

# The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7.

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 garments than any Western House.**

**N. Wilson & Co.,**  
136 DUNDAS STREET

## TALKING OF REBELLION.

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

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

Kingston, Wis., April 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 their constant attendance at the services of holy week from Wednesday to Saturday, despite the inclemency of the weather. He specially remarked their full assembly on Good Friday night, when this large cathedral was crowded to the doors by devout worshippers, who waded knee-deep through the snow in order to take part in the pious exercise of the way of the cross, adoring their suffering Saviour and blessing Him in the successive stages of His passion.

For all this the Bishop gave thanks to God and prayed for a continuance of this lively faith and piety in the hearts of the Catholic people of Kingston. He next referred to the mystery of Our Lord's Resurrection, which he termed the key-stone of the

**ARCH OF CHRISTIAN LIFE.**

He compared Easter to the other commemorations of the year, and said all would be fruitless without Easter as their completion. The entire system of Christian faith would be only a theory, more beautiful indeed and infinitely more sublime than all the theories of the ancient philosophers, but equally unsubstantial as they, and insufficient for the fullness of intellectual conviction or the effectual restraint of the passions of the human heart.

This he explained by recalling the purpose of the coming of the Son of God upon earth. It was to fulfil the promise that the seed of the woman would crush the serpent's head and thus undo the work of human ruin effected by Satan in the garden of Paradise. What was this work of ruin? It was sin. By sin came the death of the body, and the doom of eternal damnation; by sin and death and the doom of hell Satan acquired a right over every child of Adam. He was the executioner of divine anger, empowered to slay all men, and after killing them bodily, to drag their guilty souls down to hell. Thus Satan became the master of the world. Jesus Christ came to deprive him of his mastery and to liberate mankind from the gulf of sin and its death penalty that lay against soul and body. Satan was the arch-enemy of Christ, who always spoke of him as His adversary, "the strong man armed keeping his court," whom He had come to dislodge and to divide his spoils. He styles Satan also "the prince of this world" and "the power of darkness."

St. Paul speaks of Satan as

**THE "EMPEROR OF DEATH."**

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

**THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLE.**

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

cause of our country represented in them. Whether your 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 deaconess 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 and so, if a million of men should agree with each other to condemn their neighbor and demand the forfeit of his life, even for a manifest crime, they are murderers, unless they have been legitimately constituted in power to that effect. Neither does it make any difference in whose hands this communicated power of God rests, whether it be your political friend or your political adversary. The great maxim laid down by St. Paul, "Let every soul be subject to the higher powers, for there is no power but from God; therefore whosoever resisteth the power resisteth the ordinance of God," applies to all lawful governments in every country and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians then actually suffering persecution for conscience sake under the rule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over society, it is a crime against God to resist the civil government.

**RESISTANCE TO ARMED RESISTANCE.**

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

**A SUCCESSION OF CALAMITIES**

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

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

**SUPPRESSION OF THE REBELLION.**

Let us pray that courage and strength and patience and perseverance be given from on high to the soldiers who have gone forth under their country's flag, to fight for her security within her borders and the safety of the lives of her citizens. Let us pray also, that as soon as this armed rebellion shall have been effectively crushed out, Almighty God may infuse the light of His wisdom and justice into the councils of the government, for the permanent establishment of peace between the races by means of equal justice to all, without prejudice to the rights of any, and in every age, and in fact was delivered by the Apostle to the Christians then actually suffering persecution for conscience sake under the rule of the infamous tyrant Nero. Hence it follows that loyalty, obedience and reverence being due to the supreme civil authority, as the representative of God's authority over society, it is a crime against God to resist the civil government.

**HAS NO SUPERIOR ON THIS EARTH.**

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

**CHURCH FURNITURE.**

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

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

## A CORRECTION.

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

"Ottawa, April 9th.

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

JOHN COSTIGAN.

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

## THE SULLIVAN NATIONAL TRIBUTE.

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

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

"In an especial manner we venture to recommend the claims of the widow and 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, and how noble the cause of the sacrifice he made will never be known, but their effects are being felt by those on whose behalf we appeal."

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

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

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

The two appeals before us bear the following signatures:

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

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

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

## KINDLY WORDS FROM DOWN BY THE SEA.

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

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

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

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

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

## Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

**FROM BELLEVILLE.**

Belleville, March 27, 1885.

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

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

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

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

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

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

## A Remedy at Last.

Visitors to the reading-room of the House of Commons at Ottawa were struck with "amazement" as a certain statesman would have it, at the paucity of Irish newspapers in that institution. Whilst the leading journals of England, Scotland, and the United States, are carefully filed, and prominently displayed, we search and search almost in vain, for anything that would remind us that there is such a place as Ireland. To be sure, our labours may after awhile be rewarded with the discovery of such newspapers as the *Limerick Chronicle* and *Belfast News Letter*, but, as these do not out a subsistence by calumniating the religious faith and national aspirations of the vast majority of the people of that country, they can hardly, to say the least of it, be considered rays of the sun.

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

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

RAMBLER.

## PARIS SEPARATE SCHOOL.

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

Signed, CORNELIUS DONOVAN, M. A., Inspector.

Paris, March 27th, 1885.

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

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

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

## SEPARATE SCHOOL.

LA SALLE, COUNTY OF NORFOLK.

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

## OBITUARY.

**HELENA BEACH.**

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

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

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

## Correspondence of the Catholic Record.

## EASTER SUNDAY AT CHATHAM.

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

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

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

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

S. 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 frolics that play.

PARNELLS POSITION.

THE IRISH LEADER AND CATHOLIC.—A. M. SULLIVAN'S APPEAL ADOPTED BY CARDINAL 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.

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.

Man (speaking of some prelates) who were ready to brave once more hunger, privation, imprisonment, torture, and death for breaking the penal laws against religion.

Again I say, in the wholesome corrective influence of the Catholic clergy in the national movement, this part has found the strongest check I can discern to its mischief.

Of Mr. Parnell himself the memoir says: "His family for more than a hundred years have been amongst the most able and illustrious champions of Catholic emancipation and national rights."

I merely repeat here that my own impression, received during my stay in London in 1883-84, 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.

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 Catholic.

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 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 on the platform and in the Senate.

Since these words were written, the Archbishop and Bishops of Ireland have solemnly placed in the hands of Mr. Parnell and his party the interests most dear to their flocks, that of education among them.

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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 Catholic.

Canoe of the lower bowels sometimes results from neglected or badly treated piles. By our improved methods, without knife, caustic or salve, we speedily and permanently cure the worst piles tumors.

Impressive Words from Parnell.

EXTRACTS FROM HIS ST. PATRICK'S DAY SPEECH

On St. Patrick's night a grand banquet 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 Parliamentary Party.

We take from Mr. Parnell's speech the following striking passage:—"Ireland is 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."

There are other reasons apart from the spatial even of our own people which render our progress as a nation in Ireland difficult and reduced. We are encircled by a system of government of religion, and in my judgment, nothing but a complete re-organization of the administration—criminal in more ways than one (cheers)—apart altogether from the criminal administration of Ireland by Lord Spencer (cheers)—the jury packings, the secret investigations, the Crown prosecutors on the bench, the herd of informers, and 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.

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Irland in some measure to retain her 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.

TRACTS AND THAT SORT OF THING.

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.

There are other reasons apart from the spatial even of our own people which render our progress as a nation in Ireland difficult and reduced. We are encircled by a system of government of religion, and in my judgment, nothing but a complete re-organization of the administration—criminal in more ways than one (cheers)—apart altogether from the criminal administration of Ireland by Lord Spencer (cheers)—the jury packings, the secret investigations, the Crown prosecutors on the bench, the herd of informers, and 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.

