We are happy to be enabled to lay before our readers the Lenten Pastoral of His Lordship the Bishop of Kingston. It is a document well worthy perusal, remembrance, and preservation. His Lordship never deals even with the most familiar truths or the most frequently discussed subjects except in a perculiarly lucid, original and inviting manner. The learned bishop after laying down the Lenten regulations for his diocese goes on

FAITH ALONE IS INSUFFICIENT FOR SAL-

"Faith," says the holy Council of Trent, "is the beginning of human salvation, the foundation and root of all justification" (Sess. 6, ch. 8). Faith is to the soul what respiration is to the body. It is God breathing upon man "the breath of life," whereby he becomes, through his free acceptance of the inspiration, "a living soul" in the supernatural order, (Genesis 2 ch.) By faith we live to God in heaven, without faith we are dead to the continuation of your children for Confirmation, the continuation of your children for Confirmation of your children for Confirmation, the first page of the properties of the god, who art so deserving of all my love, for thy infinite goodness and most amiable perfections; and I firmly purpose, by thy holy grace, never more to offend thee, but to do all that I can to offen do the continuation of your children for Confirmation of your children for Confirmation, the properties of the pr in heaven; without faith we are dead to God, and the sort of life we live is "of the earth, earthly" (1 Cor. 15 ch.) Hence the earth, earthly" (1 Cor. 15 ch.) Hence the great Apostle of the Nations has written, "The just man lives by faith" (Rom. 1 ch); and again, "Without faith it is impossible to please God" (Hebr. 11 ch.); and the Saviour has declared, "He that doth not believe, is already judged" (John 3 ch.). By respiration a person may inhale the pure air that quickens life into healthful action, or the foul air that vitiates the fountains of life, corrupts and kills the body. So also the soul may and kills the body. So also the soul may be nourished and strengthened into life everlasting by the true word of God, which came down from heaven and is sanctuarized in the bosom of the Holy sanctuarized in the bosom of the Holy Catholic Church, or it may be poisoned unto death by erroreous doctrines substituted for the word of God by heretical teachers or by well-meaning persons who have had the misfortune of being reared in forms of belief repugnaut, to the one true faith of our Lord Jesus Christ. Again, although respiration is a primary essential condition, it is not, of itself, sufficient, for the maintenance of bodily life, food and drink and sleep and exercise being also necessary. and sleep and exercise being also necessary. So likewise in the spiritual order of existence, faith is only "the beginning of human salvation;" it is not salvation itself, The theory of justification by faith alone having been invented as early as the life-James was directed by the Holy Ghost to rebuke it as follows: "What shall it profit, my brethren, if a man say he hath faith, but hath not works? Shall faith be able to save him? Faith, if it have not works, is dead in itself. For, as the body without the spirit is dead, so also faith with out works is dead" (James 2 ch). By the pen of another Apostle, the same Holy Spirit teaches that a man may have faith strong enough to "move mountains," but, "if he have not charity, he is nothing" but, "if he have not charity, he is nothing" (1 Cor. 13 ch.). Wherefore, let no one rest content with his possessions of the true faith in idleness and neglect of the duties of Christian life. False religion is indeed worse than useless; but to be a Catholic by profession and not to live in accordance with the rules of Catholic life, will not save our souls. The believing sluggard will not fare better than the deluded fantic on the last day. To all manking the will not lare better than the deluded fan-atic on the last day. To all mankind the Saviour has said, "Not every one that saith to me, Lord, Lord, shall enter into the kingdom of heaven; but he that doth the kingdom of heaven; but he that doth the will of my father, who is in heaven, he shall enter into the kingdom of hea-ven"(Matt. 7 ch.) To a rich young man of high position He said, "if you wish to enter into life, keep the commandments (Luke 18 ch.) And to his own chosen disciples His word of affectionate admon-tion was "Wars my filinghaif wad a the ition was, "Ye are my friends, if ye do the things that I command you" (John 15

FAITH WITHOUT PENANCE IS UNAVAILING Among the things commanded by our Lord Jesus Christ, the first and most indispensible is penance. "Unless ye do penance," said He, "ye shall all perish" (Luke 17 ch.). It behoves us to consider well this precept; for Lent is the season of penance for all the children of the Catholic Church. The Saviour has laid own the law in general form; the Church. down the law in general form ; the Church prescribes the time and manner of its fulfilment.

ND.

Penance may be considered as the Sacrament of the New Law, whereby sins committed after Baptism are forgiven to the contrite and confessing Christian through the juridical absolution of a priest virtue of the divine commission "Whose sins ye shall forgive, they are forgiven them" (John 20 ch.) It may also be considered as a Virtue pre-required also be considered as a virtue pre-required for the remission of actual ein, committed before or after Baptism, and as rigidly demanded of every sinner under the Mosaic Law and before the deluge, as of Christians under the law of their Bantism.

of our sinfulness stirred in the scul by the casual reading of a good book, or the hearing of a sermon, or the warning of a parent, priest or friend, the sight of a crucifix, the death of a companion, the tolling of the Church bell for Mass or funeral, is the signal for this Virtue of Penance to exert itself by these three acts. Taken together, they are what we call contrition, one of the essential constituents of the Saccament of Penance, and are distinctly enuntiated in our pop and are distinctly enuntiated in our popular form of the Act of Contrition, thus:

AN ACT OF CONTRITION,
O my God? I am heartly sorry for having offended thee, and I detest my sins most sincerely, not only because by them
I have lost all right to heaven, and have varion.

"Faith," says the holy Council of rent, "is the beginning of human sal

observed Our solicitude, during the ex amination of your children for Confirma-tion, to impress upon their mind the extreme importance of knowing how to make an Act of Contuition with exactness of form and thorough understanding of the supernatural motives on which it must be based in order to insure the forgiveness of sin. We are no less solicitous in regard general rule, the Confession of sins, which Jesus Christ has ordained to be a condi-tion of pardon and a constituent of the Sacrament of Penance in the New law, is strictly observed in all its requirements by the faithful within the sacred tribunal. They declare their faults and sins with They declare their faults and sins with humility, sincerity, and formal integrity. On this score We have little apprehension for their valid reception of the Sacrament of Penance and forgiveness of their offences in the sight of God. But We are not quite so confident of the sufficiency of their Contrition at all times; and if in their Contrition at all times; and, if in this there be any failure, of what avail is their confession of sins? Wilfulness, ignorance, negligence, forgetfulness or half heartedness may spoil the Act of Con-trition, which is the first and absolutely indispensible requisite for pardon of sins. There are circumstances in which Confes sion may be, or must be, dispensed with ; but Contintion never. Should distance of place or suddenness of the death summous render it impossible for a priest to attend the bed side of a sinner, an Act of Contrition, vested with the prescribed condihuman salvation;" It is not salvation itself, nor does it confer or lay hold of salvation; it is not salvation by itself alone, but only when "it worketh by charity," as St. Paul took care to remind the Galatians (5 ch.)

God. But if a Catholic man hardly knows how to make an act of perfect contrition his regular approach to the Sacraments, how shall he be expected to settle every-thing rightly with his Maker in the hurry and fright and mental disturbance of a sudden sickness, attended, perhaps, by torturing pain or prostration of his facul ties? We pray you, therefore, most earnestly to instruct, not your little ones only, but your adult congregations also at Christmas and Easter and other suit able times, upon the essential conditions of true and salutary Contrition. You have no need to be told what these are. We shall barely summarize them for the benefit of your people who shall read this Pastoral.

CONDITIONS OF SORROW FOR SIN. 1st. It must be internal, that is, from 1st. It must be internal, that is, from the heart. The form of words pronounced by the lips will not suffice unless they express the inward feeling of the soul grieved at its crimes and its guiltiness before God. It must be as genuine as the heartfelt cry of the Prodigal Son, "Father, I have sinned against heaven and before thee," (Luke 15 ch.) Should the force of the street or leave the soul includes a soul invalidation. of passion or long continued indulgence of evil habits render it very difficult for the sinner to turn with his whole heart to Ged, he should seek the grace of true conversion by fervent prayer, fasting alms deeds, the hearing of Mass or pro curing its celebration for his intention and he should also present his humble and confident appeals for aid to the Blessed Virgin, the Mother of divine grace

and Refuge of sinners.

2nd. It must be supernatural, that is 2nd. It must be supernatural, that is, it must proceed from faith under the agency of grace. Now, since grace slways acts in correspondence with faith, and is an invisible a ency nowise subject to our human senses, we can know and be fully assured of its presence and action within us by one test only, viz. Does our sorrow for ain proceed from motives derived from for sin proceed from motives derived from faith? Our conscience will readily tell us what our motives are. If they be merely human founded on temporal loss or advantage, fear or respect of mortal men; if we grieve for our excesses solely because they have resulted in ruin of health or peace or character or position, our sorpeace or character or position, our sorrow is only a natural feeling, utterly
disproportioned to the forgiveness of
sin and acquisition of grace and
final beatitude, all which are in order of
supernatural existence, outside and above
the powers and exigencies of nature. On
the contrary, if our sorrow is derived
from the consideration of God and our relations with Him as acqualed to us to the In this sense it is defined to be "a super-natural virtue moving man to detestation of this sins, and firm purpose of amending and grace is active in co-operation. The his life and punishing himself in com-

NICHOLAS WILSON & CO.

136 Dundas Street,

Tailors and Gents' Furnishers.

FINE AND

MEDIUM WOOLLENS

A SPECIALTY.

PASTORAL LETTER OF THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

We are happy to be enabled to lay be
We are happy to be enabled to lay be
MICHOLAS WILSON & CO.

136 Dundas Street,

15 in tanggressions." It is not a mere awakening of the soul to a consciousness of gailt or a feeling of "Salvation;" neither is it a mere change of conduct, or repentance or resipiscence or remorse. It is a "virtue," or habit of the soul, active, impulsive, ready to develop into its properacts on suitable occasions; and it is a "Supernatural Virtue," begotten of faith under the agency of divine grace and directed in all its motions towards God.

The acts of this superna'ural virtue of Penance are, 1st, a detestation of our sins; 2d, a firm purpose of amending our sins; 2d, a firm purpose of amending our of God, they are raised unto hope, confiding that God will be propitious to them for Christ's sake; and they begin to love Him as the fountain of all justice, and are therefore moved against sins by a certain hatred and detestation" &: (Sees. bearing of a sermon, or the warning of a sermon, or the warning of a little of the soul by the casual reading of a good book, or the hearing of a sermon, or the warning of a sermon, or the warning of a little of the soul by the casual reading of a good book, or the hearing of a sermon, or the warning of a little of the soul by the casual reading of a good book, or the hearing of a sermon, or the warning of a love the side by divine grace, conceiving "faith by hearing" (Rom. 10 ch.), they are freely moved towards God, believing those things to be true which God bas revealed and promised, and this especially, that God justifies the impious "by His grace, through the redemption that is in Christ Seasus" (Rom. 10 ch.), they are freely moved towards God, believing those things to be true which God has revealed and promised, and this especially, that God justifies the impious "by His grace, through the motives in these words: "Adults are disposed unto justice when, excited and assisted by divine grace, conceiving "faith by hearing" (Rom. 10 ch.), they are freely moved towards God, believing those things to be true which God has revealed and promised, and this especially that God."

fect charity, that is, when it is founded to sin upon the motive of faith exhibiting God and bountiful selflict your souls and bodies for atonement to the offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "infinitely good and perfect in Himself," and, as such, "most God."

Father to us, but as "infinitely good and perfect in Himself," and, as such, "most God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God."

Father to us, but as "offended majesty of the Lord God." certain haired and detestation" of Sees.

6, ch. 6) The steps whereby the soul is brought back from Satan and sin to God and grace, are here traced in beautiful order. Divine grace begins by "exciting and assisting;" faith supplies the motives by accepting what "God has "exciting and assisting;" faith supplies the motives by accepting what "God has revealed and promised"; consciousness of guilt is awakened; "the fear of divine justice" profitably agitates the sinner; the "mercy of God" holds out the prospect of escape from the terrors of justice; the awe-"mercy of God" holds out the prospect of escape from the terrors of justice; the awestricken criminal is "raised unto hope"; hope develops into "confidence that God will be propitious for Christ's sake"; confidence begets "love," at first timid, then more assured, as "the fountain of all justice" is reached; then finally, sin, that had heretofore separated the soul from its beloved Maker and Saviour, is "hated and detested."

3rd. Another quality of our sorrow for sin is, it must be supreme. Grievous crime against God's infinite Mej sty is the supreme evil; no earthly mistortune, no evil whatever, is comparable to it in magnitude; it is, in a sense, infinite evil. Hence we do not grieve adequately over thence we do not grieve adequately over it, if we be not disposed to fly from it absolutely, even at the cost of incurring all temporal evils, yea, the loss of life by martydom, were this necessary. It should here be explained to the faithful that comparisons should not be expressly made between mortal sin and the evils of this life, by way finterrogating ourselves whether we would resist certain grievous temptations, should our resistance involve such and such a loss or such and such a domestic calamity. This would be a snare of the devil, who plays upon the weakness of our nature and our dread of sensible poin, to make us think the law of God too hard of observance. We should indeed be disposed to keep God's friend-ship at all costs, and save our souls under every trial, nowise tempting ourselves by idle comparisons, but confiding in God, that, should our virtue be at any time too severely tried, He will come to our aid and "will not permit us to be tempted above that which we are able," as St. Paul assures us. (I Cor. 10 Ch.)
4th. Our sorrow must be universal. It
must extend to all the mortal sins we are

at present guilty of, that is, all the sins we have at any time committed, and which have not been already remitted. Mortal sin is purged out of the soul by the infusion of sanctifying grace: but sanctifying grace cannot co-exist with the guilt of any mor-tal sin whatever in the sanctuary of the soul: hence the remission of one mortal sion of all; and consequently the sorrow, which is essentially necessary for pardon of any sin, must be sorrow for all our persons more readily grieve for one class of sine than for another: but they should take good care to grieve for those also that they are less troubled about, seeing that no sin can be pardoned without tru hearty sorrow, and the sanctifying grace of remission expurges all or none. Hence the importance of basing our sorrow upon such general motives as the fear of hell, the loss of heaven, the ingiatitude shown to our loving Redeemer, the infinite goodness of God, etc.: these will cover even sins that may have been forgotten. And since the general maxim affirming that no sin can be remitted without sorrow of the sinner for its commission. applies also to venial sins, it is right to admonish virtuous persons of the strict necessity of exciting earnest sorrow for even these; otherwise they shall not be forgiven. Mortal sins previously remitted may be profitably recalled to mind, and sorrow for them be renewed, and the con fession of them be placed under the sent ence of absolution. David, the Penitent ence or absolution. Dayid, the Pentient, Lever ceased to keep the memory of sin "always before him," and to cry out to God, "Wash me yet more and more from mine iniquity, and cleanse me from my

in." (Psalm 50.)
5th. And finally, our sorrow must be formal. Implied sorrow is not sufficient for the Sacrament of Penance. A perfect act of the love of God undoubtedly implies sorrow for having grievously of-rended Him: but the Sacramental law requires explicit sorrow for the sins we confess and ask pardon for in the tribunal of mercy. In view of the liability of our people to accidents and sudden attacks of illness, it is important to instruct the faithful, and even the most illiterate should receive this instruction, that an act of perfect contrition, or of perfect love of God, suffices for pardon of all sine, how of God, suffices for pardon of all sins, how grievous soever; and accordingly, should any one be in danger of dying before the arrival of a priest, he should be solicitous, above all things, to dispose himself by acts of faith, hope, charity and contrition for reconciliation with his offended Maker through the grace of Our Lord Jesus Christ. Any friends, or other Catholics, who may be near the sick person, ought to aid him in making this preparation for to aid him in making this preparation for death. It is assumed that every dying Catholic has the desire of confessing his sins and the intention of doing so, if the priest arrives in time. But it is of supreme importance to teach, what all Catholics may not know, that the act of contrition for sin. or of charity towards God, suffices for forgiveness outside the sacramental tribunal only when it is what God, suffices for forgiveness outside the rigidly termed Penance, or penal atone-sacramental tribunal only when it is what the Church calls perfect contrition or per-

This indispensable disposition of the sinners's soul for pardon, is a consectary of genuine sorrow and detestation of sin, and is so intimately bound up with it, that any essential defect in the purpose of amendment is an evidence of defective sorrow. In affairs of daily life our grief over any calamity and detestation of the cause of it, naturally include a firm pur-pose of avoiding in the future the voluntary occasions that would lead to its recurrence. So it ought likewise to be in regard of sin, the greatest of all evils. Hence our purpose of amendment must lst be firm—a kind of self-imposed decree, absolutely guarding us with all the strength of our will against a return to our evil ways under any condition of circumstances—not a passing sentiment that rests lightly on the surface of the soul, and disappears, like a morning vapour, under the influence of passion's vital heat or the tempest of temptation. 2nd. It must be effective. Temptation will return. Passion is sure to be aroused in some unguarded moment, when "the unclean spirit" shall come "with seven other spirits more wicked than himself" to take possession anew of the home from which he had been ejected by grace and penance. If a penitent's purpose of amendment be effective, he will not limit himself to general resolves, but will vigorously embrace decree, absolutely guarding us with all eral resolves, but will vigorously embrace utterance of his intense agony, the practical methods of assurance against prayer and flight of occasions of sip, the preparation of the souls for temptation, clothing itself in the armour of God by fai h and holy fear and Sacramental nourishment and judicious choice of books and companions and places of resort. The sinner who trusts to the effervescence of his spirit in the first joy of restoration to his Father's home, and eschews particular and practical measures of precaution, is almost sure to relapse in the hour of sul-den temptation, and his purpose of amend-ment caunot be regarded as effective, nor his sorrow sincere, 3rd. It must be universal, safeguarding his virtue not only against relapse into his former sins, but against the sins and vices to which his way or life may anywise expose him. No special tenderness must be shown to any darling vice, no mental reservation, no dalliance with danger. Henceforth God is all and all for God. Blessed is the man sorrow for sin and abiding purpose of amendment in accordance with the fore-going conditions. He shall be counted going conductors. He shall be counted among the glorious army of penitents, soldiers of conquering grace, in the king-dom of heaven, and shall join in the eternal triumph of David and Peter and the crucified thief that went straight to Paradise, and Magdalen and Mary of Egypt and Augustine, the son of Monics, and millions of others destined to shew forth for ever in the sight of God's Angels the power of Grace to raise up the fallen and wounded, and to renew them in strength to combat again and overcome the forces of the world, the devil and the

flesh of corruption.
SELF CHASTISEMENT IS PART OF PENANCE Satisfaction is due to God by the sinner tions from the beginning, must have of fellowship with Christ, and all-giance for his wilful insults to the Divine Majesty. It is the innate sense of this obligation, and God's regular exaction of it, even from the most hely penitents, whose sins have been most surely forgiven, that makes all who believe in His providence accept their persons. ruling Providence accept their personal and domestic afflictions as sent by God on account of their transgressions, "to wash account of their transgressions, "to wash them more and more from their iniquity 50) The first parents were restored to grace, and yet the chastisements of God bave fallen heavily on them and their pos terity. Moses and Aaron offended, though not grievously, and were assured of God's forgiveness; nevertheless they were pun-ished by exclusion from the land of pro-mise. The Prophet Nathan was sent by the Lord to announce to King David the pardon of his crimes, and in the same breath to proclaim the hard decree of justice, that severe atonement shall be demanded of him; "For this thing the child that is born to thee shall surely die' (2 Kings, 12 ch) Thus, it is God's ordin ance, that the remission of the guilt of grievous sin and the eternal penalty pro-portioned to it, does not always imply otal immunity from the law of expiation but that a debt of inferior or temporary punishment is reserved against the re-prieved criminal in the order of divine ustice, by way of personal atonement for personal offence. The voluntary infletion of pains and penalties on ourselves because of our transgressions, is represented every-where in Holy Writ as a sure means of not only liquidating the debt of temporary punishment that may lie against us after the remission of capital guilt and its cap-ital penalty, but as a propitiation before-hand and an assured method of averting enance is indeed contrition of heart and firm purpose of amendment; this is the return of the erring soul to the Lord God, in trust of His mercy "through the re-demption, which is" (and was from the beginning) "in Christ Jesus." Self punishment only gives integrity to Penance Nevertheless, so thoroughly is self-chastise ment identified with true conversion to God, that the Greek word used generally in Scripture to denote this conversion, although it signifies etymologically no more than a change of mind, has been invariably employed by the penmen of the Holy Ghost, and by the earliest translators of the Bible, and by classical, authors, Pagan in the Pagan times, and Christian in the Christian times, to denote what is

TIAN AGES.

Thus we read that under the Patriarchal dispensation, Job, the holiest and wisest of the Gentiles, "did penance in dust and ashes" for atonement of his unwisdom of ashes" for atonement of his unwisdom of speech, and exhorted his friends to do likewise (Job. 23s. 42c.) The Mosaic Dispensation required the Israelites to do 'penance' for transgression, and delivered an "everlasting ordinance" concerning the annual day of expiation and cleansing from all sin; "you shall afflict your souls, and shall do no work" (Levit, 6c-16c.) To turn aside God's anger, Jonne "rent his turn aside God's anger, Josue "rent his garments, and fell flat on the ground be-fore the Aik of the Lord until the evening, both he and all the aucients of Israel, and they put dust upon their heads" (Josue 7c.) Samuel gathered all Israel to have been my bread day and night, whilst it is said to me daily: 'Where is thy God'?" (Ps. 41). Daniel "set (Ps. 41). D to the Lord his face to the Lord his God, to pray and make supplication with fasting and sackcloth and ashes" (Dan. 9 ch.) Jonas cried out to the Gentile inhabitants of the Assyrian capital "Yet forty days and Ninive shall be destroyed!" and the Scripture relates how "the men of Ninive preclaimed a fast and out, on and the Scripture relates how "the men of Ninive proclaimed a fast and put on sackcloth, from the greatest to the least; and the King rose up out of his throne, and cast away his robe from him, and was clothed in sackcloth, and sat in ashes. Who," said he, "can tell if God will turn, and lorgive?" And the sacred historian adds, "God saw their works, and God had marry." (Jones 3 ch). It would be mercy." (Jonas 3 ch). It would be tedious to narrate the penitential fasts of the good King Josaphat in time of danger; of Esdras, of Achab, of Nehemias, of Judith, the Victor of Holofernes, of Esther, the Protectress of her race, and of Esther, the Protectress of her race, and of numberless others, whose example is set before us in the Sacred Book for our imitation. "Prayer is good with fasting, and alms, more than to lay up trea-ures of gold," is the message of Heaven's approval spoken by the Archangel Raphael to the holy man Tobias, whose fasts and alms, united with prayer had merited for him the favor of God in his home, Angelic guardianship and the selection of Angelic guardianship and the selection of a good wife for his son, and the miraculous restoration of his lost sight for the comfort of his old age. (Tob 12 ch)
PENITENTIAL FASTING IS OBLIGATORY ON

CHRISTIANS What Pathiarchs and Prophets, Kings and priests and peoples, Gentiles and Jaws, had practiced successfully for the disarming of God's wrath in all generations of God's wrath in all generations. religious observance promulgated in Para-dise and transmitted from sire to son for the inheritance of the children of Adam the inheritance of the children of Adam in successive ages. The ceremonial and economic laws given through Moses to the Hebrew people, were of their nature temporary, and have died out with the Synagogue. But the ordinances of the primitive revelation, as well as those derived from our natural perception of the attributes of the Creator and His relation with this research propagation. attributes of the Creator and His relation with His creatures, are perpetual, and true religion shall continue ever to cherish them. Therefore did the Son of God "came, not to destroy the law, but to fulfil" (Matt. 5 ch.,) take up and approve the primitive ordinance of penitential fasting, and by His own example and divers words of encouragement and positive regulations, embody it in the Christian code. It is enough to refer, without comment, to His fast of forty days in the tian code. It is enough to refer, without comment, to His fast of forty days in the desert (Matt. 4c.) whereby He fulfilled the types exhibited in Moses and Elias, fasting the same mystic number of days as they, and shewing forth in the humiliations and hunger of the wilderness, no less than in the dazzling glories of Thabor, the wild that the state of the same of the wilderness. the unity of spirit and harmony of doc trine between the Law, the Prophets and the Gospel—Moses, Elias and the Messiah. To the Pharisees, who objected that Christ's disciples did not fast as did the disciples of the Baptist, Our Saviour replied that the days of His corporal pres-ence with them were like those of espousal, which demand joyousness in the bride groom's family; "But the days will come," said he, "when the bridegroom come," said he, "when the bridegroom shall be taken away from them; then they shall fast in those days" (Luke 5 c) This is the rule for the Church after the departure of the heavenly bridegroom and until He shall return in glory. St. Mark (9 ch.) relates what Our Divine Lord answered to His disciples on their asking why they were unable to conquer a certain kind of demon: "This kind," said he, "can go out by nothing, but by prayer and fasting." What a lesson this is for the habitual sinner whom the whole is for the habitual sinner whom the whole power of the priesthood, exercised in his behalf time and again, has failed to release from the bondage of Satan. "Prayer and fasting" are his sole remedy. Let him not despise the warning of His Saviour in this holy season of Lent. And let the fast not be practiced grudgingly. Our little sacrifices and self-decials should be offered with chearfulners and with the kertiles. offered with cheerfulness and with thankfulness to God for accepting them. This
rule also was laid down by Our Blessed
Lord: "Thou," said he, "when thou factest, anoint thy head, and wash thy face,
that thou appear not fasting to men, but

to thy Father, who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret, will reward thee." (Matt. 6 ch.)

CONCLUDING EXHORTATION.
Wherefore, dear Rev. Fathers, and be loved children in Jesus Christ, let us enter upon this Lenten fast in good spirit; the spirit of penance for atonement of our "innumerable sins, offences and negli-gences;" the spirit of conformity to Christ, our Head in the mystic body of His Church, and our Captain in the warfare with the spiritual enemy, and our High Priest and self immolated Victim, who died for us, that we may live for Hou; the spirit of obedience to the laws are exhortations of our Holy Motor, the Church, who brought us forth to G d, and desired the spirit of the church, who brought us forth to G d, and desires only to rear us, as becomes the children of God the Father, and brothers of His eternal Son, co-heirs of His royalty; the spirit of piety, that delights in living for God, working for God, glorifying God before men, and earning for ourselves continual increase of merit in His sight, with more abundant titles to His fatherly love in the present and His crown of glory in the everlasting future; the spirit of Chris-tian fortitude, that strives for the mastery of the spirit over the flesh, and bravely mortifies the appetites of our lower nature in regard of food and drink and sleep and every form of seneual enjoyment, in order to acquire and preserve the soul's full and free domining over itself and its feasibility over the seneual enjoyment. over itself and its faculties, over the body and its evil instincts. A great Master of spiritual life, who knew by experience the terrible strength of carnal passion, and the necessity of employing the arms of prayer and penance in the fight for the liberty of his soul, has written the following words of homely Christian wisdom: "The flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh; for these are contrary, one to another; and they who are of Christ, have crucified their flesh with its vices and concupiscence." (Gal. 5 ch.)
The "crucifixion" of the flesh is a strong phrase, of very weak application to the mitigated Lenten discipline of modern times. But St. Paul meant it in its full significance. He verified it in his own person, not only by his "many fastings," to which he frequently refers, but by his hard, penitentiary castigation of his body, amounting to what in our time wou'd be amounting to what in our time wou'd be termed cruelty in the jails. "I chastise my body" (he says, the Greek original term signifying livid bruises), "and bring it into subjection, lest, perhaps, when I have preached to others, I myself should become reprobate." (1. Cor. 9 ch.) And this was the great Apostle and Doctor of the Nations, the "vessel of elec-tion," whom God had filled with immens-urable inspiration; who had been "caught up to the third heaven, and had heard

up to the third heaven, and had heard secret words which it is not given to me to utter." (2 Cor. 12 ch)! Why did he think so awfully severe a self-chastisement to be necessary ? sions stronger, or his natural infirmities weaker, than ours? Ob no, but his faith was more lively; his love of Jesus Christ was more ardent, and his desire to participate in the suffering of Christ, was more earnest than ours. He had heard from the other apostles the grand maxim of Christian life once uttered by the Redeemer, and delivered by them to us, equally as to and share the crucifixion of Christ in his mortal body. To the Colossians he wrote. "I now rejoice in my suffering for you, and fill up those things which are wanting of the sufferings of Christ, in my fish, for his body, which is the church." (Col. 1 ch.) And to the Galatians he breathes out his And to the Galatians he breathes out his soul in the thrilling language of colory, as he embraces the crucifix: "With Christ I am nailed to the cross, and I live, now not I; but Christ liveth in me. * * * God forbid, that I should glory, save in the cross of our Lord Jesus Christ, by whom the world is crucified to me, and

by whom the world is crucified to me, and I to the world." (Gal. 2 ch. 6 ch.) Oh dear Rev. Fathers, ours be the privilege to cherish in our inmost hearts, and breathe out upon our people, especiand oreache out upon our people, especially in this season of preparation for the annual solemnity of the Paschal bloody and unbloody sacrifice, the spirit of love and sympathy for our crucified Saviour; of devotion to Him, strong as death; and sympathy for our crucified Saviour; of devotion to Him strong as description. devotion to Him, strong as death; of self denial, even to the degree of cruci fixion, should this be required of us, in imitation of Him and obedience to His commands; and of warfare against impurity, intemperance, avarice, and all the works of the flesh condemned by the Cross of Christ, "that the life of Jesus may be made manifest in our morta-flesh." (2 Cor., 4 ch.)

