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

## VOL 4.

of the trade. N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Ave Maria. Ave Maria. Few persons are aware of the extent to which Catholic devotions are practised by Anglicans. A large proportion of their books of devotion and spiritual reading are simply compilations or adaptations of Catholic works. In some instances they Catnolic works. In some instances they are translated from the French, Italian, or other languages, almost word for word. In a devotional book, entitled "The Golden Gate," edited by the Rev. M. S. Baring Gould, M. A., the following observations are made in the course of an ex-planation of the Rosary : "The use of a rosary of beads is a valuable assistance planaton of beads is a valuable assistance i rosary of beads is a valuable assistance i as they are employed likewise in the Eastern Church. It often bappens that we soon exhaust our petitions without having satisfied our desire. In such cases the rosary is of great value. The mind cannot always frame suitable expressions of its wants, and is not always sufficiently disposed to meditate. The rosary then supplies the need by affording brief sub-jects of meditation and prayer, the best possible and of no great length. If it were tried we are confident its use would be realized. The loss of the beads has were tried we are confident to be to the beads has be realized. The loss of the beads has been one most serious to the devotional character of the English poor, who, not having minds of sufficient activity to elaborately meditate, from want of such help, have given up meditation, and al-most abandoned prayer. The rosary is a great assistance in forming a habit of

Catholic Union. IF THE faith of many Catholics in the Real Presence of Christ on our altars, were measured by its exterior manifestations, how faint and frail—how all but dead— would it be deemed! We speak not now of merely nominal Catholics, but rather of those who count themselves, and are accounted, practical Catholics. How few of them, decently careful though they be to attend Mass on Sundays, ever think of sparing five minutes from the week-day business or rest or pleasure, to visit our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament! They would hesitate to pass the house of a valued friend without stopping at least for a cordial salutation or inquiry; but they go by unheeding the open doors of the church where the Friend of friends is day and night awaiting them. prayer. KING AGRIPPA was the first persecutor of KING AGRIPPA was the first persecutor of the Church. After having put to death St. James, first Bishop of Jerusalem, he imprisoned St. Peter, but God delivered him out of his hands. Shortly after this the king felt the effects of the divine ven-geance. After the Feast of the Passware him out of his hands. Shortly after this the king felt the effects of the divine ven-gennce. After the Feast of the Passover, he departed to Cesarca, to exhibit the pub-lic games in honor of Clandius Cesar, and was attended by a numerous train of the most distinguished persons of his own and neighboring nations. He appeared on the second morning of the shows at the theatre, in a costly robe of silver tissue, artfully wrought, and so bright that the sunbeams which darted upon it were re-flected with such an uncommo brilliancy as to dazzle the eyes of the spectators. He addressed the Syrians and Sidonians, who had come to ask forgiveness of some officee, in a lengthy and pompous speech, and while he spoke, the ambasadors, and his own court sycophants, gave vent to their admiration in acclamations, crying out that it was the voice of a god and not of a man. The king, too sensible of the people's prise, and elated with pride, seemed to forget himself, and to approve instead of rebuking their flattery. But at that instant the anger of the Lord smote him with a fearful disease, and he felt a violent pain in his bowels. After linger-ing five days in the most exerciaing pain, being eaten up with worms, he ex-

CLERRICAL. We give in our tailor-ing department special attention to this branch of the trade. N. WILSON & CO. We give Son & CO. N. WILSON & CO.

Baltimore Mirror. CARDINAL MANNING is delicate, and was long ago advised by his physician to take a little wine for his stomach's sake. But he is a teetotaler and at the head of the League of the Cross, and so he refused, for example's sake, to use intoxicating liquors even as medicine. He is reported to have said publicly on one occasion. "I know the evils that have been done by this overdrinking ; it is the curse of our country, the root of all evil, and, however much it may be needed, how could I drink it ?"

it lasts threads in the of the year. While it lasts threads should manifest in most emphatic ways their hatred of the world, the flesh and the devil; they should spend it in prayer, in self-denial, in alms-deeds, and in the practise of every other virtue. and in the practise of every other virtue. Lent is no time for revelry. Festivities then are a mockery of the Crucified ! Bishop Wigger urges the clergy of Newark to impress upon the people "that frequen-tation of theatrical representations, at-tendance at balls, dances, parties of pleasure, or other similar entertainments, is a profanation of the Lenten observance, and that the conduct of Catholics who, in

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stal Hall.

## AS ST., LONDON.



ing five days in the most excruciating pain, being eaten up with worms, he expired in the greatest misery.

Catholic Columbian. Mr. Herbert Gladstone was dining at the Railway Hotel, Killarney, and sat next a gentleman who was aware that he was "Mr. Herbert," but did not know that he Mr. Herbert Gladstone was dining at the Railway Hotel, Killarney, and sat next a gentleman who was aware that he was "Mr. Herbert," but did not know that he yesty's Government. During dinner this gentleman entered into conversation as to the country, whereupon young Mr. Glad-stone remarked that he supposed his neighbor was of those people who thought Mr. Gladstone should be hanged, "Och, indeed, sir," replied the gentleman, "Och, indeed, sir," replied the gentleman, "I think nothing' of the kind. I wouldn't harm the old gentleman. All I think is that he should be confined in one of Her Meinstein lumatic accluse mending. Her that he should be confined in one of Her where—ho Majesty's lunatic asylums pending Her dwelleth.

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## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

TO BE CONTINUED

CATHOLIC OAKLAND.

First Morning After The

Creation."

#### Working and Waiting.

2

Ada Isaacs Menken, the author of the fol-lowing lines, was a woman of uncommon ability in versification. Born at the Bouth a Jewess, she led a chequered life; went to Europe, where her name was coupled with that of the elder Dumas. Bhe flitted back and forth, appearing in fourth-rate parts in second-class theatres. Her poems, --Infelix and other Foems, ' published by J. B. Lipp-incott & Co. Philadelphia, -continue to sell. She was a very remarkable woman, combin-ing the seriousness of her pen with a sad seriousness of her pen with a say She was married to J. C. Heenan, but found the mercy whose signed

Look on that form, once fit for the sculptor Look on the cheek, where the roses have died! Working and waiting have robbed from the

artist All that his marblefcan show for his pride. Statue-like sitting Alone in the flitting And wind-haunted shadows that people her hearth.

hearth, God protect all of us-God shelter all of us-From the reproach of such things on the earth.

All the day long, and all through the cold Still the hot needle she wearily plies, Haggard and white as the ghost of a spurned

one, Sewing white robes for the chosen one's

eyes-Lost in her sorrow, But for the morrow Phantom-like speaking in every stitch. God shelter all of us-God shelter all of us-From the curse born with each sigh for the rich:

Low burns the lamp. Fly swifter tho needle!

needle! Swifter then asp for the breast of the poor! Bise the pale light will be stolen by pity, Ere of the vital part then has made sure. Dying, yet living— All the world's giving Barely the life that runs out with the thread— God protect all of us— From her last glance as she follows the dead!

What if the morning finds her still bearing All the soul's load of a mercless let. Fate will not lighten a grain of the burden, While the poor bearer by man is forgot; Sewing and sighting-Sewing and sighting-Sewing and dying-What (o such life is a day or two more? God shelter all of us-From the new day's lease of woe to the poor

Hasten ye winds' and yield her mercy Lving in sleep on your purified breath; Yield her the mercy, enfolding a blessing. Yield her the mercy, whose signet is des In her toil stopping, See her work dropping, Fate' thou art merciful' Life, thou art do God protect all of rus—

God protect all of us-God shelter all of us-From the heart breaking, and yet living on

Winds that have smited her! tell ye the story Of the young life of the needle that bled: Making its bridge over death's soundless

Making its bridge over usual solutions waters, Out of a swaying and soul-cutting thread. Over it going, All the world knowing. Thousands have trod it, foot bleeding, before; God shelter all of us-God shelter all of us-Should she look from the opposite shore!

From the Catholic World.

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XII.

MR. QUIP FINDS HIS SPHERE. To be settled definitely in a certain cor

dition of life is a consolation afforded only to a fortunate minority. The changes incident to Canadian society, situated it is on the borders of civilization, are capait is on the borders of civilization, are capa-cious, and he who but yesterday found in himselt the dispositions, tastes, and ten-dencies for one settled pursuit, is to-day, by a turn of the proverbial wheel, a prey to doubt and indecision as to his fitness for anything. Social ship-wrecks are not uncommon in a sea where vessels are left suddenly without helm or compass. Morn-ing suns turn into clouds of portentous meaning, and—

"So I might go on," observed Mr. Quip "So I might go on," observed Mr. Quip placidly to the patient who was awaiting either the arrival or convenience of Doc tor Killany-"so I might go on heaping up hyperboles, oxymorons, and similar llustrations, all tending to one fact, shedding light on the same subject, that I am out of my sphere, pining in an unconge-nial atmosphere, and, figuratively speak-ing, dead-broke."

ing, dead-broke." There was a pause, and the patient looked up admiringly. He was one of the simple kind, who looked upon every-

tinued, "sympathetic as you are, the pain I felt at this circumstance. Time has shown me that there are greater sorrows in the world, and I have learned to bear hand a bad effect on my father. He died shortly after, anathematizing his luck, and declaring it was better to go then of his own free will into a better world than be lou

own free will into a better world than be hustled into it in his old age by a devil of a son. 'Give me a girl,' the old man said, 'and you may take every mother's son in the world in exchange.' You see my de-sire of being a female was hereditary. I displayed a great aptitude for music at an early aga. It was said of me by a great wizard of that day that my deftness in handling notes and scaling would give me one day a high place in the world. This enigmatical language contains two musical

enigmatical language contains two musical terms. Why, when five years old I could play the hand-organ." The patient was almost dumb with admirati "At five years old ?" echoed he

"At five years old," repeated Mr. Quip; and he looked the very impersonation of modest, unassuming, but injured and crushed genus. "Wonderful !" said the patient.

"Wonderful!" said the patient. "Incomprehensible !" murmured the other, with deeper emotion than before. "And you see what I am! See how genius can be blighted and sat down ! To

day I cannot sing a note or play on so much as a jew's-harp. But why speak of the disappointments of my life? They are numerous enough and thrilling enough to be put in print, if you obtained the right kind of a man to compose the book —one of those fellows that would throw in plenty of moonlight, a little philosophy to make the thing sublime, a sunset or two, and a character showing the same

two, and a character showing the same amount of respectful sympathy, risible attention, and ponderous capacity for the swallowable as yourself." "I am honored," the patient gasped. "I amow you are. I am, too. I never met any one half so agreea le. Look at my present situation. The most blinded could came unstance of the state of

could see my unfitness for it. It is low could see my unfitness for it. It is low and disheartening, particularly so for a man who has once stood high in his pro-fessi n. I am an M. D. I took out my degree years ago, but the envy and jeal-ousy of my brother physicians have forced me to hide my head in this obscure posi-tion, sir—and I would not say this to a third individual in the world save your-self. These physicians here, Killany and Fullerton, are talented men; but if all their knowledge and experience were

Funerion, are talented men; but 11 all their knowledge and experience were heaped together they would fit in the cav-ity over my eye, and would add but a trifle to the vast and ever-extending ocean of my knowledge. They may are read triffe to the vast and ever-extending ocean of my knowledge. These men are good, I assure you. Trust yourself confidently in their hands. But, sir, they make mistakes. I never make mistakes, and I often rectify theirs; nor do I charge one-half so much. Father Leonard was here

lately to consult Killany. We had a chat. I pointed out to him on the instant his complaint, and he handed me a dollar. 'Your penetration is astonishing,' said he, as he handed me the bill. Magnificent, wasn't it ? His reverence has an income of ten thoosand a year. You, sir, are afflicted with liver complication and inafflicted with hver complication and in-born softness of the brain. I tell you this out of pure friencship. You are so agree-able a fellow that I could charge you nothing. Pray don't put your hand in pocket. The motion is offensive to me, badly as I need money. A dollar? My dear sir, you are robbing yourself. You have not, like the price, ten thousand a have not, like the priest, ten thousand a

year. Well, since you insist, I shall accept it gratefully. Thank you. There is the bell. It is your turn. Good-day." The effective tableau of the folding-doors were repeated and the gulled one disappeared within, leaving Mr. Quip in ecstasies. Fortune did not always so smile ecstasies. Fortune did not always so  $st_h$  lie upon him. His attempts of this kind as often brought him defeat as success, but his boldness and impudence smoothed the after-difficulties and enabled him to escape

done, Quip," said the doctor, clasping his siender hands over his knee and looking with all his eyes into Mr. Quip's unwink-ing orbs-'ra delicate piece of work, re-quiring a man of some ingenuity, easily tickled at the sight of gold, unmindful of risk, and in the highest degree unscrupu-lous."