Man (speaking of some prelates) who were ready to brave once more hunger, privation, imprisonment, torture, and death for breaking the penal laws against religion.

Of Mr. Parnell himself the memoir says: "His family for more than a hundred years have been amongst the most able and illustrious champions of Catholic emancipation and national rights."

I merely repeat here that my own impression, received during my stay in London in 1883-84, 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.

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 Catholic.

Canoe of the lower bowels sometimes results from neglected or badly treated piles. By our improved methods, without knife, caustic or salve, we speedily and permanently cure the worst piles tumors.

EMINENT CONVERTS TO CATHOLICITY IN THE UNITED STATES.

Marshall, Ill., Church Progress.

The inroads that Catholicity has made on Protestantism in this country affects not only the youth, or those easily led by entreaty, but affects those strong and vigorous proselytizers who have been upheld by Dr. Levi Silliman Ives.

His high intellectual attainments moved on him 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.

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

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 processions of carriages, might easily and honorably be changed into something else which, while giving opportunity to those who can only show their good will by expenditure of money, would do some good to others besides the florists and the hackmen.

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With a Smile on Your Face.

Come to the door with a greeting, With a smile on your face, When the merry babble and laughter Of the frolics that play.

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With a Smile on Your Face.

Come to the door with a greeting, Come with a smile on your face.

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

indescribable confusion followed; all Christmas thoughts were scattered to the wind. Men white with rage were holding and shaking the wretched man who struggled and shrieked in their grasp.

"MIRACLES OF LOURDES."

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

An Old Soldier's EXPERIENCE.

"I wish to express my appreciation of the valuable qualities of Ayer's Cherry Pectoral as a cough remedy."

GAS ENGINES.

No Boiler. No Steam. No Fire. No Ashes. No Engineer. No extra insurance. Started instantly with a match.

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

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

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.

Presently, in hot haste, a policeman arrived on the scene, and took the man who ran some danger of being torn in pieces—into safe custody.

AMERICA'S OLDEST TOWN

CELEBRATES ITS 373rd 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.

EVANS BROS. ORCHESTRAL SCALE PIANO

Appeals to the highest musical taste. Its tone equals that of a grand, possesses power without harshness, and purity without brilliancy.

HAIR BALM

Increases growth of the hair, prevents the hair from falling out, restores the hair to its natural color.

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.

Father Ryan.

Rev. Father Ryan, who, some years ago, was one of the Jesuit priests in charge of St. Dunstan's college, Charlotetown, is now the chief pastor of the Church of the Holy Trinity in Chicago, a parish of 25,000 souls, and has seven wives associated with him.

CATHOLIC NOTES.

Mary Anderson is a good Catholic and never plays in Holy Week. Rt. Rev. Bishop Kain, of Wheeling, officiated at the inauguration of Governor Wilson, of West Virginia.

THE KEY TO HEALTH.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS. Unlocks all the clogged avenues of the bowels, kidneys and liver, carrying off gradually and without weakening the system.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. GROCERS

are among the leading GROCERS IN ONTARIO. An Immense Stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good.

W. HINTON

UNDERTAKER, & CO. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

CH. F. COLWELL

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, strings and fittings.

RUPTURE.

ROAN'S IMPERIAL TRUSS. The last and best with a spiral spring, ever invented.

FREE MAN'S WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own sugar. Is a safe, sure, and effective destroyer of worms in Children or Adults.

WELL TO REMEMBER.

A stitch in time saves nine. Serious results oft follow a neglect of constipated bowels and bad blood.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture.

CH. F. COLWELL

Wholesale and Retail Dealer in Pianos, Organs, and all kinds of Musical Instruments, strings and fittings.

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Published Weekly at 486 Richmond Street,
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Catholic Record.
LONDON, SATURDAY, APRIL 18, 1885.

THE NORTH-WEST TROUBLE.

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.

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 1858 the late Hon. Mr.
Cauchon, then Commissioner of Crown
Lands of Canada, in a memorandum
submitted to Council, gave a very detailed
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 sovereign.

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
papers were simply the 'Statement of Rights
and the Map' submitted by the chairman
of the Company, Sir J. H. Pelly. This
opinion therefore can only be taken as
affirmative of the power of the King to
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 be-
longed 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 coun-
tries to which Great Britain had at best
but a disputed title, based only upon a
very partial, and, even during peace, a
very precarious possession, nor is it less
worthy of remark, that when Parliament
refused to re-grant or continue the charter
of the Coppermine river, was sent inland
to establish trade relations with

nized, and those of Great Britain left, at
most, in doubt, and when, therefore, any
such Act would have been a direct viola-
tion of an International Treaty."

This memorandum, submitted by Mr.
Cauchon, had been prepared by Mr. Wil-
liam Macdonnell Dawson, then head of the
Woods and Forests branch of the Crown
Lands Department of Canada, and shortly
afterwards member of the Canadian Par-
liament for Three Rivers.

In his evidence before the Select Com-
mittee of the House of Commons on the
boundaries between the Province of
Ontario and the unorganized territories of
the Dominion, during the session of 1880,
Mr. Dawson, in answer to the question of
the Hon. Mr. Monseu, 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 had traded, settled, and original-
ly 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 interfe-
rence 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 properly and
efficiently maintained, to the benefit of
Upper Canada, but that was not a point
of special importance at the time. We
were one Province under one government
and legislature, under the same laws
(except in some particulars of French and
English law which did not seem to me of
much importance) and every acre of those
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 pro-
fesses 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 Ter-
ritories 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 owner-
ship thereof having been in France pre-
viously to 1670, denies the existence of any
constitutional restriction to preclude them
from enjoying the rights of British sub-
jects in that or any other British terri-
tory." To us at this day it seems pro-
bated that any such claims as those
advanced by the Hudson's Bay Company
should ever have been for a moment en-
tertained either by the Imperial or Cana-
dian governments. It seems to us indisput-
able that the Red River and Saskatchewan
countries formed part of that Nouvelle
France ceded by the French government
to Great Britain 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 the other French inhabitants of Canada
by the provisions of that treaty. But how
have these people been ever since treated?
Were they of the Red River not, at least
till the erection of the Province of Mani-
toba in 1870, treated as if they had neither
capacity 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 per-
petuation 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
and Indians, began to push their claims
to exclusive trading rights under the
charter of 1670. In 1774, in further-
ance of this policy—the execution of
which became the purpose of the com-
pany and its servants—Mr. Hume, the dis-
coverer of the Coppermine river, was sent
inland to establish trade relations with

the Indians. He settled on Pine Island
Lake, and built Cumberland House, which
became the centre of supplies for the
North for the next hundred years. It was
not till 1793 that the company's servants
reached Red River, which they followed
to the mouth of Assiniboine. This stream
they entered, to build their first fort at its
junction with the Souris. The number of
those who entered into the fur trade after
the treaty of Versailles was so great and
the greed of gain so lively that jealousy,
heart-burnings and even deeds of violence
soon became the order of the day. The
leading merchants engaged in the trade,
animated by a desire for mutual
protection, formed during the winter
of 1793-4, an association known
as the North-West Company. This
association flourished and prospered
for many years, absorbing in 1805 a rival
organization known as the X. Y. Com-
pany. The capital of the North-West
Company then consisted of 100 shares, in
part held by capitalists in Montreal and
London, and in part by the traders them-
selves, under the name of "wintering part-
ners." Fort William on Lake Superior
was the most important post in this com-
pany's possession and there the partners
every year met for despatch of the com-
pany's business. From the date of the
formation of the North-West Company,
dissensions and difficulties between that
organization and the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany prevailed. These difficulties were
at times accompanied by violence, robbery
and bloodshed. Meantime the Hudson's
Bay Company's stock having fallen from
250 to 60, Lord Selkirk, who during a
visit to Canada had learned of the richness
and fertility of the North-West country,
succeeded in acquiring forty per cent. of
that stock. His next step was, of course,
to place a number of his friends on the
Board of Directors. In May, 1811, a
"General Court" having after due notice
been called, the decision was arrived at
that it was in the interests of the proprie-
tors to grant to Lord Selkirk in fee simple
about 116,000 square miles of what was
supposed to be their territories, on con-
dition that he would therein establish a
colony.