Commending these instructions to Our Reverend Clergy for frequent en-forcement and development in their Sermons on Sundays within the mars, and their familiar exhortations at the even-ing devotions, which we hope will be observed, wherever possible, on the week days of Lent, we implore God's blessing upon the Clergy, the Religious Common-ities and the laity of Our Diocese, and pray that none may "receive the grace of

God in vain." Given from Our Palace at Kingston, on this twenty-eight day of February, (Sexagesima Sunday), in the year of Our Lord, one thousand eight hundred and

eighty six. + JAMES VINCENT CLEARY, S T.D. Bishop of Kingston. By order of His Lordship,

THOMAS KELLY, Secretary.

The Propaganda feels keenly at present the need of missionaries and money. Vicars Apostolic from distant lands are constantly demanding priests and material support to enable them to

he stood at the bar of justice,
A creature was and wild,
I form too small for a woman,
In features too old for a cuild;
or a look so worn and pathetic
Was stamped on her pale young face,
seemed long years of suffering
Must have jeft that allout trace.

'Your name," said the judge, as he eyed her With kindly look, yet keen, 'Is—"Mary Maguire, if you please, sir." "And your ago?" "I am turned fifteen." 'Well, Mary," and then from a paper He alov'y and gravely read-'You are charged here—I am sorry to say

With stealing three loaves of bread.

You look not like an off inder, And I hope that you can show be charge to be false. Now tell me Are you guilty of this or no?" I passionate burst of weeping Was at first her sole reply, but she dried her tears in a moment, And looked in the judge's eye—

"I will tell you how it was, sir;
My father and mother are dead,
And my little brothers and sisters
W-re hungry and asked me for bread,
At first I carued it for them,
By working have all day,
And somehow the times were hard, sir,
And the work all fell away.

"I could get no more employment;
The westher was bitter cold;
The young ones cried and shivered—
Little I choune's but four years old—
Bo what was I to do sir?
I am guilty, but do not condemn!
I took, oh, was it stealing
The bread to give to them?"

Every man in the court-room, Grey beard and thoughtless youth, Knew, as he looked upon her. That the prisoner spake the truth. Out of their postess came kerchiefs, Out from their eyes sprung tears, And out from old faded wallets, Treasures hoarded for years.

The judge's face was a study,
The strangest you ever saw,
As he cleared his throat and murmured
S mething about the law.
For one so learned in such matters.

But no one blamed him or wondered, When at last these words were heard; When at last these words were neard;
'The sentence of this young prisoner
Is for the present deferred'
And no one bismed him or wondered,
When he went to her and smiled,
And tenderly led from the court room.
Himself, the "guity" ontid.
"Sunday Democrat."

TRANSUBSTANTIATION.

Christ took Bread and Wine and Changed Them into His Bedy and

THE DOCTRINE OF THE REAL PRESENCE OF OUR DIVINE LORD IN THE BLESSED SACRAMENT PROVED BY FATHER DAMEN

Christ says, "My flesh is food indeed. "I believe it," says the Catholic, and the Protestant says, "I do not." Christ says, "My blood is drink indeed," in truth and reality. 'I believe it," says the Catholic, and the Protestant says, "Lord Jesus, allow me to differ with you. You say it is your flesh, now allow me to differ with

But the Bible says so, my dear friend.
Here you go against the Bible again.
The Bible says also that you must fast. Christ says: "I have given you an example, that as I have done, you do in like manner." Christ fasted. Do you fast?

"Of course not."

The Bible tells us, that the apostles fasted, even after Christ had gone—Thirteenth Chapter of the Acts of the Apostles. We read of the Saviour fasting and "Of course not." praving. Do you fast ?

"O! no, we do not fast."
Well, then, you do not follow the Bible,

that eateth my flesh, and drinketh my blood abideth in Me, and I in Him. As the living Father hath sent me, and I live by the Father, so he that eateth Me, the same also shall live by Me." He does are also shall live by Me." He does remembrance of Me. Buthe said: "Take and eat This is my blood," and drink This is my blood." Here is the sophistry of our Protestant friends, in their explanation of the Bible. Christ did not say: Take this bread in remembrance of Me. Buthe said: "Take

believe there is any one who could do that, for it would be pretty hard to know how to go about it. Yes, my dear friends, I think that is a very mysterious thing.

"He that eateth Me," says Christ, "the same also shall live by Me. This is the bread that came down from Heaven, and he that eateth this bread shall live from the country of the direction. forever. Many, therefore, of His disci-ples hearing it, said: "This is a hard say-ing, and who can believe it."

Some of His disciples, therefore, you see understood our Saviour to say that they must literally eat His flesh and drink His blood; for, if the disciples understood him as Protestants understand him—that they were merely to eat a piece of bread and drink a cup of wine, none of the disciples would have made any fuss about it? but, they understood Him in the literal sense of the word, and, therefore, they said: "This is a hard saying." Now the disciples were to be the teachers of the world. Christ had chosen them for that purpose to go all over the world, and to teach all nations of the earth, and it was therefore all important that His disciples should understand His doctrine, that they should have a correct idea of His doctrine; for if He left them in error, then He himself would be the cause of the whole world going into error. Then, if He was not to be understood in this manner, He was bound, by all the laws of justice, to explain Himself to His disciples. Did he do it? No, but He insisted, more and more, that it was His body and blood. And Jesus, knowing in his heart, that His disciples murmured at this, said to them: "Does this scandalize you? Do you think this is beyond my power? You have seen me giving sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, speech to the dumb, restoring the lame, and revivirg the dead." Well now, says Christ, if I can do these things, why cannot I also change bread and wine into my body and changed it into a woman. Now, says Christ, as it were, if I can change the dust of the earth into a living man, and a bone into a living woman, why can not I also change bread and wine into My body and blood? but, they understood Him in the literal when the body and blood of Jasura as successful that in the literal when the body and blood of Jasura as successful that would be the teachers of the world. This is a hard asping." Now the disciples when the body and blood of Jasura are successful to the case of the world. On the read all fills must be there, or I cannot proface it. If you would give the most of the truth. But the decisive point in that His disciples should have to calmovelage it its the body and blood, but you desire yourself in an incorrect construction which have a correct idea of His doctrine; for His Heleft them in error, then He himself would be the cause of the whole would gioing into error. Then, if He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not to be understood in this manner, He was not be the decision of the decision and the decision of the decision of

mot," for He knew who they were that did not believe and who would betray Him. You see, Christ puts those who do not believe what He teaches, on a level with Judas. And he said, therefore; "I do not," you say.

Then if you do not believe in Jesus, you way with a person professing Roman are not Christians. Do not be talking any more about the Bible, for you do not believe in disciples could not believe what Christ said, and they left Him, and Christ never called them back; but turning to the twelve Apostles, He said: "Will you also go away? Will you also abandon me, because I teach a doctrine that you do not believe in the first Pope, answered Him: "Lord, to whom shall we go?" My God says he, if we cannot take Tby word whose word them shall we take? We have known and we have believed Thou art the Son of the living God, harb said it. We believe it, says Peter, in the name of all the rest of the Apostles, whether we understand it of the Apostles, whether we understand it of the Apostles, whether we understand it, and we believed it.

Well, is it not a reasonable thing to be.

where is the Protestant who calls in the priest in time of sickness that he may anoint the sick person with oil? You see you do not follow the Bible, my dear Protestant friend; you do not take the Bible for your guide or teacher.

The B ble also says, you must confess your sins—St. James, Fifth Chapter. Do you do that? Do you confess your sins? "Wby, do you think I am such a simpleton as that?" answers my Protestant friend.

Service of idols. I speak as to wise men. Judge you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you your sin from the service of idols, and from the service of idols. I speak as to wise men.

Judge you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you your sins from the case must be not provided the provided that it is not fair? Is it not reasonable, that you should fly from the service of idols. I speak as to wise men.

Judge you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you yourseives, what I say."

I leave it to your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you your own judgment—you are wise men.—Jorde you your own judgment—you are wise men—you are intelligent men.

Is it not fair? Is it not reasonable, that you should fly from the service of idols. we break, is it not the Communion of the body of the Lord?" I read it, as it is in

body of the Lord? I read it, as it is in the Protestant Bible. You see, St. Paul takes it for granted that they all believed it, and that, therefore, they should lead pure and holy live, because they were daily permitted to receive the body and the blood of Jesus Christ.

And in the 11th chapter of the same is Epistle to the Corinthians, St. Paul says, after instructing them to receive worthily. "I have received from the Lord, that is which I also deliver unto you, that the Lord Jesus, the night, in which He was betrayed, took breat and giving thanks, broke and said: "Take ye and eat—this is my body, which shall be delivered for you. Do this for a commemoration of Me. This cup, or chalice, is the new testament of my blood. This do ye, as often as you shall drink for a commemoration, in Germany, in Eagland, and in the United States. Many men, who were once Protestant ministers, are now Catholic priests, and several of them are Catholic bishops, and even cardinals, because they were mor of intellication; they were not carried away by blind prejudice; they did not follow the road of the vulgar crowd.

"I hate Catholicity, anyhow," you say. The Jesus hated Jesus Christ, and that did not save them. And so you hate the Catholics anyhow, and that is not going to take you to heaven. Let me tell you that. When you are in eternity you will that I had taken the advice of that old man," but then it will be too late, for when you are once in that "lock-ap" there is no getting out of it. Of course, the protection of the vulgar crowd.

The Jesus, he night, in which He was betrayed, took breat and giving thanks, broke and said: "Take ye and eat—this it is not going to the vulgar crowd.

The Jesus, he night, in which He was betrayed, took breat and giving thanks, broke and said: "Take ye and eat—this they were not carried away by blind prejuice; they did not follow the road of the vulgar crowd.

The Jesus, he night, in which He was betrayed and education; they were not carried away by blind prejuice; they did not follow the roa

same also shall live by Me." He does not say, he that cateth the remembrance of Me, but he said: "Take of Me, or he that cateth the figure of Me, but he says he that eateth Me. You say, but he says he that eateth Me. You say, my dear Protestant friends, you do not believe in mysteries. Well now, I think it is a very great mysterious thing to eat the figure of a thing. I would like to see a man eat the figure of a thing. I do not believe there is any one who could do that, for it would be pretty hard to know how.

allow mus to differ with you. You say it is your flash, now allow mus to differ with you. You say it is your flash, now allow mus to differ with you. It is gold, hat he said it. We believe it, says Peter, in the name of all the rest of the posters, whether we understand it or you, it is only broad and wine." So, the Carbolic who says extent the Carbolic who says extent the Carbolic who says extent the Carbolic who is the Bible Christian.

The Protestant says "the Bible is my protestant friend, what flew says "I my the different who was allowed by the Carbolic who is the Carbolic church, and the provided who is the Carbolic church. The did the primitive Christian.

The Protestant says "the Bible is my protestant friend, which is predicted where we want to the carbolic who is the Carbolic church, and the provided who ing those books that were written sixteen hundred years ago, in Latin and Greek, by our holy ancestors of the Faith, and which contain the Catholic doctrine precisely as it is to day. "We have been led astray—we have been separated from our mother, the original Church; we have done wron; we bave gone into the way of eternal perdition, and we must go back," they say. Hundreds and thousands are coming back at the present day to the Catholic Church, in Germany, in Eogland, and in the United States. Many men, who were once Protestant ministers, in Grbids such a prostration of my characters.

"O! no, we do not fast."

Well, then, you do not follow the Bible, "U restricted in the Bible, and you say you manded in the Bible, and you say you be and said the Bible. Christ himself fasted forty days and forty rights, and the apostles fasted. Here again you go against the Bible, my dear Protestant friends, and in many other matters you reject the and in many other matters you reject the blood. This do ye, as often as you shall drink for a commemoration, or in memory of Me."

'Oh!" my Protestant friend, "that explains all. Do this in remembrance of Me. Do what? 'Take and eat,' says Christ, 'this is my body—take and drinks, Christ, 'this is my body—take and drinks, Christ, 'this is my body—take and drinks, and the only way to do so is by the true religion, and no religion established by man can do that. Therefore, I would recommend to all of you to pray fervently recommend to all of you to pray fervently
to God to draw you into the right path.
Get the books which I have recommended
—the three books we call the set. Read
them and study them, that you may be able to understand the doctrine of the

Catholic religion.

When I gave a mission at St. Joseph's
Church in Brooklyn, N. Y., there was a
young Virginian who went to his preacher young Virginian who went to his preacher and said to him: "You must answer the questions contained in this pamphlet of Father Damen, and if you do not do so to my satisfaction, I am going over to the Catholic religion," and he proposed the questions. "Well," said the preacher, "you must not be thinking about these things do not he hothering your head blood, in remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and remember Me; but He said:
"Take and cat; this is My body, and take and drink: this is My blood." Remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and remember Me; but He said:
"Take and cat; this is My body, and take and drink: this is My blood." Remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and tremembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and take and cat; this is My blood." Remembrance of Me. He did not say, take a sup of wine, and a piece of bread, and trew passification, I am going over to the Catholic religion," and he proposed th

an enormous crime if I were even to pretend to a conversion in which my understanding and heart had no part. Every idea of honor which I have learned forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself could I be so easily induced to desert my hopes of heaven. Could I be faithless to God and faithful to man? I have well dear the transfer of the second of the se knew, dear——, that you did not agree with me in my religious sentiments, but I never thought of requiring from you such a heavy obligation as you would impose upon me

impose upon me.

But I must argue the question with But I must argue the question with you; for though you are a lawyer, I am not afraid of entering into a little controversy with you; so now look grave, for I am going to lecture you. You say, dear —, that "in our happy country all religions are alike." Well, granted; why, then, can't you relinquish yours and join mine?

Wouldn't that be as reasonable as for wouldn't that be as reasonable as for me to relinquish mine and profess yours? But you place it on the ground of expe-diency—on the unpopularity of our Church. Well, you need not change yours; you would do wrong to abandon your creed and unite with mine, unless you firmly believe in it. As for the smiles of worldly prosperity, though I would not uselessly disregard them, yet a true born American, with a proper estimate of her honor, would prefer the rags of poverty, sooner than clothe with silks a dishonored and violated conscience. Your own good sense and enlightened mind will convince you, dear ____, that I am right; and I am confident that your reply, which I will

take your Holy Communion. "Where fore, whoseover shall east this besed and fore, whoseover shall east this besed and controlling the gality death be does not seen the proper construction. "First the sup and belood of the Lord" is the But, my Protestant friend, how can I provable the body and blood of Jenna, when the body and blood, but you deceive yourself in an incorrect construction. "But let a man prove himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the chalice; for he there are not the word of Jenna prove himself, and so let him eat of the bread, and drink of the chalice; for he the tast the and drink unworthily, because I do not respecting the body of the Lord." eat, any St. Faul, my own damnation, for I eat and drink unworthily, because I do not respect the body and blood of Jeuna there:

Now let me cill your attention once more to the words of the Institution of Jeuna there:

Now let me cill your attention once more to the words of the Institution of Jeuna there:

Now let me cill your attention once more to the words of the Institution of Jeuna there:

Now let me cill your attention once more to the words of the Institution of Jeuna there:

No are can read these genuine letters, the the proper construction. "But let a man prove himself, and so let him ear of the prove himself, and the respect the body and blood of Jeuna the proper construction." The proper himself, and so let him ear of the provent himself, and the proper construction of Jeuna the proper construction. The proper construction of Jeuna the proper construction of Jeuna the proper construction. The proper construction of Jeuna the proper construction of Jeuna the proper construction. The proper construction of Jeuna the proper constr

Dear Sir: "I shall not ask you to do any violence to the religious principles of your parents," nor will I consent to have your parents," nor will I consent to have any offered to mine. When I consented to marry you, I was not aware that your father and mother, with "their religious principles" were included in the agreement. The care which you have not to offend your parents cannot be greater than that which I must observe not to offend

The tone of your letter betrays the spirit of your love. It is not a rosy spirit, as poets and lovers have described it, but a spirit hedged round with thorns. I think, sir, as I am still free, I had better remain so. You will find some one who will readily consent not to "do violence to the religious principles of your parents." If I consented, sir, to be a slave before marriage, by surrendering my rights of consci-ence, I feel quite satisfied that I would deserve to be something worse than a slave after marriage. I had little thought that this would be the finale of so many pleas-ant days, words and letters. If you should feel it as much as I do (for I care not to

a logical conviction—it is Faith, which is grand and powerful in proportion to the divinity in which it trusts. Such is my idea of Faith, but I do not pretend to be a theologian. Now, dearest —, I could not, without a horrible contempt for myself, surrender God to win a hubband even as accomplished as you, and the only one to whom I have plighted yows of love. I would be guilty of an enormous crime if I were even to pretend to a conversion in which my understanding and heart had no part. Every idea of honor which I have learned forbids such a prostration of my character. You could not even respect me yourself could I be so easily induced to desert my inones of heaven. Could I to the country in the content of the content of the properties of the country in the content of the properties of the country in the content of the properties of the country in the content of the country in the country by leading in all things a true and beautiful life, she can refine, elevate, and spiritful life, she can refine, elevate, and spiritualize all who come within reach; so that, with others of her sex omulating and assisting her, she can do more to regenerate the world than all the statesmen or reformers that ever legislated.

She can do much, slas! perhaps more, to degrade man, if she chooses to do it. Who can estimate the evil that woman has the nowarted do? As wife she can

has the power to do? As a wife, she can ruin herself by extravagance, folly or want of affection. She can make a demon, or an outcast, of a man, who might otherwise here. wise become a good member of society. She can bring bickering, strife and discord into what might be a happy home. She can change the innocent babes into vile men, and even into vile women. She can lower the moral tone of society itself, and lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head

lower the moral tone of society itself, and thus pollute legislation at the spring head. She can, in fine, become an instrument of evil instead of an angel of good.

Instead of making flowers of truth, purity, beauty and sprituality spring up in her footsteps, till the earth smiles with a loveliness that is almost celestial, she can transform to a black and arid desert, covered with the scorn of all evil passion, and swept by the bitter blast of everlasting and swept by the bitter blast of everlastin death.

This is what women can do for the

wrong as well as for the right. Is her mission a little one? Has she no worthy massion a fittle one; I has see no worthy work, as has become the cry of late? Man may have a harder task to perform, a rougher road to travel, but he has none loftier or more influential than woman's.

Imitation
Is sometimes called the sincere form of flattery. This may account for the number of imitations of the original and only positive corn cure—Putnam's Painless Corn Extractor. All such fail to possess equal merit, so when purchasing get the genuine "Putnam's." Safe, sure and painless. All druggists.

TOO MUCH PRAYING.

Catholic Review.

Has it ever struck the parents who are afraid of too much praying in parochial schools, that it may make the greatest difference in that supreme hour—"the hour of death"—whether the children have prayed much or not?

A priest, out in the West, tells of his experience with young men who, in the free and easy atmosphere of rauch-life, scon lose all thought of prayer.

"I have found," he says, "that there was always hope for the young man who had attended a Catholic school in early life. He, when ill, always wanted me and knew why he wanted me. It might have been years since he had made the Act of Contrition, but he knew its meaning. He perhaps had not been to confession since he made his first Communion, but it does not require long to recall his early instructions to his mind. The case of the poor fellow, Catholic in name, but scarcely instructed at all, is very different and very hard. He hardly knows the meaning of the Act of Contrition; he is afraid of religion because he is ignorant of it. Many a time in preparing one of these poor boys for death in a short time, have I blessed the parochial school."

The consideration contained in the

chial school."

The consideration contained in the simple words of this good priest is one that ought to touch the hearts of all mothers. What can console the heart of a mother if her son die without the last sacraments, after years of carelessadmirable in a purely secular way—will all that console her when she kneels at

his grave?
The objection of "too much praying is The objection of "too much praying is an un-Christian one made against paro. chial schools. The people who make it use it generally to conceal some other motive. They think their children in school pray too much because they pray too little.

The parochial schools can very well meet any objections made to the

meet any objections made to them on sensible and reasonable grounds. Especially in the primary departments, the improvement is marked. If parents have no more valid objection to make than that their children ask the Mother of God to pray for them "now and at the hour of their death" too often, they had better close their lips in shame.

From the age of seven to that of four-

teen, the public school system grinds out the pupils under it. What is the result? Has it produced miracles in "education?" Has it made the body of the people more reverent, more capable of self-support, more frugal, more indus-trious, truer, honester? So far, it has

Can any critic of parochial schools hon-

Can any critic of parochial schools hon-estly say that any child once in them has not been made better by the religi-ous instruction there received? "Too much praying!" That phrase is a disgraceful one in the mouth of any parent who loves pure, innocent, and reverent childhood. It betrays a shallow-ness of thought and a poverty of religious feeling which even Pagans would despise. It ought to go out of fashion.

The Duty to be a Lady.

It is the first duty of a woman to be lady. Good breeding is good sense. Bad manners in women is immorality. Awk-wardness may be ineradicable. Bashfulwardness may be ineradicable. Bashfulness is constitutional. Ignorance of etiquette is the result of circumstances. All can be abandoned, and do not banish and can be abandoned, and do not banish man or woman from the amenities of their kind. But self possession, unshrinking and aggressive coarseness of demeanor may be reckoned as a state prison offence, and certainly merits that mild form of restraint called imprisonment for life. It is a shame for women to be lectured on their manner. their manners. It is a bitter shame that they need it. Women are the umpires of society. It is they to whom all mooted points should be referred. To be a lady points should be referred. To be a lady is more than to be a prince. A lady is always in her right inalienably worthy of respect To a lady, prince and peasant alike bow. Do not be restrained. Do not have impulses that need restraint. Do not wish to dance with the prince unsought; feel differently. Be such that you confer your honor. Carry yourself so loftily that men shall look up to you for reward, not at you in rebuke. The natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of natural sentiment of man toward woman is reverence. He loses a large means of grace, when he is obliged to account her a being to be trained into propriety. A man's ideal is not wounded when a woman fails in worldly wisdom; but if in grace, in tact, in sentiment, in delicacy, in kindness she should be found wanting he receives an inward hurt. an inward hurt.

Horsford's Acid Phosphate

UNANIMOUS APPROVAL OF MEDICAL STAFF. DR. T. G. COMSTOCK, Physician at Good Sarmaritan Hospital, St Louis, Mo, says: "For years we have used it in this hos-pital in dyspepsia and nervous diseases, and as a drink during the decline and in the convalescence of lingering fevers. It has the unanimous approval of our medical steff."

cal steff."

Amos Hudgin, Toronto, writes: "I have been a sufferer from Dyspepsia for the past six years. All the remedies I tried proved useless, until Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure was brought under my notice. I have used two bottles with the best results, and can with confidence recommend it to those afflicted in like manner." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

Worms cause feverishness, moaning and Worms cause leverishness, moaning surestlessness during sleep. Mother Graves' Worm Exterminator is pleasant, sure, and effectual. If your druggist has non in stock, get him to procure it for you.

stock, get him to procure it for you.

WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly increase, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaints, Kidney ailments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas street.

MARCH 13, 10

Fo BY WILLI

God gave me one e So beautiful was That life was but p That she might h Safely sheltered fro Its sorrow and it The Saviour called And she was fold Ah! Then my hear
My life seemed di
So long to weep, so
Outside the Shep
And yet, I knew a
No life prolonged
As when, in answe
My lamb was fol

For her sweet sake
The trial and the
For mine is but an
And her's a Heav
Safe sheltered from
Its sorrow and it
She s'eeps upon th
Forever folded i

A TR

I first met 1 the winter of 18 in California t all sorts of char ber that this m tion and impre was in a San Fr that I saw his He, like mysel on, killing tim desire to take I I was struc physique and

of his particularly b face, with its tour, its large and the tore moustache and A desire to l ted me to draw tion, and from fast friends. In the year

came partners ers of a mine i good deal of hopes, and warmer with e Rudolph Monoble bearing attainments. several other l showed by his

young a man-but thirty-two His story in acquaintance ciently confide

He was the count. He ha clandestinely young lady, it royal blood. Olanof. She was rapturous came enamour decreed that s decree that I married secre 'Helena re

not tell him

married to me wounded by h take him lor girl loved me target for his charging me in a conspirament. I kne permitted to knew that th banishment, i the instance fully begged life for her sa Paris, firmly our separation 'While in]

itska, in a hu

letter that ru

pects, and fil letter from a my Helena fair, and th tions with ap there was on in which he was repentar her rash man desired above some means sever the tie that she mig hand of her the letter wo never to di marriage, as Poland. The little note assuring me written was

ise her. 'Did I ret have never my beloved I scarcely k

the depths o not return t H PRAYING.

Folded In.

BY WILLIAM HAUGHTON.

God gave me one ewe lamb, so fair,
So beautiful was she
That life was but perpetual prayer
That she might happy be—
Safely sheltered from the world's unrest,
Its sorrow and its sin;—
The Baviour called her to His breast,
And she was folded in.

Ah! Then my heart was desolate,
My life seemed dark and cold;
So long to weep, so long to wait
Outside the Shepherd's fold.
And yet, I knew a crown more fair,
No life prolonged could win,
As when, in answer to that prayer,
My lamb was folded in.

For her sweet sake I'll bear the cross,
The trial and the pain,
For mine is but an earthly loss,
And her's a Heavenly gain.
Safe she litered from the world's unrest,
Its sorrow and its sin,
She s'eeps upon the Shepherd's breast,
Forever folded in.

THE COURSE OF TRUE LOVE.

A TRUE STORY.

I first met Rudolph Movitska in the winter of 1862. I had then been

in California three years, and had become accustomed to meeting all sorts of characters; but I remem-

ber that this man engaged my atten

tion and impressed me strangely. It

was in a San Francisco gambling den

that I saw him for the first time.