"I'm not the man," promptly answered "I'm not the man," promptly answered Mr. Quip, "if you mean me. I confess to the ingenuity but not to the unscrupu-lousness. Though given to taking risks, I am not the fellow to be trapped by gold."

gold." "Lofty sentiments!" said the doctor, unmoved by the brevity of his speech or his expressions of sterling honesty. "How would you express what I wanted to "To morrow night the circle meets at the old rooms. Cash is plentiful, and a general attendance expected. Don't miss the fun, my Juniper, as you love and re-

say ?" 'I wouldn't express it at all, sir. Bar-gains of this kind are essentially danger-ous to the parties concerned, more especi-ally if it ever comes before a jury and you gard Quip. "P. S. The change in your circumstances, from the dissecting-room to the asy-lum, from stupidity to insanity, has made ally if it ever comes before a jury and you get into the hands of the lawyers. I am in your employ. You want something done by a uice, steady, respectable young man who wouldn't turn from the right path for worlds. I am the man, and I do it. Because of the length ard importance of my service my wages are raised to a good sum, and the whole affair goes off according to the strictest principles of no change in my affections. Q." This epistle being written and des-patched, Mr. Quip, perched on his study-chair, seized a medical book in his claws, eyed the letters for a few minutes gravely, and finally fell asleep in a most studious attitude. according to the strictest principles of honesty, which is all in the terms nowa-

days, and in the deeds. days, and in the deeds." "I wasn't aware of it," said Killany ; "but the logic is convenient. I want a man who has a firm, honest belief in the death of two children, a boy and a girl, orphans, the boy older than the girl by some years. Any two children will do, and the witness need know no more about them than that they died. But he must them than that they died. But he must have a real belief, and must be ready honestly to swear to their death. Hon-estly, remember. Bought and studied evidence is too common and too treacherous. If you can find any one among edge—and it is quite probable you can bring him to me; impress him with the be left that he is concerned in a most imbe lef that he is concerned in a most im-portant case, where truth and fidelity to facts are so essential as to bring some se-vere punishment if not adhered to. The more respectable the witness the better." "I understand, sir," said Mr. Quip, ris-ing with the same solemn extression of

ing, with the same solemn expression of

"Oh! sit down, sir, sit down," cried Killany. "I have not finished yet. There are many minor particulars to be attended to. I rely very much on you, and let it be understood that the whole business remains a secret. Not a whisper must reach others of this affair. You may use a sufficient sum of money to pay the witness for his trouble, but not to induce him to tell truth. Clean and legal the business

tell truth. Chean and legal the ousiness must be from beginning to end." "I understand," said Quip for the second time. His owlish eyes and manner had a depth of meaning in them that would have disturbed Killany had he been other than a desperate man himself, ready for all fortunes, and not to be frightened by such discretion in the slightest. It is always to be trusted. The job is not difficult, nor are the consequences dangerous to me since I know nothing of the circumstan

"I will make them dangerous to you,"

"I will make them dangerous to you," muttered the doctor, showing his teeth evilly. Quip took the expression for a smile. "You may go now, Mr. Quip. When may I expect to hear from you?" "Not soon, sir," answered he, edging softly to the door; "yet I won't be dila. tory. In the meantime I was thinking of speaking to you on the matter of my sal-ary. I have worked well for you in the I have worked well for you in the past two years, attended to minor cases, prooned your horses, and annued you in the interval. Now, if I might ask a few favors on the strength of this faithful disharge of duty?'

charge of duty?" "You may, Mr. Quip, and I shall be happy to grant them. I never had a bet-ter servant, and your reward shall be in keeping with that declaration." "Then, sir," said Quip, with his eyes cast down in affected hum lity, but really Mr. after-difficulties and enabled hum to escape detection and its consequent punishment. Much of the information so humorously showered on the individual who had just diamagned within the consulting-room

Mr. McDonald approaches the convents Mr. McDonald approaches the convents in a spirit of most respectful reverence, and describes the beneficent lives of the Sisters with a refinement of feeling and a delicacy of touch that are truly ad-mirable. He thus introduces the subject: CONVENT OF OUR LADY OF THE SACRED HEADT HEART.

return I get unlimited treasure. What a glorious future is before me?" Mr. Quip in his exultation performed a hideous dance through the room, noiseless "And now, will the reverend ladies and gentlemen of the Church of Rome accept the foregoing as the views of a Protestant friend, who, under the ordinations of their Mr. Quip in his exultation performed a hideous dance through the room, noiseless and wild, with savage gestures and gri-maces, looking the while like a vulgate, as hungry and fierce, and infinitely more demoniac in expression. When he had grown calm he sait down in a brown study for some minutes. Killany passed out during his meditation, and favored him with a cold, forbidding smile; but Quip did not see him, and he went on with his thinking, of which the apparent result was a note directed to Mr. W. Juniper, Insane Asylum, City, and written as follows: "To morrow night the circle meets at riend, who, under the ordinations of their ancient faith, could not be buried in conse-crated ground; but who, nevertheless, had the fortune to meet some of them on the dark confines of the Valley of the Shadow of Death, and by their friendly help came out, at last, where 'there was a well of water and twelve palm-trees."—San Fran-cisco Monitor.

"IS THE CATHOLIC CHURCH DE-CAYING?

#### The New World More than Compensating for the Losses of the Old.

It is not unnatural that those who are outside the Church should represent its spiritual empire as decaying, or should seek to solace their own sense of aliena-tion by a belief that "Roman Catholicity is wearing out." The pretense is not a new one; though of late years it hes gained courage by the development of certain new kinds of scepticism. We are constantly told in the newspapers—and notably by some London journals which enjoy a good reputation fcr their ability— that there is an obvious falling away from the self-fashioned Catholicity which once bc und Catholic peoples as one people; and It is not unnatural that those who are bc und Catholic peoples as one people; and that perhaps the majority of the French, "The Most Perfect Work of God on the Belgian, and Italian races are no longer attached to the Church. We utterly re-pudiate the gross calumny. We believe that, on the contrary, there never was any nericed when Cethele more linear was any logical to the faith; and, this equally from a numerical point of view, and in the as-From a brilliant seven column article From a brilliant seven column article with the above heading, written by the veteran journalist, Calvin B. McDonald, and published in the Oakland Times, we take the following extracts. The libera-lity of spirit displayed therein is highly creditable to our respected contemporary, as is the masterly treatment of the gifted writer. After a suitable introduction he makes this partiment remark. pect of earnestness or intensity. Numer-ically it is a cheering fact that fifty-nine sixtieths of French people are set down by their census as professed Catholics; that five-sixths of the Belgians are so estimated;

that in Italy about twenty-seven millions were so enrolled under the last official reckoning; that in Spain there are about seventeen million professed Catholics, and only about two hundred thousand nonmakes this pertinent remark: "To a man of the world, who has inherited somewhat of the blood, and perhaps much of the intolerant surerstition of the Catholics: that in Austria-Hungary-leav Scottish Covenanters, it is inconceivable ing out Jews, Greeks, and Mahomedans-there are still left twenty-four million how enlightened Protestant clergymen and journalists of the present time can professed Catholics; that even in the Netherlands nea: ly half the population is manifest so much bitterness towards the most ancient and venerable Church of

professedly Catholic; while as to Germany, once the hot-bed of heresy, there are fifteen Christianity; just as though their neighbor Catholics were disposed to flay them alive and fling them from precipices." Respecting the priesthood it has the following sparkling paragraph, with its apt and striking illustration: "We have somewhere read a fanciful idea that the coral islands are constructed of the dead hodies of insector A disc nillion Catholics to twenty-five million Evangelicals, or not so very short of one half. If we should speak of the United States—with its fifty new Catholic dioceses, of Australia, of Tasmania, of New Zealand, of the almost counting, of New Zealand, the almost countless new spheres of Apostolic missions, we should have reason to be grateful that if there is loss in the Old World, there would be at least greater gain in the New. It was a saying of Lord Meanuax that mitting a of the dead bodies of insects. A tiny organism dies at the bottom of the sea another takes its place, and, after a while expiring, adds its place, and, after a while expiring, adds its poor remains to those of its predecessor; and so the process of submarine architecture goes on, millions of milliards contributing to the funeral pile, until at length an island is discovered Macaulay that, within a century after the "Reformation," the conquests of the Cath-olic Church in the New World had more than compensated for her losses in the pile, until at length an island is discovered by 'some stray navigator, covered with palm and plantain trees and tropical flowers, and peopled by a strange race of mankind. In like manner the Catholic priest may be said to contribute his whole being to the building up of one great structure, the Church of Rome. A man-child is born perhaps in some that had Old; but it would be true now to say that in the Old World there are more Catholics than there were when Martin Luther was born. Nor are there more Catholics only in actual number, but quite as many pro-portionately to the population; a fact which many persons are too liable to mis-judge from a superficial observation of

child is born, perhaps in some thatched cottage of Ireland, and like Samuel, is henomena. The truth is, that the altered state of dedicated to God from his birth by some all society throughout all Europe, not only of non Catholics but of Catholics, mother who, in her girlish prime, has been the Colleen Bawn of the emerald slope; and, having patiently and faithfully perhas step by step brought it about that men has step by step brought it about that men now talk irreligion who formerly only secretly practiced it. There is a blatancy of professed scepticism in these days which is due to half a dozen different formed his part in the apostolic drama, dies after a while, a thousand miles in the depths of the wilderness, under the bur-den of salvation. Another takes his place, and as the work exceeded and so the work goes on uninterruptedly for a thousand years, these human sparcauses; every one of them extraneous o the Catholic faith, the Catholic hfe, and the product of developed Protestan: principles. The "Reformation," which logically developed the revolution of .789, rows falling to the ground, one by one unseen by the great world, but, as we well unseen by the great world, but, as we well believe, full in the sight of God, until at has so fermented the social fabric of Europe, in its principles of both civil and length the conquering sign of the Holy Cross is descried from eminence to emin-ence all around the circumference of the religious liberty, that it has become habit. ual with most men to talk as freely about

religion as they talk about politics or poor schools: while the art of printing

MARCH 10, 1882.

rulers whom it elects. We Catholics know

the fatuity of the interference; but we have only ourselves to blame for keeping our earnestness out of politics, as though mere contact with such scandals were conmere contact with such scandals were con-taminating. Still, the truth is sufficiently known by outside critics and ought not to be perverted so recklessly. It should be recognized that the Frere Orbans, and the Depretis, and the Paul Berts, are not types, in any sense, of the Catholic peo-ples; and that they cause a vast deal more scandal among their own Catholic compa-triots than they do even in non-Catholic countries. The "popular misapprehen-sion," about which we are writing, is gen-erated by the confusion of two opposites; the one, the listless attitude of most Cath-olics towards politics: the other, their inner the one, the listless attitude of most Cath-olics towards politics: the other, their inner Catholic belief. The confusion is easily explicable among non Catholics, who have not that discrimination of the supernat-ural from the natural which is common to those brought up in the Faith. As a matter of fact there are fewer sceptics in Catholic countries than there are in und Catholic countries than there are in such countries as are called Protestant ; and countries as are called Protestant ; and there is probably more scepticism between Northumberland and Sussex than in all other "Christian" countries put together. Whatever scepticism exists in Catholic countries has been bred by the principles of the "Reformation," whose logical out-come, religiously and socially, was the "principle of 1798." Scepticism on the Continent more blatant, more savage, than it is in mild, Protestant England, because it has to oppose itself to Church anthority. has to oppose itself to Church authority; but the same class of people who make so in any age, have been classed as bad Cath-olics.- Liverpool Times.

## A Good Story told by Judge Dunne.

In the last number of the Catholic Review Hon. E. F. Danne gets off this good

thing: And, now, as Bishop Moore was away And, now, as Bishop Moore was away from the diocese and may not see this number of the Review while gone, I'll take my chances, and tell you a little story about him (between ourselves of course.) If you know him you know he is a gentleman, somewhat of the old is a gentleman, somewhat of the old school, grave, serious, refined, yet with a quiet sense of humor, which he cannot, always altogether conceal. Well, there was a certain high official here who had a charming doubles near the sense of the sense was a certain high official here who had a charming daughter, and she was sent to a convent North to school. There is to a convent when the second s mission to join the Catholic Church. The father was horrified, but knowing she had a good share of his characteristic Southa good share of his characteristic South-ern spirit, he thought it best to temporize, and, trusting to the old adage, that women's mind is variable, "la donae mobile," he said pleasantly to her, to wait three years, and then if she persisted, he would not entropy. She assented so he would not oppose. She assented so quietly that he felt a little nervous at first. This looked more like determin-ation than he expected, but, as time wore on, and he heard no more about it, flat-tered himself it was all forgotten.

One day as he sat in the library his daughter glided in with "Papa, what day of the month is this?" "Why, my dear, this is the-this is the

10th.

"Yes, I thought so. Now, papa! how long since that letter was written?" showing him the date. "How long? Why, three years ago to

"Just so. I thought I was right. Now papa, won't you please read that letter." Papa adjusted his glasses and began to read hur soon here ad the hur was to ead, but soon lowered the letter, took off his glasses and looking at the young lady "Why this is that letter I wrote to you about you wanting to become a Cath-

"Yes, papa!" "But you don't mean to say-?" "Yes, papa."

the simple kind, who looked upon every-thing professional as something divine; one of the kind upon whom Mr. Quip's most outrageous pranks were played, and before whom he delighted to display his extraordinary and humorous erudition. extraordinary and numerous erudition. "I repeat." Mr. Quip went on, "that I might continue this strain of eloquence. I might build up mountains of rhetoric, valleys of thought, canals of flowing speech where bad habits and bad companionship had so reduced him from his former glory silvered over the rays of reason, and do had so reduced num from his former glory that he was quite willing to serve as a medical servant to Killany. The position was too good for him. His level was the gutter, which he was solicitous to avoid by taking the very means surest to lead him there. He was discontented with his many other impossible and absurd things orthy of a Demosthenes or a Cicero, and worthy of a Demosthenes or a Cheero, and these would not move you one-half so powerfully as the simple fact which I have stated, and which all these figures could but feebly illustrate, that I am pining out of my sphere and dead broke. The worst him there. He was discontented with his position. The height of his ambition was o make unlimited money with the least possible trouble. It had been his ambition of it is, I know my sphere and can't get into it. But yesterday I was a man of from childhood, but the opportunities had not yet been afforded him. However, an orphan, wifeless, childless, moneyless, and heartless too, I believe, for such a sucthey were approaching. Killany was desirous of preparing the necessary evidence of the death of the wronged heirs for cession of griefs must wear away that sen feeling here," said Mr. Quip, laying his hand on his throat, "and that is the region where my heart always was before I came Nano, and he had chosen Mr. Quip for his instrument. After office hours of that day on which Nano had come to a momentous decision the doctor called Mr. Quip into his sanctum. He had never conferred here; for causes of this phenomenon see an account of escaped criminals in the such an honor on the gentleman before, and he was interested to observe the effect Michigan prison records. The patient expressed great sympathy would produce on the volatile and offered the consoling remark that he seemed to bear these misfortunes quite Mr. Quip would suffer no mental disturbance at even a greater event. The throne-room at St. James and the presence

well so far as outward appearance concerned. "Oh! I am used to it," Mr. Quip, with an afficient of the source of t throne-room at St. James and the presence of the court of her majesty would not have daunted him. But, with the shrewdness of his kind, he suspected the nature of the doctor's intentions, and knew that some emition was expected from him. He said Quip, with an affectation of stoical Mr. Quip, with an affectation of stoical indifference. "I have endured it for years. I have known nothing but disap-pointmert since my birth. Even at the first moment of my entrance into this homogenous world I suffered the greatest disappointment that could become to a doctor's intentions, and knew that some emition was expected from him. He entered, therefore, and sat down with the solemnity of an owl, his great eyes fixed immovably on the doctor, his mouth in disappointment that could happen to any woman. immovably on the doctor, his mouth in fish-like repose, his manner a mixture of timidity, smothered wonder, and alarm. The chair he had chosen for his seat afsave "Oh ! indeed. Might I ask-"

"I was just going to tell you. The shock was severe, and I never have recovered from it, and never will. The effects of it will go down to the grave forded him no comfort, as he was posted directly on its edge. He seemed as it momentarily expecting an order to depart. It was a mistake to have invited him into with me. I am a physical wreck, as you may see. Briefly it was my pet wish and the cathedral color and silence and dignity great idea to be a female ; but fate, a cruel of a famous room. Killany was satisfied fate, an untoward destiny, interfered and I was born a man.