The North-West Company though
startled at this action of its rival, promptly
denied the right of either the Hudson's
Bay or Lord Selkirk to any part of the
territory ceded to him—urging that they
and their predecessors had been in occu-
pancy for at least a century. The strength
of this claim will be apparent if we con-
sider that it was then, as it is now, a well-
known fact that the French colonists had
formed the Beaver Company in 1680 and
carried on trade in that country even
before the grant of the Hudson's Bay
charter by Charles II. in 1670; that the
terms of that sovereign's grant explicitly
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 ex-
tended from the southern end of Lake
Winnipeg as far south as lat. 46°, fully
200 miles into the United States. The
North-West Company furthermore de-
clared its purpose not to recognize in any
way the exclusive right to trade or juris-
diction claimed by the Hudson's Bay
Company and to resist all attempts to seize
either their persons or property, or dis-
possess them of their trade.

Lord Selkirk, however, undeterred by
this determination, dispatched in the spring
of 1811 his first instalment of 25 families
to the Hudson's Bay Company's ship. They
did not reach Red River till 1812. In
1813 a large body of immigrants arrived,
to be followed in the summer of 1814 by
many others. In this latter year Mr.
Hiles 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 lordship, the Right Hon-
orable 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) MILLS MACDONELL.

Mr. Cameron, however, proved too able
an opponent for Selkirk's deputy. Dis-
content and dissatisfaction prevailed to
such an extent among the settlers in the
winter of 1815 that they applied to 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 compli-
ance, took refuge in the North-West
Company's Fort, taking, at the same time,
the cannon and ammunition of the Hud-
son's Bay Company. The "Free Cana-
dians" and the half-breeds taking sides
with the North-West Company, Mr. Mac-
donell was forced to give himself up.
With Mr. Cameron's assistance fifty fami-
lies were conveyed to Toronto, and the
remainder of the settlers proceeded north-

ward to Lake Winnipeg to leave the
country by Hudson's Bay. Meantime,
Lord Selkirk, still bent on founding his
colony on a firm basis, had in the winter
of 1814-5 despatched two expeditions to
Red River, one by way of Montreal, and
the other by the Hudson's Bay route. Mr.
Robertson, who had charge of the North-
west party, arrived first at Red River, and
remained with the settlers whom he
found near Lake Winnipeg. Governor
Semple with another body of settlers,
arrived at Red River in September, 1815,
and re-established the colony. The Hud-
son's Bay people then at once assumed the
aggressive. On the night of March 17,
1816, the North-West Company's fort,
Gibraltar, was assailed and captured. Mr.
Cameron and his followers being made
prisoners. Three days after, the fort at
the mouth of the Pembina likewise fell,
and its occupants, of course, taken into cus-
tody. All the goods, furs, papers and
ammunition in both forts were seized
upon for the use of Lord Selkirk and the
Hudson's Bay Company, and the forts
themselves subsequently razed to the
ground. Governor Semple was not, how-
ever, permitted to have all things his own
way. The North-West Company had
many adherents in the country. The
French Canadians and the French
half-breeds were almost to a man on the
side of that organization. They had not
without deepest dissatisfaction heard of
and witnessed the efforts made to dis-
possess them of the country which was
theirs by a title higher than any royal
charter could confer, and well knew that
Lord Selkirk's plantation was undertaken
for the purpose of holding them in check.
They felt that since the conquest of Cana-
da in 1759, they had been not only
neglected, but actually deprived of the
rights which their brethren in the more
thickly settled portions of Nouvelle
France had been endowed with. Their
indignation and disappointment are to us
not only intelligible but justifiable. The
North-West company was not at heart
more friendly to the interests of the Cana-
dian population of the North-West than
its Hudson's Bay competitor and rival. For
the moment, however, it represented op-
position to monopoly and disinheritance
and was therefore supported by them.

"The 19th of June, 1816, is," says a Cana-
dian writer, "a date sadly celebrated in
the annals of Red River. That day
recalls a most deplorable event leading to
the destruction of the little colony
founded by Lord Selkirk in 1812, on the
very spot where now rises the city of
Winnipeg, capital of Manitoba."

After his first triumph over the North-
West Company Governor Semple
learned that some of the officers of that
association had gathered a considerable
body of Canadians, Metis and Indians at
Qu'Appelle for the purpose of making an
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 horse-
men, divided into two parties, seemingly
approaching the settlement. These horse-
men were followed by three carts bearing
thirty sacks of provisions. Governor
Semple at the head of twenty-eight men
at once proceeded to meet them. At the
approach of the Governor one Firmin,
Francis Boucher, who formed part of the
troop of Metis and Indians, advancing
towards him said: "What do you want?"

"What do you want yourself?" was
the reply. "We want our Fort," re-
torted Boucher, meaning Fort Gibral-
tar, which had been destroyed by the
Hudson's Bay Company's followers,
"Go to it then," said Semple. "Wretch,
why did you destroy it?" cried out
Boucher. This sally exasperated Semple,
who, seizing the bridle of Boucher's horse,
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, dis-
charged a murderous volley and in a few
moments twenty-one bodies of his follow-
ers strewn the bloody plain, amongst the
dead being the Governor himself.

It is well here to state that the North-west
Company and its supporters then sought
for nothing more or less than the consti-
tutional 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, on
the 1st of February, 1816, they declare:
"We do not presume to point out the par-
ticular proceedings which, in this case,
would be satisfactory to ourselves. Our
sole object is to put an end to violence
and bloodshed, and we are perfectly satis-
fied that, in the discussion to which
such proceedings must give rise, the
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
remedy it may be in their power, or may
appear eligible to His Majesty's govern-
ments to provide in this case, but we are
certain if some measure be not adopted

to define, without delay, the limits, power
and authority of the Hudson's Bay Com-
pany, a contest will ensue in the interior,
the results of which will be dreadful with
respect to loss of life and property."
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-In-
dians 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 Com-
mittee 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 an
interest in the Hudson's Bay Company.
One of them was the Right Honorable
Mr. Ellice, who had perhaps more influ-
ence with the British government than any
man at that time.'"

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 com-
pany. Under what law? Under Canadian
law, and it was principally composed of
Canadians.'"

By Mr. Ouimet:
'In what year were they incorporated?
In 1782.'

By Mr. Ross:
'You said the Hudson's Bay Company
took advice of counsel as to what their
claim 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 Hud-
son's Bay Company, and ultimately compelled
the latter to combine with them and form
one company. The North-West Company
went in and saved themselves of the privilege
of the Hudson's Bay Company's charter.'"