He, like myself, was a mere looker-

on, killing time by watching three

physique and the massive, leonine

face, with its fine intellectual con-

tour, its large and melancholy eyes,

and the toreign cut of the dark

A desire to know the man promp.

ted me to draw him into conversa-

tion, and from that moment we were

In the year that followed we were

ers of a mine in which we invested a

good deal of money and boundless hopes, and our friendship grew

warmer with each succeeding week Rudolph Movitska was a man of

noble bearing and fine scholarly attainments. He spoke English and

several other languages fluently, and

showed by his conversation that he

acquaintance before he became suffi

ciently confidential to tell me about

He was the only son of a Polish

clandestinely married a beautiful

young lady, in whose veins coursed royal blood. Her name was Helena Olanof. She was divinely loved and

was rapturously admired by every-

body. A young Russian Prince be

came enamoured of her and it was

decreed that she should become his

decree that Rudolph and she were married secretly.
'Helena refused to become a

not tell him that she was already

married to me. His pride was sorely

wounded by her rejection of his hand

and he vowed vengeance. It did not

girl loved me, and I then became a

target for his insane wrath. He invanted some sort of pretext for charging me with being concerned in a conspiracy against the govern-ment. I knew that I would not be

permitted to prove my innocence; I

knew that the bare accusation meant

banishment, if not death for me. At

the instance of my wife, who tear-fully begged me to fly and save my

life for her sake. I turned my back on

all that was dear to me and fled to

Paris, firmly believing of course that our separation would be but tempor-

While in Paris,' continued Mov-

itska, in a husky voice, 'I received a letter that ruined all my future pros-

pects, and filled my soul with desola-

tions and despair. First there came a

letter from a friend, telling me that

my Helena was as false as she was

fair, and that since my departure she was receiving the Prince's atten-

tions with apparent pleasure. Then

there was one from Helena's father,

in which he informed me that his

daughter had told him all; that she

was repentant, and deeply regretted

her rash marriage with me; that she

desired above all things to become

the wife of a Prince, and begged that

some means might be devised to

sever the tie that bound her to me, so

that she might be free to accept the

hand of her royal suitor; and then

the letter wound up by entreating me

never to divulge the secret of our

marriage, and to stay away from Poland. Then there came a very brief

little note from Helena herself,

assuring me that all her father had

It was on account of this

said Rudolph,

moustache and pointed beard.

fast friends.

of his movements, but more

k the parents who are praying in parochial y make the greatest supreme hour_"the whether the children

whether the children to rono? the West, tells of his bung men who, in the paphere of ranch-life, ht of prayer. he says, "that there or the young man who tholic school in early la always wanted.

table school in early l, always wanted me wanted me. It might nee he had made the but he knew its mean had not been to con-ade his first Commun. t require long to recall ons to his mind. The llow, Catholic in name, ucted at all, is very y hard. He hardly g of the Act of Contri-f religion because he Many a time in pre-e poor boys for death we I blessed the paro-

on contained in the his good priest is one och the hearts of all can console the heart ter years of careless-may have been splen-rilliant, his education

"too much praying is e made against paro-e people who make it nceal some other ink their children in uch because they pray

chools can very well ons made to them on onable grounds. Es-mary departments, the marked. If parents id objection to make ildren ask the Mother them "now and at the ips in shame. I seven to that of four-

school system grinds der it. What is the produced miracles in as it made the body of everent, more capable ore frugal, more indus-ester? So far, it has

parochial schools hony child once in them
e better by the religiere received ?
ing!" That phrase is
in the mouth of any

pure, innocent, and I. It betrays a shallowd a poverty of religious Pagans would despise. of fashion.

to be a Lady.

ty of a woman to be a ing is good sense. Bad a is immorality. Awk-ineradicable. Bashful-ional. Ignorance of ional. Ignorance of esult of circumstances, ned, and do not banish from the amenities of of the amentics of elf possession, unshrink-coarseness of demeanor is a state prison offence, its that mild form of prisonment for life. It men to be lectured on is a bitter shame that men are the umpires of y to whom all mooted eferred. To be a lady a prince. A lady inalienably worthy y, prince and peasant ot be restrained. Do dance with the prince ferently. Be such that honor. Carry yourself nonor. Carr n shall look up to you tyou in rebuke. The of man toward woman loses a large means of obliged to account her sed into propriety. A younded when a woman down but it is dom; but if in grace, in in delicacy, in kindness

Acid Phosphate VAL OF MEDICAL STAFF. ock, Physician at Good al, St Louis, Mo, says: we used it in this hosand nervous diseases, ing the decline and in of lingering fevers. It approval of our medi-

nd wanting he receives

Toronto, writes: "I er from Dyspeps'a for . All the remedies I ess, until Northrop & e Discovery and Dysought under my notice. confidence recommend in like manner." Sold to, Druggists, Dundas

erishness, moaning and sleep. Mother Graves for is pleasant, sure, and druggist has non procure it for you.

Northrop & Lyman's
y and Dyspeptic Cure
n that just balance, the npartial and intelligent edially and pecuniarily in its favor is daily question of its efficacy er Complaints, Kidney Blood Impurity, is de-larkness & Co., Drug-

written was true, and hoping from the depths of her heart that I would not return to Poland and compromise her.
'Did I return to Poland? No; I

wandering found myself in Califor- these women must be accomplices of

told it, and could see something of the terrible, heart breaking agony he tried to suppress as he reviewed the sad tragedy of his life.

He was a man of strong feelings. of an exceedingly sensitive organization, and a boundless capacity to suffer, but behind all was an iron will which usually held his emotions in

One bright spring day, more than a year after our first meeting, Rudolph Movitska and I were riding through a lonely pass in the Sierra Nevada, on our way to the mine in which our interest was centered.

We had travelled the same trail

many times before without molestation, but not without being constantly on the look-out for foes. The stage route led through this pass, and there were legends connected with it in which foot-bads, road-agents, and As I rode leisurely along my com-

panions causally remarked : 'I have heard of no 'no stand and deliver sensation' occurring in this

part for some time.' 'Nor have I. The march of civilization seems to be thinning out all the outlaws in this region. games in progress and evincing ao desire to take part in any of them. I was struck by his handsome

The words had scarcely passed my lips when three figures on horseback rede out from behind a jutting rock and confronted us. At the same time a clear, silvery feminine voice cried particularly by his pale, thoughtful 'Halt!'

We both drew rein. For my part it was a surprise more than any other feeling, that caused me to obey the mandate so promptly; for the three were women!

They were all dressed in deep black, and each wore a long impen-etrable veil that effectually concealed her features. Each held a formidalmost constantly together. We became partners in business, joint ownable-looking revolver in a small gaunletted hand, but the weapons were not aimed.

There was something that smacked of the ridiculous in this coup de main, and I should have been amused had I not been dumb with amazement. It was a novel experience for two healthy,strong-limbed,muscular men to be peremptory commanded to halt by a trio of delicately-formed

was remarkably well read for so young a man—for at that time he was but thirty-two years of age. His story interested me. It was I turned and looked at my companion. To my surprise if not disgust, he was as pale as a ghost, and several months after our first trembling in every limb. Was the man a coward? Was he really stricken with terror by the menacing attitude of these petticoated strangers? I had never suspected him of count. He had wooed and won and

such weakness.

Recovering my speech I bowed with mocked courtesy to the veiled

riders, and said:
'Ladies, this is an unexpected honor. Being stopped and robbed by booted and spurred highwaymen has grown so monotonous that it is a genuine relief to have the act performed by representatives of your adorable sex. I presume you want adorable sex.

our money or our lives?" 'We want nothing whatever from you,' replied the woman who had first spoken. 'You sir, are at liberty to go your way; but your friend, Rudolph Movitska, must come with

take him long to find out that the us.' Here was a fresh surprise. I saw Movitska start violently, then strengthening up in his saddle and cease trembling as suddenly as if he had been turned to stone.

'Pardon my perverseness, mada.n but you will permit me to say that wherever my friend goes there must

'So be it,' said the woman, almost sharply. 'but we will have no trifling.

The gentleman is our prisoner and must go with us immediately!' I turned to Movitska with a smile

'Well, old boy, whatare you going 'I will go with them,' he said, draw

ing a sharp breath. 'Let them lead the way; I will follow.' It was not the answer I expected, and I protested vigorously against such an ignominious surrender. I told

him any fool could see that the object of these female outlaws was to lead him into an ambush of male robbers and cut throats. He held firmly to his decision. 'You can continue your journey if you like,' he said. 'I am a prisoner

and must go with my captors. If I am mistaken death will be wel-I saw no reason in this observation and began to doubt the man's sanity. Convinced that no amount of argu ment could dissuade him from hi purpose, I gave up the effort and re-

myself, cost what it might.' 'All right,' I said, addressing the women, with an assumption of recklessness I did not feel. 'We will ac-

solved to see the end of the adventure

company you. Lead on.'
The one who had done the talking directed her companions to ride behind us, while she took the lead; and in this form the procession moved, Movitska and I riding abreast, I had to acknowledge to myself

have never turned my face toward my beloved country since that time. I scarcely know what possessed me to come to America, but come I did, and after a few months of restless that this was the strangest experi- only his high standing at court that

mia.

That was my friend's story. I watched his fine many face as he told it, and could see something of Movitska's head; but I could not move him from his insane determination, and I could not conscientiously leave him.

Our fair escort led us off at right angles from the pass, down through a wooden ravine, and I soon saw that they were following a tolerably well-

By this time I had noticed that the leader of the trio was the possessor of a superb form, and that there was a certain air of refinement and high breeding in her manner, accompanied by a grace and dignity such as a queen might envy. There was a slight foreign accent in her speech, but not enough to detract a particle from the delightful effect of her clear, sweet voice. I began to feel a strong

curiosity to see her face.

After riding about a mile we came to a large log cabin. I knew the place well. It was the abode of a harmless old miner and his family. Why had we been brought here?

We were ordered to dismount and enter the house. I took the precaution to draw my six shooter and hold it in my hand as we crossed the threshold.

The old miner and his wife were there, but as we entered they immediately passed into an adjoining room and closed the door behind them.

The leader of the veiled riders went to a couch in one corner of the room and took therefrom a two year old child, partially arousing it from a sound slumber. Holding the little one in her arms she turned toward my friend, and in a strong firm voice

'Randolph Movitska, I can see by your pale face and trembling hand that you suspect who I am. In my desperation I have followed you to this country to demand of you an open acknowledgement that I am your lawful wife, and this child your offspring.'

As she spoke she threw off the black veil, disclosing a wonderfully beautiful face.

Movitska uttered a hoarse cry and Movitska uttered a hoarse cry and to interpret a detain him. staggered forward.

'Helena! Helena! my wife! O, God in Heaven, this cannot be reality! I am dreaming-I am mad!

He was down on his knees at her feet, clasping one of her hands in both of his. He was terribly agitated and his powerful frame shook like

A surprised, half-incredulous look came into the beautiful face. 'You are not-glad-to see me, Rudolph?' she said in a quivering

'Glad-' He rose suddenly to his feet and stood before her. 'The

Prince!' he gasped. 'The Prince I' she echoed. 'And what of the Prince? You left me to the mercy of him and an irate attracted attention, jut this extraordinary what of the Prince? You left me to

'But you-married-him!' A lightning flash of storm and in-dignation shot from the splendid

eyes.

'Married him!' she cried; 'when I strange question, adding at the same time, that no man ever doubted his courage.

"The Lieutenant of Police replied: I hated the very ground he walked upon. I would have died before

marrying him.' 'And the child-' 'Is yours, of course. Look at it.' He snatched it from her arms and

covered its face with kisses. Light was breaking through the darkness now; explanations followed fast; and soon a flood of sunshine dis-

pelied every vestige of the gloom that had blinded the eyes of this long separated couple.

desired to marry the Prince, and begging Rudolph to stay away from Poland and to keep his secret. But the crafty old man told his daughter that he had written a kind, fatherly letter to Rudolph, telling him he could return to Poland at the end of three months and claim his wife; but that he must not venture to return before the three months were up, as in that case he would endanger both himself and Helena, owing to the charge of conspiracy against him. Then he dictated a note from Helena to Rudolph, in which she innocently corroborated all that her father had

written. The next thing the old man did was to produce a forged letter pur-porting to be from Rudolph, in which he advised her to marry the Prince and be happy, as he had been already tired of married life and would never return to Poland.

But the scheming father had his plans for nothing, for no influence that could be brought to bear had any effect towards persuading his daughter to marry the Prince. And it was saved Helena and himself from punishment at this defiance of the royal

her father died. Her child was then two years old, and she set out to find her husband and compel him to acknowledge her as his wife. was accompanied by only two maid-servants. She made her way to America, and traced her husband to Californie. A stage-coach accident had thrown her under the protection of the old miner, who knew Rudolph Movitska and myself, and was ablto tell her just when we would ride through the pass on our way to the mines. Then she formed the desperate resolve to waylay her recreant husband and bring him to terms at the point of a pistol. How she carred out this plan, with the assistance of her two maids, I have already de-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

scribed . Nothing could have been more complete than the happiness of this re-united couple when everything was satisfactorily explained. It was a joyful ending of a very sad little

Rudolph Movitska and his family are to-day living in a splendid home in California, enjoying the blessings of mutual love and everything that goes to make life a pathway of flowers .- San Francisco Monitor.

A Policeman's Ingenuity.

A merchant of high respectability in Bordeaux had occasion to visit the motro-polis upon commercial business, carrying with him bills and money to a very large

amount.
On his arrival at the gates of Paris a genteel looking man opened the door of his carriage, and addressed him to this

"Sir, I have been waiting upon you for some time. According to my notes you were to arrive at this hour, and your person, your carriage, and your portmanteau exactly answering the description I hold in my hand you will permit me to have the honor of conducting you to Monsieur de Sartine, the Lieutenant of Police." The gentleman, astonished and alarmed at this interruption, and still more so at

hearing the name of the Lieutenant of Police mentioned, demanded to know what Monsieur de Sartine wanted with

the laws, and that he could have he right to interrupt or detain him.

The messenger declared himself per-fectly ignorant of the cause of the deten-tion, stating, at the same time, that when he had conducted him to the Lieutenant he should have executed his orders, which

were Ministerial.

After some further explanation the gentleman permitted the officer to conduct him to the hotel of the Lieutenant of

Monsieur de Sartine received him with great politeness, and after requesting him to be seated to his great astonishment he to be seated to his great astonishment he described his portmanteau, and told him the exact sum in bills and specie which he had brought with him to Paris, and where he was to lodge, his usual time of retiring to bed, and a number of other circum-stances which the merchant had conceived

could only be known to himself.

uestion to him-Sir, are you a man of courage?" The merchant, still more astonished at the singularity of such an interrogatory, demanded the reason why he put such a

could you ever believe me guilty of so dreadful a crime? I loathed him this night. If you are a man of courage, you must go to your hotel, and retire to rest at the usual hour; but be careful that you do not fall asleep; neither will it be proper for you to look under your bed or in any of the closets which are in your bed chamber (which he accurately described); you must place your portmanteau in its usual station near your bed, and discover no suspicion; leave what remains to me. If, however, you do not feel your courage sufficient to bear you out, I will procure a person who shall

personate you, and go to your bed in your stead." After some further explanation, which After some further explanation, which convinced the gentleman that M. de sartine's intelligence was accurate in every particular, he refused to be personated, and formed an immediate resolution to Prince. With this end in view he formed a plot. He wrote two letters to Movitska, at Paris. One of these was over his own signature, stating that his daughter was repentant and desired to marry the Prince and desired to marry the Prince and prictals. The gentleman who of men entered with a dark lantern, daggers and pistols. The gentleman, who, of course, was awake, perceived one of them to be his own servant. They rifled his portmanteau undisturbed, and settled the plan of putting him to death.

The merchant hearing all this, and not knowing by what means he was to be

knowing by what means he was to be rescued, it may be naturally supposed was under great perturbation of mind during such an awful interval of suspense, when, auch an awful interval of suspense, when, at the moment the villains were preparing to commit the horrid deed, four police officers, acting under the Lieutenant's orders, who were concealed under the bed and in the closets, rushed out and seized the offenders with the property in their possession, and in the act of preparing to commit the murder.

commit the murder. commit the murder.

The consequence was that the perpetration of the atrocious deed was prevented and sufficient evidence obtained to convict the offenders.

Monsieur de Sartine's intelligence

enabled him to prevent this horrid offence of robbery and murder, which, but for the accuracy of the system, would probably have been carried into execution.

Scott's Emulsion of Pure

COD LIVER OIL, WITH HYPOPHOSPHEPES, Very Palatable and Increases Flesh. DR. F. H. CLEMENT, Brighton, Ills., says: "Scott's Emulsion is the best I have ever prescribed. It is very palatable, easily assimilated and gives strength and flesh to the patient."

THE PARISH OF ST. MARY'S.

AN INTERESTING HISTORICAL SKETCH.

St. Mary's Argus, Maich 4. If it be possible that the spirits of the departed ones can still take an interest in the affairs of this world and can view the many changes that time and progress work upon the face of nature, with what astonishment and satisfaction must the soul of the good Dean Kirwan gaze upon the scene of his early labors in Canada. When in 1849 Dean Kirwan was first appointed to London, he was probably one of the only two priests, in the then Diocese of Toronto, which comprised all the territory west of Ontario County, Father Schneider, the apostle of Huron, being the other. Since then the Diocese of Toronto has been divided into three ecclesiastical divisions, one of which is in the affairs of this world and can view ecclesiastical divisions, one of which is the Diocese of London, which to-day contains a Catholic population of nearly 67,000, administered to by about 75

priests. About the year 1852, as nearly as we About the year 1852, as nearly as we can ascertain, the venerable Dean visited the death bed of Mr. George Horner, probably the oldest Catholic settler, and brother of Mr. Patrick Horner, a present well known resident of St. Marys, to impart some spiritual consolation to the dying man, and prepare his soul for its mysterious journey. This was probably THE FIRST VISIT OF A PRIEST to the settlement, although it is certain that Dean Kirwan had passed near the place previously.

place previously.

What then was the physical aspect of the future town?

A'l that hill-side north of the creek which now forms one of the most picturesque views in the neighborhood, was hidden beneath a heavy forest, broken only by a winding trail, which started near where Mr. Dusty's house now stands, and found its way across the hill with as many ins and outs as Tennyson's famous "Brook." Long after the first little church was built, the forest still remained unbroken and the affecting ceremonies performed therein were rendered more affecting by the solemn nature of the deep surround ings, while as some of the pioneers of these days are wont to boast, the little birds their voices joined in hymns of gladness and formed a choir whose melody left more impression in the imaginative mind than the grandest anthen

ever sung by human voice.

After Mr. Horner's death the only Catholics remaining in the settlement were Messrs. Alex Harrison, Water street; Peter Walsh, London, and James Nagle. In 1854 Mr. Patrick Whelihan came in, and a short time after Mr. T. D Tims, at present Assistant Receiver General at Ottawa. Mr. Tims was

in the town and probably the first mer-chant of any account, both of which businesses he carried on in the large stone building on Water street formerly occupied by the Bank of Montreal.

There were at that time extensive Catholic settlements in Blanshard, Usborne and Downie, and in 1853 a lot was purchased from a Mr. Burke, of Lon-don, for a church property, which was situated near where Mr. R Kelly's house now stands. A small log church was erected, more for the purpose of secur-ing the property, about which there was some dispute, than for holding services in, as it was too small for the congrega-tion that even then could be mustered

ever celebrated was celebrated in Mr. P. Whelihan's store, where Mr. J. C. Gilpin's hardware now stands, by Dean Kirwan, who came on horseback from London for the occasion. The journey at that time was a most fatiguing one, but the Dean was accustomed to rough inverse, as might be expected from a journeys, as might he expected from a man having so much territory under his care as he had. He crossed Fish Creek by means of a log, which with much labor he placed in position, leading his horse with one hand and carrying his vestments in a carpet satchel in the

Mr. Alex, Harrison's harness shop was Mr. Alex, Harrison's names snop was used for a time as a place of worship, but that proving too small, the old Oddfellow's Hall was rented at \$2 per Sunday. (The building is at present used by Mr. Dunseith, produce dealer.) After the Oddfellows' Hall was used for two Sundays a potice to quit was given and

the Oddiellows' Hall was used for two Sundays, a notice to quit was given, and it was found necessary to fall back on Mr. Harrison's shop again. In 1855 the building of the Grand Trunk through here greatly increased the congregation, and it was thought advisable to erect a building which could be used as a church. Accordingly the

and brought in a large quantity of poles, which were placed upright in the ground at short distances from each other and bolted closely together. This primitive building measured about 40×80 , and was situated further east than the earlier building. It was neither very stylish nor very comfortable, and in the winter nor very comfortable, and in the winter it was often found necessary to shovel out the heaps of drifted snow before the congregation gathered. After the removal of Dean Kirwan from London, St. Mary's was occasionally attended by priests from Stratford. Among others to whom St. Mary's was indebted for a considerable time were Father Canney. considerable time were Father Canney, since deceased, and the late Bishop Crinnon, of Hamilton, then a priest in Stratford. He also has passed on to receive the reward of a life of worthy labor.

In 1859 the building of

THE PRESENT CHURCH
was commenced, but it was not until
1860 that it was opened. A choir had
been organized by the Treanor Bros,
and on the occasion of the opening of the church, was performed for the first time in St. Mary's, what to Catholics is the grandest of all ceremonies, a

SOLEMN HIGH MASS.

The late Bishop Pinsonneault, of London, officiated, and the sermon of the day was preached by the present Bishop of Lendon, then a young priest in Tor-

Heretofore St. Mary's was dependent upon Stratford, but after the opening of the church Father Hannet resided permanently in the town. He lived in the stone cottage now occupied by Mr. Sydney Fraleigh, during the three or four years he was here, as did also his success to the stone octage now and the success the success that the success the success the success that the success the success that the success that

sor. Father Hannet is at present in Albany, N. Y. He was followed by Father Boubat, who came from Ingersoll. He also lived for a time in Mr. Fraleigh's house, but afterwards built and occupied the present house beside the church. During Father Boubat's time also the

3

plot for THE PRESENT CEMETERY was purchased from Mr. Whelihan for \$150. Mr. George Horner previous to his death had willed to the church a portion of his farm to be used as a ceme portion of his farm to be used as a ceme-tery. This after a number of year's use had been condemned as too wet and too difficult of access, and failing to obtain a portion of the public cemetery for their use although they considered them-selves as much entitled to it as any other religious body, they were com-pelled to purchase as before stated, Father Boubat is at present in Ashfield, Huron county.

Huron county.

Father Boubat was succeeded by Dr.

Kilroy in 1868. During his time the

THE FIRST SEPARATE ECHCOL was built. It was a small frame builting and stood on the site of the present school

house.
It was during Dr. Kilroy's time also

was purchased and placed on its present lofty perch. The frame work by which it is supported resembles at a distance a derrick, such as is used in boring for oil, and many were the inquiries made by visitors at the time as to whether they had struck oil yet, and what in creation

had struck oil yet, and what in creation made them start on the top of a hill to bore for it.

Dr. Kilroy was removed to Stratford in 1871, and was succeeded by Father Ouellet, who in 1864 was removed to Maidstone, Essex county, and was succeeded by Father Delehunty, and was succeeded by Father Delehunty. Father Delehunty was a man of great industry and it is to his energy and perseverance that the present handsome separate school building is owing. The fact that the Catholic church property is the finest and most extensive church property in town most extensive church property in town is also owing to his taste and care. Fail-ing in health he sought rest and recovery in the milder climate of Colorado. The rest he found. He died in Hot Springs, Colorado, about two years after he left

St. Mary's.

He was succeeded in 1878 by Father Brennan, the present pastor, whose claims to the affections of his people rest upon an exemplary life, a kindly nature, and an untiring solicitude for their welfare.

The Clean Newspaper.

There is a growing feeling, in healthy communities, against journals which make it their special object to minister to a perverted taste by seeking out and serving up in a seductive form disgusting and licentious revelations. The e is good reason to believe that the clean newspaper is more highly revized to day than it was four more highly prized to day than it was four or five years ago. It is also safe to pre-dict that, as people in all ranks of life who protect their own, at least, from contam-mation, because more conscious of the pernicious influence of a certain class of permissions in the need of a certain class of journals, called enterprising because they are ambitious to serve up dirty scaudars, they will be careful to see that the journals they permit to be read in the family circle are the class that never forget the proprieties of life. Already men and women of refinement and healthy morals have had their attention called to the per-nicious influence of bad literature, and have made commendable efforts to counteract the same by causing sound litera-ture to be published and sold at popular prices. These efforts are working a silent but sure revolution. The best authors are more generally read to day than at any previous date. The sickly sentimental story paper, and the wild ranger and pirate story books are slowly but surely yielding the field to worther claimants. To the praise of the decent newspaper, it may be said, that where it has a place in the family, and has been read for years by young as well as old, it has developed such a healthy tone and such a discriminating taste that the life-nature of the slums has no admirer. Fortunately, the rum. ooks are slowly ating taste that the life-nature of the slums has no admirers. Fortunately, the number of such families is increasing in the land, and as they increase the journal that devotes itself to sickening revelations of immorality will be compelled to find its supporters only among those classes who practice vice and crime, or are ambitious to learn to follow such ways.

The Lawyer and the Witness.

It was necessary, on a certain occasion in court to compel a witness to testify as to the way in which a Mr. Smith treated his horse. "Well, sir," said the lawyer, with a sweet and winning smile—a smile with a sweet and winning smile—a smile intended to drown all suspicion as to ulterior purposes—"How does Mr. S nith generally ride a horse?" The witness looked up innocently and replied, 'G merally a straddle, sir, I believe? The lawyer asked again, "But, sir, what gut does he ride?" The imperturbable witness answered, "He never rides any gate at all sir but Pra seen his lowys ride every all, sir, but I've seen his boys ride every gate on the farm." The lawyer saw he was on the track of a Tarter, and his next question was very insinuating—"How does Mr. Smith ride when he is in company with others? I demand a clear answer." "Well, sir, he keeps up with answer." "Well, sir, he keeps up with the rest, if his horse is able to, or if not, he falls behind." The lawyer was by this time almost beside himself, and asked, "And how does he ride when he is alone?" "I don't know," was the reply; "he was never alone when I was with him." A id then the case dropped.

Is there anything more annoying than having your corn stepped upon? Is there anything more delightful than getting rid of it? Holloway's Corn Cure will do it.

Try it and be convinced. PROF. LOW'S SULPHUR SOAP is highly recommended for the cure of Eruption, Chafes, Chapped hands, Pimples, Tan,

Handy to Have.

Every hou-shold should keep some ready remedy at hand for painful diseases, sudden attacks of inflammation and accidental injuries. Such a remedy is best found in Hagyard's Yellow Oil for inter-

Ene Extbolic Mecorb Pablished Weekly at 48 Richmond Street Ray, John F. Oberst, M.A., LL.D., Editor Trace, Correy, Published Proprietor

e, the Bishops of Ottaws, Hamilton, a, and Peterboro, and leading Cath-raymen throughout the Dominion. rrespondence addressed to the Pubernous writing for a change of address uid invariably send us the name of their mer next affer.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, SATURDAY, MAR. 18, 1886. CALENDAR FOR MARCH.

r t quiday in Lent.
Feria. St. Longinus, M.
Feria. St. Finian the Leper.
ST PATRICK, Apostle of Ireland. Ember Day.

19 St. Pabriel, Archangel.

19 St. Patriel, Archangel.

19 St. JOSEPH, SPOUAS OF THE B. V. M.,
Pat. of Univ. Ch. Ember Day.

20 Mest Holy Crown of Thorns. Ember Day. of the Ca.

24 Peria. St. Simon, Martyr.

25 Annunciation of the B. V. M.

26 Moat Holy Lance and Nat s.

27 Peria. St. Robert, Bp. and Conf.

28 3rd Sauday in Lent. St. Sixtus III., Pope and Conf.

29 Peria. St. Cyrilius, Deacon, M.

30 Peria. St. Cyrilius, Deacon, M.

31 Peria. St. Guy, Abbot and Conf.

A FORGERY EXPOSED.