Mr. Quip was awed. "Make yourself at home, Quip," he said The mere mention of this calamity graciously, after a silent survey of his assistant. "We may have a long conver-sation, and I would like to see you at prought the tears to Mr. Quip's eyes, and he turned away to conceal his emotion ; but the patient, astonished and pitiful. but the patient, astonished and pititul, observed him secretly to wipe away a tear. Mr. Quip's face was wonderfully grave after the telling of his first disappoint-Wonderfully considerate," thought "Wonderfully considerate," thought Quip; but he said nothing, and moved backwards an inch or so in response to the invitation to sit at his ease. "I have a little piece of work to be

'You can scarcely understand," he con-

was plain fact. Mr. Quip was M. D., so far as diplomas could make him one, and that your horses be groomed by those who have been brought up to the trade, and had practised to some extent in Canada, bis native country, and in the West. An unlucky and criminal blunder in the latter that my salary be raised a little. As for the amusing, I am always ready to use my humble powers for your benefit and pleas-An place h d banished him finally to Canada,

Killany was outwardly calmer than an Khiany was outwardly callet that an iceberg, and fiercer than a devil at this insolence inwardly. Without paying attention to any other than the request for an increase of salary, he said :

"What have been your wages, Quip?" Twenty dollars a month and board,

"It shall be fifty hereafter. You may

"But the grooming\_" "Forty dollars, Mr. Quip, shall be your salary. I can get others to do the grooming." "But, doctor-"

"Every minute you remain is five dollars off your new salary. Good-morning."

Mr. Quip slipped through the door like a vanishing sunbeam, and carried his smil-ing face to the outer office. The rebuff his insolence had met with affected him as water does a fish. It was his natural ele-ment. He never thought of it, but was taken up with some brimstone reflections on his loss of ten dollars a month for the sake of snubbing his employer. For some time he stood at the window drawing figures on the misty glass and smiling inanely into the street. He was realizing his good into the street. He was realizing his good fortune, slowly waking up to the fact that his solary had been doubled, and tracing in the dim feature the outlines of the new pleasure which the additional resources were to bring him. He did not speculate on Killany's motives. He knew that they were had, and that money was at the bet. on Kullany's motives. He knew that they were bad, and that money was at the bot-tom of them, and he strongly suspected the parties concerned. He felt certain that all these secrets would come in due time to his knowledge.

"I shall become indispensible to the doc-"I shall become indispensione to the doc-tor," he thought, "and in that way get first at the mysteries and then at the gold. This is the first upward mount of my fal-Inis is the first upward mount of my fai-lensfortunes, and the first rung of the lad-der is of gold, gold. Oh! the heavenly metal that surely is coined from the stars. A whole mine of it is open before me. I have found my long-sought-for sphere,

and I complain no more against destiny. Nothing to do bat the most fascinating kind of brain-work, nothing to avoid but the police and Killany's poisons, and in

magazines, give wild currency to every new fledged idea. The consequence is that a frightful literary hubbub has taken the place of the old literary calm; and parrot-screams from mere imitative mil-"Our Protestant readers of refinement lions are mistaken for popular enlighten-ment. Now what we contend for is that will at once recognize the extreme beauty a d appropriateness of this designation. the same class of persons who, in the days, say, of Henry the Seventh, or of the saintly Louis, would have been secretly indifferent livers or captious thinkers, are now blant saminary in the seventh of the same secret seventhese the seventhese seventhese the seventheseventhe a' a appropriateness of this designation. Such sacred nomenclature is not custom-ary in the stern, hard-featured theology of the Puritans, who have erred, perhaps, in wholly divesting their mode of worship of these diversities and the stern state of the state of the stern state of the stat now blatant sceptics, complacent journ-alists, would be scientists, who make out all men to be as flippant as themselves, of those dramatic spectacles which are s grateful to the popular view. In that espect they may yet have something to respect they may yet have something to learn from the ancient and majestic Church of Rome, which, for more than a thousan't years, has been the tremendous religion of the common people. With its doctrine of the Inmaculate Conception, its vener-ation for the Mother of Christ, its wide-smead latitations of scorifical man and as their only excuse for their own decad-ence. It is not that modern thought-which means speculation without knowl. which means speculation without knowl-edge—has made inroad upon the old Catholic faith; it is only that the same classes which used to be disloyal though kept in order are now permitted by the social custom to reveal themselves. And since it is exceedingly agreeable to air one's wit and one's originality, and to pull to pieces what we are incapable of build-ing up, the newspapers, and the book-shops, and the book-stalls, and even the street placards, proclaim the war of mother-wit against religion. Meanwhile this blatant nego leaves utterly untouched spread battalions of sacrificial men and estal women, its melodious chimes of vestal women, its melodious chimes of bells, and pictures of departed samts, it has instigated the Crusades, subjugated stubborn monarchs of great nations, over-spread a new continent, and is to-day one of the most powerful religious and social factors on the eastern shore of the Pacific Ocean. Among these forces of moral con-quest are the religious Orders of women, vowed to poverty, nity for human miscar this blatant nego leaves utterly untouched the tranquil credo, which is now exactly what it was a thousand years ago; though dinned in both its cars by the assumption vowed to poverty, pity for human misery, and courageous familiarity with the dun-geon, the scaffold, the battle-field and the of a "science" which is nothing but the horrible territory of the plague. In the oldest error rehabilitated. presence of these votive women, who, under the unattractive habiliments of There is only one public scandal for which Catholics are responsible, and that their Orders, often conceal the pertection is the shameless character of the ments. Infidel Governments have now

of womanly beauty, the sternest and most intolerant of Protestantism bares its head, and of a few of these we now have somewhat to say." In his elaborate description and com their

become an institution—thanks mainly to the culpable apathy of Cathotic peoples, who hold aloof from party faction, party turmoil. This institution—infidel Govern-ments in Catholic countries—encourages an arrogance in reckless sceptics, who take it for granted that what a government is seen to justify, may be justified, and even mendation of the convents and their schools he occasionally rises to the dignity of poetry ; as, when speaking of the young ladies wno are being educated in those delightful places, he says : "There the Eastern artist, if not too de-

to justify, may be justified, and even elaborated, by its subjects. Nor, indeed, can we much blame them for thinking so. monstrative, might make a sketch of the If Catholics will not trouble themselves with politics sufficiently to turn the tide at physical splendor of far western young womanhood, where there is no savage cold to wither and no intemperance to distort what appeared to the wandering angel as the n perfect work of God on the first morning after the Creation."

The writer, evidently in gratitude for some Christian service rendered him by Catholics, during a severe illness years ago, thus concludes his magnificent article :

Really? "Really." being developed to its utmost, ten thous and newspapers, reviews, pamphlets, and magazines, give wild currency to every new fledged idea. The consequence is

Govern.

become an institution-thanks mainly to

A long pause—finally came the words "Well! I never broke my word yet and I shall not begin with you, my dear," and so the matter was settled.

Now I am coming to my story about Bishop Moore. Some little time after the above, Eishop Moore visited the capital. above, hishop Moore visited the capital. The old gentleman determined he would do everything up handsomely since he was in for it. His daughter's Bishop must be received in a becoming manner however strange the proceedings might seem in his house. So he ordered a banquet in gor-geous style and brought out all the old sile house. So he ordered a banquet in gor-geous style and brought out all the old sil-ver that hadn't been seen since the war. The servants were marshalled and each as-signed to his post. There was great ex-citement among them, and each one about the house was eager to have a charge. There was some custion about letting one There was some question about letting one There was some question about tetting one lively young darkey in the dining room on account of his lack of experience in such things. He pleaded so hard, however, that it was agreed that he should have charge of an immense silver water pitcher. He of an immense silver water pitcher. He was specially instructed not to speak a word, but to move around quietly and fill the silver goblets as requested. The guests assembled. There are few things more solemn than the beginning of a funeral dinner under any circumstances. This one was particularly of the source of the sour

a funeral dinner under any circumstances. This one was particularly so. The soup was passed and still the awe of the Bishop's presence was felt. The guests turned their goblets and began sipping from them as a distraction. The lively young darkey took compassion on him, and quietly as a distraction. The lively young darkey took compassion on him, and quietly approaching, touched his arm and ex-claimed in a loud stage whisper: "I say, Boss, turn up yo tin cup and I will give a some water."

will give ye some watta." The ice was braken, and from that on

all went merry as a marriage bell. If you should meet the Bishop and

serve him, you will know now how to address him.

## No Trouble to Swallow,

Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or oillious headache, sour stomach, and cleause the system and bowels. 25 cents a

with politics sufficiently to turn the tide at elections, or sufficiently to make their wills publicly respected, it is but natural that political apathy should be put down for religious apathy, and that politicians should say, "The nation is with us." Hence the flow of sceptical talk, or scepti-cal literature, of Pagan enactments, all justified on the hypothesis that a nation must be sympathetic with the ideas of the

### 10, 1882.

'atholics know rence; but we ne for keeping tics, as though idals were con-h is sufficiently d ought not to It should be orbans, and the Berts, are not Catholic peovast deal more atholic compa-n non-Catholic misapprehen vriting, is gentwo opposites. of most Cath-ner, their inner usion is easily blics, who have the supernat-Faith. As a ver sceptics in re are in such otestant ; and icism between ex than in all put together. s in Catholic the principles se logical out-ally, was the oticism on the e savage, than and, because it ch authority ; who make so ticism would, d as bad Cath.

## idge Dunne.

Catholic Reoff this good re was away not see this ile gone, I'll you a little ourselves of you know he of the old ed, yet with ch he cannot, cannot, Well, there ere who had she was sent ol. There is st of this, for ry here. In father's per-The hurch. wing she had ristic Southto temporize, adage, that adage, that adage, that to her, to she persisted, assented s e nervous at ce determinas time wore out it, flattten. e library his pa, what day -this is the papa! how en?"showing years ago to

that letter." nd began to tter, took off young lady I wrote to ome a Cath-

### MARCH IO, 1882.

A Fancy. BY JAMES BERRY BENSEL. The tide goes out and the tide comes in. And gulls hang whilely about the shore ; Our ears grow used to the water's din. And we heed the bird's quaint flight no

The roses bloom and the roses fade, The green 'eaves wither and brown and

fall : The rook from its old time course has strayed And what does it matter, after all ? We gather moss, from the rolling waves, Or pluck a rose that is red and rare ; While their comrades sink into nameles

graves, We lay these by with a careless care. And so with friends that are dear and true We love them, ay ! with a love like flame But when they pass from our daily view "Tis near—ah, me, is it quite ?—the same.

We put the thought of their loves away— A pleture, flower, a ring, a book ; We breathe a prayer that they used to pray, And shrine in our hearts a tender look.

But redder roses shall come with spring, Sweeter and larger than these by far ; And new, bright mosses the waves will bring, A fresh face shine for our beacon star.

So, what does it count that the sun goe down, That waves roll out and the roses fall, That eyelids close over smile or frown? Ay ! what does it count us, after all?

IRELAND'S SUFFERING FOR THE FAITH.

## The Condition of the Catholics of Ireland One Hundred Years ago.

(Bishop Patrick Francis Moran of Ossory in the Dublin Review.) (CONTINUED.)

