pursuit, though they might easily have destroyed Crozier before he reached Carleton, encumbered as he was with wounded men. The half-breeds say that Captain Moore, who was wounded, will testify that Crozier lost his head, and ordered his men to fire without cause or provocation.

The news of this bloodshed resched

testify that Crosier lost his head, and ordered his men to fire without cause or provocation.

The news of this bloodshed reached Riel on the 27th March, the fight having taken place at 3 p. m. on the previous day. Riel at once issued an order, of which the substance is as follows:—

"The police have suffered in an attack upon the forces of the Provisional Government, having fired upon our men without provocation and even without knowing that this Government had been established. No doubt they acted under orders from Mr. Dewdney, who, to our entreaties and remonstrances so often conveyed to Ottawa by letters and by deputations since 1870, replies with a volley. It is therefore evident that war is being thrust upon us. We shall not continue hostilities, however, unless we are again attacked, until we know for certain that Mr. Dewdney has been instructed to deal with us, settlers struggling for our rights, as public enemies of Canads. In the meantime it is necessary for us to prepare to resist. We remain on the defensive, but the emissaries of the Government are evidently determined to make us the aggressors. Justice must triumph, however, and we must trust in God. For God and our rights!"

The white settlers who had taken part in the preliminary movement, and who had opposed the levying for supplies, were now greatly alarmed at the news of the fight, and most of them abandoned the half-breeds, though Riel argued all through that the police were to blame. Riel then sent out other messengers, telling the Indians that Mr. Dewdney had determined to kill them as well as the half-breeds and all other persons who had complained of him and his Administration.

had determined to kill them as well as the half-breeds and all other persons who had complained of him and his Ad-ministration. Lepine and others re-newed their efforts to secure supplies, promissory notes of the so called Pro-visional Government being given to those levied upon. levied upon.

RUSSIA AND ENGLAND.

London, April 12—General Komaroff's despatch is published officially to-day in the Praveitelstvenni Viestruk (Government Messenger), of St. Petersburg. He claims that the Afghans crossed the Kuschk and encamped en the Russian side of the river on Wednesday, March 25. Wishing to avoid a collision, General Komaroff remained quiescent during a few succeeding days. The Afghans continually increased in boldness and eventually captured certain heights occupied by Russian pickets, forcing them back. General Komaroff asked the Afghan leader to retire to the opposite back. General Komaroff asked the Afghan leader to retire to the opposite bank of the river. The reply of the Afghan chief was that he was acting under English advice and he refused to retire. A second friendly request to the same effect was made, but received no reply whatever. On Monday the 30th ult., five days after the Afghans crossed the river, General Komaroff advanced upon the Afghan position. The Afghans opened fire, which was of course returned by the Russians. A battle ensued which resulted in the total rout of the

which resulted in the total rout of the Afghans who fied toward the south.

It is believed in England that the Premier dare not take any step that would look like a back down on the part of look like a back down on the part of England. Russia not only refuses to recall Gen. Komaroff and withdraw her troops, or even guarantee no further advance pending the commission's discussion; but she insults England by congratulating Gen. Komaroff, praising him for his action, and promising rewards and decorations for the soldiers who attacked Penjdeh. A Liberal said to me to-night:—"If Mr. Gladstone does not resent the deliberate insults hurled in the face of the British nation, he will find himself deserted by his own party." A the face of the British nation, he will find himself deserted by his own party." A Tory—a moderate man and by no means a fire-eater—said to me at the club tonight: "There is but one of two alternatives—Russia must withdraw from Penjdeh or England must fight. There can be no more vacillating. There may be a little more parleying, there may be even a few days' delay; but the end of diplomacy has been very nearly reached, and in the face of Russia's reply there is nothing for England but the most humiliating back-down or a declaration of war."

A very determined and grave position has been assumed by the Government toward Russia concerning the Penjdeh incident. At first Mr. Gladstone satisfied himself with demanding an explanation of Gen. Komaroff's attack upon Afghans, He felt sure, it is stated, that Russia was sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance Gen. Komaroff's action, sincerely desirous of peace and would discountenance Gen. Komaroff's action, no matter how thoroughly he might have represented the bellicose policy of the St. Petersburg war party. But when the Czar answered he would explain to England as soon as Gen. Komaroff explained to him, the Premier was forced to conclude the Czar was trifling to gain time. Yesterday, therefore, Earl Granville advised Baron de Staal that the British Government had decided that whatever the nature of the Russian explanation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow any further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until the Russian troops have been withdrawn from their present outposts in the disputed territory, back to the positions they occupied at the time England appointed her part of the commission to adjust the Afghan frontier. As almost all the Russian advances have been made in the interval, it is difficult to believe tively, and headed as such. Said officers are in noway responsible for letters from C. M. B. A. members or resolutions of Branches,