Our readers will remember our state ment, made on authority, that the alleged letter of Cardinal Manning to Lord Robert Montague, published some months ago in the Dominion Churchman, and more recently in the Toronto Globe, a letter most unjust in any one, and treasonable in a church dignitary, was a gross and undoubted forgery. The following communication from His Grace the Archbishop of Toronto, to the press of that city, now sets the matter finally at rest :

Sir,—Will you please publish the cor-respondence which I take the liberty of serding you regarding a forged letter purporting to be from Cardinal Manning regretting his entering the Catholic Church? Dean Harris, of St. Catharines, wrote a few days before I did to Cardinal Manning to know if the letter to Lord Montague, published in the papers, was genuine. The Cardinal cabled immedi-

ately the following.—
"London, Feb. 20—Letter forgery
writing. Cardinal Manning."
A few days ago Dean Harris received
the following letter, dated the same day

as the cablegram :"London, Feb. 20, 1886.-Very Rev. "London, Feb. 20, 1886.—Very Rev. and Dear Sir.—You are perfectly right in believing that the letter imputed to me was not only never written by me, but contradicts every conviction of my intellect and every sentiment of my heart. Five and thirty years of peaceful and thankful Catholic life have set a seal to my faith in the only Church of God. I would ask you to be so good as to show this letter to my dear friend, the Archbishop of Toronto, with my kindest regards. You are at liberty to make whatsoever use you will of these words. Believe me, yours most faithfully, words. Believe me, yours most faithfully, sents itself for such insistance.

ster."
You see now, Mr. Editor, that my denial of the authenticity of the letter was perfectly correct. Yours, etc,
+ John Joseph Lynch,
Archbishop of Toronto.
St. Michael's Palace, March 8.

ASH WEDNESDAY.

The holy season of Lent opens with ceremony at once beautiful and instruct. ive, that of the imposition of blessed ashes. In olden times, the guilty who acknowledged their sins covered their heads with ashes in token of sorrow and repentance. At an early date this practice was introduced into the Church, and was followed not alone by public sinners but by pious faithful, out of humility and compunction. On this subject Gosselin says : It does not appear that the practice of receiving the ashes was common to the whole Church before the eleventh century. It was about this time that the posing them without distinction on all the faithful, whether lay or clerical, to inspire them all with a spirit of repentance at the beginning of holy Lent, and in this view the Church, in putting the ashes on the heads of her children, addresses each one of them in these remarkable words: Memento homo, quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris. "Remember man that thou art dust, and that unto dust thou shalt return." By these words the Church places before them the inevitable certainty of death, that this thought detaching their hearts from all false goods, may dispose them to a sincere conversion. It was to express in a most lively manner the dispositions which should accompany the reception of the blessed ashes, that in bared. It was likewise the custom in many places to make the procession that otherwise. took place after the imposition of Anastasia, proceeded barefooted to the total population of 69,371.

Church of Saint Sabina, where High Mass was celebrated. Since the thirteenth century, however, the practice of receiving the ashes barefooted has fallen into desuetude, but the Sovereign Pontific have adhered to the custom of receiving the only difference being that the ashes are placed on the head of the Sovereign Pontiff in silence.

The very nature of the site of served or the first day of Lent very clearly shows us with what spirit and in what dis-positions we should assist thereat. The ashes placed that day on our foreheads are a sign both of death and of repentance. We should therefore receive them in the spirit of sacrifice and of expiation. In hearkening to the words which accompany the imposition of the ashes, Memento home quia pulvis es, et in pulverem reverteris, let us numbly submit to the decree of death pronounced against mankind, making to God at that moment the sacrifice of our lives, and accepting death as a satisfaction for our sins. Often at the approach of death it is difficult if not impossible to make to God a meritorious ascrifice. Let us therefore at the beginning of Lent make it in a manner agreeable to God, and useful to our sanctification. We should also propose to ourselves not to soon lose sight of the thought of death, but to keep it before our eyes during the whole Lenten season, to excite us to penance and soften its rigors. The Lent we have just entered on will certainly be the last for many Christians. What a consolation then it will be for us-if it be our lastto have observed it in a truly Christian manner?

IRISH CATHOLICS IN QUEBEC.

The Quebec Chronicle has, we believe made semi official announcement of the appointment of Mr. H. Cyrias Pelletier. Q. C., to the judgship of the District of Gaspe, made vacant by the death of the late Justice McCord. Of Mr. Pelletier's qualifications for the position, and of his claims on his party for promotion, there is no room for doubt or question. But we may here observe that the late Mr. McCord was one of the few Irish Catholics ever promoted to the Superior Court Bench of Quebec, and that on that Bench, the Irish Catholic body, numerous, intelligent, lawabiding and not to be despised -as a tax paying portion of the community -is, as else where in that Province, very inadequately represented. This state of things we do not attribute to any bad will on the part of the French Canadian majority, but to the fact that this maj rity, in its eagernes to remove all cause of complaint from the Protestant minority, has given the latter so large a share of the public patronage as to deprive the Catholic English speaking body of due recognition in this respect. The Irish Catholics of Quebec are, and have been, too often overlooked in the distribution of official favors, and it is now their duty to firmly insist on their rights. An opportunity pre-

March 8th : "It is understood that Mr. Chapleau Secretary of State, is urging the appointment of his law partner, Mr. L. R. Church, to the Superior Court judgship for Ottawa district, rendered vacant by the death of the late Judge McDougall. Mr. Church is also Mr. Chapleau's partner in the subsidized Pontiac & Pacific Junction Railway scheme, and if a judgship can be secured for the firm so much the better. Mr. Curran, M.P. for Montreal Centre, is after the judgship rendered vacant by the death of Judge McCord."

We know not what truth there is in any one of the statements here made, but though Mr. Church is a gentleman of great ability, we must say that the body of which he is a representative, is already too well represented on the Bench to give him custom began to prevail of im- the place. It were in fact a gross outrage on the Irish Catholics of Quebec for the government to do so. We can hardly place credence in the assertion concerning Mr. Curran, whom we should be sorry to see retiring so soon from public life, but would say that this is a position that ought to be given to an Irish Catholic lawyer. This is the least that can be given a body not represented at all in the Executive Council of the Province, barely represented in the Legislative Council, hardly noticed in the distribution of judgships, not to speak of other offices, and against which the doors of the Legislature are nearly as effectually barred as ever were those of the British Legislature during the prevalence of the penal code. Let there be justice as well as forbearance, let there be mutual consideration and good there be mutual consideration will grow in folly." many churches they were in former times | there be mutual consideration and good received by the faithful with their feet will, and this confederation will grow in strength, but let no man think it can grow

It may be interesting to know that the the ashes, and before High Mass Irish population in the Counties of -which we cannot mention without barefooted. Such in particular was the Ottawa and Pontiac, which compose the customs of the church in Rome, where the judicial district of Ottawa, is very large, we say, too high an opinion of many of duly accredited from Britain. In fact. Pope and cardinals, after having re- the figures being, Ottawa Co., 11,726; our citizen soldiers to think that these Mr. Gladstone, on the floor of the Com-

ANTI HOME BULE.

The Toronto anti-Irish fanatics, beaded by Mr. G. Smith, Major Bennett, "Rev." Dr. Wild, "Rev." Dr. Potts, and James L. Hughes, Inspector of public schools, salled and held a meeting in the Temperance Hall, Toronto, on the 8th inst, "to express sympathy with the Loyalists of Ireland." The Orangemen made a desperate but vain attempt to pack the meeting. Hundreds of respectable citizens, irrespective of creed, in their eagerness to prevent the diagrace attach ing on the city's good name, obtained seats in the hall, and by their firm and united protests against the proceedings of the clique who had the meeting in charge, almost turned the tables on the enemical

The chairman, of course, declared the carefully manufactured to order resolu tions carried, but it is believed that had an honest poll been taken the major-ity of the honest citizens present would have been found on the side of right, order and justice, as against Orange brutality, violence and midnight assassing tion, "Rev." Dr. Wild's resolution was one of direct condemnation of the Cana dian Parliament :

"That by expression of opinion in favor of Home Rule emanating from an anti-British party in the community, Canadian sentiment has been greatly misrepresented, and that in our opinion the Canadian people generally are heartly loyal to the Mother Country, and would regard anything tending to dismemberment with the deepest sorrow and shame."

We should like to see Tyrrwhit, the noble representative of South Simcoe savagery, attempt a rescision of the vote of April, 1882, in favor of Home Rule. Then it would be found who really composed the anti-British party in Canada.

THESE MEDALS.

There appears to us to be a great deal of misapprehension as to Mr. Healy's motives in opposing the grant proposed in the Imperial Parliament for medals to the Canadian volunteers who served in the suppression of the late North West rebellion. By some the action of the hon. member for Derry has been censured as an nsult to the Dominion of Canada Proud of this great country and its people, we should be among the first to resent an insult to Canada, even from a Home Rule member of the British Parliament. The hon gentleman was, we believe, actuated by the most kindly feelings towards Canada. From our standpoint, we must say, without seeking to force any of our readers into a similar line of opinion, that of Imperial money for the purchase of medals to be given the Canadian volunteers who quelled the late insurrection in the North West. We give these brave young men all due credit for their services to the country. We admire the pluck, the persistence, the energy and the valor they displayed. But for all this the country has rewarded them with a munificence quite in keeping with their ser- It is this they resent. Superior Court judgship of the district of vices. Nor can it be forgotten that the O:tawa has just been made vacant by the death of Justice Macdougall, appointed in had been by the grossest neglect and 1878 to succeed Justice Bourgeois, transcruelty driven into rebellion. Civil war ferred to Three Rivers. Concerning this is something so very painful that it has ever been the wise policy of statesmen to vacancy the following appeared in the Globe's Ottawa news column of Monday, of its every trace and its every remembrance. Why then these medals? We are pleased to see the Globe, which indulged to and coming from the North West of question :

"A medal," says the Toronto journal. "A medal," says the Toronto journal,
was not necessary to prove that our volunteers are patriotic and brave and that
they did their whole duty in the Northwest as good citizens and good soldiers.
It has never been customary in any
country to perpetuate the feelings
which civil war excites by issuing which civil war excites by issuing medals to the victors or putting the names of any of the battles of the war on the colors of the conquering corps. Peace having been restored, order having been re-established, sound policy and good feeling dictate that the gulf which for the time separated the two sections of the people be closed as soon as possible; that all cause of enmity and ill-will be removed; that the recollection of all past differences and conflicts be buried in oblivion; and that none look upon themselves as victors or as vanquished, but that all be welded together in one harmonious people and feel towards one another as fellow-citizens. The medal which tells of the bravery of the victors tells also of the defeat, the humiliation the suffering of the vanquished. Thus the wound, which should be healed as speedily as possible, is kept open. There is no reason to fear that thus treated it will fester. The people of the United States, although proud of the bravery displayed by their soldiers on many desperately contested battle fields, did not issue a medal to commemorate the

We have, we must say, too high an opinion of many of the volunteers who served in the late North-West campaign feelings of shame and sorrow—we have, will, by all those who served therein, be mission. Mgr. Stonor, of whom we know

scepted. The sixty-six gentlemen who owed Mr. Healy into the lobby against the proposal represented the feelings of not a few patriotic Canadians in relation to these medals, and to the perpetuation of the sad memories of the North-West insurrection of 1885.

ROYALTY'S DANGERS.

Recent events in Britain unmistakeably demonstrate that royalty has lost much of its hold and influence upon the nation. The house of Hanover has not been for-

tunate in its representatives on the throne of England. All of these monarchs have been characterized, not alone by mental debility and business incapacity, but by a singular obstinacy that either argument nor the plainest dictates of reason and justice have at times been able to move. We desire not to round the susceptibilities of any one, nor to say aught in disrespect of Her Msjesty, when we state that her line of duct for some time past has not been uch as to commend herself to popular favor, nor monarchical institutions to the continued support of the British nation. The abuses of powers that were tolerated in the days of the third George cannot, and will not, now be permitted. Her Majesty has shown so marked a preference for the chiefs of one political party to direct her councils and shape her policy, foreign and domestic, as to excite n the breasts of millions of her subjects feelings aught but those akin to friendiness or affection. But the feelings of discontent and disaffection towards the overeign are not to those only of liberal or radical tendencies confined. By a despatch dated the 28th ult, it is earned that even so extreme a Conservative organ as the Standard talks in very plain terms of Her Majesty's course of action as in certain respects incompat.

ible with her duty to her people. The great Tory purnal said, "It is time to say publicly what everybody has been saying privately for many years, that the Queen and country over which she rules have been too long separated; that searstion expects the searstion expects." that separation cannot be continued much longer without serious and lasting injury both to the throne and the community. There is no room in the English constitution for a sovereign who lives in

lmost complete seclusion On the same day came intelligence hat on the previous Friday night great eeling was displayed in Parliament bout the hissing of the toast to the Queen a few days before. The Attorney-General declared, in reply to a challenge to explain his conduct as a Minister of the Crown in not leaving the table, that he heard no hissing whatever, and that Mr. Healy did well to oppose the grant the accounts were grossly exaggerated Hissing, however, constituted the most conspicuous incident of the evening, and at least a third of those present remained seated while the toast was drunk. The reason for this is perfectly well known. The working classes throughout the country consider that the Queen has treated Mr. Gladstone on several recent occasions with a distinct personal slight.

We are no friend of revolution, but we think it right in the friends of constitu tional monarchy to speak out their minds plainly, when the whims or eccentricities or follies of the sovereign for the time being, expose the constitution itself seek the earliest and completest effacement to ruin. Loyal subjects cannot render the monarch or the country a greater service than to point out dangers ahead, indicate their causes, and set in a great deal of gush at the time of going forth the means to be taken to obviate or overcome them. It goes without saythe volunteers, take a sensible view of this | ing that the Standard had not spoken in the manner it has, were there not grave reasons for its assumption of a position, so unusual for a journal of its tendencies and of its principles.

A NUNCIO IN ENGLAND.

A certain number of English Catholics, who believe that the Church of God was made for them first, and for all mankind afterwards, and many of whom appear to think that that divine institution could not without them subsist for any length of time, are very anxious that the Holy Father should be represented by a Nuncio in Britain. The following despatch, though in some respects evidently exaggerated, expresses in great measure the views of these peculiar ingular Christians :

"Active negotiations continue with the Vatican for the appointment of a Nuncio to London, duly accredited as the English envoy of the Pope. Cardinal Manning and the English bishops desire that the Nuncio shall not be an Italian prelate. Archbishop Walsh and the Irish clergy oppose the appointment of a London Nuncio, fearing that his influence London Nuncio, tearing that his influence will be unfavourable to Ireland's political aspirations. The probability seems to be that Mgr. Stonor will be the Papal ap-

Errington, England's last back door envoy to Rome, whose disgraceful efforts to make the Holy See subservient to Buckshot Forster, Earl Spencer and the filthy Castle garrison, brought him into deserved contempt, and won him the dishonor of a baronetcy, was never

nothing but that he is strongly opposed to Irish national views and aspirat might perchance prove in the eyes of the handful of English "Cawtholics" who on this subject think with him, acceptable as a papal envoy to England. But no such envoy will ever be accredited to Britain, till Britain is willing to open regular diplomatic relations with the Vatican. When will that time come? Not, we trust, till an Irish Parliament shall have been formed and began to legislate for Ireland. Then, at all events, but then only, will Ireland be pleased to see such relations re-opened. But even then reland will feel no pleasure in the reestablishment of cordial relations between England and the Vatican, if the representative of Rome in the former country is to be an anti-Irish Englishman, or, still worse, an anti-Irish Irishman.

THE IRISH PROBLEM.

The Irish question is just now receivng on both sides of the Atlantic an unprecedented amount of attention. What change in the short space of twelve years? Then Mr. Isaac Butt's motion for mere inquiry into the subject was literally kicked out of the House of Commons. Englishmen declared that the subject was not among those that they would even consider, but the events of a single decade have shown them that the Irish question is not to be burked any further; that it must be dealt with, and dealt with effectually. The mere announcement that Mr. Gladstone is at work elaborating a scheme of Home Rule has largely disarmed English prejudice against the enemies of so just a measure of relief to Ireland. The cable tells us that as an evidence of the interest now taken in Irish affairs, "Twelve distinct volumes of Ireland

printed within a few weeks, stare one in the face at all the bookstalls. Every in the face at all the bookstalls. Every March number of magazines has something also about Irish affairs, and the Reviews are crowded with Irish articles. The United States has conspicuously come into use for illustration. In an article in the Fortnightly entitled, "Law and License," after comments on the false principles of Government that has brought Ireland half way to ruin, are liberal extracts from old proclamations of the Governors of New York and Pennsylvania. The article is Conservative in tone. The same Review has an Pennsylvania. The article is Conserva-tive in tone. The same Review has an article by the Parnellite Colonel Nolan named "A Home Ruler's Views," in which he advocates that Ireland, as re-lated to the United Kingdom, should hold a position like that which New York bears to the Federal Government, and he sweeps away by figures the Imand he sweeps away by figures the Im-perial argument that Ireland cannot finance itself. But the Nineteenth Cennumber itself. But the Princetal Century devotes a hundred pages to Home Rule. The Contemporary and National Reviews also embrace strong articles on "The Irish Difficulty" and "Ireland Under Her Own Parliament," As early as 1883 Mr. John Morley, the

resent chief secretary for Ireland, had,

t Newcastle, declared that "If they wished to make Irishmen fitted for political power they must give them the same power and responsibility that they had already given the English people. There had been too much nursing and better give her a chance of doing things for herself. He was not now advocating anything so mischievous, as it would be to Ireland, as separation. England, he dared say, could do well without Ireland; but he was perfectly sure, and some of the staunchest Irish patriots were of the same mind, that reland could not do without England, Separation, he, for one, was as much gainst as any man could be, not because e wanted to keep up a great realm-he did not want to keep up great realms with soldiers, he wanted to keep up the unity of great realms by moral force, but because he believed the Irish would then soon sink into dreadful civil war and into misery more cruel than had ever yet been inflicted on them. That was the reason why they should have as much responsibility as possible in their own affairs." Even these, and we are of hose who cannot subscribe to all of Mr. Morley's views as here expressed, must be pleased, and we certainly are, to his disposition to trust the Irish in the management of their tion campaign of last November, he laid down his views on the subject of Irish grievances in terms too clear for any misconception. "I want," said he, "to hear all that the Irish nation wants, and if I possibly can, I for wants, and if I possibly can, I for one will go as far as I can to give them all they ask. I am not going to do anything reckless or rash. We are not going to be bullied by eighty or lin thus referred to the new Chief ninety members into doing something | Secretary : which we think wrong or inexpedient for the realm as a whole. But we are not

the counties) in Ireland will not remove the counties) in Ireland will not remove
the difficulty but aggravate it. I believe
that the landlords and the minority in
Ireland will get on far better in a large
assembly (a parliament) with important
iunctions, great duties, and a sense of
responsibility. * * * * The Tories
may paint sombre pictures of the calamities which would follow the adoption of
the policy (an Irish parliament) which
rightly or wrongly is supposed to be germinated in Mr. Gladstone's mind, but it
would not be difficult to paint a picture
of what might occur if we repudiate the
policy of giving something like a responsible government to Ireland, of capturing
the leaders of the Irish Revolutionary
party (the Parnellites) and giving them party (the Parnellites) and giving them power in order to make them responsible. Nor would it be difficult to paint a still blacker picture of the prospect. If the 85 Nationalists by dint of intolerable provocation compelled the House of Commons to exclude them, suppose they withdrew to Dublin and held an assembly of their components. withdrew to Dublin and held an assembly of their own, made speeches and resolutions, and suppose the executive government shut them up under lock and key in Kilmainham, that the island was flooded with horse, foot and artillery, that rents were collected at the point of the sword and tenants evicted with Armstrong guns, is that the end of the difficulty that the Tories would look forward to with complacency or exists. ward to with complacency or satisfac-tion? I trust that so dire an issue or se dreadful a catastrophe may be averted, but it is not impossible."

These things he said before his accept. ance of office. Since that time he has been, of course, more cautious in his ut. terances. Early in February last, however, the right hon. gentleman, address the electors of Newcastle, in quest o their suffrages for re-election, said:

No doubt there was much unsound material in Ireland, but there was also a sound element in the population of Ireland not confined to Ulster and the north, which if they were wise and prudent they should succeed in rallying to the side of order and the support of the State. Even amongst the Irishmen in America they had to discriminate between the sound and the unsound pre-America they had to discriminate between the sound and the unsound portion, and he believed it was not at all
beyond the reach of the genius of English statesmanship and the fortitude of
English citizenship to set up a system
which should draw out the sting even
from the hatred of those who were now
opposing them across the Atlantic.

He had heard of people who spoke of
"the infernal element in the Irish character." He did not believe in the existence of any particular "infernal element." What the Irish were British
institutions and British government had

institutions and British government had made them. In face of the three great facts—first, the result of the Irish elec-tions; second, that the great dignitaries as well as the humblest clergy of the Roman Catholic Church had now thrown themselves definitely on the National side; and third, that there was a community of interest, power, and resources between the Irish in Ireland and their kinsfolk all over the world—it would show a fatuity and an incredible barren. ness of resource in the English nation is they were to meet all this with nothing they were to meet all this with nothing more than the old non possumus, and to say that they had no more to offer but coercion and restriction. The Government would approach the task before them with the fullest desire to omit from the survey not consider a lating from the survey not one single claim that could be made on English states-

We do not, while rejoicing on these evidences of Mr. Morley's fairness of disposition, attach absolute faith to his dicta, nor to his fixed honesty of purpose to deal fairly in all things by Ireland. There is, indeed, much force in the comments of the Irish World on Mr. Morley's statement that he would never propose that the military garrisons be removed from Ireland, nor allow the interests of the minority to be placed at the mercy of the majority. Saith the Irish World:

"Are not the interests of the minority in every country placed at the mercy of the majority?—that is to say, are not all in every country placed at the mercy of the majority?—that is to say, are not all matters concerning the general well-being regulated in every civilized and self-governed country in accordance with the will of the majority? How could it or why should it be otherwise, and why should the minority in Ireland have privileges not granted to minorities anywhere else in the world? The principle embodied in Mr. Morley's words quoted above is the principle of sheer despotism. We fancy Mr. Morley would not venture to advocate the adoption of such a principle in England. There the majority rule without troubling themselves very much about the interests of the minority. For example, the interests of the Catholics of Great Britain are absolutely at the mercy of the Protestant majority, and we have never heard from Mr. Morley or any of his fellow Liberals a proposal that the interests of those Catholics should be withdrawn from the control of the own local affairs. That disposition he further showed, when, during the elec-

> Speaking to a deputation from the Irish National Foresters' Benefit Society just before Mr. Morley's arrival in Ireland. His Grace the Archbishop of Dub-

"I know nothing personally of our new Chief Secretary. I cannot but appre the realm as a whole. But we are not going back to the House of Commons with a frame of mind resisting every probable that comes from Ireland, because, gentlemen, all our miseries and mysteries in Ireland have come from this—that we have listened to anybody rather than the Irish people themselves." In the very beginning of the new year—on the 7th of January, speaking at Chelmstord, Mr. Morley said:

"The extension of elective boards (in

stances of this case, to greet with unstinted welcome the appointment Mr. Morley for the special work that will be allotted to him to do, his appointment nevertheless as Chief Secretary Ireland is one that in almost any ottopossible combination of circumstance should be protested against, emphatica and loudly protested against, by every considerable of the faith of our Christian a Catholic people. Let me read for yourst this gentleman has thus write. vation of the faith of our Christian a Catholic people. Let me read for y what this gentleman has thus writt and published within the last few da Speaking at the Church, he says—
"The Church, it has been truly sa has broken with knowledge, has tak her stand upon ignorance, and is stirri might and main, even in countries whe she has no chance, to use the machine of popular Government to keep be education. The worst enemy of scient electroclaims." education. The worst enemy of scient . . . e'est le clericalisme.'
"Wise and well-informed as Mr. Moley thinks himself to be, and as in ma fields of knowledge he undoubtedly we may surely say of him—and I trus may say it, as I wish to say it, with offence—that on one subject at all ever he has something yet to learn.
"But having thus done what I concet to be my duty in making this pub protest against the language of insult which he has had the bad taste to assure. I shall say not another word up.

which he has had the bad taste to assus, I shall say not another word up this one unpleasant aspect of the prent state of our public affairs. I reputo you, then, what I have already sa that in the special and most exception circumstances in which our new Ch Secretary is about to come amongst we may safely receive him, and we shound to receive him, with no unfrience areasting."

greeting."

Mr. Morley's views of the religion the overwhelming majority of the Iri people are not indeed to them acce ble, and while his political opinions sound enough, his anti religious expr sions will have the ill effect of mak the people he has been called on govern distrustful of his motives and s cious of his actions He will, however be finally judged by his course of action If that course of action prove comfor able to justice, truth and honor, I Morley's name will hold an honor place in Irish history, and the obliter tion of the most blighting and long during national misery ever kno attributed forever, in a large measure least, to his genius, his foresight and natriotism.

SOLEMN MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late M Catherine Walsh, sister of the R Father Walsh, of this city, and niece His Lordship the Bishop of Lond took place on Wednesday, the 3rd in in St. Peter's Cathedral. The celebra of the mass was the Rev. Father Wal with the Rev. Father Tiernan, Chanc lor of the Diocese, as deacon, and R. Father Cornyn, P P., Strathroy, st deacon, His Lordship the Bishop, cope and mitre, occupied the episco throne, assisted by the Rev. Fatl Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's, and the R Dr. Coffey, London. The other clo present were Rev. Father Flannery, P. St. Thomas; Bayard, P. P., Sarnia; Ke P. P., Mount Carmel; Molphy, P. P., gersoll; Brady, P. P., Woodstock; Gah Mount Carmel; McGee, Stratfo Dunphy and Kennedy, London. At close of mass His Lordsnip proceeded the catafaique, and pronounced absolution. The attendance of faithful was large.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY The Manitoba Free Press continues its vocacy of the Hudson's Bay Railway p est with unabated energy and unflagg constancy. While we still have dou which, however, are fast disappearing to the feasibility of a railway open communication via Hudson's Bay, v Europe, we bear to it none of the l tility that many eastern journals seen hold towards the undertaking. should be rejoiced, as well for the of Canada as a whole, as for the Nor West in a more special manner, to the enterprise not only pushed to c pletion, but crowned with actual indisputable success. That the

is very plain : "Let the Hudson's Bay," says that i nal, "stand on its merits, is our only quest of them. Alarge amount of evide favorable to it has been collected. T evidence will be submitted to those will contribute their money for the will contribute their money for the cistruction of the road. On it alone is should decide, But we all know vague is the English information vegard to Canadian affairs. If a sec of the Canadian press insists on cas doubts on the feasibility of the Huds Bay route, many English capitalists be influenced thereby without stop to consider whether the writers k anything about the matter which

Press is positive of success for the sche

assume to discuss.