Mr. Froude has laid great stress on a Mr. Froude has laid great stress on a memorial presented to Government by some Irish Catholic noblemen, in 1775, in which, after referring to a subscription towards the American war, which had been declined, they solicit permission to take arms against the rebels. These few nollemen, however, no more represented the sentiments of the Urib Catholic of a stress of Parliament offered the sentiments of the Urib Catholic of take arms against the rebels. These few nollemen, however, no more represented the sentiments of the Irish Catholics of those days, than did the few Catholic Peers of the present day, who, in the House of Lords, voted against the Com-pensation for Disturbance Bill a few months ago. There was one other penal months ago. There was one other penal enactment, so peculiar in its restriction, that it merits to be referred to. CATHOLICS WERE ALLOWED TO HAVE HORSES, but it was not permitted them to have

any horse of greater value than  $\mathcal{L}_{5}$ , and they were every day exposed. a clause was added in the Statute, that no whilst THEY OFFERED THE HOLY SACRImatter how valuable the borse of the Irish Catholic might be, a Protestant proffering five guineas in purchase was entitled to become the owner. In the deeds of sale and in the leases of the last deeds of sale and in the leases of the last century, many singular clauses are met with from time to time, such as the prohibition to sub-let to Papists, or to permit a Catholic place of worship on the property; but, perhaps, the most curious clause of all is that which re-quired the tenant to keep "Protes'ant norses." This clause had a double effect: horses." This clause had a double effect: it ensured horses of higher value than  $\pounds 5$ for the cultivation of the land, and it kept the tenant more and more at the landlord's mercy, for at any moment, by proffering the legal amount, these horses could be appropriated by the landlord or his agents. Some curious incidents are narrated in connection with this penal restriction. A gentleman of the County Meath, named MacGeoghegan, had his carriage horses seized by some low Pronarrated in connection with this penal restriction. A gentleman of the County Meath, named MacGeoghegan, had his carriage horses seized by some low Pro-testant neighbor. He did not lay aside his carriage, however, but trained a pair of Spanish oxen, and with them continued to drive his carriage as before. In Wetze to drive his carriage as before. In Water-ford, a Catholic merchant, who had realised a large fortune, excited the jealousy of the Frotestant gentry by the splendor of his equipage, and his horses were ac-cordingly seized on. He had his revenge. He trained four fine bulls, and whenever horses were ac-had his revenge. their warm nests to look out into God's harvest," with the zeal of Papist priests, He trained four fine bulls, and whenever the Grand Jury met in Waterford, he drove his four-in-hand through the

priests was never broken. As was to be the bishop found a boat, and got in safety to Fannett. They were only a short time gone when THE PURSUERS ARRIVED IN CARNDONAGH.

TO INFORM AGAINST A PRIEST

priests was never broken. As was to be expected, however, many were the suf-ferings of those devoted men whilst they endeavored to minister to their flocks. It was enacted under William III. (7th and 9th William III. chap. 25) that all the Catholic archbishops, bishops, and other elergy should depart the kingdom under penalty of imprisonment and transporta-tion; and did they at any time return to Ireland, they were to be considered guilty of high treason, and to suffer accordingly. In 1704 this Act was in part relaxed. A certain number of the parochial clergy, duly registered, were to be tolerated in each one, but were he to exercise his spir-imed dut were he to exercise his spireach one, but were he to be tolerated in itual duties except within that district he incurred all the former penalties. New difficulties have the waves of the western ocean. Some few months ago an English gentleman Incurred all the former penalties. New difficulties, however, very soon awaited the privileged clergy thus registered. An edict was published commanding them to take the oath of adjuration; and as all, with scarcely an exception, refused to stain their conscience by such an oath, all alike were thenceforward subjected to the direst penalties of the law. At any mo-ment they were liable to be arrested and thrown into prison, and sent into, exile hew months ago an English gentleman paid a passing visit at the house of the venerated Bishop of Kilmore. He was very much struck by the portraits of the bishop's predecessors which adorned the sit-ting room, but could not conceal his sure that the place of honor between two

of these portraits was allotted to A HIGHLAND PIPER IN FULL COSTUME. Still greater, however, was his surprise when he learned from the lips of the bis-The better to give effect to those enact-ments, the Irish Parliament, in 1709, passed a resolution declaring that hop that that was the portrait of one of the most illustrious of his predecessors,

who being a skilled musician, availed himwho being a skilled musician, availed him-self of such a disguise in order to visit and console his scattered flock. Dr. James O'Gallagher, Bishop of Raphoe, when holding a visitation in the parish of Killy-garvan, in the year 1734, partook of the hospitality of its parish priest, Father O'Hegarty, whose humble residence stood on the left bank of Lough Swilly, opposite the fair and fertile district of Fahan. It soon began to be whispered about that the bishop was in the neighborhood, and without delay the priest-catchers were on his track. One evening a note was handed him from a Protestant gentleman was an honorable act, deserving the na-tion's gratitude. A reward was voted of  $\pounds$  50 for the discovery of a bishop or vicar-general or other dignitary, and of  $\pounds$  0 for the arrest of any other clergyman, secular or regular. Besides these Parliamentary grants, other rewards were offered from time to time by the meet indice. time to time by the grand juries, and as late as 1743 a proclamation was issued by the Privy Council in Dublin, offering for his track. One evening a note was handed him from a Protestant gentleman inviting him to dinner. Whilst he read the letter, the messenger said to him in the letter, the messenger said to him in Irish, "As you value your life, have noth-ing to say to that man," a hint of intended treachery which the bishop easily under-stood. That night Dr. O'Gallagher re-tired to rest at an early hour; but as he could not sleep, he rose at midnight and resolved to depart. The good priest, however, would not listen to his doing so, nowever, would not fisten to his doing so, and insisted on his retiring again to rest. "The way is daugerous and lonely," he said, "and it will be quite in time for you to leave at dawn of morning." The bis-ben tried ergin to the return of morning. hop tried again to take some rest. but sleep had fled from him, and after a short time he again rose, and long before the morning sun had lit up the cliffs of Bennagallah, Dr. O'Gallagher was on the bridle road to Cathmullen. At sunrise a troop of the military was seen hastening from Millford. They surrounded Father O'-Hegarty's house, and soon the shout was heard from them, "Out with the Popish Bishop!" A local magistrate, named Buchanan, was their leader, and great was their rage and disappointment when Father O'Hegarty assured them that the bishop had been there, indeed, but had taken his departure. They should have some victim, however, for they did not wish it to be said that their nocturnal ex-cursion from Millford had been made in

vain. They accordingly seized the aged priest, and binding his hands behind his back, carried him off a prisoner. The news spread along the route, and the cry was echoed from hill to hill, that their loved paster was being hurried off to Spenser had contrasted the negligence of the "idle ministers," the creatures of a cor-rupt patronage, who "having the livings prison. A crowd soon gathered, and showed their determination to set him showed their determination to set min free; but Buchanan, raising a pistol, shot him dead on the spot, and threw his lifeless body on the roadside. It is only a few years since a terrible fate befell the late of the country opened unto them, with-out pains and without peril, will neither for any love of God, nor for zeal for religiou, nor for all the good they may do by winning souls to God, be drawn forth of Lord Leitrim. His driver received at the same time his death wound, and fell life-His driver received at the less on the roadside. The name of that driver was Buchanan, and he is said to

O'Gallagher sought for a time a refuge in one of the small islands of Lough Erne, one of the small islands of Lough Erne, and a few years later was translated to Kildare. No less hardships and perils awaited the Catholic bishop in the rich plans of Leinster than amid the rugged hills of Donegal. The illustrious Dr. Doyle, whose name shines so brightly in the roll of the bishops of Kildare, has left the following sketch of the labors of Dr. Q'Gallacher in this See:— O'Gallagher in this See ----"This Bishop was eminent in the most perilous times for his learning, piety, and zeal. He seldom had a residence, but went about like his Divine Master, doing good, preaching the Gospel, encouraging the faithful, and consoling the afflicted people. For some years previous to his death he resided for a part of each year in a small hut of mud walls, thatched with straw or rushes, near the Bog of Allen, to which he might fly when sought after by the myrmidons of the ruling fac-tion. The remains of his cabin still exist on the road from Allen to Robertstown, on the right hand as you proceed. They form a sort of ill-shapen mould or mound, and are separated by a ditch from the highway, as it passes over a small emin-ence which looks down upon the vast moor or bog beneath." The immediate successor of Dr. O'Gall-Neri on the Jahleuluin, he was wont to gather the little children arcund him to instruct them in the catechism. At a short distance from the hut, at a spot where the main road crosses a little stream, tradition tells that he remained bent under the arch, and UP TO HIS KNEES IN WATER, whilst a troop of military galloned along whilst a troop of military galloned along persecution. The sketch of his life is FROM THE PEN OF DR. DOVLE: "At the time when he was called to the care of these dioceses, the persecution raged violently, yet his courage and his zeal sustained him. He visited every part of his extensive dioceses frequently, sojourning for a time at Kildare, again at Tullow, often at Dunleckney, and still oftener at the houses of his friends: for he had scarcely any income, and when money was given to him, he only retained it until he was met by some victim of distress. From his letters which I have perused, it may be collected that he was often in want of the most common necessaries, yet he never complains. He preached the word of God incessantly, often in glens and bogs, for chapels in his time were few and wretched. In all things he bore the appearance of a man

fold or of the strayed sheep, that his virtue stemmed, as it were, the torrent of persecution, and gave peace to his people in his days. Religion seemed to All along the great chain of mountains All along the great chain of mountains THE HERMITAGES IN THE PYRE-NEES. All along the great chain of mountains

THE FURSUERS ARRIVED IN CARNDONAGH. They reported that "they found the nest, indeed, but the bird was gone." Soon after, this good bishop, worn out by anx-ieties and fatigues, was summoned to his reward. Two priests sat by his bedside in his last moments; and one of them has re-corded his dying words, spoken in the Irish language, which he knew and loved so well: "My soult to God and the Blessed Virgin." Dr. M'Colgan rests in peace in a lone churchyard in the parish of Culduff, where once stood a noble monastery, em-bosomed in the mountains, and in sight of the waves of the western ocean. Some and its cemetery having been ap propriated to the use of the despoilers of the country. Here he desired that his re-mains should be laid amongst the poor for whom he had lived and with whom after b) propriated to the use of the despoilers of the country. Here he desired that his re-mains should be laid amongst the poor for shown he had lived and with whom after death he desired to be associated. A faithful servant who had long attended to him more by love than reward or gain, had secreted from his master for some time five pound. He hads sof the served it to purchase a coffin and a shroud for their Father when he would be borne to the tomb. These five pounds deb) to the tomb. These five pounds dec) the tomb. These five pound to the tomb. These five pounds de-

frayed the funeral expenses of Bishop O'Keeffe. In the neighboring diocese of Ferns Dr. Sweetman was arrested and thrown into Newgate, where he was detained for several months, in 1751. He was remark-able for his stature and manly bearing, and the only ground for his arrest was the whisper of some apostate that the worthy bishop was a foreign officer in dis-guise. The description of Newgate prison in those days, given fro the Par-liamentary Reports by Mr. Fronde, will enable us to understand why it was that imprisonment in it was recarded with such imprisonment in it was regarded with such

closet, and in many of these closets was five beds. In each bed three, four, or ers. Wretched objects were lying naked on the ground, some dying, some dead of cold and hunger. Some had been four da s without food of any kind. The Committee inquired what allowance of bread was made to the Crown prisoners, and found that the custom of allowing bread had for some time been discontin-ued. The stench among the naked starving felons was so intolerable that the Committee fled after a stay of half a

minute." At the beginning of the century, the Bishop of Ossory, Dr. Daton, was an exile in France. His last will and testament now lies before me, dated the 11th of April, 1698. It begins with the words, "Whereas I am banished by order of the Government." He had nothing to dispose of but a few books and sacred vessels and vestments. "These he wided: to be distri minute." of but a few books and sacred vessels and vestments. These he wished to be distri-buted among the clergy of the diocese and the parishes of the City of Kilkenny, in case he should die in banishment; but he adds the words, "In case I should return back to this kingdom again, I intend that the aforesaid things should remain to my

imprisonment in it was regarded with such horror in the last century. "THE PRISONS WERE DENS OF INFAMY AND EXTORTION." Control of the section of the section

stripped. The charge for a bed was a mere closet, and in many of these closets was for head. In each bed there for a bed was a shilling a night. Each room was a mere

associates, to maintain the integrity of the conscience by limiting the wants of the body and giving unlimited satisfaction to the soul, is the means of developing every manly virtue, and that which in pagan antiquity was a rare and noble ex-ception, has become, under the law of Christ, an example given by multitudes.'