By Mr. Royal:
'I understand that the North-West Com-
pany when organized, was chiefly com-
posed 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 into
a company and transferred the owner-
ship of these forts to the new company, as
well as the different staffs of officers? Yes,
French and Scotch. After the amalga-
mation of the two companies, was an im-
perial Act passed to regulate the fur trade?
Yes.'

By Mr. Trow:
'The Hudson's Bay Company, I sup-
pose, took unlimited control of all
unsettled portions, under the license
they had in 1821 for the united company
from the Imperial Parliament? They
occupied all what was known as the
Indian territory outside of Rupert's land:
it was for these territories, as I mentioned
before, that magistrates were appointed by
the Crown or by the Governor-General,
that is, for outside territories.'

How little the Imperial Parliament was
concerned for the protection of the rights
of the French and Canadians settled in the
North-west is made apparent from the
fact of 1803 itself which, *inter alia*, provides
that "it shall be lawful for His Majesty,
his heirs or successors, to make grants or
give his Royal License, under the hand
and seal of one of His Majesty's principal
Secretaries of State, to any body corpo-
rate, or company, or person or persons,
or for the exclusive privilege of trading
with the Indians in all such parts of North
America as shall be specified in any such
grants or licenses respectively, not being
part of the lands or territories heretofore
granted to the said Governor and Com-
pany of Adventurers of England trading
to Hudson's Bay, and not being part
of any of His Majesty's Provinces in North
America, or of any lands or territories
belonging to the United States of America;
and all such grants and licenses shall
be good, valid and effectual for the
purpose of securing to all such bodies corpo-
rate, or companies, or persons, the sole and
exclusive privilege of trading with the
Indians in all such parts of North America
(except as hereinafter excepted) as shall
be specified in any such grants
or licenses, anything contained in
any Act or Acts of Parliament
or any law to the contrary notwithstanding.
\*\*\*\*\* And be it further

enacted, that nothing in this Act
contained shall be taken or construed to
affect any right, privilege, authority or juris-
diction 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 jurisdic-
tions 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 in-
flicted 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 £34,000, but the pur-
chase gave the company undivided con-
trol 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 demon-
stration 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 half-
breeds, 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, 2nd, 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 exclusivists
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 1860
the council of Assiniboia, consisting of
twelve members, of whom nine were Pro-
testant and but three Catholics. This
council put a duty of 7 1/2 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 7 per
cent. on all goods, provisions, or live
stock, being the growth, produce or man-
ufacture of the Red River country and
exported therefrom. The company evi-
dently understood how to promote and
protect self-interest. By the imposition
of these duties, the Red River settlers
thought they saw destroyed the trade
they had built up with St. Paul and along
the Mississippi. The French half-breeds
had never kindly taken to the Hudson's
Bay Company or its claims, and bent their
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
but in the administration of justice, were
they unfairly dealt with. Among these
officials of the company who left a
most odious reputation behind him,
was Recorder Thom, who displayed
a special arrogance towards the French
Metis. He knew nothing of the
French language, and refused even to ap-
point a French interpreter for his courts.
We can well understand how satisfactory
the administration of justice must have
been in the hands of such a man.

About this time Mr. Leisher, of Lon-
don, interested himself on behalf of the
Red River colonists and succeeded in har-
vesting the attention of not a few members
of the House of Commons drawn to their
grievances. Petition after petition had
been addressed to the Home government
begging the right to trade with the
Indians, but all to no avail. At length,
galling under the tyranny of the com-
pany, they determined to assert their
rights by force, at the very first favorable
opportunity. That opportunity soon pre-
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.
This was held to be a "heinous violation
of the terms of the company's charter, where-
in it was claimed that that body should be
the sole trader and commerce of all the
territories within Rupert's Land.

The 17th of May, the day fixed for
the trial of Sayre, is ever memorable in
the history of the North-West country.
From the very break of day the Metis
might be seen moving from White Horse
Plain, Bay St. Paul, Lake Manitoba, and
the Red River, towards St. Boniface.
Their leader was Louis Riel, father of the
Louis Riel, now chief of the inauspicious
Metis on the Saskatchewan. All were
well armed. Having placed their

muskets at the church door
assisted at a low mass
divine service, the half-breeds
took their arms and listened to
ous harangue from their leader
explained in terms of indignation
outrage done them by fixing
for a day consecrated to the
dwelt at length on their cause
plaint against the Hudson's Bay
pany, from whose despotism an
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ously suffered. He implored
be united and determined,
them as a result of unity and d
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the Red River, they surround
Court House, conducting them
a very orderly manner. Sayre
charged with three other ha
arrested on a charge similar to
which he had been incarcerated
result of the trial was received
liveliest acclamations by the M
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 th
in 1849 had the effect of di
large share of public attention
Britain to the Red River countr
company was thoroughly alarm
1855 Mr. Johnson, Governor of
boia, made a demand for troop
British government. A compan
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sent out and quartered there
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of 1849, public opinion in Can
steadily and surely forming in
the acquisition of the North-W
stories. The expedition of Captai
and that of Messrs. Dawson and
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Canadian public to the value an
ise of that magnificent region.

The season of 1858 the legislatu
ada adopted an address to Her
on the subject of Canada's claim
country, in which we find it laid
"that the approaching termina-
the License of Trade granted by
Majesty's Imperial Government to the
Hudson's Bay Company over the
Territories, a portion of which,
humble opinion, Canada has a
claim as forming part of her ter-
reads imperative the adoption
measures as may be necessary
effect to the rights of the Provin
presents a favorable opportunity
obtaining a final decision on the
of the Charter of the Company
boundary of Canada on the N.W.

That Canada, whose rights stand
by that Charter, to which she w
parts; and the validity of which h
questioned for more than a centu
half, has, in our humble opinion,
to request from Your Majesty's
Government a decision of this q
with a view of putting an end to
sions and questions of conflicting
prejudicial as well to Your Maj
perial Government of Canada
which, while unsettled, must pre
colonization of the country.

"That the settlement of the bo
line is immediately required, an
therefore we humbly pray Your
that the subject thereof may be
with submitted to the Imperial
Judicial Committee of Your Ma
Privy Council, but without restri
to any question Canada may
proper to present on the validit
said Charter, or for the mainten
her rights.

"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 be set apart by Canada
Your Majesty's Government, into
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such license and the jurisdiction
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Majesty's Government, or the G
General in Council, should be po
to grant licenses to trade in any
of the said Territories while held
occupation of the said Company
such conditions for the observan
and the preservation of the peace,
prohibition or restriction of the
ardent spirits, for the protec
Indian Tribes from injury or imp
and with such other provisions as
Majesty's Government, or to H
Majesty's Council, may seem advis
"

GODERICH BAZAAR.