"We assert positively, and no repaper in Canada has fuller or reliable information on the subject we, that the Hudson's Bay route wi found not only practicable but in profitable. We do not, however, win have our opinion taken as worth more than that of eastern hostiles. we ask is that capitalists be left to their own conclusions from the evid which will be submitted to them. S we are entitled to ask that much! S we may regard as directly unfrie prejudicial statements of the East press at the present! We are happy to notice this ton confidence in the Free Press. It as

unstinted welcome the appointment of Mr. Morley for the special work that it will be allotted to him to do, his appoint ment nevertheless as Chief Secretary of Ireland is one that in almost any other possible combination of circumstances should be protested against, emphatically and loudly protested against, by every Irishman who sets store by the preservation of the faith of our Christian and Catholic people. Let me read for you what this gentleman has thus written

vation of the faith of our Christian and Catholic people. Let me read for you what this gentleman has thus written and published within the last few days. Speaking at the Church, he says—

'The Church, it has been truly said, has broken with knowledge, has taken her stand upon ignorance, and is stirring might and main, even in countries where she has no chance, to use the machinery of popular Government to keep back of popular Government to keep back education. The worst enemy of science

education. The worst enemy of science
. e'est le clericalisme.'
"Wise and well-informed as Mr. Morley thinks himself to be, and as in many
fields of knowledge he undoubtedly is,
we may surely say of him—and I trust I
may say it, as I wish to say it, without
offence—that on one subject at all events
he has something yet to learn.
"But having thus done what I conceive
to be my duty in making this tublic

to be my duty in making this public protest against the language of insult in which he has had the bad taste to assail which he has had the bad taste to assail us, I shall say not another word upon this one unpleasant aspect of the present state of our public affairs. I repeat to you, then, what I have already said, that in the special and most exceptional circumstances in which our new Chief Secretary is about to come amongst us, we may refer to receive him and we are we may safely receive him, and we are bound to receive him, with no unfriendly

Mr. Morley's views of the religion of the overwhelming majority of the Irish people are not indeed to them accept able, and while his political opinions are sound enough, his anti religious expressions will have the ill effect of making the people he has been called on to govern distrustful of his motives and susious of his actions He will, however, be finally judged by his course of action If that course of action prove comformable to justice, truth and honor, Mr. Morley's name will hold an honored place in Irish history, and the obliteration of the most blighting and long enduring national misery ever known attributed forever, in a large measure at least, to his genius, his foresight and his patriotism.

SOLEMN MONTH'S MIND.

The Month's Mind of the late Miss Catherine Walsh, sister of the Rev. Father Walsh, of this city, and niece of His Lordship the Bishop of London, took place on Wednesday, the 3rd inst., in St. Peter's Cathedral. The celebrant of the mass was the Rev. Father Walsh, with the Rev. Father Tiernan, Chancellor of the Diocese, as deacon, and Rev. Father Cornyn, P P., Strathroy, subdeacon. His Lordship the Bishop, in cope and mitre, occupied the episcopal throne, assisted by the Rev. Father Brennan, P. P., St. Mary's, and the Rev. Dr. Coffey, London. The other clergy present were Rev. Father Flannery, P. P. St. Thomas; Bayard, P. P., Sarnia; Kelly, P. P., Mount Carmel; Molphy, P. P., Ingersoll; Brady, P. P., Woodstock; Gahan, Mount Carmel; McGee, Stratford; Dunphy and Kennedy, London. At the close of mass His Lordsnip proceeded to the catafalque, and pronounced the absolution. The attendance of the faithful was large.

THE HUDSON'S BAY RAILWAY.

The Manitoba Free Press continues its advocacy of the Hudson's Bay Railway proeet with unabated energy and unflagging constancy. While we still have doubts. which, however, are fast disappearing, as to the feasibility of a railway opening communication via Hudson's Bay, with Europe, we bear to it none of the hostility that many eastern journals seem to hold towards the undertaking. We should be rejoiced, as well for the sake of Canada as a whole, as for the North-West in a more special manner, to see the enterprise not only pushed to completion, but crowned with actual and indisputable success. That the Free Press is positive of success for the scheme is very plain :

"Let the Hudson's Bay," says that journal, "stand on its merits, is our only re-quest of them. Alarge amount of evidence favorable to it has been collected. That evidence will be submitted to those will contribute their money for the construction of the road. On it alone they should decide. But we all know how vague is the English information with regard to Canadian affairs. If a section of the Canadian press masists on casting doubts on the feasibility of the Hudson's Bay route, many English capitalists will be influenced thereby without stopping to consider whether the writers know anything about the matter which they

assume to discuss.

"We assert positively, and no newspaper in Canada has fuller or more reliable information on the subject than we, that the Hudson's Bay route will be found not only practicable but most profitable. We do not, however, wish to have our opinion taken as worth any more than that of eastern hostiles. All we ask is that capitalists be left to form their own conclusions from the evidence which will be submitted to them. Surely we are entitled to ask that much! Surely we may regard as directly unfriendly prejudicial statements of the Eastern press at the present!

We are happy to notice this tone of confidence in the Free Press. It argues

favorably, though not of course with absolute certitude, for the success of the Hudson's Bay railway; The hope of Canada as a nation rests in the develop ment of the North west. By no other means can that development be as rapidly or as surely secured as by the utilization of her great inland sea as an outlet for her cereals. Old Cauada is divided by racial and sectional dissensions to such a legree as to threaten ruin to the Confedration. In the broad land and in the free and bracing atmosphere of the North West, such dissensions cannot thrive. As the rapid development of the American Great West obliterated sectionalism forever by the introduction into the politics of the nation of real and living national issues, so will the development of our Great West do much toefface the sinister influence of dividing lines between older provinces. New England and the Carolinas once thought themselves the American republic: they are now but humble entities in the frame work of that mighty structure. Ontario and Quebec to-day rule the Canadian Confed eration. Will this be so with a North West developed, peopled and enriched The Free Press can tell us.

In Memoriam.

Very Rev. Dr. Tabaret, O. M. I., President of Ottawa University, died Sunday, Feb. 28th, 1886.

28th, 1896.

How vain are words when sorrow strikes And hearts are bowed in tear-clad prayer, When in the sanctuary of the soul We feel the pang viet cannot share. A Father loving, kind, and true, A Friend, whose every word of grace Brought sunshine to each troubl'd heart, Is dead!— and we his orphans mourn As ones bereit of tender care. And kneeling with our face to God We bathe our souls in requiem prayer. No more his gentle voice will lead our steps through waiks of kindly light; No more with torch of Fatth in hand He'il guide our minds to heavenly height; O mit ed Prelate! Pastor great!
O statesmau! strong in hono?'s way,— His was the heart of gitted love That watch's your future thro'each day, O (athers, priests, and friends most dear!

O fathers, priests, and friends most dear! When lips are sealed we grieve above, when bead by bead we tell in pre, 2er Our tears ascend to beaven in 100c, God grant our saintly father rest! His armor of the earth laid by.—"He fought the fight, be kept the faith," We pray his soul may dwell on high! Thomas O'Hagan, Pembroke, March 3rd, 1886.

THE LATE FATHER TABARET.

The funeral of the late lamented president of the Ottawa College took place on Wednesday, the 3rd inst. The whole city was in mourning attire, and grief filled every heart. The demonstra tion was grand and imposing even for the capital city of the Dominion. At 9 a, m. the funeral procession was formed at the College, the following gentlemen acting as pall-bearers: Rev. Fathers Michel, P. P., Buckingham : Bourassa, P. P., Montebello; Collins, P. P., Mount St. Patrick; Chaine, P. P., Arnprior; Foley, P. P., Almonte ; George Bouillor P. P., and Whelan, P. P., Ottawa; Hon R. W. Scott, Mr. J. J. Curran, M. P., Dr. Duhamel, M. P.P., Dr. P. St. Jean, Messrs, Wm. Davis and J. A. Pinard.

The mournful cortege proceeded along Cumberland and St. Patrick's streets to the Basilica. Three bishops, His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface, Mgr. Grandin of St. Albert, N. W. T., and Mgr. Duhamel, Ottawa, and a vast concourse of clergy representing various ouses of the Oblates in Canada and the United States, members of the Jesuit and Dominican orders and of the Sulpician community, priests from the diocese of Montreal, Ottawa, Kingston and the Vicariate Apostolic of Pontiac, and a vast multitude of the faithful, assisted at

the funeral ceremonies. Among the prominent laymen present vere: Hon. J. A. Chapleau, Secretary of State ; Hon. A. P. Caron, Minister of Militia; Hon. John Costigan, Minister of Inland Revenue; Hon, Senators Scott, Trudel, Lacoste, Armand, Poirier and Chaffers ; and Messrs, Tasse, Curran Royal, Vanasse, Daoust, Bourbeau Duhamel, Bain and Dugas, M. P.'s. The Corporation was represented by Aldermen Desjardins, Durocher, Germain, Laverdure and Heney.

His Grace the Archbishop of St. Boniface was the celebrant of the Pontifical Requiem Mass in the Basilica, and His Lordship the Bishop of Ottawa the preacher of the funeral oration. We are ndebted to the Ottawa Citizen for a summary of this His Lordship's ablest oratorical effort:

"Amicus noster mortuus est," Mgr. Duhamel began, his eyes filling with un-bidden tears as he turned from scanning the vast audience to gaze up on the catafalque with its coffined burden. "Our friend is dead; he has fallen asleep in Jesus. He lies there; he is dead. That is what my heart keeps saying to me. We have wept for him for three days, but thank God our tears are not without came consequence. This improvement some consolation. This immense gathering, making these tuneral rites almost triumph, this great gathering of clergy, of senators, of members of parliament of the people, proves that our grief is universally shared, and that lessens the bitterness of the separation from our friend. He is dead, but he still speaks to our hearts. He had not worked for himself or for earth, but for heaven. The Bishop then proceeded in melting tones, which moved many in the congre gation to tears, to trace the religious history of Father Tabaret, showing how he early devoted himself to the service of the church, and kept a high purpose ever before him. His rectitude and for titude of character were so great that even while he was yet a scholar his advice was often sought upon weighty matters,

and he began to wield a powerful influence for good. Who could fear the effect of personal influence wielded by a man of such nobility of character, a man of such abundant charity. It was in 1850, the preacher said, that young Tabaret came to Canada. He came because Mgr. Guigues, the first bishop of Ottawa, himself an Oblate, had asked for workers, and he received the order to go. He made Canada his home, and he ever loved his adopted country, not in words merely but in very truth. He was en loved his adopted country, not in words merely but in very truth. He was en gaged at first in mission work in the diocese. Then, in 1853, he was appointed to the presidency of the College of Ottawa. The college had been founded by Mgr. Guigues soon after his accession. At first it was a small house, but it soon became too small to hold the crowd of pupils who flocked to it for instruction, and Mgr. Guigues then, despite his poverty and trusting alone in Providence, laid the foundation stones of the present magnificent buildings. From the time of his appointment to the day of his death, Dr. Tabaret had laboured without ceasure from the time of the supposition of the control Dr. Tabaret had laboured without ceas-ing for his beloved college, with what result they all knew. He was a man possessed of extraordinary qualities. As a Christian his piety was grand, true, solid, and not subtile, superficial or variable. He had natural virtues which variation. He had natural virtues which had made him the idol of his pupils. What love of justice! What impartiality! What large-mindedness! He knew how to rise superior to all prejudice. He understood the condition of his adopted country and what was necessary to its progress. He understood the requirements of youth and his plan of instruction was that of a master-mind. end. In conclusion the Bishop eloquently bade adieu to him they had loved. Adieu, on behalf of the church of which he had been so true a son. Adieu, on his own behalt as an old pupil and a life long friend. Adieu, on behalf of the students who had lost so poble an instructor.
Adieu, on behalf of the alumni, who
owed him so much of their success in
life. Adieu, on behalf of that immense
throng which had learnt to love and respect him. Adieu-yet not adieu, but

After the Bishop's touching and eloquent sermon the procession reformed and proceeded to St. Joseph's Church, where the mortal remains of the beloved and cher ished Father Tabaret were laid in their last resting-place beneath the main altar, His Lordship Bishop Grandin presiding at the closing of the tomb. As the last sad notes of the Church funeral song echoed through the grief-stricken aisles of St. Joseph's, many a tear dropped from eyes unused to weeping, and many a heavy heart turned from a scene that will never fade from memory.

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE ARE sorry to learn that the Rev. F. M. Devine, P. P. of Osceola, Ont., has been obliged through ill health to proceed to Florida for the winter. We trust that the reverend gentleman will, in the genial climate of the land of flowers, be blessed with a complete restoration of health.

WE ARE heartily pleased to learn that His Lordship the Bishop of Peterboro' has reached home safe after his voyage to the Eternal City. The fervent prayers of his clergy and people, for the happy return and prosperous voyage of His Lordship, have, we are happy to know, been fully

Some idea of the savage bigotry prevalent in Newfoundland may be formed from the following judgment of Sir Ambrose Shea, in the Terra Nova Advocate of Feb. 23rd: "In fact, so much was he (Sir Ambrose) thought of by the Protestant people of Harbor Grace, that he was consulted upon all matters pertaining to their public and private interest. Nor did his services as a Protestant champion cease here. The Protestant people of other districts of the island often consulted him in their difficulties, and he was raised by them into the position of an advocate for their grievances. In a word, he was so absorbed and engaged in the general interests of the Protestant people of the island, that he was oft apt to forget and ignore his own co-religionists altogether. and which in a manner can account for that unpopularity which he actained during some periods of his political career."

OF THE Rev. Father O'Connell, who has just been celebrating his golden jubilee, the True Witness says: "The Rev. Father O'Connell, parish priest of Richmond, in the County of Carleton. Ont., is probably the oldest priest in active service to day in the Dominion of Canada. He was born in the year 1803, in Ireland, where he passed the first twenty-nine years of his life. In 1832 he came to Canada and pursued his classical and theological studies, first at the college in the historic town of Chambly, then at the old St. James Seminary that used to exist in the East End of the city. Four years after his arrival in Montreal he was raised to the priesthood by the Rt. Rev. Dr. Lartigue, the first Bishop of Montreal, on the 29th of February, 1836. Father O'Connell was assigned to the parish church of Notre Dame in this city, and passed ten years in the exercise of his sacerdotal functions. In 1846 he was called to take charge of the mission of Richmond, which covered an immense tract of territory, and which is to-day divided into six large parishes, viz. : Huntley, Ramsey, Almonte, Packingham, Fitzroy and Nepean. Since 1851 he has been parish priest of Richmond, where he is greatly

esteemed and respected by all classes and creeds. Father O'Connell, besides being a zealous worker in the vineyard of the Lord, is a true and staunch Irishman, and has always stood by the cause of the old land. Notwithstanding the weight of his four score and three years, he is still hale and hearty, with solid prospects of assisting at the birth of the next century. Father O'Connell is a present in the city, and is a guest of the

Rev. Father Dowd." WE HAVE received an opuscule—we are sorry that no more expressive diminutive suggests itself—entitled "Albion and Erin, voice from the English side of the Irish question, addressed to the Irish National reague of America; by Geo. Ambrose McNeil, of New Brunswick, B. N. A.," who has, we are told on the fly leaf of the pamphlet, taken up his quarters in this city, (why not? Did not London give ospitality to a Widdows?) and is either an incurable fanatic-loving fanaticism for its own sake, or an office seeker from the Dominion government. His Orange zeal cannot otherwise be accounted for. His designation, Geo. Ambrose McNeil. New Brunswick, B. N. A., reminds us of a question put to a friend by a New Hamphire visitor to the centennial exposition at Philadelphia, "Do you know Sir William Smith of Canada ?" Does any one of our readers in New Brunswick know this Geo. Ambrose McNeil? His designation is certainly very vague. New Brunswick is a large province, with a provincial legislature of its own, with a provincial penitentiary, and many goals and lockups. Where does Geo. Ambrose hail from ?

THAT VACANT JUDGSHIP.

The Ottawa Free Press of the 6th inst

"The CATHOLIC RECORD comments upon Mr. Thompson's attempt as min-ister of justice, to make political capital out of an alleged diffedence on Mr. Mac-kenzie's part in doing justice to Catholics in the matter of judicial appointments! Our contemporary reminds Mr. Thomp an opportunity for him to appoint a Catholic as successor to Mr Justice Morrison in the Superior court of Ontario.

The Free Press does not notice the special emphasis we laid on the injustice done the Catholics of Ontario under the Reform regime in the matter of judicial appointments. Mr. Thompson has, we repeat, a golden opportunity at his hand o show himself a true Catholic representative.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY IN LONDON.

St. Patrick's day will be in this city observed in that thoroughly religious spirit so becoming the occasion and the people whose national anniversary it is At the High Mass, which will be celebrated on the occasion, His Lordship the Bishop of London will, we learn, be the preacher of the sermon. In the evening a grand concert in aid of St. Peter's Cathedral building fund will be given in the Grand pera. The concert sole direction of Dr. Verrinder, organist of the cathedral. A perusal of the programme, with which we have been favored convinces us that it will be the musica festival of the season.

REDEMPTORIST MISSION.

We are pleased to learn that the Redemptorist Fathers, have just held a most successful mission at Cayuga. The Rev. Father Bardou is entitled to the lasting gratitude of his people for affording them the blessings of the retreat. Next week the same Fathers, Miller and Kautz, will conduct a mission at Mount Carmel. the Rev. Father Kelly pastor. This retreat will be followed by one at St. Peter's Church, McGillivary, a mission of the parish of Mount Carmel. We bespeak for the missionaries very marked success in both places.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record FROM ST. JOHN, N. B.

GRAND BALL OF THE IRISH LITERARY AND

The ball of the Irish Literary and Benevolent Society, which has been the Benevolent Society, which has been the principal topic in social circles for some time, took place in the St. John roller rink Feb. 23rd, and was one of the grandest affairs that has occurred in this city for some time, there being over two hundred couples present. A large and energetic committee have had charge of the arrangements and the success which provided their efforts cannot but he crowned their efforts cannot but be highly gratifying to them and the other

committees, who had charge of the The rink was brilliantly lighted and decorated, and under the gleam of the electric lights the rich dresses, flashing jewelry and pretty faces of the ladies, radiant with delight and satisfaction, made a really dazzling scene. The youth, beauty and fashion of St. John and the suburbs were there in force, and the gathering was a truly representative one. The toilets were elegant—many were beautiful. White was the most popular color. The dancing space which occupied about seven thousand square feet of the floor, was flagged oft, and over it were suspended banners and bannerette, which heightened the effect very materially. At the eastern end of the ball-room was suspended a magnificent silken banner, bearing a harp. At the opposite end these words meet the eye: "1886 gathering was a truly representative one

I. L. & B. S. Cead Mille Failthe. 1886." The floor was admirably adapted for lancing purposes and could not have been in better condition.

It was nearly nine o'clock when the

band struck up the grand march, and Mr. Richard O'Brien, President of the Society and chairman of the general committee, and Mr. John L. Carleton, first Vice President of the Society and secretary of the committee, took the lead, the former escorting Mrs. James Dever and the latter Miss Teresa Sharkey. Dancing was then begun in earnest, over one hundred and fifty couples occu-

over one hundred and fifty couples occupying the waxen floor.

Among those present were: Solicitor-General and Mrs. Ritchie, J. V. Ellis, M. P. P., Mrs. and Miss Ellis, Count and Countess DeBury, Mrs. and Miss Travers, Mr. W. B. Carrill, Miss Fogarty, the Misses Dever, Mr. and Mrs. Wm. E. Collier, Dr. and Mrs. McAvenny, Mr. James Reynolds, Mr. and Mrs. James Gerow, Dr. Silos Alward, Mrs and Miss J. J. Lawlor, Miss Clara Lawlor, Ald. T. W. Peters, Miss Lantalum, Ald. and Mrs. J. J. Lawlor, Miss Clara Lawlor, Ald. T. W. Peters, Miss Lantalum, Ald. and Mrs. McGoldrick, Ald. Kelly, Mrs. John Nugent, Miss M. E. Gleeson, Major and the Misses Maher, Mr. and Mrs. J. J. McGoffegan, Ald. Quigley and Miss Quigley (Newcastle) Major and Mrs. Devlin, Mr. T. P. Regan, Mr. P. Sharkey and the Misses Sharkey, Mr. Geo. Water bury, Miss Kate Carleton, Mr. T. L. Bourke, Mrs. P. J. O'Keefe, Miss Cremor, Capt. and Mrs. Coholan, Miss Millet, Mr. John M. Driscoll, Mr. and Mrs. Frank Foster, Miss Nellie Kane, Mr Mrs. Frank Foster, Miss Nellie Kane, Mr Mrs. John Allen, Miss Fannie Hayes, Mr. John Patton, Miss Kate Corkery, Miss Flood, Mr. James McCullough, Miss Flood, Mr. James McCullough, Miss Flood, Mr. James McCullough, Miss Lanzie, Mrs. James Mrs. J Flood, Mr. James McCullough, Miss Jennie Lynch, Mrs. James Barry, Mrs. D. J. O'Neill, Miss M. A. Gallagher, Mrs. E. Finigan, Miss King, Miss G. Gallagher, Mrs. James Ryan, Mrs. John Keeffe, Mrs. J. E. Fitzgerald, Mrs. John O'Regan, the managing committee and many others. All the dances were entered into with

zest, and the music of the City Cornet Band was excellent. The Irish reel was perhaps the most exciting. Ten or twelve couples took part in it. Mr. John Keeffe, who performed the onorous duties of floor manager, did them well and satisfactorily He was ably assisted by Messis, P J. King, P. Keane, Jas. Ryan, J. W. V Lawlor, J. H. Doody and John O'Regan Lawlor, J. H. Doody and John O Regan
The management of the ball was in the
hands of a large committee: R O'Brien,
John L Carleton, P. J. King, J mes
Barry, Robert Coleman, D. J. O'Nell,
Edward Lantalum, Francis McCafferty,
John Nugent, John Allen, W. E Scully,
M. Gallagher, E Finigan, Michael Tole,
John Flood, J. W. V. Lawlor, J. F. Gallagher, Lames Ryan, S. Gallyson, Lames John Flood, J. W. V. Lawlor, J. F. Gallagher, James Ryan, S. Gallivan, John Keeffe, J. P. McInerney, M. D., Jas. H. Doody, John Lenihan, P. J. O'Keeff. Denis McGrath, Edward Hayes, jr., J. E. Flizgerald, John O'Regan, P. Keane, T. Collins. These were divided into various sub-committees, which appeared to have affective, work. The decoration done effective work. The decoration committee are particularly deserving of mention. Their arrangement of the flags and other decorations was very artistic This committee was composed of Edwar This committee was composed of Edward Finigan, John H Doody, John Flood M Gallagher, P. J. King, John L. Carleton, Ald. Lantalum and Francis McCafferty, and they were sided by many members of

Mayor De Veber, Mayor Chesley, U. S. Consul Murray, Mayor O'Brien, of Boston, and Dr. Farrell, President of the Charitable Irish Society, Halifax, sent letters regretting their inability to attend the

VICAR-GENERAL LAURENT.

CELEBRATION OF TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVER SARY OF HIS ORDINATION-HIS BROTHER PRIESTS PRESENT AN ADDRESS-SKETCH

Very Rev. Vicar-General Laurent, rector of St. Michael's cathedral, yesterday cele brated his silver jubilee, being the twenty-fith anniversary of his ordination to the priesthood. The day was appropriately observed at St. Michael's, and was one of observed at St. Michael's, and was one of rejoicing at the palace. In the cathedral parish, and in St. Patrick's church, where Father Laurent labored for many years, he is held in loving regard, and large numbers of his present and former parishioners called to offer him their congratulations. But the Vicar-General is esteemed, or only in his own communications.

tions. But the Vicar-General is esteemed, not only in his own communion, but by all those outside of it who enjoy his acquaintance, and many of those also expressed their good wishes.

Father Laurent sang high mass in the cathedral at eight o'clock, assisted by Rev. Father Hand as deacon and Rev. Father McCabe as sub-deacon. His Grace the Archbishop assisted at the throne in full pontificals. Many priests and a large congregation were also present. A large choir, among them many from St. Patrick's church, rendered the music effectively. After mass Vicar General Rooney delivered an address on Father Laurent's labours during the past twenty five years, and the good work he had achieved in that time. He spoke of Father Laurent's success in organizing St. Patrick's parish and erecting a church, schools and presbytery, of his attention to the sick and dying, his charity to the poor and destitute; and his charity to the poor and destitute : and his devotedness to the training and educa tion of the young.

The altar was decorated and illumin-

ated, and the words "Twenty Five," in ated, and the words "Twenty-Five," in gas jets above, proclaimed the jubilee.

In the afternoon a dinner was given at St. Michael's palace, at which his Grace the Archbishop, Bishop O'Manony, Vicars General Rooney and Vincent, of Toronto, Vicar General Heenan, of Hamilton, V. G. Laurent, of Peterboro', Dean O'Connor, of Barrie, Archdeacon Cassidy, of D.xie, and many of the priests of the diocese were present. The dining room was neatly decorated with evergreens and flowers, and approwith evergreens and flowers, and appropriate mottoes hung on the walls.

AN ADDRESS PRESENTED AN ADDRESS PRESENTED
After dinner Archdeacon Cassidy read
the following address from the priests of the diocese "To the Very Rev J. M. Laurent, V. G., St.

Michael's Palace, Toronto.

"Very Ray. AND DEAR FATHER—Your brethren in the sacred missery and co-labourers in the Archdiocese of Toronto cannot let the twenty-fifth anni-

versary of your ordination pass by without conveying to you their heartfelt fel-icitations and the expression of their profound respect and esteem. The record of your ministry, nearly all of which was exercised in the city of Torwhich was exercised in the city of 10.

onto, is too well known to need formal
repetition here. The grand success of
your labours in building up and setting
on a solid basis St Patrick's parish; the
magnificient church, schools and presbytery therein erected, all these form a living monument to your untiring zeal and indefatigable energy.

"But a more glorious monument is built up in the hearts of your former parishioners, as evinced by the affection and regard in which they always hold you. In appointing you to take charge of his cathedral and honouring you with the dignity of Vicar-General his Grace the Archbishop has set the mark of his highest approval upon the success of your ministry. Your career in St. Michael's has been marked by a continuation of the same high and noble qualities. The true labourer in God's vineyard feels ever resounding in his heart the words of the inspired writers, "Lord, I have loved the beauty of Thy and the place where Thy glory dwell-eth." That you are deeply imbued with this priestly feeling the surround-ings of our noble exthedral bear ample testimony. The taste and elegance displayed in the ornamentation of the altars, the beauty of the sacred vestments, the grandeur of the music, the whole orderjoy of the angels that surround the eter-nal sacrifice. But if your brethren in the ministry may judge, your crowning glory in your sacred calling is what the apostle has called, "My daily instance, the solicitude for all the Churches. Who is weak and I am not weak? Who is scandalized, and I am not on fire?" To visit the sick, to comfort the afflicted, to relieve the needy, to recall the sinner to a sense of duty, to reconcile him to his offendedGod—these noblest exercises of our sacred calling have been your constant care and un goodness endows you with health and strength, we feel that you will continue thus to be an honour to our sacred profession and a glory to the Archdioc Rest assured, then, dear of our loving sympathy, rest Foreign from the father, of our loving sympathy, less assured that among those who honour your record unstained, your fidelity to priestly duty, your zeal for God's honour and glory, the foremost are your brethren and glory, the foremost are your brethren

The address, which was signed by all the priests present, was beautifully illu-

Father Laurent replied in grateful terms to the kind words of the address. He referred to the progress made in the city and diocese since his ordination, and dwelt upon the work of a priest and the objects which they had before them.
Short addresses were made by several of the clerg men present.

FATHER LAURENT'S CAREER
Father baurent was born and edu-

cated in France, and came to Canada towards the close of Bishop de Charbonnel's occupancy of the See of Toronto. He was ordained by Archbishop Lynch on March 3rd, 1861, and ministered for a few years at St. Michael's cathedral. He was then appointed to St. Patrick's church, where he remained for fourteen years as pari-h priest. Mainly through his exertions the edifice, which had been burned down previous to his appoint ment, was rebuilt, and a presbytery and school house erected. In 1881 he was promoted to the rectory of the cathedral parish, baving the office of vicar-general conferred upon him at the he had been vicar-general for Bishop Jamot, of Peterboro'. Father Laurent has thus spent the entire period of his ministry in Toronto. As a musician Father Laurent occupies a foremost place, having received a thorough training in Paris. For years he was conductor of the St. Cecilia Choral Society, and the present efficiency of the cathedral choir is due to his direction. He has been a member of the Separate School Board for twenty three years, and for twenty years has occupied a place on the trustee board of the House of Industry. Nothwithstanding the severe labours of his office he enjoys vigorous health, and has apparently many years of usefulness. That such may be the case is the wish of his many friends of all creeds, -Mail.