C. J: Hickey,
Supreme Recorder, C. M. B. A.
Montreal, April 10th, 1885.
S. R. Brown, Esq.,—Dear Sir and Brother,—In the Irish Canadian, of Branch No 4." The author of this production, besides hurling insult and slander at the Canadian C. M. B. A. in general, charged myself in particular, and also Branch 26, of propagating untruths and misrepresentations in connection with the question of financial specific of it is as follows:—

This is how matters stood when the fight at Duck Lake occurred. The half-the had repudiated Dominion authority, they had no hand or part in provoking the collision there. They say that if they had intended to fight they would not allow may further discussion concerning the delimitation of the Afghan frontier until dred, and would have wiped out Crozier's command altogether. Their small force was out looking for Government caches (hidden supplies) in order to be in a position, should the Government precipitate war by refusing to treat with the Provisional Government, to secure provisions. But, and on this point the little to believe in the discontinuous letter signed "A member of the Russian devarance of it is as follows:—

The substance of it is as follows:—

The half-the half-the had repudiated Dominion authority, they had no hand or part in provoking the collision there. They say that if they would not allow may further discussion concerning the delimitation of Gen. Komaroff's action might be, Great Britain would not allow whatever the nature of the Russian devarance of its concerning the otion.

This is how matters stood when the fight at Duck Lake occurred. The half-the had repudiated Dominion authority, they had no hand or part in provoking the collision there. They say that it is as follows:—

The substance of it is as follows:—

The half-the half-the had repudiated to him, the Premier was forced to conclude the Czar was trifling to conclude the Czar

Russia will seriously attempt to reach an amicable understanding.

Mr. Gladstone, in the House of Commons, stated that the Government, upon the receipt from Russia of Gen. Komaroff's explanation of the Penjdeh incident, had telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden for information as to the correctness of the Russian commander's justification of his conduct in attacking the Afghans. Mr. Gladstone also announced that the Government had received a full report of the communications which had passed between Earl Dufferin and the Ameer in the councils recently held between them at Rawul-Pindi. These communications, the Premier added, were entirely satisfactory to the Government. Explaining the delay of the Government. Explaining the delay of the Government in reaching a final decision with Russia, Mr. Gladstone said that the reports of Russian officers who took part in the Penjdeh battle 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 inquiry. This was proceeding now, and the Government were doing everything in their power towards ascertaining the facts. Mr. Gladstone also stated that Gen. Komaroff's report of the recent battle between the Russians and the Afghans had been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden, but no reply had as yet been received from the British commissioner. Russia had, the premier admitted, failed to answer 'te material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle. communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 1 35 to 1 40; Deini, # 100 lbs, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Democrat, 1 35 to 1 40; Clawson, 1 35 to 1 40; Bed, 1 35 to 1 40. Oats, 875 to 90c, Corn, 85c to 99. Barley, 90c to 95. Clover seed, 3 00 to 5 00. Timothy Seed, 1 75 to 2 25. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 50 to 2 50; Family, 2 25 to 2 55. Oatmeal, 8tandard, 2 10 to 2 20, Granulated, 2 20 to 2 40. Cornmeal, 1 75 to 2 00. Shorta, ton, 16 00 to 18 00. Bran, 14 00 to 16 00. Hay, 8 00 to 16 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 05. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 18c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c. Butter—pound rolls, 18c to 22c; crock, 18c to 19c; tubs, 12c to 18c. Eggs, retail, 22c to 23c; basket, 20c to 22c. Cheese, 1b., 11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 20c to 25c. Turkeys, 75 to 2 00. Chickens, per pair, 40c to 60c. Ducks, per pair, 50 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 30c to 40c. Apples, per bag, 30 to 50c. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80c. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 5 75 to 6 00. Beef, per cwt, 4 00 to 6 0. Muton, per 1b, 5c to 6c. Lamb, per lb, 6c to 7c. Hops, per lb, 20c to 20c. Wood, per cord, 4 00 to 4 50.