We have very great pleasure
in publishing an extract from the circular
by the Rev. Father Watters, O.G.
to the friends of religion through
country. The rev. gentleman sa
"it is true you may feel a
'Charity begins at home,' but I
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muskets at the church door, they assisted at a low mass. After divine service, the half-breeds again took their arms and listened to a vigorous harangue from their leader. Riel explained in terms of indignation the outrage done them by fixing the trial for a day consecrated to the Lord, and dwelt at length on their causes of complaint against the Hudson's Bay Company, from whose despotism and exclusiveness they had so long and so grievously suffered. He implored them to be united and determined, promising them as a result of unity and determination that freedom of trade which they claimed on such strong grounds. Crossing the Red River, they surrounded the Court House, conducting themselves in a very orderly manner. Sayre was discharged with three other half-breeds arrested on a charge similar to that for which he had been incarcerated. The result of the trial was received with the liveliest acclamations by the Metis, the welkin resounding with cries of *Vive la liberte!* *Le commerce est libre!* Judge Thom was removed and the company forced to modify its course in regard of the half-breeds. The rising of the Metis in 1849 had the effect of directing a large share of public attention even in Britain to the Red River country. The company was thoroughly alarmed, and in 1855 Mr. Johnson, Governor of Assiniboia, made a demand for troops on the British government. A company of 100 men belonging to the Canadian rifles was sent out and quartered there for some years. In the years following the rising of 1849, public opinion in Canada was steadily and surely forming in favor of the acquisition of the North-West Territories. The expedition of Captain Palliser and that of Messrs. Dawson and Professor Hind drew the attention of the British and Canadian public to the value and promise of that magnificent region. During the session of 1858 the legislature of Canada adopted an address to Her Majesty on the subject of Canada's claim to the country, in which we find it laid down:—  
 "That the approaching termination of the License of Trade granted by Your Majesty's Imperial Government to the Hudson's Bay Company over the Indian Territories, a portion of which, in our humble opinion, Canada has a right to claim as forming part of her territory, renders imperative the adoption of such measures as may be necessary to give effect to the rights of the Province; and presents a favorable opportunity for obtaining a final decision on the validity of the Charter of the Company and the boundary of Canada on the North and West."  
 That Canada, whose rights stand affected by that Charter, to which she was not a party, and the validity of which has been questioned for more than a century and a half, has, in our humble opinion, a right to request from Your Majesty's Imperial Government a decision of this question, with a view of putting an end to discussions and questions of conflicting rights, prejudicial as well to Your Majesty's Imperial Government as to Canada, and which, while unsettled, must prevent the colonization of the country.  
 That the settlement of the boundary line is immediately required, and that therefore we humbly pray Your Majesty that the subject thereof may be forthwith submitted for the opinion of the Judicial Committee of Your Majesty's Privy Council, but without restriction as to any question Canada may deem it proper to present on the validity of the said Charter, or for the maintenance of her rights.  
 That any renewal of the license to trade over the Indian Territories should, in our humble opinion, be granted only upon the conditions that such portions thereof, or of the other Territories claimed by the Company (even if their Charter be held valid), as may be required from time to time to be set apart by Canada, or by Your Majesty's Government, into Settlements for Colonization, should as so required, be withdrawn from under any such license and the jurisdiction and control of the said Company; and that Your Majesty's Government, or the Governor General in Council, should be permitted to grant licenses to trade in any portions of the said Territories while held by or in occupation of the said Company, upon such conditions for the observance of law and the preservation of the peace, for the prohibition or restriction of the sale of ardent spirits, for the protection of Indian Tribes from injury or imposition, and with such other provisions as to Your Majesty's Government, or to His Excellency in Council, may seem advisable.  
 That in our humble opinion Canada validly should not be called upon to compensate the said Company for any portion of such Territory from which they may withdraw, or be compelled to withdraw, but that the said Company should be allowed to retain and dispose of any portion of the lands thereon on which they have built or improved."  
 Singular to relate there is no mention in this address of the people who had the best right to the country, the French Canadian and Metis populations, who had first discovered and explored the country, nor of the settlers of British origin established along the Red River.  
 GODERICH BAZAAR.  
 We have very great pleasure in publishing an extract from the circular issued by the Rev. Father Waters, of Goderich, to the friends of religion throughout the country. The Rev. gentleman states:—  
 "It is true you may feel and say 'Charity begins at home,' but I am certain when you learn that a parish is a small one, that there is a considerable debt on the church, and on the convent, and that, unfortunately, there is no increase to the congregation, but, on the

contrary, quite a decrease for the last two years, you will not confine your charity to home, but like the rays of the sun, let its warmth be felt in Goderich. Rest assured, should you answer my appeal, you will not be forgotten by me in the Most Holy Sacrifice of the Mass."  
 We commend this bazaar to the cordial support of our friends and patrons.  
 THE FROG LAKE MASSACRE.  
 Little did we think when last week we had to announce the sudden death of Rev. Father Prevost, at Mattawa, on his way to the North-West, that we should so soon again have to chronicle a visitation of death upon the religious body of which he was so worthy and saintly a member. It is this week our lot to record the massacre of two young priests, likewise Oblates of Mary Immaculate. We have unfortunately no particulars of their death. But that they died as became priests and children of Mary there can be no doubt.  
 It was with feeling of the deepest emotion that the Premier, from his place in Parliament, made the announcement of the awful calamity at Frog Lake, that has sent a thrill of horror through the country. Immediately on the meeting of the House on Friday last, Sir John A. Macdonald rose amid the breathless silence of the House and galleries, that added to his own embarrassment and emotion, to say:  
 I regret to have to announce to the House what I believe is pretty well known already, that there has been a massacre at Frog Lake, which is a lake forty miles north of Fort Pitt. A telegram has been received from Mr. Dickson, who commands the Mounted Police at Fort Pitt. He says:—"There has been a massacre at Frog Lake. The following are the killed:—Thomas T. Quinn, sub-Indian Agent (a half-breed); Jas. Delaney, Farm Instructor; Mr. Gowlock, miller, and his wife; Rev. Father Fafard, and Rev. Father Marchand, priests, and two other men. I believe they were lay brethren. Mrs. Delaney is a prisoner. Quinn is a nephew of the Quinn who was believed murdered, but escaped and arrived here yesterday. The fate of Mr. Cameron, of the Hudson Bay Company, is unknown. Inspector Dickens is at Fort Pitt, and has twenty-five Mounted Police." That is the news which I have received.  
 Mr. Mackenzie—Are there any refugees at Fort Pitt?  
 Sir John Macdonald—There are very few people at Fort Pitt. It is a mere police station between Battleford and Edmonton. I believe there were very few people there. This is all I know about it. Whether or not they will hold their own at Fort Pitt or move eastward towards Battleford, which is nearer than Edmonton, I do not know. I expect to hear very shortly what further has happened, and will communicate it to the House from time to time without delay.  
 Rarely, if ever, has any announcement made in the Parliament of Canada, caused so profound a sensation. The battle at Duck Lake, with its sad loss of life, did indeed, send a thrill of pain throughout the land, but none of the horrors of Indian savagery had been introduced into the struggle. There is no doubt now, that the Indians to a number as yet unascertained, are on the war-path, and that the outlook is gloomy in the extreme. We have not yet, we fear, heard the worst of this sad business. Massacre may follow massacre till the nation's anger will fall with a heavy hand not only on the Indian perpetrators of these outrages, but on the bungling officials whose shortsightedness—we use the very mildest term at our command—has caused all this trouble.  
 On the 31st of March, the Ottawa Sun said:—"It is, perhaps, premature at this juncture to enquire what disposition the government contemplate with respect to the official who has misled the government and the country into a serious difficulty; but we trust that having demonstrated in a manner which can no longer be misunderstood, that 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, half-breed and Indian children of his flock. A Montreal despatch informs us that the Rev. Father Marchand is a young priest who came out from France two years ago and was at once attached to Bishop Grandin's diocese. The Oblate Fathers in Montreal are said to discredit entirely the statement that these fathers were killed by the Indians. They believe that they perished while attempting to put an end to a fight between the settlers and Indians.  
 The late Father Fafard was a steady patron and devoted friend of the CATHOLIC RECORD from its very inception. We will miss his kindly messages, so full of