Correspondence of the Record. FROM UAYUGA.

MISSION IN ST. STEPHEN'S CHURCH.

On Saturday, 13th of February, Father Miller and Father Kautz, C.SS. R., after Miller and Father Kautz, C. SS. R., after having given a very successful mission in Ingersoll, arrived at Cayunga, where, on Sunday morning, 14th of February, they opened the Mission and Jubilee Exercises, and brought them to a close on Tuesday, the 23rd. During those ten days, morning and evening, the Redemptorist Fathers preached to full congregations in plain, forcible, and very feeling language. The interest manifested by the members of St. Stephen's Church was indeed great and truly edifying. Their the members of St. Stephen's Com-indeed great and truly edifying. Their indeed great and truly edifying. Their constant attendance, in spite of some very stormy weather, showed how eager they were to avail themselves of the min-istrations of the Missionary Fathers. The result proved most gratifying to the good Fathers, the Pastor and the people; for of a congregation, consisting of nearly 500 souls, there were 352 communions, and 50 children made their confession.

On Sunday, the 28th, the Fathers opened the jubilee mission in St. Ann's, Walpole, and closed it on the following Throughy average.

Thursday evening. There, as at Cayuga, the attendance was large, and 152 adults received communion and 15 children went

Catholic Review.

Says the Independent: "The readiness of the people to go and hear such men as Moody and Small—different as they are —suggests the great failure of our Churches ordinarily to find the common people. It is an old question, Why does not the Church reach the masses?" The answer is very plain and simple: Because they have not the Mass to begin with,

and honor end pitiful tears o fail in their deeds sublime, is are many in the van of years o born with Time in advance o

d is the man who refrains from Lo, he is the twin-born brother of mine.

— Joaquin Miller.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The Dublin Corporation, have resolved change the name of O'Connell street, orth Circular road, to Gerald Griffin The will of the late Protestant Primate

The will of the late Protestant Primate Beresford has been proved. Assets were sworn to be over £91,000.

A very bigoted Protestant institution, the Dublin Adelaide Hospital, has lately come under discussion in the corporation of that city. The old accusation of its managers not allowing a Catholic patient, even when dying, to be attended by a Catholic clergyman was again brought forward in consequence of a letter from a leading parish priest, Canon Daniel, appearing in the Freeman's Journal. There was a feeble attempt to deny the disgraceful truth but it has been distinctly proved, and no authoritative contradiction has appeared. The large hospitals in Dublin are under care of the Sisters of Charity and Mercy, and there is no distinction between Catholics and Protestants, the clergymen of each religion being freely admitted to the patients belonging to their creed.

Wexford.

On Feb. 8th, Anne street and Carnew road, Gorey, were changed into Esmonde and Grattan streets. The subject of changing the streets was discussed by the Town Commissioners some time ago, when it was negatived to do so. A requisition was then signed by the house holders of each street to have them changed, Anne street Esmonde street, Carnew road, or bester know as Shoveover street, to Grattan street. Both memorials were laid before the commissioners, who refused to take action in the matter. The rere laid before the commissioners, The sefused to take action in the matter. The refused to take action in the matter. The inhabitants, to carry out their project, got boards painted with the names on them, and accompanied by the brass band and a torchlight procession, thousands of people paraded the streets, and the board with the new names were fastened up and the old ones taken down, amidst cheers for Sir Thomas Grattan Esmonde, M. P., who is the owner of the greater part of Gorey, and the entire of the two streets mentioned.

further, and the crowd dis Louth.

Rev. Father Johnston, the Redemptorist, died on Feb. 7th, at the house of his order in Dundalk, surrounded by a large number of his brethren in the ministry, and blessed with all the consolations of his religion.

A farmer named Matthew Sweetman was boycotted because he paid his rent, and when his horses was recently engaged on the tramway between Skibbereen and Schall, to draw, some ninety men struck work, and went through the district causing.

ing a great commotion.

The Countess of Kingston does not seem to think that her family have done enough

to think that her family have done enough of eviction. We perceive that though under eviction, the tenants under their priests, are going to fight. We hope they will and win.

On Feb. 18, the inaugural address of the Thomas Davis Branch of the Young Ireland Society was delivered by Mr. John O'Leary, at the Assembly Rooms, Cork. The subject of the lecture was "What Irishmen Should Know." Mr. O'Leary delivered a most it flammatory O'Leary delivered a most in flammatory harangue. His argument was that the Orangemen had assumed so menacing an attitude that the time had come when appeal must be made to physical force as the only arbiter between that handful of bigoted fanatics and the Catholic masses

Clare.

In connection with the Sheriff's sale held at Ennis, on Feb. 5, it has transpired that on the following day, all the men and women, except the steward, in the employment of D'Fsterre, twenty-seven in number, abruptly abandoned their various avocations, and remained away three days. Some fifty head of cattle belonging to Mr. D'Esterre, located on the lands of Rossmanagher, having been left without food in the meantime, kept up such a bellowing managher, having been left without food in the meantime, kept up such a bellowing for the intervening days, that the inhabitants of the neighborhood were unable to sleep at night. Ultimately, the steward, becoming alarmed at the wild freaks of the starving beasta, telegraphed to Mr. D'Esterre to Dublin, detailing the circumstance and he in turn wired the Ray.

it was decided to wind up the hunt in consequence of the alleged scarcity of game and the dogs having been poisoned lines then the hounds have been sold, and on Feb. 8, an extensive lot of horse-scattle, etc., belor ging to Capt. J. Langley, M. F. H., was sold at Knockanure.

A novel eviction took place at Cullinge, near Waterford.

A novel eviction took place at Cullinge, near Waterford, on Feb. 9. A large force of military and policy was despatched to Cullinagh to protect two Dungarvan balliffs in evicting the family of John Hickey, a member of which is at present undergoing imprisonment, under the Crime' Act, rather than give bail. The landlord is ff. Pierce Kelly; and possession having been given up in due form, a caretaker and two policomen were left in charge. It was then found that girl had been sealed up in a cupboard, which rendered the saisure illegal. The poor girl was a in a closest, the face of which was newly papered over, and no air could reach her. Next morning the police and a force of military went out to see that proper possession was given. An attempt was again made to keep possession by placing a boy up in a chimney, but the bouse, and that the scisure was again given up. In the evening again, however, it was found that another occupant had been found in a chimney of the bouse, and that the scisure was again given up. In the evening again, however, it was found that another occupant had been found in a chimney of the bouse, and that the scisure was again given up. In the evening seals again given up. In the evening seals again given up, and that the scisure was again given up and the the scisure was again given up and the the scisure was again given up, and that the scisure was again given up, and the the scisure was again given up, and that the scisure was again given up, and the the scisure was again given up, and that the scisure was again given up, and that the scisure was again given up, and that the scisure was again and the company of the development of the science of the company of

Monaghan.

A sheriff's sale for rent was carried out at Ballytrain, on February 6, on the property of Mr. Tennison. The landlord is an absentee. Fhe tenant, Mr. Felix McGough, whose stock fell under the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the agent, refused to take it without the hanging gale. As such a demand was never made before on the estate, he declined to pay it. No reason is assigned for the present cruel and arbitrary proceedings, except the fact that Mr. McGough is the president of the local branch of the League, which Mr. Bailie is the same gentleman who, in conjunction with Dr. Hall, the nominee of the Orange lodges, contested North Monaghan, took such an active part in the Emergency expedition to the notorious "Broomfield Grab." At the hour appointed for the sale, 10 o'clock, an immense crowd of tenant-farmers gathered into the village to manifest their

"The hanging gale victim." A procession was formed, headed by the cattle and bands, and accompanied Mr. McGough to his residence amid deafening cheers.

Galway.

The men of North Clare and South Galway, it is plain, have not forgotten one of the noblest lessons taught to the people in the days of the Land League. Recently several tenants were evicted on the property of Sir Henry Burke, of Marble Hill, and others were threatened with the like cruel fate. On Feb. 28, about ten thousand stout Calwegians and Claremen gathered together from Feacle, Scariff, Whitegate, Portumna, Tynagh, Killenadeems, Ballinakill, Leitrim, Killimor, Derrybrien, and some other districts, with bands and banners, to take part in the building of houses for the tenants dispossessed and about to be dispossessed. At ten o'clock in the morning the work was begun; but by four in the evening it was fluished, and eleven substantial houses were standing on the various sites selected. Afterwards a public meeting, over which the Rev. Patrick Egan, C. C., presided, was held amid the greatest enthusiasm. A peculiar feature of the proceedings, and one which in its way is a good illustration of the changes which have lately come about in the minds of Ireland's rulers, was the entire absence of of policemen from the scene. Up to a few months ago such houses could not have of policemen from the scene. Up to a few months ago such houses could not have been erected without a half battalion or so of the "Royal Irish" spying around. How-ever, the building of the dwellings is the more important thing, because when land-lords see tenants banded together so closely in defence of each other's interests they are apt to come to their senses and "cave in" a good deal sooner than they otherwise would.

Mayo.

A cruel and heartless case of eviction took place at Midfield, near Swinford, on February 11th, on the property of the Graham Minors, when the sheriff's bailiff, for the intervening days, that the inhabitants of the neighborhood were unable to sleep at night. Ultimately, the steward, becoming alarmed at the wild freaks of the starving beasts, telegraphed to Mr. D'Esterre to Dublin, detaiting the circumstance, and he in turn wired the Rev. Father Little, P. P., Sirmilebridge, asking him to exercise his influence with the workmen and servants generally, stating that a letter would follow, and that extreme measures would not be resorted to in Frost's case. Upon this assurance Father Little complied with the request, with the result that all the employees resumed their work.

Tipperary.

About a month sgo, at a meeting of the supporters of the Tipperary Fox Hounds,

Sheriff to eject the tenants preparations had been made for the past month to give him a warm reception. A large pit was dug around the dwelling house, the iron gates were removed from the lands and placed inside the doors of the house, which was rendered almost impregnable, while large trees barricaded the back and front entrance to the farmyard. The authorities having, through some channel, obtained information of the determination of the tenants to resist the eviction, the most elaborate precautionary measures were taken to prevent a collision. The Rev. T. Hearne remained during the entire time, and by his efforts prevented anything like resistance on the part of those assembled.

A sheriff's sale for rent was carried out at Ballytrain, on February 6, on the property of Mr. Tennison. The landlord is an absentee. The tenant, Mr. Felix McGough, whose stock fell under the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent falling due in May last, but Mr. Bailie, the sheriff's hammer, tendered the full rent fa standing? Does food ferment soon after eating, accompanied by flatulence or a belching of gas from the stomach? Is there frequent palpitation of the heart? These various symptoms may not be present at one time, but they torment the sufferer in turn as the dreadful disease progresses. If the case be one of long standing, there will be a dry, hacking cough, attended after a time by expectoration. In very advanced stages the skin assumes a dirty brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, sticky perspiration. As the liver and Westmeath.

On Feb. 10th, the sub-sheriff, Mr.
Thomas Murray, accompanied by a large force of police, under the command of C. I. Anneeley, visited the farm of Mr. Bryan Martin, P. L. G., Killegeleban, Castledaly, about midday between Athlone and Moate, for the purpose of making a seizure for rent due to Lord Castlemaine. There was an immense assemblage of people, who showed their disapproval of the proceedings. They were so demonstrative towards the bailiffs that the Resident Magistrate threatened to read the Riot Act. After having made a fruitless search for the stock, coupled with the fact that there was no representative of the landlord present Mr. Murray resolved to proceed no further, and the crowd dispersed.

The subspended from the cook such an active part in the Emergency expedition to the hotorious "Broomfield Grab." At the hour appointed for the sale, 10 o'clock, an immense crowd of tenant-farmers gathered into the village to manifest their sympathy with Mr. McGough. Large contingents came from Aughamullen, East and West, headed by a splendid band. Immediately before the sale, about 400. Immediately before the sale, about 400. The origin of this malady is indigestion tenant-farmers from the county Cavan, with a magnificent band, put in an appearance. The cattle were purchased by the National League, and were appropriately brownish appearance, and the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a cold, the hands and feet are covered by a c a cure, and even when it has obtained a strong hold the correct remedy should be persevered in until every vestige of the disease is eradicated, until the appetite has returned, and the digestive organs restored to healthy condition. The surest and most effectually remedy for this distressing complaint is "Seigel's Curative Syrup," a vegetable preparation sold by all Chemists and Medicine Vendors throughout the world, and by the proprietors, A. J. White, Limited, 17, Farringdon Road, London, E. C. This Syrup strikes at the very foundation of the disease, and drives it, root and branch out of the system.

Market Place, Pocklington, York, October 2nd, 1882. October 2nd, 1882.

SIR,—Being a sufferer for years with dyspepsia in all its worst forms, and after spending pounds in medicines, I was at last persuaded to try Mother Seigel's Curative Syrup, and am thankful to say have derived more benefit from it than any other medicine I ever took and would advise any one suffering from the same advise any one suffering from the same complaints to give it a trial, the results they would soon find out for themselves. If you like to make use of this testimonial you are quite at liberty to do so.

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

A Great Awakening.

There is a great awakening of the sluggish organs of the human system whenever Burdock Blood Bitters are taken. It arouses the torpid liver to action, regu-lates the bowels and the kidneys, purifies the blood, and restores a healthy tone to the system generally.

Nothing so suddenly obstructs the perspiration as sudden transitions from heat to cold. Heat rarifies the blood, quickens the circulation and increases the perspiration, but when these are suddenly checked the consequences must be bad. The most common cause of disease i The most common cause of disease is obstructed perspiration, or what commonly goes by the name of catching cold. Coughs, colds, sore throat, etc., if attended to in time are easily subdued, but if allowed to run their own course, prove the fore-runner of more dangerous diseases. Nine-tenths of the consumptives eases. Nine-tenths of the consumptives distributed from a realected cold eases. Nine-tenths of the consumptives date their affliction from a neglected cold, and the diseases that are caused by wet feet, damp clothing, or exposure are more numerous than are generally supposed. One of the most efficacious medicines for all diseases of the throat and lungs is Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, which frees the lungs from viscid phlegm by changing the secretions from a diseased to a healthy state.

thousands are consciously or unconsciously suffering from. It is a muco-purulent discharge caused by the presence of a vegetable parasite in the lining membrane of the nose. The predispoing causes are a morbid state of the blood, the blighted corpuscle of tubercle, the germ poison of syphilia, mercury, toxomosa, from the retention of the effete matter of the skin, suppressed perspiration, badly ventilated sieeping apartments and the germination of other poisons in the blood. Irritated by these, the lining membrane of the nose is ever ready for the reception of the parasite, which rapidly spreads up the nostrils and down the fauces, or back of the throat, causing ulceration of the throat; up the entachian tubes, causing deafness; burrowing in the vocal chords, causing hoarseness; usurping the proper structure of the bronchial tubes, ending in pulmonary consumption and death.

Many ingenious specifics for the cure of catarrh have been invented, but without success, until a physician of long standing discovered the exact nature of the disease and the only appliance which will permanently destroy the parasite, no matter how aggravated the case. Sufferers should send stamp at once for descriptive pamphlet on catarrh, to the business manager, A. H. Dixon & Son, 305 King street west, Toronto, Canzus.

—The Modi

WANTED A CATHOLIC MAN of business disposition and steady habits. Must travel short distances in section in which he

NEW IMPORTATIONS,

NEW VELVET FINISHED SUITINGS.

NEW SPRING OVERCOATINGS.

Pethick and McDonald

First door North of City Hall, 393 Richmond Street.

RETIRING from BUSINESS— Feather beds, pillows and feath-ers. Largest stock of house fur-nishings in the city.—R. S. MUE-RAY & CO.

MINNESOTA

Mdress—P. A. McCARTHY, President, The Stevens' County Abstract & Real Estat Agency, Lock Box 146, Morris, Minn.

FARMS&MILLS For Sale & Exchange. FreE Catalogue.

×999×999×999×999×999× FINE WIN FOR ALTAR PURPOSES, THREE NINES STORE. TYTLER & BULLEN. OPP. CITY HALL, RICHMOND ST., LONDON. 第× ×999×999×999×999×999×999×

FOR SALE.

The Hierarchy of British America.

A MAGNIFICENT LITHOGRAPH IN colors, representing all the members of the British North American Episcopate, artistically grouped according to Provinces around His Holiness Pope Lee XIII. Size 21228 inches. Mailed to any address upon receipt of \$1.50 by F.A. LAFOREST, Berlin, Ont. Active agents wanted in every town.

Wicks for Sanctuary Lamps. MEAGER'S EIGHT-DAY WICKS, for Sanctuary Lamps, burn a week with-interference. Post free, \$1 a box, which a year. Dollar netes are accepted. REV. R. W. MEAGER, Weymouth, England.

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

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

WIDE OPEN. THE CANADIAN PACIFIC R'Y

The New All-rail Route to the NORTH WEST AT LOWEST RATES.

Take the C. P. R. fer Toronto, Ottawa, Mon-treal, Quebec and all points East.

THOMAS R. PARKER,

PASSENGER AGENT, LONDON. Office-402 Richmond St.

A PRIZE Sand six cents for postage, and receive free, a coatly box of goods which will help all, of either eas, to more money right sway than any more money right way than any market will be a formal to the work. Tortunes are the same of the work of Tortunes are the same of the work. Tortunes are the same of the work. Tortunes are co., Auguste, Maine.

BETIKING from BUSINESS— Brussels carpet, tapestry carpet, three-ply carpet, at cost.—E, S. MUREAY & CO.

LONDON BUSINESS UNIVERSITY and telegraphic and phonographic institute, nitsuze block, corner dundas and wellington streets, londuz.

COURSE OF STUDY—Comprehensive and practical. Instruction, rapid and thorough,
Rooms pleasantly and centrally located and elegantly fitted up. Each Teacher is a
Specialist in his own Department, and has been chosen on account of his special fitness
for the position which he occupies.

SUBJECTS TAUGHT:—Book keeping, Arithmetic, Penmanship, Grammar, Spelling
and Word Studies, Correspondence, Commercial Law, Elecution, Phonography, Telegraphy, Type-writing, etc.

In all Departments we excell. For Circulars containing full particulars, address—

YEREX & CADMAN,

BOX 400, LONDON, ONT. WM. N. YEBEX, Pres. A. J. CADMAN, Sec'y.

HEALTH FOR ALL!!!

HOLLOWAY'S PILLS & OINTMENT

Purify the Blood, correct all Disorders of the
LIVER, STOMACH, KIDNEYS AND BOWELS,
They invigorate and restore to health Debilitated Constitutions, and are invaluable
in all Complaints incidental to Pemales of all ages. For Children and the
aged they are priceless.

THE HO IN THE HOT T

Is an infallible remedy for Bad Legs, Bad Breasts, Old Wounds, Sores and Uleers.
It is famous for Gout and Rheumatism. For disorders of the Chest it has no equal.
FOR SORE THROATS, BRONCHITIS, COUGHS,
Colds, Glandular Swellings and all Skin Diseases it has no rival; and for contracted
and stiff joints it acts like a charm.

Manufactured only at Professor BOLLOWAY'S Establishment.

Manufactured only at Professor HOLLOWAY'S Establishment,
78, NEW OXFORD ST. (LATE 533, OXFORD ST.), LONDON,
and are sold at 1s. 1\frac{1}{2}d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s., 22s., and 83s. each Box or Pot, and may
be had of all Medicine Vendors throughout the World.

**Purchasers should look to the Label on the Pots and Bozes. If the address is not
Ozford Street London, they are spurious.

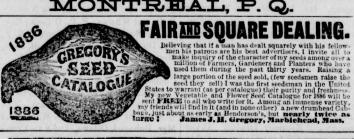
Flowers for March 10c. each \$6.00	per 100.
The Month of St. Joseph—cloth	0.60
The Power of St. Joseph	0 50
Crown of St. Joseph	0.90
Devout Client of St. Joseph	
Life of St. Joseph	
Glories of St. Joseph	
Novena to St. Patrick	
BOOKS FOR LENT.	

BOOKS FOR LENT.
Lenten Monitor050
Sufferings of Our Lord, by Father Thomas of Jesus
Lessons from the Passion, by the Rev. B. Feeney
Imitation of Christ—at 40 cts. each and upwards.
The Dolorous Passion of Our Lord Jesus Christ, from the Meditations of Anne Catherine Emmerich
Contemplations and Meditations on the Passion and Death, and on the Glorious Life of Cur Lord Jesus Christ
Considerations and Devout Meditations for every day during the holy season of Lent
The Soul on Calvery meditating on the sufferings of Jesus Christ, and finding at the foot of the Cross consolation in her troubles

HOLY WEEK BOOKS

Roan—plain edges.
Imitation Morocco—red edges.
do do black edges. Morocco. 2.60
The Offices of Holy Week, printed in full from the Roman Breviary and Misse with the Psalms, printed for recitation or chanting...
Officium Hebdomadae Sanctae Secundum Missals et Breviarium red and b'ack type—Mechlen edition—neit. 1.60
ADDRESS YOUR ORDERS

D. & J. SADLIER & CO. MONTREAL, P. Q.







BRANCH OFFICE, 37 YONGE ST., TORONTO.

CONSUMPTION

CURE FITS

CHURCH PEWS.

SCHOOL FURNITURE.

The Bennett Furnishing Co., of London, Ont., make a specialty of manufacturing the latest designs in Church and School Furniture. The Catholic Clergy of Canada are respectfully invited to send for catalogue and prices before awarding contracts. We have lately put in a complete set of Pews in the Brantford Catholic Church, and for many years past have been favored with contracts from a number of the Clergy in other parts of Ontario, in all cases the most entire satisfaction having been expressed in regard to quality of work, lowness of price, and quickness of execution. Such has been the increase of business in this special line that we found it necessary some time since to establish a branch office in Glasgow, Scotland, and we are now engaged manufacturing Pews for new Churches in that country and Ireland. Address.—

Bennett Furnishing Company, LONDON, ONT., CANADA.

References: Rev. Father Bayard, Sarnia; Lennon, Brantford; Molphy, Ingersoll; Cor-coran, Parkhill, Twohy, Kingston; and Rev. Bro. Arnold, Montreal.

DILGRIMAGE TO LOURDES --- MAY, 1886.--Prospectus on application to

Very Rev. W. Ring, PROVINCIAL O.M.I. LOURDES HOUSE, (Oblate's Novitiate)

Stillorgan, Dublin, Ireland. POPULAR CATHOLIC BOOKS

OF THE DAY.

MISTAKES OF MODERN INFIDELS. By Rev. G. B. Northgraves............\$1.25

MARCH 13, 1866

Some day. BY MARY F. SCHUYELER

Some day my cheek shall 'ose its bloom
The flowers for me their rich perfume,
And 'mid the shades and gathering gloc
My feet snall stray,
Down, down the dim descent of years,
Through wearing cares and burning teal
With heart half fainting from its fears,
I'll wend my way.

Some day my eyes shall dimmer grow,
My hair turn white as winter stow,
My voice grow timid, faint, and low,
My wind decay;
But still my lonely path I'll tread,
And mourn, perhaps, my cherished deax
The hopes and joys forever fied

So far a way.

But oh I some day when life slopes dow. To the night shadows dim and brown, I hope to see a starry crown.

Then robed in caim content I'll lie, With folded hands and tearless eye. And yield my breath without a sigh. Glad to be free.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES

By the Paulist Fathers.
reached in their Church of St. Paul
Apostle, Fifty-ninth Street and N
Avenue, New York. SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

The Gospel of to-day, my brethre the parable of the sower who went to sow his seed. Our Lord Himself plains the parable, and tells us that seed is the word of God; and the sower of this word, of course, is God, whom it comes and from whom it its life and power.

The ground in which this seed is is the mind and heart of man; or to the matter in a practical shape, it is heart and mine. There are many p

the matter in a practical shape, it is heart and mine. There are many p in this world to whom very little has come, at least compared with we have had; but we cannot com that we have not had our share. The of God spoken by the mouth of ma sermons, instructions, counsels and ings, from the altar and in the confess and not only from the priests, but and not only from the priests, but from others who have been the min of God and the channels of His grace it is certainly no strange or new sou our ears. And not only in this way we continually heard God's voice often, perhaps even more freque have we heard it coming immed

from Him, and speaking in our own
Plenty of this seed has, then, been
in us; but where is the fruit, the h
that should have come from it? not put in the ground merely to be there; no, it cannot be kept there; i not destroyed or carried away, it

grow and multiply.

The seed of God's word should The seed of God's word should fore have grown in us. It should been the beginning and the increase of the spiritual life, which should grown stronger in us day by day fro time when we first came to the u reason until the present moment.

Now, how is it in fact? As we back on our lives do we find that the

Now, how is it in fact? As we back on our lives, do we find that it actually been fulfilled in them? A better, more perfect, nearer to Go than we were last year, or even the factor. ago? Is it not rather to be feared we have fallen back; that we are careless, perhaps even about mort than we were in times past; or, to a least, that habits of venial sin bave on us, instead of being overcome; the prayers are less fervent, our recepthe sacraments less frequent, our l God weaker than in the years which

gone by?

Holy Scripture tells us that the Holy Scripture tells us that the of the just, as a shining light, goe ward and increasesh even to perfect "The just"; that is, those who are ually in God's grace, who have an the life of God in their souls. The tian virtues, the seeds of which win our souls at baptism, should have a seed of the seeds of growing during all our lives; they have become strong trees now, rooted and spreading far and wide, if they were killed at any time frost of mortal sin, they should hav speedily brought to life and renewe growth before they had decayed and

Brethren, I need not a k you if been so with you. With some, no it has. They may not feel that th drawn nearer to God, but reall have. Temptation does not fi material in them to work on that to avoid evil and to do good is ever easier and easier; they have still fear, it is true, but still more as ground to hope.

fear, it is true, but still more at ground to hope.

But, alas! how many there are it there is no sign of this growth should have come from the seet has been sown in them! Their I not increased; no, it is almost extinguished; when it does seem it is but to flicker for a moment disappear. The seed is no soon in them than it is trampled under carried away by the birds of the above the property of the life of grace growing in our souls; if we are not growing in our souls; if we are not seem to the seem of th Brethren, if the life of grace growing in our souls; if we are pless frequently, and rising mot from our falls, than before, our not that of the just, and the seed Word of God has not yet taken twhich will make it bring forth a heald

In Good Repute. James McMurdoch, writing fresale, says:—"B B.B., as a rem diseases of the blood, liver and has an excellent reputation in this I have used it, and speak from ence as well as observation. It is medicine I want, and I advisabilited to try it."

The Cheapest medicine in us Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because little of it is required to effect a croup, diphtheria, and diseases of and throat, whether used for ba chest or throat, for taking inte inhaling, it is a matchless compo-

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS TO other Purgative. They are safe to remove all varieties of Worms Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creet writes: I upset a tes kettle of bot water on my hand. I at once Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and t was immediately to allay the p was cured in three days.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly Liver, regulate the Bowels and as tive are mild and thorough.

Some day. RY MARY F. SCHUYELER

Some day my cheek shall lose its bloom,
The flowers for me their rich perfume.
And 'mid the shades and gathering gloom
My feet snall stray,
Down, down the dim descent of years.
Through wearing cares and burning tears,
With beart half fainting from its fears,
I'll wend my way.

Bome day my eyes shall dimmer grow, My hair turn white as winter at ow, My voice grow timid, faint, and low, My wind decay;
But still my lonely path I'll tread, And mourn, perhaps, my cherishe i dead, The hopes and joys forever fled Bo far a way.

But oh I some day when life slopes down To the night shadows dim and brown, I hope to see a starry crown Waiting for me.
Then robed in calm content I'll lie, With folded hands and tearless eye. And yield my breath without a sigh. Glad to be free.