MONTREAL

FLOUR—Receipts, 300 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$4 00 to \$4 06; patents, \$4 00 to 40; superior extra, \$4 05 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4 25 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4 05 to \$6 03. Superior extra, \$4

to 18c; hams, 18c to 18c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 16.—Wheat—Fall, No. 1, 00c to 00c; No. 2, 82c to 83c; No. 3, 80c to 81c; spring, No. 1, 83c to 83c; No. 2, 81c to 81c; No. 3, 85c to 96c. Barley, No. 1, 74c to 74c; No. 2, 60c to 68c; No. 3, extra, 65c to 65c; No. 3, 59c to 59c. Peas, No. 1, 56c to 69c; No. 2, 60c to 61c. Oats, No. 1, 34c to 34c; No. 2, 00c to 00c. Corn, 00c to 00c. Wool, 00c to 00c, Flour; Superior 375 to 380; extra, 355 to 360. Bran, 1050 to 00 00. Butter, 00c to 00c. Mosp, street, 000 to 00c. Rye, street, 00c to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 000 to 000.

Cardinal Newman has just celebrated his 84th birthday at the Birmingham Oratory. Cardinal Newman shows an amount of vitality quite surprising to those who some little time ago were anxious about his health. He said Mass at seven o'clock on the morning of his birthday, and later received visits from a number of his friends.

LOCAL NOTICES.

A Specialty—J. R. Cron, chemist, makes a specialty of the dispensing and compounding of prescriptions and recipes. Prescriptions filled at all hours. Homocopathic medicines kept in stock. Try our baking powder. 5 cent sample given to adults.

RE ARTS.—All kinds of art me for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. New Spring Dry Goods received at J. J. Gibbons. New dress materials in plain and fancy cashmeres, basket cloths, D'Alma cloths, and new Spring hosiery, kid gloves, new cottons, embroiderings,

For the best photos made in the city re to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. 'aii and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures specialty.

L. C. LEONARD is positively selling of his stock of crockery, glassware, lampa, chandeliers, etc., cheaper than at any other house in London. Note the place— Opposite City Hotel, Dundas street.



---

HAVE YOU

Hot and dry skin ! Scalding sensations !
Swelling of the ankles !
Vague feelings of unrest !
Frothy or brick-dust fluids !
Acid stomach ! Aching loins ! Acid stomach? Aching loins?
Cramps, growing nervousness?
Strange soreness of the bowels?
Unaccountable languid feelings?
Short breath and pleuritic pains?
One-side headache? Backache?
Frequent attacks of the "blues"?
Fluttering and distress of the heart?
Albumen and tube casts in the water?
Fitful rheumatic pains and neuralgia?
Loss of appetite, flesh and strength?
Constipation alternating with looseness
of the bowels? Constipation alternating with looseness I the bowels?
Drowsiness by day, wakefulness at

light?
Abundant pale, or scanty flow of dark water?
Chills and fever? Burning patches of akin? Then

YOU HAVE Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

Bright's Disease of the Kidneys.

The above symptoms are not developed in any order, but appear, disappear and reappear until the disease gradually gets a firm grasp on the constitution, the kidney-poisoned blood breaks down the nervous system, and finally pneumonis, disrrhea, bloodlessness, heart disease, apoplexy, paralysis, or convulsions ensue, and then death is inevitable. This fearful disease is not a rare one—it is an every-day disorder, and claims more victims than any other complaint.

It must be treated in time or it will gain the mastery. Don't neglect it. WARNER'S SAFE CURE has cured thousands of cases of the worst type, and it will cure you if you will use it promptly and as directed. It is the only specific for the universal

# BRIGHTS



NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of MONDAY, 25th MAY, 1885, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1886, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, &c., duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories.

Forms of tender containing full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Commissioner of Indian Affairs at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipeg.

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

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

Tenderers are required to make up in the Money columns in the Schedule the total money value of the goods they offer to supply, or their tender will not be entertained.

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

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

The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

I. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent-General of Indian Affairs. DEPARTMENT OF INDIAN AFFAIRS, OTTAWA, 19TH MARCH, 1885.

### THE CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN

Railway. The best route and SHORT -:- LINE -BETWEEN-

CHICAGO,

COUNCIL BLUFFS AND OMAHA.

The only line to take from Chicago or Milwaukee to Freeport, Clinton, Cedar Rapide, Marshalltown, Des Moines, Sioux City, Council Bluffs, Omaha, and all points West. It is also the

Short Line between Chicago and St. Paul and Minneapolis. And the best route to Madison, La Crosse Ashland, Duluth, Winona, Huron, Aber deen, Pierre, and all points in the North west.