The cells of these mountain hermits are, therefore, invariably of extreme simplicity. "Prayer all their business, all their pleasure praise." There were once more than a thousand hermitages on both more than a thousand hermitages on both sides of the Pyrenees, most of which have been swept away by the different revolutions. Several of them, however, have been restored, and a great number of the chapels connected with them have become popular places of devotion, especi-ally in the Pyrenees Orientals. There still exist in Rousinon nearly forty of ancient origin the chapels of which are great origin, the chapels of which are greatly frequented, at least on certain festivals.

own use and disposition." For fifteen years he ate the bread of exile, till his death Dame de Pena, our Lady of the Peak. It less on the roadside. The hance of the is said to years he ate the bread of exile, till his death have been THE LAST OF THE DESCENDANTS OF THE MAGISTRATE who thus went in the pursuit of the Bis-hop of Raphoe, and murdered the loved parish priest of Ballygarvan in 1734. Dr. THE Grand Jury of Kilkenny made a Pre-trong as the second to be second to The Grand Jury of Kilkenny made a Pre-sentment, in I744, praying the Govern-man O'Shaughnessy, Titular Bishop of Ossory," on the grounds that he had been domestic chaplain of the Pretender, and bad hear appointed solely through his is the little village of Case de Panes aver, and the box. A the hermitages. There is a narrow turn vis bed of schist. On the further shore bad hear appointed solely through his is the little village of Case de Panes aver. is the little village of Cases de Pena, surrounded by hills covered with vines, almond trees and the olive. The hermitage is a most picturesque spot, and there is a stern severity about the bare gray cliffs, not without a charm. An unbroken silence reigns here, except upon certain festivals of Our Lady. Notre Dame de Pena is one of those Madonnas, so numerous in the Pyrenees, that were hidden in the time of the Moors or the Huguenots, and being forgotten, were brought to light in some marvellous man-ner. In this case the lowing of cattle around a cliff of perilous height led to the around a chill of periods negative to the discovery of the statue; but when this took place is not known, nor when the chapel was built to receive it. A cistern was hollowed in the rock, of course subse quently, which bears the inscription: "In "In Angles, a mason, of Perpignan, by the alms of charitable people." The chapel and hermits' cell fell into decay at the time of the Revolution, and the Madonna was carried to a neighboring church, but the people continued to come to pray among the ruins. When better days came it was restored through the zeal of M. Ferrer-Mainell. About a mile from the little village of Corneilla-del-Vercal is the hermitage of Notre Dame du Paradis. A fifteen minutes' walk across the plain brings you to it. It is a retired spot, and you pass out of the heat into the cool, solitary chapel with a delightful feeling of repose. The herhe sheep e two he son said : ut, If the feet into the cool, sontary chapel with a delightful feeling of repose. The her-mit may well find a calm happiness at the feet of Our Lady of Paradise. This chapel has recently been restored by the willows. by the villagers. It is very ancient. In an old will of 1215, Dame Ermessende Raffarda bequeathed it half a load of barley, and not long after, one Pons Martin, When Doctors Disagree, who shall<br/>Decide !lev, and not long after, one Pons Martin,<br/>of Perpignan, wishing to be buried here,<br/>let it a whole load.Nothing is more variable than the<br/>different opinions of medical men; but<br/>when they fail to agree, or to perform a<br/>cure in a chronic disease, the patients<br/>often decide for themselves, and take<br/>Burdock Blood Bitters, and speedily re-<br/>cover. It is the grand key to health that<br/>unlocks all the secretions, and liberates<br/>the slave from the captivity of disease.lev, and not long after, one Pons Martin,<br/>of Perpignan, wishing to be buried here,<br/>let it a whole load.<br/>The hermitage of St. Catherine nestles<br/>at the bottom of a charming valley about<br/>a mile and a half from Baixas, among al-<br/>memorial, as well as SS. Abdon and Sen-<br/>memorial, as well as SS. Abdon and Sen-<br/>memorial, as well as SS. Abdon and Sen-<br/>tourty. They all have statues in the<br/>sanctuary, and above them stands that of<br/>Notra Dorme do la Salud die Curie and the Curicipal content of the curicipal conten sanctuary, and above them stands that of Notre Dame de la Salud, the Catalan for health—Salus Infirmorum. On certain festivals the whole valley swarms with Great men study in order to know; little men, in order to be known. Yis,

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All along the great chain of mountains from the Mediterranean Sea to the Bay of Biscay are to be found traces of the, for the most part, nameless heroes who over-came the world and ended their lives in the lonely caverns and cells that are to be found there. Many towns and villages in southwestern France owe their origin to some such cell. The hermit built one for himself, other souls longing for solitude came to knock at his door, and the cell was enlarged. An oratory was creet the oratory became a chapel, and the her-mitage a monastery, around which famil-ies settled, and the hamler, St. Papoul, Brew into a town. Lambez, St. Papoul,

The old times not only the peasant but the lord would come to these cells to ask counsel of their holy inmates. King Pierceforest in his lessons to his knights, said: "I have graven on my memory what a hermit once said to me by way of admonition—that if I should possess as much of the earth as Alexander, as much be brave Hector of Troy, pride alone, if it reigned in my bosom, would outweigh all these advantages." Many of these hermitages are grottos and caves that have been consecrated to religious purposes from the first introduc-tion of Christianity. In the valley of the to the west, and the altar, cut out of the rock, is to the east. The sacred stone of process is to the east. The sacred stone of the state of the east and a state and a state and a state and a state to the west, and the altar, cut out of the prock, is to the east. The sacred stone of process is to the east. The sacred stone of the state and the altar, cut out of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of process is to the east. The sacred stone of process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is to the east. The sacred stone of the process is the proces is the process is the process is the process is th

EXTORTION." Newgate meant a dungeon, starvation and irons. The Sheriff Marshal was allowed a separate gaol of his own, called the Black Dog. At both prisons he made a trade of vending liquois. Each pris-oner consigned, though but for a night, to the Black Dog, was taxed two shillings for a treat, and if he refused was beaten and strinmed. The charge for a hed was beaten and the mark and if he refused was beaten and the mark and the refused was beaten and the mark and the refused was beaten and the On the left bank of the Agly, about a mile and a-half west of St. Claira, is the closet, and in many of three, four, or five beds. In each bed three, four, or five persons were set to sleep if the place was crowded, and two sbillings were ex-torted from each. . Newgate, when the House of Commons Committee visited it (in 1729) was found choking with prison-ers. Wretched objects were lying naked on the ground, some dying, some dead of muthe ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, and four to from whom it is never separated— the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, and four the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground, some dying, some dead of the ground some dying, some dead of the ground some dying, some dead of the ground some dying the ground the ground some dying the ground the ground some dying the ground the ground the ground some dying the ground the groun modest hermitage of St. Pierre del Vilar, surrounded by poplars and orchards of eope. After the Revolution the people, who held the chapel in great veneration, restored it and added a belfry, and on St. Peter's Day and other festivals they come here in procession and Mass is

sung. Would it not make a pleasant autumn trip to visit the hermitages of the Pyrenees ?--London Lamp.

## BIDDY O'GORMAN AND THE LEAGUE

## OF THE CROSS.

Since the opening of the new school-chapels at Tottenham, where the Catholics have just emerged from the Catacombs of a little back court, into the high road, we can easily understand that the ire of some of the neighbouring Protestant clergy has been excited.

One man, a Presbyterian minister, whose chapel happens to be next door to the new Catholic chapel, has given out in his pulpit that the "man of sin" has come to live next to him, "yea, even to his very door," Another man, an inveterate hater of the Catholic Church, the Rev. Hugh MacSorley, determined to crush the Catholic body, and got the fair and taf-ented Biddy O'Gorman to come and give two leaves of the fair and tafhad been converted by the fectures of Biddy; and so it happened that the parish priest, anxious for the conversion of his flock, bought a number of tickets, and urged some of them to go and be con-verted. Half an hour before the hour, verted. Half an hour before the hour, there appeared on the scene a detachment of the "League of the Cross," who no doubt were also anxious to be converted. As soon as Biddy saw the Leaguers she seemed as if seized with a panic; she had evidently scen them before. The doors were shut and bolted, and guarded by the police, and a number of Catholics, and es-pecially the Leaguers, were excluded. However, sufficient canned admission to However, sufficient gained admission to oppose Biddy, and contradict boldly her extraordinary "stories" about priests and nuns, &c.-London Universe. ----The Trappists who came from France last summer and established their first Canadian monastery on the farm donated to them by the society of St. Sulpice at Oka, on the Lake of Two Mountains, are progressing very favorably and are meet-ing with every encouragement. From all appearances they will not be under the necessity of sending to France or any foreign land to have their ranks recruited, as aspirants from our own population are already seeking admission into the order. A young Montrealer named Michael Bru-net has the honor of being the first. He has just been received into the novitiate by the Rev. Fr. Superior, who gave him the habit of the order. He has taken the religious name of Br. Victor. The cere-mony of the reception was very touching. Among the clergy present were Rev. Abbe Rousselot, cure of Notre Dame, and Rev. Fr. Leclair, cure of Oka. These two gen-tlemen are among the most devoted friends of the Treveniet of the Trappists.

# THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

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THE GENTRY FLYING BEFORE HIM IN ALL DIRECTIONS. A few Catholics continued to retain, in remote places, some portions of their family estates, but they found it necessary to court obscurity, for they knew too well that their hold en such property to court obscurity, for they knew too during all the long period of the penal well that their hold en such property laws." depended on its being hidden from the THE ARCHENSHOP OF ARMAGH, DR. BERNARD

gaze of Irish Protestants. When Mr. Smith was in search of materials for his "History of Kerry," and visited Glencara, a small estate belonging to the O'Connell family, so happily hidden in the Kerry mountains that it had escaped confisca-tion, he received a great deal of kindness from its proprietor, but the request was from its proprietor, but the request was made to him that the family should be left unnoticed in his work. "We have from its proprietor, but the request was made to him that the family should be left unnoticed in his work. "We have peace and comfort here," said Mr. O'Con-nell, "we love the faith of our fathers, and amidst the seclusion of glens we enjoy a respite from persecution. If you make mention of me or mine, the soli-tude of the sea-shore will no longer be our security, the Sassemath will resole

tude of the sea-shore will no longer be our security, the Sassenach will scale these mountains, and we shall be driven upon the world without house or thatch, there is a narrow loft, formed of the drivel branches of trees, where at times home." Mr. Lecky, in his "History of England in the Eighteenth Century," having at considerable length set forth the suffer-ings and disabilities of the Irish Catholics, which Leave the being the best of the best of the set of the the dried branches of trees, where at times he used to lie concealed, whilst the priest-

catchers were in close pursuit. In the adjoining orchand a fine old apple tree is pointed out, under which, like St. Philip Neri on the Janiculum, he was wont to which I have thus briefly sketched, con-cludes with the remarkable words:--"It would be difficult in the whole compass of history to find another instance which such various and such powerful agencies concurred to degrade the character and to blast the prosperity of a na-tion." And he adds the following glow-ing eulogy on the fidelity of the Irish

UP TO HIS KNEES IN WATER, whilst a troop of military galloped along

"They clung to their old faith with a the road and scoured the country in search of him. Dr. John McColgan was ap-pointed to the See of Derry in 1752. constancy that never has been surpassed, during generations of the most galling When he entered on his episcopal charge, he lived in a white washed cottage at Muff, persecution, at a time when every earthly motive urged them to abandon it, when all the attractions and influence of proin the County Donegal. Soon, however, the storm of persecutiou became more threatening, and he was compelled to take perty and rank and professional eminence and education were arrayed against it. They voluntarily supported their priestrefuge in his native mountains of Caanhood with an unwearying zeal, when they themselves were sunk in the most abject donagh, in Inishowen. Here he remained for a few days concealed in the house of a Presbyterian farmer, who had often be-friended him. One evening, as this man was engaged ploughing a field, which ex-tended from his house to the river, a mespoverty, when the agonies of starvation were continually before them. They had their reward. The legislator, abandoning the hopeless task of crushing a religion that was so cherished, contented himself senger came running towards him in senger came running towards him in breathless haste, announcing that a party in search of the bishop was at hand. Without a moment's delay, the farmer un-yoked the horses, and setting the bishop with providing that those who held it should never rise to influence or wealth, and the Penal Laws were at last applied almost exclusively to this and " almost exclusively to this end." THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE PERIOD OF PER-SECUTION the other, never drew bridle till they in Ireland, the succession of bishops and reached the village of Leenankeel. Here THROUGHOUT THE WHOLE PERIOD OF PER-

had been appointed solely through his influence. Of another illustrious Bishop, Thomas de Burgo, who adorned the same See in time of comparative peace, the small thatched house in Maudlin Street remained standing till our own day. Even with the additions which had been made to it from time to time it sufficed cf itself to attest the many difficulties which had beset the path of our clergy, who in those perilous days had labored with a

persevering devotedness, unsurpassed in the annals of any country, to hand down to us the sacred deposit of Divine Truth. TO BE CONTINUED.

## "Became Sound and Well."

R. V. Pierce. M. D.: Dear Sir-My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, became sound and well by using your "Favorite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good.

do her any good. Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN, Hatchet's Station, Ga.

The Life of Plants

The Life of Plants depends on absorption, so does man's. The Day Kidney Pad cures disease of the kidneys and all the principal kindred mal-adies. \$2, of all druggists or by mail post-free. Children's Pad (cures "bed-wet-ting") \$1.50. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Boffalo N. Y. ting") \$.1.50. Buffalo N. Y.

"You can't add different things together," said a school teacher. If you add a sheep and a cow together, it does not make two sheep and two cows." A little boy, the son of a milkman, held up his hand and said : That may do with sheep and cows, but, If you add a quart of milk and a quart of water, it makes two quarts of milk. I've scent it trade een it tried.

When Doctors Disagree, who shall

of God, and so gained upon the minds and the hearts of those with whom he conversed, whether they were of his own

### Shrewdness and Ability.

Hop bitters so freely advertised in all the papers, secular and religious, are having a large sale, and are supplanting all other medicines. There is no denying the medicines. There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the pro-prietors of those Bitters have shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a Bitters means the shown great shrewdness and ability in compounding a every one's observation. —Examiner and Chronicle.

Science is a very contemptible sort of ignorance when not accompanied by piety

Contrast free

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD

## The Catbolle Mecorb P tolished every Friday morning at 428 Rich

THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. Aunual subs Arrears must be paid before the paper can be stopped.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

**BALER.** London, Ont., May 23, 1878. DEAR MR. COPFEY.-As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC is subscribers and patron; no change in it is auberloers and patron; no change in it is end principles; the vill remain, what thas been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-ispendent of politicas and exclu-ively devoted to the asses of the Church and othe promotion of Catholic interests. I am onfident that undor your experienced man-gement the Ricour your importence man-gement the Ricour will improve in useful-ies and efficiency and I therefore earnestly ommendit to the patronage and encourage-tent of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Belley and the diocess.

Yours very sincerely, + JOHN WALSH, + JOHN Dichon of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 10, 1882.

THE WAR CLOUD.