FIVE-MINUTE SERMONS FOR EARLY MASSES By the Paulist Fathers. reached in their Church of St. Paul the Apostle, Fifty ninth Street and Ninth Avenue, New York.

SEXAGESIMA SUNDAY.

The Gospel of to-day, my brethren, is The Gospel of to-day, my preturen, is the parable of the sower who went out to sow his seed. Our Lord Himself ex-plains the parable, and tells us that the seed is the word of God; and the real sower of this word, of course, is God, from whom it comes and from whom it has all its life and nower.

the ground in which this seed is sown is the mind and heart of man; or to put the matter in a practical shape, it is your the matter in a practical shape, it is your heart and mine. There are many people in this world to whom very little of it has come, at least compared with what we have had; but we cannot complain that we have not had our share. The word of God spoken by the mouth of man, in sermons, instructions, counsels and warnings, from the altar and in the confessional, and not only from the priests, but also and not only from the priests, but also from others who have been the ministers of God and the channels of His grace to us; it is certainly no strange or new sound in our ears. And not only in this way have we continually heard God's voice, but often, perhaps even more frequently, have we heard it coming immediately from Him, and speaking in our own souls.
Plenty of this seed has, then, been sown

in us; but where is the fruit, the harvest that should have come from it? Seed is not put in the ground merely to be kept there; no, it cannot be kept there; if it is not destroyed or carried away, it must

00

75

.35

35

lany,

23

ng,

ritiate)

OK8

grow and multiply.

The seed of God's word should there-The seed of God's word should therefore have grown in us. It should have
been the beginning and the increase in us
of the spiritual life, which should have
grown stronger in us day by day from the
time when we first came to the use of
reason until the present moment.

Now, how is it in fact? As we look
back on our lives do we find that this has

back on our lives, do we find that this has actually been fulfilled in them? Are we better, more perfect, nearer to God now better, more perfect, nearer to God now than we were last year, or even ten years ago? Is it not rather to be feared that we have fallen back; that we are more careless, perhaps even about mortal sin, than we were in times past; or, to say the least, that habits of venial sin have gained. on us, instead of being overcome; that our prayers are less fervent, our reception of the sacraments less frequent, our love of

And increase the substitute tells us that the "path of the just, as a shining light, goeth forward and increase the even to perfect day," week the papers record the death of the just"; that is, those who are habitually in God's grace, who have and keep the life of God in their souls. The Christian virtues, the seeds of which were put in our souls at baptiem, should have been growing during all our lives; they should have been with the company that is to day who do not realize it?"

"A prominent professor in a New Orleans medical college was lecturing before his class on the subject of Bright's disease. He had various fluids under microscopic analysis and was showing the microscopic an

Brethren, I need not a k you if this bas been so with you. With some, no doubt, it has. They may not feel that they have drawn nearer to God, but really they have. Temptation does not find the material in them to work on that it did; to avoid evil and to do good is every day essier and easier; they have still causs to fear, it is true, but still more and more ground to hope.

fear, it is true, but still more and more ground to hope.

But, alsa! how many there are in whom there is no sign of this growth which should have come from the seed which has been sown in them! Their light has not increased; no, it is almost always extinguished; when it does seem to shine, it is but to flicker for a moment, and to disappear. The seed is no sooner sown in them than it is trampled under foot or carried away by the birds of the air.

Brethren, if the life of grace is not growing in our souls; if we are not falling less frequently, and rising more easily from our falls, than before, our path is not that of the just, and the seed of the Word of God has not yet taken that root which will make it bring forth a hundred-fold.

In Good Repute.

James McMurdoch, writing from Kin-sale, says:—"B.B., as a remedy for diseases of the blood, liver and kidneys, has an excellent reputation in this locality. I have used it, and speak from experience as well as observation. It is the only medicine I want, and I advise others afflicted to try it."

afflicted to try it."

The Cheapest medicine in use is Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, because so very little of it is required to effect a cure. For croup, diphtheria, and diseases of the lungs and throat, whether used for bathing the chest or throat, for taking internally or inhaling, it is a matchless compound.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS require no other Purgative. They are safe and sure to remove all varieties of Worms.

Orpha M. Hodge, Battle Creek, Mich., writes: I upset a tes kettle of boiling hot water on my hand. I at once applied Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, and the effect was immediately to allay the pain. I was cured in three days.

NATIONAL PILLS act promptly upon the Liver, regulate the Bowels and as a purgative are mild and therough.

JUST AS BAD AS PAINTED.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THE TERRIBLE CONFESSION OF A PHYSICIAN. The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat and Chronicle, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the

in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows:

Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester, but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkbale experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal inquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed necessary. With this end in view a representative of this paper called on Dr. Henion at his residence on Andrews street, when the following interview occurred: "That article of yours, Doctor, has created quite a whirlwind. Are the statements about the terrible condition you were in, and the way you were rescued, such as you can sustain."

"Every one of them and many additional ones. I was brought so low by neglecting the first and most simple symptoms. I did not think I was sick. It is true I had frequent headaches; felt tired most of the time; could eat nothing one day and was ravenous the next; felt dull in the could be seen to order. pains and my stomach was out of order, but I did not think it meant anything serious. The medical profession has been treating symptoms instead of diseases for years, and it is high time it ceased. The symptoms I have just mentioned or any unusual action or uritation of the water channels indicate the approach of kidney channels indicate the approach of Ridney disease more than a cough announces the coming of consumption. We do not treat the cough, but try to help the lungs. We should not waste our time trying to relieve the headache, pains about the body or other symptoms, but go directly to the kidneys, the source of most of these ailments." ments

"This, then, is what you meant when you said that more than one-half the deaths which occur arise from Bright's dis-

deaths which occur arise from Bright's disease, is it, Doctor ?'
"Precisely. Thousands of diseases are
torturing people to-day, which in reality
are Bright's disease in some of its many
forms. It is a hydra-headed monster,
and the slightest symptoms should strike
terror to every one who has them. I can
look back and recall hundreds of deaths
which physicians declared at the time
were caused by paralysis, appolexy, heart were caused by paralysis, apoplexy, heart disease, pueumonis, malaria fever and other common complaints, which I see now were caused by Bright's disease."

"And did all these cases have simple

"And did all these cases have simple symptoms at first?"
"Every one of them, and might have been cured as I was by the timely use of the same remedy." I am getting my eyes thoroughly opened in this matter and think I am helping others to see the facts and their possible dangers also."

Mr. Warner, who was visited at his establishment on North St. Paul street, sanks very earnestly:

spoke very earnestly:
"It is true that Bright's disease had in-"It is true that Bright's disease had increased wonderfully, and we find, by reliable statistics that from '70 to '80, its growth was over 250 per cent. Look at the prominent men it has carried off, and is taking off every year, for while many are dying apparently of, paralysis and apoplexy, they are really victims of kidney disorder, which causes heart disease, paralysis, apoplexy etc. Nearly every week the papers record the death of some prominent man from this scource. Re-

students what the indications of this terrible malady were. 'And now, gentlemen,' he said, 'as we have seen the unhealthy indications I will show you how it appears in a state of perfect health,' and he submitted his own fluid to the usual test. As he watched the results his countenance suddenly changed—his color and command both left him and in a trembling voice he said. 'Gentlemen I have made a painful

both left him and in a trembling voice he said: 'Gentlemen, I have made a painful discovery; I have Bright's disease of the kidneys.' And in less than a year he was dead. The slightest indications of any kidney difficulty should be enough to strike terror to any one."

"You know of Dr. Henion's case?"

"Yes, I have both read and heard of it."

"It is very wonderful, is it not?"

"No more so than a great many others that have come to my notice as having been cured by the same means."

"You believe then that Bright's disease are be said?"

can be cured?"

"I know it can. I know it from my own and the experience of thousands of prominent persons who were given up to die by both their physicians and friends." "You speak of your own experience; what was it?"

what was it?"

"A fearful one. I had felt languid and unfitted for business for years. But I did not know what ailed me. When, however, I found it was kidney difficulty I thought there was little hope and so did the doctors. I have since learned that one of the physicians of this city pointed me out to a gentleman on the street one day, saying: "There goes a man who will be dead within a year." I believe his words would have proved true if I had not providentially used the remedy now known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of

of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question, and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's discase of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, but that it can be cured if taken in time.

There is Nothing Like It. There is no one remedy offered to suf-fering humanity whose use is so universally and frequently required as Hagyard's Yellow Oil, for rheumatism, neuralgia, colds, sore throat, deafness, croup, lum bago, and aches, pains, lameness and sore-ness of all kinds, when internally and externally used.

"What is good for a cold?" is a question often asked, but seldom satifactorily answered. We can answer to the satisfaction of all, if they will follow our advice and try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsan, and a phasent and certain threat and a safe, pleasant and certain throat and lung healer. Sold by all druggists.

A Source of Great Trouble. Probably the most prolific source of chronic ills is indigestion or dyspepsia, causing unhealthy blood. Yet taken in time it is positively curable. Burdock Blood Bitters has cured some of the worst cases known, even of 15 years' duration. If troubled with indigestion try it.

tape worm from 15 to 30 feet in length. It also destroys all kinds of worm.

DR. Low's WORM SYRUP has remove

We asked you to "Watch this Space." Hallett & Co., Portland, Maine, can furnish you work that you can do at great profit, and live at home. Ether sex; all ages. Asa P. Rand, Westboro, Mass, writes us that he made \$60 profit in a single day. Eyery worker can make from \$5 to \$25 and apwards per day. All is new: Capital not required; you are started free. Full particulars free. Send your address at once. dress at once.

LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE, MAILS AS UNDER.

G. W. R. Going East—Main Line.

Railway P. O. Mails for all Places East of London and Eastern States, close 500 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm. New York, etc. (Thro Bags), close 1 2 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm. Buffalo (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm, 6 33 pm. Buffalo (Thro Bags), close 500 am, 1 30 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 1 30 pm, 6 33 pm. G. T. R. East of Toronto, Maritime Provinces, Quebec, Railway P. O., close 3 59 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm. 600 rm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 500 pm. 700 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 100 am, 3 50 pm, 1200 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 11 30 pm, 6 30 pm. For Hamilton, 5 00 am, 11 00 am, 120 pm; 3 50 pm, 12 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; Guelpn, close 6 30 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; Guelpn, close 6 30 am, 100 pm, 3 50 pm; due for delivery, 8 00 am, 5 30 pm G. W. R. Going Rast-Main Line.

G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.
Thro Bags-Bothwell, Glencoe, close 500
am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 800 am
Railway P. O. Malls for all places West of
London, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 12m
Erle and Huron, close 10 15 am; due for
delivery 245 pm
Thro Bags-Detroit, Western States, close
500 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for
delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm
Thro Lag-Winnipeg, close 5 00 am, 5 00 pm;
due for delivery 8am
Thro Bag-Chatham, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am,
1 20 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am,
5 00 pm
Blenheim, close 5 00 am; due for delivery
8 00 am, 1 00 pm.
Mt. Bryages, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for
delivery 6 30 pm
Newbury, close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for
delivery 12m
Windsor, close 5 00 am, 10 15 am, 1 20 pm,
5 00 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 5 00
pm
Sarnia Branch-G. W. R. G. W. R. Going West-Main Line.

Sarnia Branch-G. W R.

Thro Bag-Sarnia. close 5 00 am, 1 20 pm, due for delivery 8 00 am, 2 45 pm Thro Bags-Petrolla, Watord & Wyoming, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 245 pm Railway P. O. Mails for all places West, close 1 20 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm Strathroy, close 7 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am, 12 00 am, 2 45 pm Canada S. R., L. & P. S., & St. Clair Br. Mails.

Glanworth, close 6 00 am; due for delivery

BLUE, BRONZE AND Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for

Loop Line Railway, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Canada Southern East of St. Thomas, and Pt. Bruce and Orwell, close 6 00 am; due for delivery 2 45 pm
Aylmer, close 6 00 am, 1 20 pm; due for delivery 8 w am, 245 pm
C.S.R. West of St. Thomas. Essex Centre, Ridgetown and Amherstburg, close 6 00 am, 2 00 pm, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 2 ab pm
St. Clair Branch Railway P.O. Mails—Courtwright to St. Thomas, &c., close 2 00 pm; due for delivery 3 45 pm
St. Thomas, close 6 00 am, 200 pm; due for delivery 4 5 pm, 6 w pm
Tort Stanley, close 6 00 am, 200 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 6 w pm
Port Stanley, close 6 00 am, 200 pm; due for delivery 2 45 pm, 6 % pm
Port Dover & L. H. Mails, close 5 00 am; due for delivery 8 00 am

delivery 24c pm, 6 % pm
Fort Dover & L. H. Malls, close 500 am;
due for delivery 8 00 am
London, Huron & Bruce—All places along
line, and 8eaforth, Kincardine & Lucknow,
close 7 00 am; due for delivery 11 30 am 8 30 pm
Alisa Craig, close 7 00 am; due for delivery
5 0 pm
London, Huron & Bruce, only to Centralia,
Crediton, Hensall, Lucan, Exeter, Clinton,
Blyth, Wingham, Lucknow and Kincardine,
close 4 00 pm; due for delivery 1180 am 6 30 pm
W. G. & B., close 5 00 am, 120 pm; due for
delivery 8 w am, 5 00 pm, 5 % pm
W. G. & B. South Extensi pm, close 5 00 am,
4 00 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm
B. L. H. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 0 pm
G. T. R. West of Stratford, close 6 30 am;
due for delivery 5 00 pm
G. T. R. between Stratford and Toronto,
close 5 00 am; due for delivery 5 00 pm
Georgian Bay and Lake Erie Division,
close 6 30 am; due for delivery 100 pm
St. Mary's and Stratford, close 6 30 am, 1 00
pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 8 00 am,
100 pm, 500 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm, 5 00
pm
Thro Bags—Goderich and Mitchell, close
6 30 am, 5 00 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm, 5 00
pm
Belton, Thorndale, (dally) St Ives, Cherry

pm Belton, Thorndale, (daily) St Ives, Cherry Grove, Plover Mills (Tuesday and Friday), close 100 pm; due for delivery 5 00 pm Thro Bags—The Grove and Seaforth, close 5 00 pm; due for delivery 1 00 pm Thro Bag—Parkhill, close 6 30 am; due for delivery 1 00 pm

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY

YOUNG LADIES' ACADEMY
CONDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE
SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.
Locality unrivalled for healthiness mering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds are repeated to the constitutions. Air bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds are repeated to the constitutions. Extensive grounds are repeated.

Fronci, is tanked, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation.

The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reantons are held mainthly. Vocal and lastrumental Music form a prominent feature. Musical Solrees take place weekly, elevating faste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict attention is paid to promote physical and intellectual development, habits of neatness and economy, with refinement of manner.

TERMS to 22 ithe difficulty of the times, without impairing the select character of the Institution.

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

CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF Lake Huron, Sarnia, Ont.—This insti-tution offers every advantage to young ladies who wish to receive a solid, useful and re-fined education. Particular attention is paid to vocal and instrumental music. Stud-ies will be resumed on Monday, Sept. Ist. Board and tuition per annum, \$100. For further particulars apply to Mother Su-PERIOR, Box 308.

TEMOR, BOX 308.

T. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimental as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

ATEMINATE ACADEMY.

TYPELLING

ACADEMY.

TYPELLING

ACADEMY.

ATEMINATE ACADEMY.

TYPELLING

ACADEMY.

**ACADEMY

URSULINE ACADEMY, CHATINAM, ONT.—Under the care of the Ursuline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly
situated on the Great Western Railway, 50
miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all
the modern improvements. The hot water
system of heating has been introduced with
success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc.
The system of education embraces every
branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing,
fancy work, embroidery in gold and chemille,
wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge
Board and Futtion per annum, paid semiannually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing
and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR.

A SSUM PTION COLLIEGE SAATI-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-WICH, ONT.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOR, Presi-dent.

Brofessional.

DR. WOODRUFF, NO. 185 QUEEN' Special attention given to diseases of the eyes, sar, nose and throat. Office hours— from 12 to 3 30 in the afternoon.

FRANCIS ROURK, M. D., PHYSICIAN Surgeon, etc. Office and residence, 243 Wellington Street, London.

B. C. McCANN, SOLICITOR, ETC.,

M'DONALD & DAVIS, SURGEON

ELECTROPATHIC INSTITUTE 22 Dundas street, London, Ontario, for the treatment of Nervous and Chronic Dis-cases J. G. Wilson, Electropathic and Hygienic Physician.

Mectings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT

ASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of every month, at the
hour o 18 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall,
Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. M. HARTMAN, Pres. JAS. CORCOREN, Rec. Sec.

TRISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY The regular monthlymeeting 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. SIPPI, President.

BROWN

Elysian Overcoatings New Shades in Melton Overcoatings.

New Shades in Cheviot Overcoatings. r RIEZES, Plain and Fancy.

Call on us and we will show you the best assorted stock of Suitings and Overcoatings in London.

PETHICK & MCDONALD. 393 RICHMOND ST.



Boweis, Kidneys and Liver, carrying Bowels, Kidneys and Liver, carrying of gradually without weakening the system, all the impurities and foul humors of the secretions; at the same time Correcting Acidity of the Stomach, curing Bilicusness, Dyspepsia. Headaches, Dizciness, Heartburn. Constituation, Dryness of the Skin, Dropsy, Dimeas of Vision. Jaundice, Salt Rheum, Erysinelas, Scrofula, Fluttering of the Heart, Nervousness and General Debil tr; all these and many other similar Complaints yield to the harpy influence of KME DOCK FLOOD BITTERS. thought there was little hope and so did
the doctors. I have since learned that one
of the physicians of this city pointed me
of the physicians of this city pointed me
out to a gentleman on the street one day,
saying: "There goes a man who will be
dead within a year." I believe his words
would have proved true if I had not.
The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave
dead within a year." I believe his words
would have proved true if I had not.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for China and Japan leave San
Francisco on the ist, lith and 15th.
The Mails for Sandwich Islands will leave
saling the his more san of the skin. Dropsy. Dimprovidentially used the remedy now
known as Warner's Safe Cure."

"Did you make a chemical analysis of
the case of Mr. H. H. Warner some three
years ago. Doctor?" was asked Dr. S.A.
Lattimore, one of the analysis of the state
board of health.

"Ye se sir."

"A serious disease of the kidneys."

"What did this analysis show you?"

"As erious disease of the kidneys."

"Do you know anything about the
I remedy which cured him?"

"Do you know anything about the
I remedy which cured him?"

"How chemically analyzed it and find
it pure and barmless."

"I have chemically analyzed it and find
it pure and barmless."

"I have chemically analyzed it and find
it pure and barmless."

"I have chemically analyzed it and find
it pure and barmless."

"I have chemically analyzed it and find
it pure and barmless."

"I have ch

New and Opportune Books.

THE SERAPHIC GUIDE. A Manual for the Members of the Third Order of St. Francis.

According to the recent decisions of the Holy See. By a Franciscan Father, (Cust. Joan. Bapt.) With the approbation of the Most Rev Archbishop of Cincinnati and of the Right Rev. Bishop of Covington.

Cloth. 69 cents.

The same in Garman at the same prices.

CERTIFICATE DE MEMBERSHIP

A fine Chromo-Lithograph size of picture 1339 inches, size of paper 17x12 inches With English or German text, each, 75 cents.

THE NEW RULE

of the Third Order of St. Francis. For Seculars
Paper, 5 cents per copy, per hundred, \$3 0

LIFE OF Very Rev. Thos. N. Burke, O. P. Ry W. J. Fitzpatrick. Author of "The Life, Times and Correspodence of Bishop Doyle." 2 vols., Crown Svo. cloth. With Portrait, net, \$5.00

IN PRESS.

By arrangement with the Author's publishers, we shall issue, at once
THE PARNELL MOVEMENT With a Sketch of Irish Parties from 1843. By T. P. O'CONNOR M. P.

Large Svo, 578 pages, cloth, \$3.50 BENZIGER BROTHERS,

Printers to the Holy Apostolic See,
NEW YORK incinnati: 36 & 38 Barclay st., St Louis: 43 Main st. 206 S. Fourth st.

Change of Business FRANK SMITH & CO.

Beg leave to tender to the Citizens of London and surrounding country their sincer thanks for the liberal patronage extended to them for the last thirty-five years. They now beg to say that they have sold and transferred their right, title and interests in the London business to John Garvey, of Peterboro, consisting of stock-in-trade, book debts, notes and securities of all kinds.

All debts due to the above firm will in future be the property of John Garvey, and payable to him. All accounts against the above firm on account of the said London business will be settled by him. We trust the patronage so liberally extended to us in the past will be extended to Mr. Garvey, whom, we feel satisfied, will use all his efforts to give the public every satisfaction

FRANK SMITH & CO.

London, January 1, 1886.

With reference to the above, in soliciting the patronage of all the old customers of the above firm and as many new ones as will favor me with their valued patronage, I beg to say that I will use my best efforts to give satisfaction. The present stock will be cleared out at a great reduction on cost FOR CASH in order to make room for the spring

All parties having claims against Messrs. Frank Smith & Co., on account of the above business, will please hand them in, and all parties indebted will please call and arrange

he same at their earliest convenience John Garvey

London, 1st January 1886.

-OBJECTS OF THE-**NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY**

The object of this Agency is to supply at the regular dealers' prices, any kind of goods imported or manufactured in the United States.

The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are: ist. It is situated in the heart of the whole The advantages and conveniences of this Agency are many, a few of which are:
ist, it is situated in the heart of the wholesale trade of the metropolis, and has completed such arrangements with the leading
manufacturers and importers as enable it
to purchase in any quantity, at the lowest
wholesale rates, thus getting its profits or
commissions from the importers or manu
facturers, and hence—
2nd. No extra commissions are charged
its patr ns on purchases made for them, and
giving them besides, the benefit of my experience and facilities in the actual prices
charged.
3rd. Should a nation was assessed.

charged.

3rd. Should a patron want several different articles, embracing as many separate trades or lines of goods, the writing of only one letter to this Agency will insure the prompt and correct filling of such orders. Besides, there will be only one express or freight charge.

there will be only one express or freight charge.

4th. Persons outside of New York, who may not know the address of Houses selling a particular line of goods, can get such goods all the same by sending to this Agency.

5th. Clergymen and Religious Institutions and the trade buying from this Agency are allowed the regular or usual discount.

Everything new coming into this market can be supplied by me as early as any other house can supply it.

Any business matters, outside of buying and selling goods, entrusted to the attention or management of this Agency, will be strictly and conscientiously attended to by your giving me authority to act as your agent. Whenever you want to buy anything, send your orders to

THOMAS D. EGAN Catholic Agency, 42 Barclay St., New York. NEW YORK.



BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY. Beils of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches, Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY WARRANTED. Catalogue seut Free.

MENEELY & COMPANY
WEST TROY, N. Y., BELLS
Favorably known to the public since
1898. Church, Chapel, School, Fire Alarm
and other bells; also, Chimes and Peals

DOMINION SAVINGS AND INVESTMENT SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate.

Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at a very low rate, according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wisking to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

MAKAGER

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



WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

Royal Canadian Insurance Co FIRE AND MARINE,

J. BURNETT, AGENT. Taylor's Bank, Richmond Street.

W. HINTON (From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &O.

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

-FOR-

A FFER repeated trials elsewhere, we are firmly convinced of the superiority of the Coffees packed by Chase & Sanborn. We have now decided to supply all our customers with these goods, and anticipate an increased consumption. Every ounce is guaranteed

-AND-

POSITIVELY SATISFACTORY,

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

190 DUNDAS STREET.

BANK OF LONDON IN CANADA. CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED\$1,000,000

DIRECTORS:

Henry Taylor, President; John Labatt, Vice-President; W. R. Meredith, Q. C., M. P.P.; I. Danks, Secretary Water Commissioners; W. Duffield, President of the City Gas Company; F. B. Leys; Benjami Cronyn, Barrister; Thos. Kent, President London Loan Company; Thos. Long, of Long & Bro., Merchants and Millers, Colingwood; J. Morison, Governor British America Insurance Company, Toronto.

A. M. SMART, Manager,

BRANCHES — INGERSOLL, PETROLEA, WATFORD, DRESDEN.
Agents in the United States—The National Park Bank.
Agents in Britain — The National Bank of Scotland. Scoiland.

Drafts on all parts of Canada, and American and Sterling Exchange bought and sold.

Collections made on all accessible points, and a general banking business transacted.

BAVINGS BANK DEPARTMENT. — Deposits eccived and interest allowed thereon.

SOUTHCOTT & PATTEN

Merchant Tailors. 361 Richmond St., Hunt's Block.

FALL AND WINTER STOCK NOW COM-fit guaranteed. A call solicited.



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

simple name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE. Trade Mark on Every Package. ONTARIO

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

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

STAINED GLASS WORKS. R. LEWIS.

CURES RHEUMATISM FREEMAN'S

Purgative le 6 sate, sure, and effectuel Costroyer of worms in Children or Adulta

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

HEADQUARTERS

STRICTLY PURE,

or returnable and money refunded. Use these Coffees, and help drive adulterated and inferior goods out of the market. Yours respectfully,

HEAD OFFICE, LONDON, ONT.

RETIRING from BUSINESS—Olicioths, cocon matting, India matting, imperial matting, wool and I India mats, at cost.—R S. MURRAY & CO.



C. M. B. A.

Hamilton, Feb. 26th, 1886.
Received from the Catholic Mutual mefit Association, per John Byrne, Reging Secretary, Breuch 37, Hamilton, ntario, the sum of two thousand dollars, the the beneficiary of my late husband,

Inrphy.
CATHARINE MURPHY.
Lee, John Byrne, John Ronan.

and Deputy Finn and Mr. T. P.
187, of Branch No. 26, are working up
anch in St. Mary's parish, Montreal.
2 will have the required number in a

ANCH NO. 34, C. M. B. A., ALMONTH, ONT.
OFFICIES AND BOLL CALL FOR 1886
piritual Advisor—Rev. D. F. Foley, P. P.
resident—P. J. Doherty,
rest Vice-President—D. P. Lynch, M.D.
second Vice-President—Matichi
McAulign

Auliffe.

Recording Secretary—Wm Bowes.
Assistant Secretary—Bernard Meagher.
Financial Secretary—R. McGregor.
Treasurer—D. Meagher.
Marshall—Anthony Madden.
Guard—Peter Burke.
Chancellor—Thomas W. McDermott.
Trustees for one year—B. Meagher, R.
McGregor, P. Burke.
Trustees for two years—Thomas W.
Sheehan, Patrick McDermott.

C. M. B. A., BRANCH NO 38, Cornwall, Ont., March 1st, 1886. At a regular meeting of members of als Branch held on the above date, the ng resolutions were unanimousl

d, That a vote of thanks be and Resolved, Insta vote of thanks be and is hereby tendered to Brother John Gibson, for his zeal in assisting in forming a Branch of the C. M. B. A. in Cornwall, the fruits of which are to be seen in the flourishing condition in which the Branch is now in; and

lved, That the thanks of each and every member of this Branch are due and are hereby tendered Brother Gibson for the able and efficient manner in which he held the office of financial sec retary while among us, to the entire sat-isfaction of all; therefore, we deeply feel the great loss this Branch has sus-tained in such an efficient officer. And

he it further
Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to Brother Jno. Gibson, and
one to the CATHOLIC RECORD for publication.

REV. CHAS. J. B. MURRAY,
President. JNO LALLY, Recording Secretary.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE At a regular meeting of members of Branch 38, Cornwall, the following resol-utions of condolence were unanimously adopted:

whereas, it has pleased the Allwise Being to call to Himself the beloved child of our esteemed Bro. Thos. Mossey,

Be it resolved, That the members of this Branch desire to express their most profound sympathy to Bro. Mossey and family in their present effiction, and Resolved, That a copy of this resolution be sent to Bro. Mossey, and one to our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for publication. Rev. Chas J.B. Murray,

JNO. LALLY,

Recording Secretary.