It is the direct route to Oshkosh, Fond du Lac, Green Bay, Ishpeming, Marquette, and the mining regions of Lake Superior. It is the LAKE SHORE and PARLOR CAR ROUTE between CHICAGO and MILWAUKEE. PALACE SLEEPING CARS on night trains, PALATIAL DINING CARS on through trains, between

CHICAGO AND MILWAUKEE, CHICAGO AND ST. PAUL, CHICAGO AND COUNCIL BLUFFS AND CHICAGO AND WINONA. If you are going to Denver, Ogden, Sacramento, San Francisco, Helena, Portland, or any point in the West or North-west, ask the ticket agent for tickets via the

"NORTH-WESTERN"
if you wish the best accommodations. All
ticket agents sell tickets via this line. M. Hughiti, R. S. Hair, General Manager. General Pass, Agt, CHICAGO.

# NEW BOOK MISTAKES

MODERN INFIDELS

Rev. Father Northgraves, PARKHILL, ONTARIO,

Comprising evidences of Christianity and complete answer to Col. Ingersoll.

"Eminently deserving favorable reception and patronage and warm welcome." Letter of Bishop Walsh, London, Ont. 424 pages; paper, 75 cents; cloth, \$1.25. Sent on receipt of price. Active Canvassers Wanted.

RETIRING from BUSINESS— Ends of Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, wool carpet, ollcloths, at cost.—R. S. MURRAY & CO.

# STORY OF IRELAND

FROM THE EARLIEST AGES TO THE INSURRECTION OF 1867.

ALEXANDER M. SULLIVAN, M. P. and finished to the present time by

JAMES LUBY, OF NEW YORK.

2mo, cloth, illustrated, \$1.50.

The reputation of the author of this volume, the late editor of the Dublin Nation, and the distinguished advocate and politician, would be enough to guarantee its excellence. Ar. Sullivan adopts a peculiar and easy style in relating the story of Ireland from its historical annais, as is suited to his readers, and makes frequent use of the historical ballads and songs of its poets as a marrative as well as an illustration. His tome is maturally nationalistic, but without the state of the historical ballads and songs of the historical state of the first one is maturally nationalistic, but without the state of t

MISTAKES OF MCDERN INFIDELS, and a complete answer to Col. Ingersoll, by Rev. G. R. Northgraves.

12mo, cloth, \$1.25; paper, 75c.

PROTESTANT CONVERTED TO CATHOLICITY by Her Bible and Prayer Book; and the Struggles of a Soul in Search of Truth. 12mo, paper cover, 50c.; cloth, \$1.

Any of the above sent by Mail on receipt of price.

Agents Wanted for Above Works.

porters of Church Ornaments and Religious Articles.

1669 Notre Dame Street,

### MONTREAL

Always in stock a complete assortment of Catholic and Miscellaneous Books, Stationery, Church Ornaments and Religious Articles, for which we respectfully solicit your orders.

RETIRING from BUSINESS
—Damask lace curtains, piano
covers, embroidered table covers, velvet table covers, at
cost—R. S. MURRAY & · 0.

A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH

-OF THE THIRD-

PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Officers, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIIL, at an expense of over \$2000.00. The likeness of each one (with name printed on the large ones) being perfect and a great triumph of the art. It is mounted on the best card board and published in four sizes, as follows:-

12 inches long, \$1.00, 18 inches long, \$2.00. 24 " 5.00. Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

Supplied wholesale and retail by THOMAS D. EGAN New York Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay Street, New York:

This agency supplies goods of any description required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

A PRIZE Send six cents for postage and receive free, a costly box of goods which will help you to more money right gway than anything else in this world. All, of either sex, succeed from first hour. The broad road to fortune opens before the workers, absolutely sure. At once address, TRUE & CO., Augusta, Maine.

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short disposition and steady resides. Apply with references, to BENZIGER BROTHERS, 36 and 38 Barclay St., New York.

## CATHOLIC BELIEF

Or, a Short and Simple Exposition of Catholic Doctrine. By the Very Rev. Joseph Faa di Brure, D.D. Author's American edition, edited by Rev. Louis A. Lambert, author of "Notes on Inger-soll," etc. With an Introduction by the Right Rev. S. V. Ryan, D.D., Bishop of Buffalo, 26mo, flexible cloth, 40 cents. Published by Benziger Brothers, New York. Sent on receipt of price by that firm or by

Thomas Coffey Catholic Record Office, London.

In regard to this timely and valuable little work, we have received the following recommendation from His Lordship Bishop Walsh:—

Walsh:—

"We find the little work entitled 'Catholic Belief' to be most perfect in its kind. No better manual could be put into the hands of inquiring Protestants or Catholics who need instruction in the tenets and practices of their faith. We earnestly recommend it to the patronage of the faithful of the diocese. †John Walsh, "Bishop of London."