The Pan-Slavist feeling, which of late years has been growing in strength and activity, is now receiving an attention which its far reaching influence and probable results most assuredly deserve. The Slav population is the most numerous and powerful in Europe. Its domain may be said to extend from the Adriatic to the White Sea, and from the Caspian to the Baltic. It is predomcerned. inant in Russia, Poland, and many provinces of Austria. The so-called Latin races, the French, Italians and Spaniards, have no active principles The manner in which the respect of cohesion, and are swayed by interests and teelings so antagonistic to each other, that their union is not only improbable, but to a certain extent impossible. The Teutonie nations are the Scandinavian states of Northern Europe, the German empire, besides Austria and Great Britain, partially as to race, but wholly as to policy and tradition. Between the Slav and Teutonic elements there is not now and has not been for years any sincere friendliness. The Austrian and Prussian governments assisted Russia in the partition of Poland, and for fully a century connived at its interference in Turkish affairs, and assisted till recently, as far as diplomacy was concerned, in the aggrandizement of Russia at the expense of the Ottoman empire. The treaty of Berlin, which ceded the sovereignty of Bornia; Montenegro and Herzegovinia to Austria, introduced an element of discord between the German and Russian peoples. The Bornians, Montenegrins and Herzegovinians are of Slav origin and deeply im- has just right to the possession of of happiness, to which every man is bued with the Pan-Slavist feeling. Their frequent revolts against Turk- it to whatsoever legitimate purpose civic equality is out of the question. alarm and jealousy the rapid influx places they never succeeded in winish rule were organized to bring he may think fit. No man can The question that at once arises 18, of white settlers into a country of them under the sovereignty of Russia. When, however, British and German influence at the Berlin congress secured their cession to Austria, Pan-Slavist agitators at once tion of it, on the ground that he went to work to incite them to hostility against their new, as they had often before against their old rulers. The present insurrection in these provinces demonstrates the success of the appeals of these agents to the rapacity or disturbance of this just prejudices of their populations. The present insurrection will, we feel assured, be put down with a firm numerous than those who represent hand by the Austrian government, but it will leave behind it traces that which must be duly respected, or cannot be obliterated; it will set up a | the social pact fall to pieces. They wall of separation between rulers have a right to life, to freedom, to and ruled, that the best of govern- happiness and to every essential atments could not remove. As to tribute of these blessings. In every good government, it is quite certain well-regulated state they are also that under Austrian rule these entitled to civic equality with cappeople are better off than are any italists, because in every such state portion of the Czar's subjects. But the position of the citizen in regard the feelings of ethnical and histori- of capital and labor does not affect cal prejudice that have taken root his standing and right in the social in the minds of the Slav populations compact upon which that state is against German rule, are so deep- based. As capital requires the aid seated and so likely to be affected by of labor not only to increase but to the relations of the great powers to preserve itself, there must then be, each other, that it is almost certain or there ought to be, in every well that so long as Bosnia, Herzegovinia regulated community, a very clear and Montenegro remain under Aus- understanding of the rights of each. trian sovereignty, they will have As capital has naturally the best neither content nor tranquility. means at hand to protect and enforce The Latin races, which so long en. its rights, or what it claims as its rope, no longer guide the destinies of to deal with its rights and immuniin adopting herself to constitutional persons usually well informed, much government, and Italy in striving to cordant elements of her fragmentary we must attribute to the long prekingdom. The struggle, therefore, valence of the feudal system in the for the future mastery of Europe old world, under which the social ers and few that are willing to learn.

will be between the Slav and Teutonic races, both possessing clements of power and vitality. The German and Austrian empires will likely be lest alone to do the battle on behalf of Teutonic supremacy, Russia to Neither Britain nor Scandinavian States would interfere in the struggle unless their own immediate and individual interests are called into play. The Russian government, wishing to divert the mind, of its people from the Nihilist agitation, aging, and stimulate their growing feeling for a complete unification of the Slav states under one government. But the overthrow of the Czardom itself could not prevent the growth and development of this feeling, which in our estimation will yet result in one of the most gigantic struggles the world has ever witnessed, a struggle which, whatever its immediate consequences, will

give a new turn to European history, and bring perhaps into prominence states that have disappeared or sank into insignificance. Every development of the Pan-Slavist agitation will bring us nearer that struggle, which may not be far off, and which will be watched with interest on this continent, for in its issue our future will, no doubt, be largely con-

## A QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

ive rights and interests of capital and labor have been of late years discussed, and the frequency of the occasions in which these two important constituents of society have been brought into antagonism, make it evident that one of the great, if not the very greatest and most vital questions of the future will be, the just and proper position of labor in regard of capital. These two elements of social progress and vitality have certain rights in respect of each other, which are frequently misunderstood, and more frequently misinterpreted. Capitalists, as a classwe deal not here with exceptionsare men who have honestly acquired wealth by industry, by commercial ingeniousness, or by inheritance. They are few in number, but exercise vast influence in society, by means of the employment they make of their wealth. That wealth is most frequently employed in utilizing and rewarding labor for its assistance in enabling and causing it to preserve and increase itself. The capitalist

relations were quite different from those now obtaining, and to the protracted existence of servitude in the new world. Labor in its prcsent acceptation is quite different from vassalage and from servitude. assert Slavonic predominance. The vassal rendered homage and service to his lord out of obedience and gratitude, the slave was forced to labor for his master without remuneration because he was owned as a chattel. The laborer when he devotes his time and energy to serve a capitalist does so under an exmay now possibly be found encour- pressed or well understood covenant, that secures him a just remuneration for his service. If the covenant provide anything else, if it take advantage of the weakness or poverty of the laborer and guarantee him less than a just compensation, it reduces him to practical servitude. The laborer has a right to life, but life he cannot enjoy if in exchange for his labor he does not receive compensation adequate to its sustenance and preservation. He has a right to freedom, but freedom is not prowling debauchee are also all well his if he be forced to accept for his labor a compensation which is of itthe exigencies of his position would stand in their way. Cannot anypermit him to accept. He has a right to happiness, but happiness he cannot attain when by his labor he becomes not the possessor of adequate means to procure for himself the circumstances and surroundings essential to social happiness. We

have also stated that in a well-regulated society the laborer is entitled to civic equality with the capitalist. This civic equality he cannot aspire to if capital so hampers labor as to make it subservient to its own behests and interests in the public life of the state. Now experience shows that in respect of life, liberty, happiness and civic equality, the rights of labor are neither as well defined nor as well protected as they should. The laborer is often made, in order to satisfy the greed of a rapacious employer, accept wages unequal to his just wants, and is thus, with his family, kept in a position wherein life is to him and them frequently a burden instead of a blessing. As to freedom, it must be admitted that with many employers of labor, the latter enjoys not that treedom distinguishing it from servitude. It is often bound and handicapped by the strength and influence of capital to

such an extent, that even the lot of the slave were preferable to that of the nominally free laborer. In such cases, the laborer cannot enjoy or

## A GROSS ABUSE.

The unfortunate and deplorable accident whereby Mr. Hayes, a respected young gentleman of Montreal, some days ago lost his life, brings once more into notice the danger and criminality of permitting the general carrying of deadly weapons in this country. Respectable and orderly citizens do not make a practice of carrying these weapons, even when sometimes prudence would suggest another course. Why then should the most lawless and disreputable class of men be permitted to carry with them day and Light the instruments of murder and death. The ruffianly plug-ugly who takes his position at the street corner to insult inoffensive women, is nearly always armed to the teeth, and ever ready to call his shooting iron into requisition when interfered with in his cowardly lawlessness. The well-attired gambler, the insinuating "master," and the night provided with murderous arms to

protection against violence. They have themselves in their own hands representatives in Parliament to ally with the indiscriminate carry-

### THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST

Information recently received from the North West indicates that even devote himself to the pursuit trouble with the Indians in various places there is to be feared. The his wealth, he has a right to divert entitled. In all such cases, too, red men, there is no doubt, view with ies and inju which they were for so long a time tices to be removed. We answer in almost sole possession. The govthat it is by labor asserting its ernment of Canada has, since the rights. This assertion of rights acquisition of the North West, emmay, and, indeed, must, from the na- ployed every means to preserve peace with the aboriginal tribes, and and great individual hardships and for this purpose has contracted treaty sacrifices, but it is the only means obligations which impose grave whereby justice can be attained. financial burdens on the Dominion. The laborer in every free country is The Canadian people, however, do not wish their government to deal with the redmen in a niggardly or grasping spirit, much less to provoke them to hostilities. But both govhering to one purpose, and following ernment and people of Canada are good guidance, succeed in attaining fully resolved that, justice having been done the Indians, they will not be permitted with impunity to impede by violence or outrage the progress of settlement. Canadians have elements to capitulate for self-pre- lawfully acquired the North West servation, if nothing else. A certain Territories; they are prepared to make every legitimate sacrifice to laborer, sometimes urge the latter to promote the welfare of the aborigines unjust means to protect his rights and lead them to the acceptance of the blessings of civilization-but cannot condone deeds of brutality on their part. There is, however, one thing that must be attended to by the government as settlement progresses, and that is the infliction of injustice upon the Indians by rapacious and conscienceless white men. The older provinces has quite a large quota of this class of gentry which will, we feel a-sured, in due time have full representation in the North West, where a wider scope will be offered for its growth and extension of operations. In the neighboring republic serious injury has been inflicted upon the border settlers and upon the Indians by hostilities provoked through the The great trouble with the people the world is that there are too many teach.

justice demand that, such men be ferretted out and punished severely. A few examples made of such unprincipled characters would have the double effect of deterring others from doing likewise and reassuring the Indians of the fairness, firmness and liberality of the government of Canada. The rapid construction of the Pacific Railway will soon enable the Dominion government to maintain steady communication with the North West and take such prompt measures for the relief of the white settlers and the protection of the Indians as the interests of justice. order and national progress may require. We sincerely hope that the fears of trouble now entertained, may not be realize I to any alarming

## OLD CATHOLICISM.

extent.

The re-establishment of friendly relations between Germany and the Vatican has given a death blow to slaughter respectability, innocence old Catholicism. This unfortunate self unjust, and which nothing but and helplessness, whenever they movement was never characterized by any very decided success in thing be done to minimize if not the limited sphere it took for eradicate this evil? We have, we action. Outside of a few college believe, on our statute books a law towns in Germany and free-thinking prohibiting the carrying of such centres in Switzerland it never had weapons, but it is certainly not en- a following, and even in the particforced. If its provisions be not ular places wherein it did manifest sufficiently stringent, then let it be itself to any appreciable extent, amended, and as amended rigidly gathered not into its ranks either enforced. Our various bodies of learning, eloquence, piety or skilful police are well acquainted with the leadership. Not one man of continpeople most likely to violate the ental note, if we except Dollingerlaw in this respect; they moreover and his influence in its behalf has know the rendezvous of this class, been more negative than positive in and could, if armed with the neces- character-has ever taken any direct sary legal powers, exercise a sur- part in the furtherance of its interests. veillance over them that would pre- Its bedraggled purple has had to be vent many unfortunate accidents conferred on men such as Reinkens such as that which a few days ago and Herzog, who wield no authority deprived a promising citizen of life. and command no respect. The in-Law-abiding citizens have a right to ferior clergy of this woe-begone "church" are almost all men of tainted moral character. Having the means to procure this protection. abandoned clerical celibacy they They have but to request of their found no difficulty in accepting ministerial positions under a sect vest in their civic authorities pow- that had rejected that (for them) ers extensive enough to deal effectu- rather disagreeable point of discipline, and repudiated papal infallibiling of fire-arms, and their request ity. Such men could have little or must meet with ready acquiescence. no influence over the masses of the people-and the fact is that they never reached the great heart of Catholic Germany, which has always remained sound. Their main

strength lay with the restless, the disappointed, the faithless and prayerless ever to be found in more or less force in every town of booklearning-fame. But even in those ning the true element of respectability or acquiring the support of any men of solid and commanding intellectual power. Weak in numbers and despicable in character, this wretched heresy is fast hurrying itself to a tomb of dishonor. Many who at first, through misrepresentation, joined its ranks, have fallen away to re-enter the true fold. In Wiesbaden, the capital of Nassau, there were seven years ago, of Old Catholics four hundred and fifty house-holders whose families numbered two thousand members. There are now there but eighty Old Catholic householders, or about four hundred persons in all, belonging to this schismatical body. There is every reason to believe that the ratio of decrease has been elsewhere fully as large. At this rate there will soon be nothing left of the heretical system upon which emasculated Anglicanism and puny American Episcopalianism wasted so much chear and vulgar sympathy.

them there, and it will be found immediate legislative action on the difficult here-but the interests of subject of factory labor. The employment of children under ten years in any mill or factory should be strictly prohibited and the work. ing hours of those between ten and fourteen fixed at eight by stringent enactment. The commissioners found that children of both sexes were even at this tender age required to work eleven hours, and often encouraged to work for fourteen and fifteen, and that youthful labor of this class was in a rapidly increasing demand. Against this cruel and inhuman practice, detrimental to the physical and mental wealth of a large body of the youth of the Dominion, there should certainly be some legal provisions. Capital assuredly has its rights, which we are disposed to fully respect, but it is unjust and unwise as well as heartless to permit the employment of children of tender years frequently on wretchedly inadequate pay on conditions so deleterious as those set forth in the report of the commission. Another class of labor which should be, if not absolutely prohibited, at least effectually discouraged, is that of young married women. Their employment in factories, on grounds

MARCH 10, 1882.

of humanity needless to be specified, is highly objectionable. We are happy to notice by the report that the number so employed is not large, and hope, small as it is, it may steadily decrease. On the subject of fire escape the commissioners state:

"The means of escape in case of fire are inadequate. In most of the mills and factories there is but one staircase, and in the event of a fire taking place in the vicinity of this stair, the only means of exit would be jumping from the window. To add to the danger incurred, in many cases the doors of the factory, which invariably open inward, are locked. The main doors thould certainly be made to open outward. open inward, are locked. The main doors should certainly be made to open outward, as the law on this matter, with reference to public buildings, applies with equa force to mills and factories. We have equal e have heard objections to the erecting of iron ladders and stairways on the outside of the buildings, on the ground that it might facilitate burglaries, thus placing human life in dengeneties these these these these the life in danger rather than run the risk of life in danger rather than run the risk of a robbery being committed, and this ob-jection was made, too, in a city where but a short time before one man was killed and two others injured for life by having to jump from the upper flat of a three-story building which was on fire. The objection is easy overcome by making the last ten feet of the stair or ladder adjust-able. Many of our factories are fairly supplied with appliances for extinguishsupplied with appliances for extinguish-ing fire in its incipient stages, by means of pails, hose, self-acting sprinklers, and pa-tent extinguishers, but it must be admit-ted that there is wide room for improvement on this important matter."