Cornwall, Feb. 15, 1886.

RESOLUTION OF CONDOLENCE.
At a meeting of Branch 35, Seaforth, held on March 1st, it was moved by Thos.
E. McBride, seconded by James Doyle,
That, whereas, the members of Branch

neir sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution
be placed on our minute book, published
in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD,
and sent to Bros. Fox and McGregor.

Consider a pressive of the control of the cont Carried unanimously.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record FROM WINDSOR.

Immediately after the gospel at High Mass, Sunday, March 7th, the Very Rev. Dean Wagner, of Windsor, Ont., ascended the pulpit and gave an explanation of the order of the Knights of St. John, the Saint Augustine Commandry of which was present in full uniform. The Rev. Dean opened his discourse by saying that there was a body of men now before him that belonged to an order which headed. that belonged to an order which he looked upon as one of the brightest adornments of the Catholic Church. He exhorted all present to listen to him in a spirit of faith, s he was now speaking of the order in that spirit.

The Knights of St. John, said he, is a

society that demands our greatest respect. It has the approval of the Catholic clergy of Canada and the United States and has on several occasions received the Apostolic Blessing of our Holy Father the Pope, who is especially desirous that Cath-olics should form themselves into religious societies to defend their holy religion against the attacks of infidels and other anti Catholic denominations.

He then spoke of the aim and object of the society as laid down in their constitution. The first and grandest aim, said he, was to promote due respect for the religious authorities of the Catholic

Obedience to the Church and its authorites is necessary, if we would be saved.
The Catholic Church received her authority directly from God, and "he that will not hear the Church, says Christ, let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican." The second great aim is to eradicate In those days of evil our faith i lial le to be lost, our morals are greatly expessed and a body of men like those can work a powerfully good effect on scciety.

They can by social intercourse encourage
young men to come to church, to
refrain from strong drinks and many
other abominations that surround us at

The bazsar in aid of the church of the Sacred Heart, Teeswater, has come and gone, and two red letter days are added to local chronology. A bazsar is one of those things which are regarded as undertakings full of trouble and risk, and when brought to a successful issue the occasion is one for general and well merited congratulations. The bazsar held here last week was a success and a grand one. Started as it was under the leadership of the pastor, full of energy and perseverance, he seemed to instil a similar feeling into the members of his congregation. It more than surpassed the expectations of all, considering our north western weather just now, and the universal cry of scarcity of money. The change for the better may be attributed to a good cause and careful management. All went about it with enthusiasm, which was in itself half a success. Zinger's Hall, capable of seating six hundred, was the cene of the fancy fair, whilst the town hall was secured for the concert and lecture, so as not to interfere with the arrangement of the former. As one entered, the first thing to catch the eye was a semi-circular flower stand resting against the wall or platform, on which were tastefully arranged the prizes to be drawn for. The walls on either side were literally covered with pictures and fancy work, some of artistic merit which gave to the hall the appearance of a gallery of art, and in arrangement displayed the very good taste of the ladies of the congregation. Although everything was stir and bustle the very best possible order was observed during the two days of the bezaar, not one having imbibed too freely. For our own part with a lively recollection of previous bazzars we approached the hall with fear and trembling knowing that the ladies had a license which always made itself felt. We entered and begat to make an interest. knowing that the ladies had a license which always made itself felt. We enbeld on March 1st, it was moved by Thos.

E. McBride, seconded by James Doyle,
That, whereas, the members of Branch
No. 35, learn with regret of the deaths of
Clifton Playfair McGregor, the only son
of Bro. Ed. McGregor, and Mrs. Peter Fox,
mother of Bro. P. B. Fox, marshall. Each
after a lingering and painful illness, succumbed to the will of Almighty God,
Resolved, That the members of this
branch offer their sincerest sympathy and
condolence to Bros. McGregor and Fox in
their sad bereavement.

Resolved, That a copy of this resolution
be placed on our minute book, published
in our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD,
and sent to Bros. Fox and McGregor.

Which always made itself felt. We en
tered and began to make an inspection,
which always made itself felt. We en
tered and began to make an inspection,
which always made itself felt. We en
tered and began to make an inspection,
which always made itself felt. We en
tered and began to make an inspection,
who we were immediately fallen on
from every point of the compass by a
bey of young ladies who insisted on our
"buying from them" or "take a chance".
It would be invidious if not dangerous
to make a classification in order of merit,
of things exhibited or activity displayed
by those in charge. Three large refresh
ment tables were spread by the ladies,
who catered successfully to the inner
and butchers' stalls. Oh for the days
when Howard and Effingham—with the
residing lacies have a deal to answer for.
General reactive and began to make an inspection,
of them we were immediately fallen on
inspection,
of the compass by a
bey of young ladies who insisted on our
"buying from them" or "take a chance".
It would be invidious if not dangerous
to make a classification in order of merit,
of things exhibited or activity displayed
by those in charge. Three large refresh
ment tables were spread by the ladies,
who catered successfully to the inner
and butchers' stalls. Oh for the days
when Howard and Effingham—with the
ering der Englishman! I think it
time that every Irisbu Gentlemen came here and executed marvellous performances in the gastronomic line. The most extraordinary feats in ticket selling were accomplished by the young lady candidates for a gold watch. The most successful, Miss O'Malley, sold 559. The next, Miss Taugher, to whom Father Corcoran generously presented another gold watch, sold 481 tickets. The winning numbers were sublished.

another gold watch, sold 481 tickets. The winning numbers were published. The following have presented their tickets and received prizes: Joseph Grenache, Culross, the silver fruit basket; Robert Gallogher, Belmore, \$10 gold piece; P. J. Ford, Kintail, \$2.00 bill; Miss McMahon, Niagara Falls, encased ink stands; Rev. B. Boubat, Kingsbridge, album; B. J. Loftus, Riversdale, stationery case; John Crowe, Wingham, telt boots; Jeremiah Roch, Tees, water, cruet stand: Jennie Oninn, Tees.

CONCERT Space will not allow us to give in detail the pieces rendered : Miss Katie Strong,

launchment on the ocean of secret societies, which to day is the bane and curse of the Catholic Church. Those societies hold out inducement to Catholic young men, who, after emerging from the paternal charms of the family circle, have grown cold in the interest of faith and draw them into those dens of sin and secrecy within which calvation is impossible. Now, beloved brethren, the Knights of St. John spontaneously give their sid to the clargy of the Catholic Church to stem and retard those evils that are so dangerous to our holy religion. The third object is to raise a fund, not to exceed \$500, on the death of a member, to be paid to the person named in the benefit certificate. He spoke of this being a very good object and he looked upon it as being a stapping-stone to the C. M. B. A.

The Rev. Dean than said it was his intention to make three degrees in the order. First, appirants to the honors of Knighthood, who would have to undergo a course of religious instruction before they would be allowed to share in the benefits of the order. Second, ununiformed Knighthood, who would have to undergo a course of religious instruction before they would be allowed to share in the benefits of the order. Second, ununiformed Knighthood, who would have to undergo a course of religious instruction before they would be allowed to share in the benefits of the order. Second, ununiformed Knighthood, who would have to undergo a course of religious instruction before they would be allowed to share in the benefits of the order. Second, ununiformed Knighthood, who would have to undergo a course of religious instruction before they would be allowed to the third degree whenever they felt desirous of reaching drills, meet in the benefits of the society, and who can be elected to the bird degree whenever they felt desirous of reaching that standing; and, fourth, uniformed Knights.

Correspondence of the Record.

FANCY FAIR, LECTURE AND CONCERT.

The bazuar in aid of the church of the Sacred Heart, Teeswater, has come and grand society,

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. LIBELLERS OF ERIN,

SIR,-It is amazing with what persistence newspaper scribblers ply their un-hallowed work of endeavoring to besmirch the good name of our mother-land—Ireland. At one time it is an attack upon her representatives at Westminster; at another the Irish peo-Westminster; at another the Irish people at home are guilty of every crime on the calendar. A few days ago one of those harpies who, as Macaulay says, love to riot in nobler natures, wrote to the Mail showing up the evils of boycotting in Ireland. He signed himself "A Conservative Englishman." This "A Conservative Englishman." This anonymous scribbler quoted from the Newcastle Courant a choice morsel of fabrication, an item that finds its way regularly into the English press for landlord purposes. This time it was the work of a party of moonlighters in Kerry. According to the Courant these secret slaves of dark deeds actually cut off the ear and cheek of a process-server.

Mark the mutilation! You can just Mark the mutilation! You can just fancy a dashing Kerry man playing the role of Mark Antony, addressing the process-server with "Friend, Roman, and Countryman, lend me your car," and then the process-server giving car to the request. As to the paring down of the cheeks I must confess that the moonlighters showed great wisdom in attacking so prominent and unpleasant a feature of landlordism as the cheek of the process-servet. This "Conservative Englishman" in a politically faded Ulster bemoans the condition of things in Ireland and asks if it is not time England should rise in her might, and, elephant-like, as Carlyle says, squelch this rat of Irish trouble. Calm ering giory of the Armada! Now a London mob who measures patriotism by soft buns and veal cutlets, while Erin, dear land! dreams of flooding the halls of Tara with the glory of the past —of ringing, through the bells of Shan-don, notes of liberty that will float for-

> THOMAS O'HAGAN. Pembroke, March. 2ad, 1886.

pore!

ever on the pleasant waters of the river Lee! Yes, Albion, thou art much changed from the days of Shakespeare, Spencer and Bacon, "Quantum mutata ab illo tem-

Yours, etc.,

OBITUARY.

Ford, Kintail, \$2.00 oill; Miss McMahon, Niagara Falls, encased ink stands; Rev. B. Boubat, Kingsbridge, album; B. J. Loftus, Riversdale, stationery case; John Crowe, Wingham, telt boots; Jeremiah Roch, Teeswater, cruet stand; Jennie Quinn, Teeswater, bistory of North-West rebellion; Mary Pender, North-West r Mr. John McSweeney, St. John, N. B. the lucky winner of a sofa pillow presented by Miss Thomson. We confess our inability to give anything like a just description of this handiwork. It was much admired.

Kingston Separate School.

the pieces rendered: Miss Katie Strong, Mount Forest; Miss Clark, Walkerton; Miss Hussey, St. Augustine, sang exquusitely; Miss Thompson, Miss Quinn, Teeswater; Mrs. and Mr. Cameron, Lucknow; Miss Coo, Teeswater; Miss O'Connor and Mrs. Stephens, Teeswater; Master M. Farlane, Teeswater, ably assisted. Mr. Sommerville was master of ceremouies.

There was a close contest for a writing desk between Miss Isabella King, and Miss Maggie Kirby, the latter winning by a very small majority.

A meeting of the Kingston separate school Board was held on the 2nd of March. Mr. White, inspector of separate schools in Ontario, was present and addressed the trustees. He stated that he had visited the schools in Kingston and found them in every way highly satisfactory; in fact, regarding teachers and pupils they were among the foremost in the province. The board recommended that certain alterations be made in the Brothers' school and decided that the salaries of the three teachers in St. They can also do much to stem the flood of Catholic young men that are ever drifting down the stream that leads to WEDDING BELLS.

We read in the Western Herald (Amherstburg) of March 5th, that an interesting social event of last week in that town "was the marriage of Miss Mary Louisa, daughter of Mr. M. Twomey, and so well known personally to all our readers, and Mr. Charles A. McIntosh, son of Captain McIntosh, corner Adams Avenue and John R. Street, Detroit. This happy event took place on the morning readers, and Mr. Charles A. actatosh, son of Captain Molatosh, corner Adams Avenue and John R. Street, Detroit. This happy event took place on the morning of Wednesday, at eight o'clock, in the R. C. Church, this town. Although it was not generally known at what hour the ceremony would be performed, friends and acquaintances began to assemble at the church at an early hour and by eight o'clock, when the bridal party drove up to the church door, the building was pretty well filled. Carpet had been placed up the centre aisle of the church and the altar and railing were handsomely decorated with flowers. At a few minutes after the hour appointed for the ceremony, the bridal party entered the church, the strains of Mendelsohn's wedding march floating from the organ, which was presided over by Miss E O'Madden. The bride looked very handsome in her travelling costume, and held a beautiful bouquet of flowers in her hand. Miss Annie McIntosh, sister of the groom, and Miss Mary Readie, both of Detroit, acted as bridesmids. Mr. M. B. Twomey, brother of the groom, acted as "best men." The Rev. Father Ryan tied the nuptial knot. After the service was over the party were driven to the residence of Mr. Twomey, where those present sat down to a moet sumptuous wedding feast. Only the relatives and one or two personal friends were invited."

We join the Herald in its earnest expression of good wishes to the hanny

We join the Herald in its earnes expression of good wishes to the happy couple. We trust that all the prosper ity, content and happiness of a truly Christian marriage may be theirs, that their days may be long in the land, and their lives spent in that fidelity to duty without which there is no peace, nor content, nor happiness.

Correspondence of the CATHOLIC RECORD. FROM QUINNVILLE.

The little settlement of Quinnville, nestling at the foot of a mountain, in the township of Templeton, and about five miles from Ottawa city, is one of the prettiest places one could find in perhaps a week's travel.

A short time since I had occasion to the complete of the complete on by

A short time since I had occasion to visit this place, and, night coming on by the time I had reached the house of Mr. James Quinn, I was cordially invited to remain and make myself at home, which I did, and I must say I enjoyed myself.

Mr. Quinn, after whom the settlement is named, having left his native land

over forty years ago, came to Lower Canada and settled in Templeton, where he has since resided.

he has since resided.

Mr. and Mrs. Quinn are a fine hospitable couple, true types of the warmhearted Irish race.

Quinnville possesses a school at which an average of twenty-five children attend daily, also a post office, which, if not attended daily, is visited every Friday, by many, especially the young people.

people.

I intend again visiting this charming little settlement before the winter passes and will then send some items of

MODERN MEDICAL PRACTICE.

THE SYSTEM OF THE CAMADIAM MEDICAL REFORM ASSOCIATION —A PERMANENT SCHOOL OF SCIENTISTS ESTABLISHED

IN THIS CITY.

Yes, said Professor Orville, in reply to a question, there is a great deal of jealousy on the part of family and regularly established physicians towards us.

The time was the afternoon, and a Free Press representative was sitting in one of the elegat reception parlors at No. 181 Duudan street, where the Medical Reform Association have established their headquarters. The talk had drifted around througa numerous topics until it struck that of medicine, when the newagaper man roused bimself up with the intention of getting a little further into the mystery which always surrounds the physician and his work.

"So there is a jealousy," said he; "and what's the reason of it?"

It's born in them, I believe, but in our case they have very little or no occasion for it. Most of our patients are those who have tried family doctors over and over again, and grown tired of a course of treatment from which they received no benefit. There are in this city hundreds—yes, I say thousands, without the least exaggeration—who are suffering from serious troubles; and they know well that their family physicians cannot do so well for them as specialists.

And in these cases of long standing do you have many good results."

We have had a large number of very satisfactory cures in such ca.es in this city aireacy. Many of the cases now under treatment are those in which the patient has just about given up hope, and is these a remarkable improvement is shown, so that the patients have gained new courage and are in a fair way of recovery.

In what cases have the best cares been made?

A case that I heard from the other day was that of a lady in the west who had won.

and are in a fair way of recovery.

In what cases have the best cares been made?

A case that I heard from the other day was that of a lady in the west who had worn spectacles for twenty years. Her sight was almost gone from a nervous affection, and she used to suffer agony when she used her eyes for any length of time. After a few month's treatment she was enabled to law aside her spectacles entirely, and read through two large books without stopping. It was a wonderful cure, and all indications show that it is permanent. Another was a case of rheumatism. The young man lived in Maine. He was for two or three years unable to walk, and could not lift hands or feet himself—was, in fact, perfectly helpless. After four months of our teatment he went home, and was able to work clearing stony land, rolling great boulders oa to the stone boot. He was restored to robust health and activity. The case I was most interested in, though, was that of a little girl aged 8 years suffering from paralysis, and had not walked for four years. She had been two years under treatment, first by the family doctor and then by a member of the facuity of the Louisiana Medical University, in New Orleans. Electricity was used by them, but I took my own form of electricity, and in five days had the child able to walk. She was eventually restored to perfect health by our treatment. The professor mentioned other cases of similarly successful result.

The great drawback of the specialist system is that the prices place it out of the reach of any but the weatiny class, said the reporter.

Not at all, was the reply. We have decided to treat all the patients who apply to us at the actual cost of the material for the first few weeks, just to show what we cando, and at that rist the charges will be lower than those of the city doctors in many instances.

Having heard something of Professor Orville's wonderfu ability as a phrenoio-

than those of the city as tances.

Having heard something of Professor Orville's wonderfut ability as a parenologist, the reporter asked if his system was original.

He stated that he had studied Fowler's

ystem completely and still used his charta.

Is was also a physiognomist, and combined

be two sciences. Instead of feeling the head

esimgly looked at the individual for 30

conds and gua-anteed to read the charseconds and guaranteed to read the chart as any phrenologist in the world. He can surprise a visitor at what he can tell by simply looking at a photograph or the hand-writing of a person he had never seen.

I understand that you are about to publish a medical journal in this city. Is it so a saked the visitor.

A medical journal—Yes, I have decided to start one for circulation in Canada only. If will be published monthly. The object is to disceminate valuable information in regard to health and medical science in this Domin ion. The lectures are for similar purposes. What lectures do you refer to?

We have already instituted a course of parior lectures for ladies and misses only. They are delivered in the reception rooms here at 3 c'olcok on Thursday afternoon On Friday evenings at 745 lectures are given in the same place for men and youtas only. Arrangements are also nearly completed for course of free lectures to the public generally by some of our experts. These will be given in one of the public halls and fully announced when the date is fixed. The citizens of London may expect something really first-cises, and the subjects will be dealt with in an original and startling manner.

It may interest the citizens generally to

announced went the cate is made. The citizens of London may expect something really first-class, and the subjects will be dealt with in an original and startling manner.

It may interest the citizens generally to learn that Prof. O wills has a class of young ladies of this city in training as teachers for his physical training is fully recognized by the institution of which Prof. O wills has a class of young ladies of this city in training is fully recognized by the institution of which Prof. O will be an expected by the institution of which Prof. O will be an expected by the institution of which Prof. O will give young parts, masses and delicate ladies of all ages, with one class for young boys. Those desirous of loining may call at any time and register their names.

The Professor said:—Physical training is deemed of more value than medicine in many cases, and parents may bring their culidren at once. To ladies who live a sedentary life it is of wonderful value in bracing up the system and exercising the disused muscles. The particular exercise of most value in sach case will be recommended, and every precaution used to make the school course a permanent benefit. The charge is 0 cents for the first month; and 25 cents for each succeeding month. It has been placed at a low figure, with the object of having a good strong class.

The Medical keform Association, of which the gentleman interviewed is Principal, oranised a branch in this city a rew weeks ago. It is an old established institution of surgical implements materix medica, and appliances for the different methods of training the principal towns and citize of Canada. The London oranch is located at No. 181 Dundas street, and is fitted up with rich and expensive furniture and a most thorough equipment of surgical implements, materix medica, and appliances for the different methods of the united States and Canada. The decases uncess flatters and content and experience of the branch in this city has already proved a great successful to the content of the pri

we have paid a visit to the offices of the medical gentlemen mentioned above, and from a conversation with them, we doubt not their mode of dealing with patients

HYMENEAL,

At St. Thomas, on the 8th instant, Rev. W. Flannery, P. P., united in the bonds of matrimony Mr. John O'Gorman, eldest son of Daniel O'Gorman, Esq., of this city, and Miss Casey, daughter of Thos, Casey, Eeq, of Fingal. Mr. Joseph Cooke acted as groomsman, and the fair bride was accompanied by her sister. The Rev. pastor of St. Thomas celebrated the nuptial mass. The presents given the bride were both costly and numerous. A large number of relatives and friends of the contracting parties were present on the contracting parties were present on the occasion, with all of whom we join in wishing the happy couple a long lease of life and happiness unalloyed.

LOCAL NOTICES.

New stock of Spring Dry Goods just opened out at J. J. GIBBONS. Dress Material, Cottons, Em-broideries, House Furnishings, etc., at the very lowest prices.

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

FINE ARTS.—All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London.

POWDER Absolutely Pure.

This Powder never varies. A marvel of purity strengthand wholesomeness. More economical than the ordinary of the strength of the control of t PRAYER BOOKS

We have in stock a large variety of beautifully bound Prayer Books, suitable for Christmas Presents, ranging in prices from 25c. to \$2.50. All orders by post promptly filled. In cases where the Prayer Books are not satisfactory to the purchaser, they may be returned by mail, and the money will be refunded. Register letters and address, THOS COFFEY, CATROLIC RECORD office London.

ONTARIO

Working Capital, \$3,200,000

STRAIGHT LOANS ON MORTGAGES.

This Company have a large amount of money to lean on gilt - edged Improved Farm Security, in sums of \$1.000 and over, and up to half the value, at 6 per cent. interest. payable yearly.

WILLIAM F. BULLEN MANAGER.

Corner Dundas Street & Market Lane SOUTHCOTT & PATTEN

Merchant Tailors.

Are not excelled by any in the trade for NOBBY, GOOD AND PRO-PER FITS.

361 RICHMOND STREET. C. H. Patton

PIANOFORTES.

Tone, Touch, Workmanish and Durability.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of TUESDAY, 20th APRIL, 1886, for the delivery of Indian Supplies during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1887, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Beef, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows. Bulls, Agricultural implements, Tools, &c., dutypaid, at various points in Manitoba and the North-West Territories.

Forms of tender, giving full particulars relative to the Supplies required, dates of delivery, &c., may be had by applying to the undersigned, or to the Indian Ommissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Ommissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Ommissioner 1988.

undersigned, or to the Indian Commissioner at Regina, or to the Indian Office, Winnipss.

Parties may tender for each description of goods (or for any portion of each description of goods oslied for in the Schedules.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque in favor of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs on a Canadian Bank for at least die per cent. of the amount of the tenders for Manitoba and the Nor.h-West Territories, which will be forfested if the party tendering declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned.

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

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

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

house at the point of delivery.

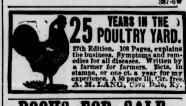
The lowest, or any tender, not necessarily accepted.

accepted.

I. VANKOUGHNET.

Deputy of the Superintendent-General
of Indian Affairs.

Department of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 3rd March, 1886.



BOOKS FOR SALE.

THE FOLLOWING WORKS, WILL BE sent to any address, free by post, on receipt of price. Register letters, and adress THOS. COFFEY, Catholic Record office, London, Ont.: O'CALLAGHAN'S HISTORY OF THE IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1 25; paper 75c IRISH BRIGADES. Cloth \$1 25; paper 75c
LIFE AND TIMES OF O'CONNELL, by
Luby. Cloth \$1.f0; paper 75c.
MCGEE'S HISTORY OF IRELAND. Cloth
\$1.50; paper 75c.
FATHER BURKE'S LECTURES. Paper
30 cents.
FATHER BURKE'S REFUTATION
FROUDE. 30 cents
LIFE OF T. F. MEAGHER. 30 cents.
LIFE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
LIFE OF WOLFE TONE 30 cents.
LIFE OF MICHAEL DAVITT. 30 cents.
MITCHELL'S JAIL JOURNAL. 30 cents.
CONFEDERATE CHIEFTAINS OF 1611.
60 cents. 60 cents.

NEW IRELAND. By A. M. Sullivan. Cloth
60 cents; paper 30 cents.

MITCHELL'S HISTORY OF IRELAND.

Cloth \$150; paper 75 cents. Cloth \$150; paper 75 cents. CAMPION'S IRISH TALES. 25 cents. DICK MASSEY. By Russel. 25 cents. DONAL DAN O'BYRNE. 25 cents. POR SALE-PRINTING PRESS FOR sale. Size of chase SE5; hand inker; price \$10. For terms apply to Geo. Townsend, St. Thomas. ALEX. WILSON, Late of 353 Richmond St. JAS. WILSON, Late of F. Smith & Co. NOW OPEN.

GROCERS

Have opened in their new premises, 398 Richmond street, and are now prepared to supply their customers with anything wanted in the shape of first-class Groceries, Wines and Liquore.

Stock all new, bought for cash, and will be sold at prices as cheap as the cheapest. A call suicited. Wilson Bros., 398 Richmond st. 8. McBride's old stand.

VOLUME 8.

NICHOLAS WILSON 126 Dundas Street

Tailors and Gents' Furi FINE AND MEDIUM WOOLL A SPECIALT'

INSPECTION INV

BISHOP DUHAMEL'S FIGENT TRIBUT

SERMON AT THE FUNERAL LATE VERY REV. FAT TABARET.

We have very much pleasure before our readers a full repo touching and impressive sermo Lordship the Bishop of Ottaw occasion of the obsequies of the ever to be regretted Father Tabs sermon was delivered in the F guage. Our report has been prepared for the RECORD, and faithful to the original as could, any English translation be to a production in the mellow, st suasive language of Old Fran with interest be received and pleasure by our readers. perusal of the sermon we have tion in concurring in the opinio heard expressed that it was, w ception, Mgr. Dahamel's mos effort. THE SERMON.

"Amicus noster dormit . . . mortu friend eleepeth. . . He is do xi, 11-14.)

MY LORDS, REVEREND AND BBLOVED BRETHREN: Our fri eth in the Lord. Amic dormit. He sleepeth ther us. he is dead. Mortuus est. the words of saddest import w pronounced in speaking of La friend. These are the w fell from the lips of the go Fathers, as I hastened to meet t very first news of the calamit stricken them. Amicus nos mortuus est. These the first broke from my heart in the p the mortal remains of him wi ever called Father, and who years was to me a valued coun trusted friend, "And Jest (John xi, 35.) Let us commutears with those of the Master duty of friendship, the homa Prematurely touched by the ha our friend has gone to his rest and sunk forever into the sile tomb. No longer in truth is he to whom we were bound esteem, of gratitude and of For three days have we mo him, but, thanks to God, th our sorrow is not so dense as every ray of consolation. At these rare and splendid hono to his memory, this funeral almost like unto a triumphal whole city moved and sadden

presence of these honorable these representatives of the pe bishops come from afar, we fe sorrow is partaken of by many by all. This is indeed a first c by all. This is indeed a first of And have we not every rease and consoling hope? Yes, adoring the will of God, we destroke that has fallen on a lift and yet so modest, our hot the grief of this transitory ful separation. What, no ren, shall I say to give memories? What, but these is there, he is dead: Mortuus thowever, He speaketh to us, adhuc loquitur? (Heb. xi. 4) Lords, shall I say in gratituthonor and the consolation of ence? Who will inspire me ence? Who will inspire me ing speech to you who belong ing speech to you who belong religious family, to console mournful moment when you tion most acutely feels its You, who were his pupils, friends, I give you praise for so grand a homsge to his morowning his life and his deat incomparable glory. O fathe first time I have claim to app the term glory. Never befor such a word to thee. Had your paternal voice would have silence on me. But I can silent. I feel indeed, that silent. I feel indeed, that to him whom we shall not se the day of resurrection, therefor, a voice, if not more authorized by reflected by reflected by reparation than mine. But preparation than mine. But me here the devoted hear broken speech of filial atta-reckon and rely on your indu Your own memories of the supply that which will be wa

supply that which will be wa discourse. I will make eve control my emotion and beg He whom we mourn was born of April, 1828, of an indep respectable family, in the dio ence, department of Isere, Fr of his uncles were priests, the and vicar general of Valence chaplain of a religious commu of his brothers, a priest, is diocese of Valence. His dev made no delay in presenting h made no delay in presenting h Church for the regenerating as