VOL 7.

OLD ST. PETER'8-1852-

A Touching Good Bye—That Sad Word "Farewell."

Bishop Walsh's Pathetic Parting S

Old St. Peter's never held a congregation than that which asselast Sunday to take part in the fir vices and hear the farewell sern Bishop Walsh. Every available was occupied, and many person obliged to sit or stand in the siste pers were sung by Rev. Father and Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, I Dunphy, Coffey, Tiernan and K assisted in the sanctuary. The reportion of the service was very i sive, the full choir being present.

THE SERMON.

His Lordship spoke as follows:
And the Lord appeared to him by

His Lordship spoke as follows:

And the Lord appeared to him by have heard thy prayer, have chosen this place to myself for of sacrifice. If shut up heaven, an fall no rain, or if I give orders, an mand the locust to devour the land, send pestilence among my people: people, upen whom my name is called converted, shall make supplication and seek out my face, and do pena their most wicked ways: then will from heaven, and I will forgive the nam will heat their land. My eyes all be open, and my ears attentive to the of him that shall pray in this place, have chosen, and have sanctified this that my name may be there for every eyes and my heart may remain perpetually.—Paralipomenon, vII., if God, dear brethren, is our Creat

my eyes and my heart may remain perpetually.—Paralipomenon, VII., II. God, dear brethren, is our Creat Sovereign Lord. By Him all thing made, and without Him was madeing that was made. He uphol things by the word of His power are His creatures and the works thands. We have received from H bodies with their senses, and out with their faculties. We each of the say with holy Job: "Thy hands, Chave made me and fashioned me to round about—Thou hast clothe with skin and flesh, Thou hast progether with bones and sinews, hast granted me life and mercy an visitation has preserved my b (Job, x.)

God is not only our Creator and Seign Lord and Master, but He is all Preserver and our Redeemer. We therefore to Him by the titles of crepreservation and redemption, and this threefold title arises for us the tion of adoring and worshipping Gof giving Him the most perfect hof our whole being; so that the least of the control our God with whole heart and soul, with all our nature as well as of savelation commus to love the Lord our God with whole heart and soul, with all our and with all our strength. Now obligation of adoring and worship God implies the existence of special p in other words, of churches for that pose. We are bound to worship Go only as individuals, but also as a so and hence again the necessity of a mon place or church wherein this p duty of divine worship may be full it is true the whole creation may said to be one wast temple raised to worship and glory of God. The ne announce the glory of God and the finent proclaims the work of his hall the grandeurs of the material creare but mere symbols of his goodness, the beauties of the universe are but reflections of His uncreated beauty.

vast extent, the infinitude of space s of his immensity, the enduring mountell us of His eternal existence, the so sea is but His mirror, the universe is a looking glass that reflects in a dim imperfect manner the perfection of Creator, and all the creation with a management of the season of the imperfect manner the perfection of Creator, and all the creation with a m voices bespeak His praises. He is e where present, He not only fills the cuniverse with his presence but F present to all things existing or sible. "Whither," says holy D "shall I go from thy spirit, or whe shall I flee from thy face. It I ascend into heaven, thou art there; if I desinto hell, Thou art there; is I desinto hell, Thou art there; is I desinto hell; the measure Him is deeper than hell; the measure Him is longer than the earth and brothan thesea." (Job xi, 8) Hence St. says: "In Him we live, move and our being." (Acts xvii.)

And yet this great God whom he and the heaven of heavens cannot tain, has condescended to dwell in ten made with hands, and to manifest his therein by special acts of mercy at love. Men have at all times folt the

tain, has condescended to dwell in ten made with hands, and to manifest his therein by special acts of mercy at love. Men have at all times felt the of localizing God, if I may say so. 'have always felt the need of an Emma or God residing with them, and the god who has put in the human be that imperishable and indestructible dof having God with man in a sp manner, has met that want by condescing to honor and sanctify certain p by His special presence, and even manded the erection of tabernacles are temples, wherein He might be worshi and adored and invoked. Hence he to Solomon in the words of my to "I have chosen this place, &c." I pagans felt the need of temples for divinities. In Greece and Rome ten were built and endowed for divine vice. Even in distant India the magnificent temples, beautiful in derich in material and resplendent with and precious stones, have been raise the worship of false divinities. The ecace of this universal practice amomankind proves that the building temples is at once the outcome of divine law and a consequence of that the divine law and a consequence of the content of th