priestly affection and apostolic zeal. Peace, say we, to his ashes, and the ashes of his friend and fellow-martyr. May the rest and reward of heaven be theirs.  
 MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS.  
 By Rev. Father Northgraves. Free Press Printing House, Detroit.  
 This valued work from the pen of one of the most scholarly clergymen in the Province, has been received with very general and earnest encouragement and approval. Father Northgraves deals with those of Colonel Ingersoll's objections which come within the province of his work, with a clearness, incisiveness and strength of argument that literally sweep the ground from under the infidel's feet. To our mind one of the chief merits of such a work as Father Northgraves is to bring its deductions within the reach of the popular mind. A reason why so many of the polemical works of the day fail to produce results corresponding with the learning and research employed in their preparation, is the lack of that freedom and simplicity of style characterizing the "Mistakes of Modern Infidels." The author, in his preface, says:—"I have long been of opinion that the public are, at present, in need of a handbook which will answer the most mischievous of modern skeptics' objections against the truth and inspiration of Holy Scripture, and will, at the same time, furnish a reliable synopsis of the arguments whereby these attributes of Scripture can be maintained. Believers in Christianity who become familiar with such a book will be ready always to give an answer to every man that asketh a reason of the hope that is in them. Yes, and they will be able to carry the war into the enemy's country, by showing the inconsistencies of infidelity, and the weakness and dishonesty of the arguments by which infidels uphold their cause."  
 It is just such a work as is here outlined that Father Northgraves gives us. Few works have ever been as well received by competent critics. The Toronto Mail says of it:  
 "It is not our purpose, and let us confess it is not our vocation, to enter minutely into the merits of the volume. It is sufficient for us to indicate the scope of the author's teaching. Catholic theologians are, as a rule, necessarily driven to speak from the point of authority when dealing with other Churches, perhaps on the ground that (as they look at it) a dynasty does not need to argue, in dealing with men like Ingersoll this mode has necessarily to be abandoned, not because it is deemed weak, but because it is one which affords no common standing ground for the disputants. Father Northgraves, with a fulness of historical and scientific knowledge, as well as theological knowledge which is remarkable, meets the infidel teacher on the ground selected by himself, and like Fitzjames in the poem, who  
 "Practised every pass and ward,  
 To strike the thrust, to feint, to guard,"  
 he uses the weapons of logic, of science, of history, of philosophy, of mathematical calculation to prove the authority of the Christian faith. The work is fragmentary and necessarily so, for the author had to follow a fragmentary writer; but Father Northgraves has thus been enabled to condense his materials into brief chapters. Each chapter is indeed so full of valuable material that it forms, or should form, the subject of serious study. The work is a cyclopaedia of valuable information and a combination of learning and logic such as has seldom been put forward in this country."  
 The Montreal Gazette, after a sympathetic notice of the work, concludes:  
 "The work, being a defence of the fundamental principles of Christianity from the assaults of disbelievers in its revelation, may be read with equal profit by all Christians, of whatever denomination."  
 The Toronto Tribune is very decided in its commendation of this timely book. Our respected contemporary says:  
 "The present is an age of skepticism and rationalism. Not only those who openly scoff at Revelation, but very many who attend church and pass as Christians, imagine that there has been no Revelation and that science proves the Holy Scriptures to be a mere collection of fables. There are many others who, while they are unwilling to go so far, entertain many doubts and hold few doctrines. Ingersoll has rendered an important service to Christianity in reducing to shape and making palpable the objections which have most weight with the people of this continent and the notions respecting the existence of a God, the creation, the nature of man and his destiny, which prevail amongst the skeptics. This has enabled Father Northgraves, whose object is to dispel doubts, remove difficulties and enlighten the understandings darkened by spurious science and specious sophistry, to write such a book as this, and it will induce thousands to read his book carefully and thoughtfully. Those who take an interest in these questions, so vitally important, must read this book to the end, even if when they take it up, they mean but to glance over a few pages. It should be in every Catholic household, as not even the children of Catholic parents are always safe now-a-days from the pernicious influence of plausible appeals to reason and to the senses."  
 The "Mistakes of Modern Infidels" has already obtained a large circulation, and the friends of truth cannot be too zealous or earnest in the circulation of sound literature. With zeal and earnestness on their part the diffusion of this book in Canada should be so general as to find place in every Catholic household. To

every Catholic head of family we say that he cannot have under his roof-tree a better defender against the irrefragable of modern infidels than Father Northgraves' excellent, interesting and convincing production.  
 BISHOP CLEARY AND THE VOLUNTEERS.  
 On Wednesday, the 8th inst., a meeting of Kingston's leading citizens took place in the city council chamber to devise the best means to come to the relief of the families of those volunteers on service in the North-West. His Worship the Mayor took the chair, and amongst those present were: the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, Bishop of Kingston; Rev. Principal Grant, of Queen's University; Hon. Dr. Sullivan, Messrs. John Carruthers, James Swift, M. Flanagan, Captain Gaskin, Fathers Twoby, Kelly and Hartigan, besides many other well-known citizens. The Rev. Principal Grant moved a resolution to the effect that the meeting approve of the steps taken by the Mayor with a view to assisting the wives and families of the men called out to serve their country.  
 The Bishop of Kingston in his address to the meeting touched a patriotic chord and raised his audience to the highest enthusiasm. According to the News:  
 "He said that in the Old Country, on an occasion like the present, a public meeting was called first, in order to ascertain how much relief may be needed, and if the demand could not be met by voluntary contributions, then other means, such as an appeal to the corporation, were taken; but generally the public sympathy produced an ample supply of funds. If the burden were thrown upon the council and the men raised by assessment, the amount contributed by gentlemen with large means and liberal hearts would not be a measure of their sympathy. Again, while the taxation would fall lightly upon some, it would prove a burthen to others, because tax was not levied in proportion to each one's ability, but his rateable property in the city only. He thought that a public fund should first be created, and if it required to be supplemented, the council could be approached. Then again, it has been said that a council has no soul (laughter), consequently from it could not come the sympathy that would strengthen and cheer the men."  
 At a subsequent stage of the proceedings the learned prelate is thus reported to have expressed himself:  
 "Bishop Cleary concurred in the assertion it was impossible to say how long the trouble would continue, and to ascertain how much money would be required, and said that if a public meeting were held, no doubt a resolution would be passed establishing a thorough canvass. Contributions in the lump might not be solicited, but a sum, weekly or monthly, in proportion to a man's capacity and good-will to pay. Thus a fund would be established that would exist until the trouble in the country had ended. The voluntary system always worked better than the assessment. Assessment was taxation, which was not in accordance with the heart. It took the character of charity out of the act and the whole cheerfulness out of the contributor. The Bishop alluded to a time when he desired to raise more funds in his parish in the Old Country. It was suggested that the increase be secured by assessment, but he did not approve of the scheme, saying that he would not take the money from the people by that method, and the result was that during his absence a meeting was held and the people agreed to give 50 per cent, more than they did the year previous. He then spoke at length regarding the value of sympathy, quoting the words of a statesman who said, 'give me the sympathy of the people and I have two-thirds of the battle won.' The speaker grew warm and spoke feelingly for about fifteen minutes, in conclusion urging that the spirit and sentiments of the people of Kingston go forth with the men even to the battle-field." (Applause).  
 Then on the motion of Captain Gaskin, seconded by Mr. James Swift, the following committee was appointed to arrange a scheme to provide relief, and to call a public meeting, if they see fit, and address a mode for carrying the scheme into effect: Bishop Cleary, Principal Grant, the Mayor, Captain Gaskin, J. S. Muckleston, Ald. McKelvey, John Carruthers, H. Crothers, W. Massie, I. Simpson, E. Chown, W. R. Meliae, A. Le Richeux, Jas. Swift, Ald. Whiting, and W. C. Carruthers, secretary.