Referring to the all-important sub ject of ventilation the commissioners report declares:

"There is very little attention paid to the question of ventilation, and as a consequence, no provision whatever is made other than the doors and windows; the latter of course being always closed in cold weather. While this question, of such vital importance to humanity, is be-ing treated with all always closed by the second ng treated erence b orities of churches, halls, and our public schools, it certainly cannot be a matter for schools, it certainly cannot be a matter tor surprise that the manufacturers don't take the lead of equally responsible par-ties on this question, or that they should be forced to an expenditure which the State under similar circumstances does not provide for its subjects."



justly wrest it from him on the plea that he has too much of earthly treasure, and others too little. No man can justly claim it, or any porture of circumstances, entail many might make better use of it than its actual possessor. In a word, the capitalist in a well ordered society should be protected in the possession and enjoyment of his means against a citizen whose suffrage is equal in value to that of the capitalist. A and inalienable right. The class combination of laborers in the interwho represent labor are much more est of right should, by unitedly adcapital, and have certain rights its object. Capital itself should, by a judicious pursuit on the part of labor of its undoubted rights, be forced in a contest between the two class of men, not true friends of the against capitalist inroads. Recourse to such means could have but one effect, to drag down the social fabric and defeat the very object the laborer had in view. Persistence on the part of despotic capitalists in their unjust repression of labor may, on the other hand, evoke from the latter a protestation that will shake the very foundation, of society to their base. A struggle proceeding joyed paramount influence in Eu- rights, it is not so much our purpose from capitalist repression or aggression could have but one result, that nations, France being absorbed in a ties as with those of labor. There of fixing and defining clearly and trial of radical republicanism, Spain is, it cannot be denied, even amongst forever the rights of labor and giv ing it that dignity which, as the confusion of ideas on the subject of most essential element of social vitassimilate and consolidate the dis- the rights of labor. This confusion ality and security, it justly claims.

### FACTORY LABOR.

The report of the Commission apcounted some months ago by the Dominion government to enquire into the working and condition of the mills and factories of Canada. invites serious consideration. The

commissioners visited 465 factories

Any legislation on the subject of factory labor should deal effectively with these two important matters so closely connected with the saving and prolonging of human life.

The commissioners, we are happy to notice, bear testimony to the unexceptionable moral character of the operatives in many of the largest mills and factories in the Dominion There are, however, manufacturing establishments where grave disorders affecting the morality of the operatives prevail. The disorders are in a large measure attributable to careless and inefficient management. Provisions of a stringent character for the protection of the morals of the operatives should be introduced into any measure dealing with this very important subject. Parliament should deal with the recommendations and suggestions of the commission in a broad and liberal spirit for the protection of the just rights of labor and in the interests of society.

commissioners visited 465 factories and mills and found the number of hands therein employed to be 53,561, thus classified: Children under 10 Children between 10 and 14 1,263 823 Adults Married 27,665 13,951 A single glance at this classifical injustice of men of this type. It has been found difficult to deal with tion shows at once the necessity for and a friend.

Sister Mary Elizabeth Lange, the first

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## HAMILTON LETTER.

Clerical Change-St. Pa-rick's Day-Lecture and Sacred Concert-Father Mathew Society—Mutually Beneficial - Miscellaneous.

#### CLERICAL CHANGE.

perhaps the finest in the city.

ARCHDIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

Redemptorist Mission.

these countries, and are most successful in

arcrating a revival of the religious spirit amongst their co-religionists. It is likely their labors will be continued at St. Pat-rick's and St. Joseph's Churches. It is

RISHOP LYNCH.

York.

forever.

coming."

ceive.

The Rev. M. J. Cleary, for several years pastor at Cayuga, is about to be transferred to Hamilton, and the Rev. P. Bardou, M. A., heretofore parish priest of Brantford, will take his place. ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. Preparations are being rapidly made here for the due celebration of St. Pat-rick's Day. At half past ten a. m. there will be a High Mass, with deacon and sub-deacon, celebrated in St. Patrick's Church. In the evening at the same place a Lecture and Sacred Concert will be held in aid of church purposes. The lecture will be delivered by the Rev. Fr. Lillis of Freelton. The services of Miss M. E. Nolan, the well known soprano singer, have been engaged for the concert. M. E. Nolan, the Well known soprano singer, have been engaged for the concert. The Messieurs Filgiano and others will also perform. The choir of St. Patrick's will give two or more of their best choruses. It promises to be altogether a rare intellectual treat.

rare intellectual treat. FATHER MATHEW. The F. M. T. A. Society is about to make an addition to its constitution and by-laws, by introducing the benefit prin-ciple, which will secure an allowance to members in case of sickness and a bonus to their heirs in case of death. Between the advantages of tempore. their labors will be continued at St. Fac-rick's and St. Joseph's Churches. It is now nearly twenty years since Missions were given to the Catholic body before, and then by the Paulist Fathers of New the advantages of temperance, an exten-sive library, and life assurance, the F. M. T. A. ought to flourish.

T. A. ought to nourish. MISCELLANEOUS. The mild weather has its agreeable points, no doubt, but it makes the roads hard to travel, and consequently market prices high. The Burlington Canal is to be deepened

The Burlington Canal is to be deepened and lengthened. This will make the bay a far better harbor of refuge, and bring more traffic to the city. It will not cost Hamilton a cent; "Miss Canada" pays the

The moulders of the city are on a strike for higher wages. It is likely that a compromise between them and the em-

a compromise between the data the first of the ployers will soon be effected. Small pox has no hold whatever in Hamilton. Those who say so are alarm-ists. Just three mild transient cases oc-hot there were so propulty and curred; but these were so promptly and effectually attended to that the subjects have been cured and all observable causes of the disease have been entirely re-CLANCAHILL. moved.

## THE LINDSAY SEPARATE SCHOOL.

The Canada School Journal, in an The Canada School Journal, in an article on the Lindsay school, says: "The separate school for boys is attended by about two hundred pupils and has attained a high degree of efficiency during the past four years, during which it has been con-ducted by Mr. White, the gentleman who won the prize offered through the liberal-ity of his grace Archbishop Lynch to the Roman Catholic student who first obtained a first-class provincial certificate, grade A. first-class provincial certificate, grade A. a hrst-ciass provincial certificate, grade A. The separate school for girls is one of the best school buildings in Ontario. Every-thing pertaining to the health and com-fort of the pupils has received due atten-tion in its construction. The furniture and fittings throughout are of the most and fittings throughout are of the most and nttings inroughout are of the most approved modern pattern. The initellect-ual and moral culture of the pupils in both schools is attended to with the greatest possible care, but Father Stafford has recognized the fact that it is not in either recognized the fact that it is not in either of these departments that the schools of the country are weakest, and has wisely made the most thorough arrangement for the recreation and physical development of the children attending these schools. The boys' school has a large, well-fitted gymnasium as well as a good playground, and the a light school school school school the school school the school school the school school the school the school the school school the sch

gymnasium as well as a good parge beard and the girls have a large field surrounded by a high board fence, in which they are encouraged to enjoy in a real, hearty manner games of ball and other exercises

which have too long been misnamed "manly sports." These girls have an

organized "snow shoe club," and their large field affords ample opportunity for

practice-tramps during the winter season. Father Stafford claims to be a leader in

introducing this and other games calling

forth vigorous physicial exercises into girls' schools. So far at least as snow shoe-

ing is concerned we think he is entitled to

the credit of first introduction. Foot and base-ball, etc., have for some time been

organize

## THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

in the Hotel Bellevue, and with the cou-sent of papa and mamma. Now, I am sure this will both please and surprise you, and it will make V. open her eyes, and noisy M. be quiet. How am I to be made a nun of directly ? Sister Minna ! Sister Minna ! What is it to be a nun ? Listen. To be a nun is to love no one else but Jesus, and to love Him always, and very much, and to love everybody else, papa, mawma, sisters, boy, Father Wilfrid, and all the world, because Jesus loves them so much. This is being a nun. ments made. Father Bardou has been exfare of churches and zealous for the wel-fare of churches and schools and people, and the marks of his administration are prominent and will always remain to re-mind us of him. The new school house erected under his direction is considered loves them so much. This is being a nun. When Sister Minna likes her own will When Sister Minna hkes her own win and loves her own way, then she is not a nun. When Sister Minna does not do what she is told, or does it complainingly, then she is not a nun. When Sister Minna says an angry word, then she is not a nun. But when Sister Minna loves Jesus, ob so much so the prover wave, and when she His Grace the Archbishop has invited several Fathers of the Redemptorist Order to give a series of Missions to the Cathto give a series of Missions to the Cath-olics of this city during the present Lent. The Mission will be opened in the Cathe-dral for women only on the 4th Sunday of Lent, 19th March, and for men the much, so very, very much; and when she is always asking her dear Mother in heaven is always asking her dear Mother in heaven to ma'te her love Jesus more and more, then she is a nun, a real, real nun! So you see you can be a nun whenever you like. O dear! how many questions this letter will make you ask! And now, good-by, dearest Minna! I pray the dear little Jesus in Mary's arms to take care of you; the dear little Jesus who is the great great God. for all He is following week. Six Fathers will be present and continue their labors until present and continue their labors until after Easter. This Order, founded about 100 years since by St. Alphonsus Ligu-ori, have churches in Quebec, Toronto, Boston, New York, and the principal cities in Europe and America, and devote themselves entirely to the work of giving Missions in all the cities and towns of these countries and are most successful in

to take care of you; the dear little Jesus who is the great, great God, for all He is so little. O Minna! if the huge God could love you and me so much that He could become a little Baby, helpless as Ethel was, for you and me, why do not we both love Him ten hundred thousand we obtain the finite terminate a Walder and million times more than we do? Get an answer ready for that question, Minna? Yours most affectionately, F. W. FABER.

## VERONICA. The Woman who Handed a Veil to

A pillar has fallen in the temple-Bishop Lynch is dead. On Sunday last, while in the Cathedral chapel adjoining Jesus With Which to Wipe while in the obtained was sirging the Holy Mass, his beautiful soul quit its earthly tenement and stood before its God. "He was willing to die," he said, and not without hope he closed his eves to earth His Face. When Jesus was on his way to be cru-cified, a woman came out of her house to

cified, a woman came out of her house to look at the procession going to Calvary, and seeing Him pale, disfigured, and covered with blood, could not restrain herself at the sight; but overcome with compassion, she pushed her way through the soldiers, and presented Him with a veil wherewith to wipe His adorable face. Jesus pressed it to His countenance and, thanking her, returned it. This woman was called Berenice. It was she, accord-ing to the general belief, who had been cuied of a flux of blood by simply touch-ing the hem of His sacred garment. He was a King of men. Tall of stature. with a noble presence, a big heart, a gifted with a nooie presence, a big heart, a gitted intellect, the seal of greatness was upon him; and the destiny of heroism marked out for him he realized in the obscurity, the labors, and the sufferings of the security of the sufferings of obscurity, the labors, and the sufferings of the sacrerdotal career. He was true to his vocation. Virtuous priest, model bishop, watchful, indefatigable, rigorous towards self, tender to others, he filled his days with good works and went to the reward of the faithful servants. On his death bed he could apply to himself the words of St. Paul: "I am even now redy to he secrificad, and the time ing the hem of His sacred garment. However extraordinary the action of

this pious woman may appear, says the author of "The Last Journey and Memohimself the words of St. Paul: Tail Yeal now ready to be sacrificed, and the time of my dissolution is at hand. I have fought a good fight, I have finished my course, I have kept the faith. As to the author of "The Last Journey and Memory rials of the Redeemer," those who know the then existing custom among Jewish women of wearing a woolen, silk, or cot-ton veil on the neck or head, will not be surprised at it, as we also know that it was customary to offer it to friends met in rears or who were otherwise suffering. course, I nave kept the taith. As to the rest, there is laid up for me a crown of justice, which the Lord, the just Judge, will render to me in that day, and not only to me, but to them also that love his was customary to other it to intends met in tears or who were otherwise suffering. This, then, is in fact the primary significa-tion of the word shroud, which Bergier defines in his theological dictionary: "A yeil or handkerchief to wipe the face." He is gone, but his name shall not perish, He is gone, but his name shail not perish, for the prayers of multitudes follow him to his grave and ascend before the Most High for the repose of his soul. Eternal rest grant unto him, O Lord, and may perpetual light shine upon him! --Baltimore Mirror. veil or handkerchief to wipe the face." This woman, therefore, only conformed to the custom of her country, though she had to encounter the fury of the soldiers and the rough treatment of the mob; and by her charity and generosity she was worthy of winning a pledge of eternal love. Her action, so full of devotion, will be extolled in all ages; and pious souls will bless her unceasingly for the honor she rendered to Jesus in His painful agony. A low door at the left side of one of the streets of Jerusalem and a pillar of The following is a sample of many letters we receive from time to time:-Belleville, Ont., Feb. 28, 1882.