will, we feel certain, produce good results, but still it is "too late" to recall to life those who perished in the fight at Duck Lake, or were massacred at Fort Pitt, too late to undo the injury that has already been inflicted on the country by this uprising, too late to obviate the heart-burnings, jealousies and dissensions which must follow. We regret to have to note the fact that the Archbishop could do no more than give this open letter to Mr. Street. His sense of honor and self-respect forbade him. In 1870 he was deceived and then basely misrepresented. After successfully using his efforts to put down rebellion and secure the peaceable transfer of the North-West to Canada, faith was broken with him. He could not again suffer himself to be trifled with and outraged. But, for the giving Mr. Street the open letter alluded to in the Free Press, Rev. Dr. Wylde, of Toronto, denounces the Archbishop and the church of which he is so distinguished a prelate:  
 "He observed, however, that Mr. W. P. K. Street, the Ontario member of the commission, had called on Archbishop Tache, and received letters of introduction to Riel and others. He thought they did not want Archbishop Tache to have anything to do with this matter. He had altogether too much to do with the last rebellion. It was significant that the 10,000 Indians under the Methodist missions were quiet, while the half-breeds and others under the Catholics were in arms. Riel, in his bill of rights, asked that a new province be created, and 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. Wylde 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. Wylde thinks that Archbishop Tache had too much to do with the last rebellion. He had certainly more to do with it than he himself desired. But history shows that if Archbishop Tache had not taken the part he did in Canada's interest, the North-West would not now be part of the Dominion.  
 THE RUSSIAN ADVANCE.  
 The Russians, notwithstanding all statements to the contrary, continue to advance towards Herat—the gate way of India. While Mr. Gladstone awaits Sir Peter Lumsden's report as to the correctness of Gen. Kormoff's explanation of his conduct in attacking the Afghans, the Russian army will not delay its forward movement. The British Premier, speaking in the Commons on Monday night, sought to explain the delay of the government in reaching a final decision with regard to Russia, and stated that the reports of the Russian officers who took part in the battle at Penjdeh and those of the English officers who witnessed the engagement differed so materially in substance and effect that the government felt obliged to make an independent enquiry. This, he added, was now proceeding. Gen. Kormoff's report of the recent battle between the Russians and Afghans had been telegraphed to Sir Peter Lumsden, but he had not yet received from the British Commissioner. The Premier was forced to declare that Russia had failed to answer the material parts of England's communication sent on the day of the receipt of the news of the battle.  
 A correspondent of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, writing from Simla, says of Herat, the present objective point of the Russian advance:—"Nature or policy has obviously selected Herat as the stronghold which will defend Afghanistan on her western flank, while Persia, having Mashad, cannot claim it to protect her eastern side with any pretext of reason. The city is, for an Oriental town, admirably strong, as well it had need to be, considering that Turcoman, Usbeg and Persian have time out of mind knocked violently at its gates. . . . Any Russian occupation of it must lead to Russian withdrawal and apology, or else to war. This should be well understood. The entrance of Russian troops into Herat would be a casus belli justifying the immediate hostilities against Russia."  
 The question now arises, is Russia prepared for so gigantic a struggle as one with Britain must be? The Czar is said to be financially in an unsound condition, but under the despotic system finances are very differently managed from the modes in vogue in constitutionally governed countries. When a despotic sovereign is in need of money, he can always, especially in time of war, in some way draw it from his subjects. Thus Russia is any time powerful enough to repudiate her financial obligations towards foreign creditors, a course she might now readily follow if driven to extremes. Mr. James O'Kelly, M. P., gives some interesting details concerning the strength and effectiveness of the Russian army. He says that in time of peace the combined strength of the field and local troops

may be set down in round numbers at 750,000, of whom 50,000 are Cossacks. He adds that on the threat of war this force could almost immediately be increased to 1,368,000 men, by ordering the men on furlough to rejoin their regiments. Behind this formidable force now stand a first reserve, composed of men who have passed six years in the army, and numbering over 1,000,000. Thus we find that within six months, if there were need, Russia could put under arms a vast host, numbering something like 2,368,000 men amply provided with artillery and cavalry. This force would be composed as follows:—  
 Field Army . . . . . 900,000  
 Local Troops . . . . . 325,000  
 Cossacks . . . . . 143,000  
 Trained Reserve . . . . . 1,000,000  
 Total . . . . . 2,368,000  
 Mr. O'Kelly further notes that behind this enormous array is the untrained militia as a feeder. The hon. gentleman, speaking of the Russian soldierly character, states:  
 "The Russian is a fine soldier, robust, brave, and obedient. He lacks the dash of the Frenchman but possesses the more valuable quality of steadfastness. Panic is unknown to the Russian troops. If they are beaten they retire sullenly, and if followed may always be counted on to turn and show fight. They are animated by a strong devotion to their country and to their Czar, whom they regard as the head of the great Russian family and the representative of God on earth. This mingling of political and religious feeling is the great motive power of the Russian troops. There are Polish Catholics and Jews in considerable numbers in the army. They are its weak points. The Poles, though belonging to the same Slavonic family, do not love the Russians for political reasons, and this feeling is very much strengthened by religious antagonism; but ordinarily the Polish troops fight as bravely as any against a common enemy. The Jews, on the contrary, are notorious for their cowardice. They are the worst element of the Russian army from the fighting point of view, and from most others also. They form, however, only a small percentage of the men in the ranks."  
 A few days will decide the momentous question whether or not Britain and Russia will enter into the lists, with the empire of the Indies as the prize to the victor. The bellicose spirit of England had certainly been roused to an extent and intensity unknown since the beginning of the century. If Russia win, it will be only after a struggle as severe and murderous as the world has ever yet witnessed.  
 EDITORIAL NOTES.  
 — In another column will be found the report of a presentation to the Very Rev. Chancellor Keough, Hamilton, on the occasion of his departure for Dundas. The Rev. gentleman will long be remembered in the Ambitious City for his many priestly qualities.  
 — On Sunday evening next, His Lordship the Bishop of London will preach a farewell sermon in old St. Peter's Cathedral, upon which the work of demolition has already commenced. That the church will be filled to repletion we cannot doubt, that His Lordship will be more than usually impressive we feel assured, that all will leave the old church on Sunday evening with tender and loving remembrances we feel thoroughly convinced.  
 — The Rev. Father Nolan, 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 plainness of style, concur to make of the Racoon one of our cleverest, most interesting and most instructive Catholic publications. Wishing you all manner of success in your noble undertaking, I remain, my dear Father Colley,  
 Your devoted friend,  
 L. A. NOLAN, O. M. I.  
 — The Irish Parliamentary party has made a gallant struggle to make the redistribution bill an honest means of Parliamentary reform. In Ulster, the ascendancy party succeeded in doing some very disgraceful gerrymandering to deprive the Catholics of that Province of their fair share of representation. The government has identified itself with the oligarchy, and the Catholics of Ulster will ever hold the Whig party responsible for the outrage on freedom and fair play. The Irish representation in the next Parliament will, it is believed, stand thus: Nationalists 80, anti-Nationalists 23.  
 — We beg to acknowledge receipt of a copy of the third volume of "An Illustrated Guide to the Senate and House of Commons of Canada," containing on pages 148, 149 and 150 matters in connection with the C. M. B. A. This is a most useful hand-book of information. It contains portraits, with brief biographical sketches, of the members of the House of Commons and Senate of Canada. It is replete with information of the most useful character in Dominion public matters. It is published by F. R. E. Campeau, Knight of the Sacred and Military Order of the Holy Sepulchre, President of Branch No. 29, Ottawa, of the C. M. B. A., and Deputy for the same. Those desirous of procuring a copy should, without delay, address themselves to that gentleman at Ottawa. We bespeak for the book a very extensive circulation.

Two Roses.

I plucked a rose at eventide When tears from heaven were falling...

I plucked a rose—alas, too soon! Its heart was full of sighing...

I plucked a rose—alas so soon! Its joy-crowns'd days were numbered...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

A great mass meeting was held at Swords, on St. Patrick's Day...

Wicklow.

In the Probate Court, March 19, an application was made in reference to the estate of the late Henry M. Jones...

Kilkenny.

On Wednesday, March 18, occurred the one hundred and eighteenth anniversary of the Kilkenny Journal...

Kildare.

The post of coroner for North Kildare is about to become vacant by the resignation of Dr. Hayes...

Wexford.

On March 16th, at a meeting of the clergy of the Catholic diocese of Ferns...

Westmeath.

On March 15th, at Mullingar, the Most Rev. Dr. Nulty, addressing the people after first Mass...

Louth.

On March 13, two women, Margaret McConnell (widow) and Jane Goodwin...

Meath.

On March 17, an old man named McGinnerty, who resided near Slane...

Cork.

On March 18, the body of a farmer named Joseph Collins was found at Molaha Bridge near Mount Unnick...

Buttevant, and Charleville, and in each of those parishes his name is held in most affectionate remembrance...

Limerick.

Those Irishmen whom the English seek to dishonor are certain in turn to receive honor at the hands of their fellow-countrymen...

On March 10th, Mr. Fitzgerald, accompanied by Mr. John O'Leary, visited the City by the Shannon...

It is said that a row has broken out between Parson Cory, of Clifton, and other big-wigs in the Irish Church Mission Society...

Galway.

Mr. Richard Davis, of Kilarra, Killfenora, has been appointed to the office of Assistant County Surveyor for the district comprising the Barones of Burran and Corromore...

Waterford.

The Waterford Board of Guardians, at a recent meeting, resolved that certain classes of foundlings and orphans should be sent to Dublin only with the consent of their parents...

Arms.

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

The Belfast National Leaguers appear to appreciate the advantages of hard work. Rev. Father Convery presided at their last meeting...

Armagh.

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

Down.

A demonstration was made on St. Patrick's Day at Castledawson. Its objects were to celebrate the National anniversary and to condemn the action of the Earl of Annesley...

Monaghan.

On March 10, the Sub-Sheriff, accompanied by a posse of constabulary, proceeded to the townland of Lackan, about five miles from Ballybay...

Duffy, Margaret Duffy, and Francis Lennon, and the amount due to the landlord was one year's rent. The proceedings created the greatest interest in the locality...

Derry.

The St. Patrick's Day demonstration at Derry assumed monstrous proportions. Contingents from the counties of Donegal, Tyrone, and Derry...

GENERAL GRANT.

The American Homoeopathist has an article on the treatment of General Grant by the Allopath, in which it says: "General Grant was murdered by his medical attendants..."

THE OLD HERO DYING BECAUSE OF MEDICAL INTERFERENCE.

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paper; should not the money from subscribers be on hand while those expenses are made? Secular papers, as a rule, demand payment invariably in advance...

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A LESSON FOR BOYS.

"One of my first lessons," said Mr. Sturge, 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..."

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—

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!"

My sufferings were so that I called two doctors to give me something that would stop the pain; their Efforts were all good to me. At last I heard a good remedy called "Hop Bitters!"

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, 1885. 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. TALENT.

Some genuine without a bunch of green Hop leaves, which are the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop" in their name.

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY, CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ON THE Locality unrivaled for healthiness "refined" peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air, bracing, water, and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of recreative exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasantly located in the beautiful city of Windsor, opposite the Falls, and combines in its curriculum, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with the rudiments of Latin, as well as the higher English, French and German. It is a boarding school, and offers every facility for the education of young ladies in French and English, per annum, \$100; German, per annum, \$120; Music and use of Piano, per annum, \$50; Drawing and painting, per annum, \$30; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATELAIN, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Nuns, this Institution is pleasantly situated on the Grand Trunk Railway, 20 miles from Detroit. This spacious and modern building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The system of heating has been introduced with gas, and is extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, and a large covered walk. The system of education embraces every branch of liberal education, including the French language. For particulars apply to MOTHER SUPERIOR.

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M. DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON-DENTIST, Office:—Dundas Street, 3 doors east of Richmond Street, London, Ont.

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

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

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

CONSUMPTION. I have a positive remedy for the above disease; by the use of three or four doses of the worst kind and of long standing have been cured. I have a stock of houses for sale. LONDON. Two bottles free together with VALUABLE PRESENTS. DR. S. A. SLOCUM, 1st Floor, No. 728 E. O. address, DR. S. A. SLOCUM, 1st Floor, No. 728 E. O. address.

RETIRING FROM BUSINESS—Feather beds, pillows and feather cushions, stock of houses furnished in the city.—E. S. MURPHY & CO.

APRIL 18, 1886.

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LINES.

Written for the Record.

Awake, awake! O slumbering Celt! Over the mountains, grand and high Where long the shades of night have been...

Great voices from the sacred Isle Call to us over the wrecked sea. The sun of freedom yet abides on the hills that are of saints and sages...

From the hills of Erin's vale, The Lion galloped and discomfited. Ah, tyrant, scarce shall these enfolds— Now we shall meet in the East...

To mingle with thy dying groans, Sweet harmonies shall cross the ocean. The harp and lute shall sing to thee. Shall speak her new freed heart's emotion...

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DIocese of Hamilton.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESSES TO FAITHFULS OF THE DIocese OF HAMILTON, Hamilton Times, April 8. Few pastors leave their flocks amid general expressions of regret as accompany the departure of Rev. John Keenan, pastor of the parish of St. Patrick in this city...

Some genuine without a bunch of green Hop leaves, which are the vile, poisonous stuff with "Hop" or "Hop" in their name.

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Obstructions of the Stomach, Liver and Bowels are promptly removed by National Pills.

Written for the Record.

LINES.

SUGGESTED BY READING A PROPHECY ASSESSMENT BY ONE OF ST. COLUMBKILL'S.

Awake, awake! O slumbering folk! Over the mountains, and hoary...

Great voices from the sacred isle Call to us of the wreck of ages...

To mingle with thy dying groans, Sweet harmonies shall be ocean...

From thy sainted exile-see Behold brave Celtic legions pressing...

—E. C. M.

DIocese of Hamilton.

PRESENTATION AND ADDRESSES TO FATHER KEOUGH.

Hamilton Times, April 8.

Few pastors leave their flocks amid such general expressions of regret as accompany the departure of Rev. John Keough...

DEAR AND REVEREND FATHER.—Having learned with sentiments of regret that you are about to take your departure...

DEAR AND REVEREND FATHER.—The day on which you must leave us is fast approaching. Many times since we heard...

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sympathized with them in their sorrows. Day and night he had been at their call...

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all, we will ask our bountiful Saviour that when the scenes of life are passed, and opened are the golden portals of eternity...

Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transition from heat to cold...

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