A low door at the left side of one of the streets of Jerusalem and a pillar of red granite lying almost at right angles with the entrance indicate the house of this holy woman; "or, to speak more correctly, the place on which that house was built, for even the ruins of it have Belleville, Ont., Feb. 28, 1882. Thomas Coffey, Esq., Dear Sir,—Permit me to take this op-portunity of congratulating you on the excellence of your paper. I have for years been taking three other Catholic papers, but having seen a few numbers of the Catholic Record I found that I could disappeared, and it is now the site of the habitation of a Greek family." the habitation of a Greek family." (Geramb, t. i. p. 324.) This is the Sixth Station of the Cross, distant about one hundred and fourteen paces from where Simon began to help Christ to carry the Cross, hutwen the two the read there

able to accomplish his mission, he wished at least to bring back to the emperor some memorial of the Nazarene. He learned memorial of the Nazarene. He learned that a woman who was living in the city of Tyre had been cured by Jesus, and that she possessed His portrait. Volusianus sent for her and obliged her to follow him with the likeness. On his return Volusi-anus presented this woman to Tiberius, on seeing whom the emperor asked her if it were true that she had been cured. "It is so," replied the woman. presenting the so," replied the woman, presenting the image of our Saviour to Tiberius, who was cared on the spot. Penetrated with gratitude, the emperor repaired to the Senate and proposed to place Jesus among the number of the gods. The senators re-fused, upon which the prince, giving way fused, upon which the prince, giving way to his anger and resentment, put to death many of the members of this illustrious as-sembly. As to the woman of Tyre, she remained at Rome and bequeathed the image of the Saviour to Pope St. Clement, who carefully preserved it and transmitted it to his successors. Several observations may be made on this tradition. Let It says that Tiberius

Several observations may be made on this tradition : 1st. It says that Tiberius knew the miracles of our Saviour. This fact is also attested by Tertullan and St. Justin, who say in their Apologies that the acts of our Saviour, written by Pilate, were preserved at Rome in the archives of the Senate; and we know moreover that the governors of the provinces used to send to the emperors accounts of all the extraordinary events that transpired under their administrations. A similar practise prevails even now in France, in England, prevails even now in France, in England, and in many other countries. 2nd. It contains no circumstance repugnant to reason, or which contradicts known facts. 3d. It affirms that Tiberius, irritated at the refusal of the Senate to have Jesus the refusal of the Senate to have Jesus Christ admitted into the number of the gods, avenged himself upon that body by putting many of its members to death. This detail, so far from being contrary to history, in reality accords with it by giv-ing the reason of a fact reported by Taci-tus and Suetonius—that is, the ve geance exercised by Tiberius against the Senate. However this tradition may be regarded, one thing is certain, that the sacred veil has been honored at the Vatican from the remotest antiouity. As early as the

has been honored at the valuean from the remotest antiquity. As early as the eighth century a solemn feast was estab-lished in its honor. It will be said, however, that the sacred veil is honored in several churches, just as veil is honored in several churches, just as certain critics of our day are not afraid to assert that the body of the same martyr is honored in many places. We will briefly reply to these pretended difficulties: 1st. It imports but little what passes in other churches; it suffices to know that the sacred will is preserved at Rome, invested with churches; it suffices to know that the sarve well is preserved at Rome, invested with the three principal proofs of authenticity - the antiquity of its testimonials, the priority of its veneration, and the judg-ment of competent authority. 2d. The ment of competent authority. 2d. simultaneous existence of several veils or kerchiefs, sanctified by the touch of the saviour, is not impossible; indeed, to those who are acquainted with the history of the first Christians it even seems probable. the first Christians it even seems probable. Many may have been called sacred veils because they contained particles of the true one. Particles, or even dust of fil-ings, from the true cross are frequently deposited in others of various materials. Now, in the common language of Chris-tians, these second nails are called sacred; and, although they have pierced neither the hands nor the feet of our Saviour, they are not the less objects of a just ven-eration. Many other answers could be

eration. Many other answers could be given, but we have already passed the

## THE PASSION.

#### Its Historical, Doctrinal and Mystical Character.

By Father Faber. Jesus Christ and Him Crucified-this is

the object of our present contemplations. In an age of abounding knowledge, this is the knowledge which concerns us most of all. It was the one sufficient science which St. Paul desired to know. We grow older; and, as age comes upon us, it seems as if the very years, as they passed, drew us nearer to the Cross. Life extin-guishes its own lights one after the other, netil the declarge of Colour is heighter. until the darkness of Calvary is brighter than the obscurity of a world which has first played us false, and is now deserting nest played us false, and is now deserting us. As we grow older, we set a greater price on fidelity; and where is there such faithfulness as in the Cross? Devotion to the passion is at once the surest sign of predestination, and the shortest road to heaven. Happy are they whom the couch heaven. Happy are they whom the cruelty and the treachery of life have driven to the cross ! But happier far are they the chivalry of whose youth drew them there in early days, and who have spent there in early days, and who have spent their I'ves in its mysterious sanctuary ! In the cloister and in the world, to rich and poor, for clergy and laity, the passion should be the grand object of devotion. Its intensity was the characteristic of prim-itive times. All that was beautiful in the Middle Ages shaped itself pre-eminently on the Passion. It has been the special work of modern saints to pro-pagate and heighten this devotion. The Church herself is | expetually adding feast, and sone, and pensive commemoration, and song, and pensive commemoration, although it seemed long since as if she had left herself no fuller means of honoring the passion of her Spouse. All this is a warrant for another devotional treatise on the Passion – There is no states on the Passion. There is nothing new to be said of it; but every man has his own way of saying old things by which he reaches unexpected places in the hearts of men, and kindles fresh varieties of love. Let us ask St. Mary Magdalen to lend us her heart, while we wade as far as we dare into the depths of the Passion. Let us study the science of Jesus Crucified, with her for our mistress, whose name and memory perfume the whole Church with the balm of the Blessed Passion. It is a science wherein we learn by prayer, and in whose deep places our hearts see fur-ther than our eyes. It will give us what we want in these days most of all, the old simplicity of faith. What is progress but an entanglement? What is the oreadth of literature but a distraction from God? What are the end-less successive theorem. the balm of the Blessed Passion. It is a

less successive theories, each in its turn claiming to be final, but a weariness, under which we grow reasonably impatient *l* What are the vaunted discoveries of sci-ence, but either lights which blind by night, or heights from which the horizon of our ignorance is forever widening *l* What are material prosperities but a slavery of increasing wants increasingly dissatisfied ? There is no grandeur in our pose, except through the cld simplicity of faith. There are many cld simplicity of work, there is no heavenliness in our repose, except through the classificity of faith. There are many ways in which we may treat of the Passion. The majority of books lead us through the mysteries in detail, from the last Supper or the Agony in the Garden to the Burial of Jesus or His Resurrection. Upon the whole, this is the best way to consider the Passion, because it is the most necessary to the devotion of it is the most necessary to the devotion of the people. Every mystery has its own given, but we have already passed the limits of imple note.
The Veronicas venerated in certain churches can only be fac-similes, with perhaps a fringe from the border of the original; or they may, perhaps, have simply touched it. I myself posses one of these latter fac-similes imprinted on linen, which is the most indispensible. We can do without this. But there are so cannot do without this treatise. I propose to treat of Colvary after the same fashion in which I have the same fashion in which I have the same fashion in which I have the same fashion in which is accompanying article, the spirit of which may be inferred from these

Good Manners in Church.

5

Why should not good manners be cultivated in church as well as at home, or in company ? Is there not a most distinguished visitor at our Churches-the Lord of all ?

Now, when we would not forget good Now, when we would not forget good manners in company, why should we in Church? If a lady sings in a parlor, all listen attentively; but when a choir sings the praise of God, some persons stare around at them as if they were curiosities, and others, again as if they were going to sleep. But the last fault is even more com-

mon when listening to a sermon. There is no man so well instructed but that he can learn something good from a sermon. There is no sermon so poor but that some good things are said in it, and some instruction conveyed. It is little less then shameful to see people so insensible and sordid as to sleep or fidget through 15 or 30 minutes instruction. It is more to see people who need instruction keep away from month's end to month's end.

There is perhaps one way to account for the too prevalent aversion to hearing ser-mons, and that is to be sought in the long mons, and that is to be sought in the long prosy sermons, full of dreary repetitions and void of life, which so many pious, well meaning pastors think it their duty to in-flict on their people every Sunday. Short sermons would be more effe tive. Let a pastor take from histext some simple truth of one Hole faith and he can with the ferof our Holy faith, and he can, with the fer-vor which God always gives the earnest preacher, in a sermon of fitteen minutes, so impress it on the minds of his hearers that they will not forget it to their dying

that they will not forget it to their dying-hour. Another point on which there is a nple room for improvement in our Churches is the discipline of the Congregation. Every Catholic, generally speaking, knows when to kneel down while assisting at the H-dy Sacrifice, but there should be perfect uniformity of practice and prompt-ings both of which contribute greatly to ess, both of which contribute greatly to ness, both of which contribute greatly to the dignity and solemnity of so august a ceremonial. It is the duty of every good Christian to avoid sedulously everything which will tend to annoy or distract the devotions of his fellow worshippers during Divine service, either by dress, manner, bearing or otherwise. This is the multum bearing or otherwise. This is the multim in pareo of Church etiquette. Any Catholic who fully comprehends the august Presence in which he is when at Mass, will find it easy. easy.

### CATHOLIC NEWS.

In the course of a recent sermon delivered in the Madison Avenue Congrega-tional church, New York, Dr. Newman alluded to Catholicism as "the bulwark of the essential principles of the Gospel, and a wall of brass against the assaults of infidels." He said he would not destroy Rome if he had the power. This is to the credit of Dr. Newman, and is in striking about "Rome." The more he larns about the church, the more he will find in it to praise.

By an act of the Government of Norway, which dates from 1814, Lutheranism is declared the religion of the State; and those professing it are required to bring up their children in that form of religious belief. The same act forbids the presence in the kingdom of the Jews or Jesuits. The clause relating to the former has since been rescinded, but Jesuits and

er is made adows; the s closed in aestion, of nity, is be-y the authour public matter for insible par-they should which the ces does not

subject of effectively matters so he saving

life.

are happy to the unaracter of the largest Dominion. utacturing e disorders the operalers are in ble to carenagement. character morals of introduced g with this Parliament commendaf the comberal spirit just rights nterests of

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ge, the first of the Oblate ty of colored onvent-home t ninety-five n slavery, in escaped with S. C. Sub-olk, and then city she took companions, The aged reaged r the grateful orphans and vas a mother

Mr. Bell, Orangeman and M. P. P., Toronto, would, we fancy, not make such an exhibition of himself were he to become conversant with the workings of our separate schools. He would discover that in Lindsay and other places of Ontario, his "backbone" inspectors could learn many useful lessons from such men as Father Stafford, and he would also find that separate school children are able to hold their own in competition with pupils of the Common schools .- Ed. C. R.

putting it into practise.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

CHANGE OF PASTORS. The Rev. Father Bardou has been ap-pointed to a new field of work, and takes his leave of Brantford this week. It is nearly fourteen years since Father Bar-dou came amongst us, and the people are deeply attached to him, and regret sinthat the change is to take place. A cerely that the change is to take place. A testimonial and address will be presented to him before he leaves. His new field of labor is the parish of Cayuga and sur-rounding district, where he will have two or three churches to look after. Who is to be parish priest here is not yet an-nounced, but His Lordship Bishop Crin-non is to be in Brantford on Sunday next, when he will inform us of the arrange-

we Catholics are not hall Zearous chocks that in supporting the papers that fight our battles and defend the religion we hold so dear. Instead of looking around for some other paper that costs less money, we should consider it a duty to do all in the Cross; between the two the road rise moderately. Entering her house and unfolding her

veil this woman sees, with mingled feel-ings of wonder, joy, and tenderness, that Jesus in His infinite power had requited our power to increase the circulation of our own. In this way we would spread Jesus in Fis mining power has required her compassion by imprinting upon this cloth the image of His divine face such as she had just seen it, pale and disfigured. What a precious memoral bequeathed to her by the Saviour! From that moment our own. In this way we would spread the light, and at the same time assist Catholic publishers in giving a better paper for less money, which they cannot do with the niggardly support they rewith the niggardly support they reshe was no longer known among the faithful by her former name of Berenice, but by that of Veronica, a name composed THOMAS HANLEY. of two words, the one Latin and the other Greek-vera, icon, true image. Kept during the first ages in the Cata-DEATH OF FATHER BLETTNER.

combs, this miraculous image passed into the Constantinian basilisa of the Vatican. We have received the following letter from Prince Arthur's Landing, announc-ing the death of an estimable member of It is now at St. Peter's in Rome, unde the name of Volta Santo. It is preserved with other relics in one of the four pillars with other refics in one of the four pillars which sustain the dome of the basilica. "The relics, which are shown to the people on certain days," says Baron de Geramb, "are preserved in elegant niches above the statues, to which they ascend by steps hewed to the thickness of pilasters. Only the compare of Sit Parton are non-service. the canons of St. Peter's can ascend to them; so that whoever desires to see them must first be named titulary canon of that church, a favor which is accorded only to church, a favor which is accorded only to strangers of great distinction. In the year 1625 Urban VIII. gave this title to Ladislaus, who afterwards became King of Poland, and in 1700 Innocent XII gave it Poland, and in 1700 Innocent XII gave it to Cosmus III, Grand Duke of Tuscany. At an earlier period, in the year 1425, the Emperor Frederic III, being at Rome for his coronation, received from Nicholas V permission to see, in the habit of canon, the veil of St. Veronica. (Voy. a Rome,) In a fragment of one of those numerous marks of solution period of St. Jerome

In a tragment of one of those materials works of piety mentioned of St. Jerome, which has been happily transmitted to us, St. Methodius, Bishop of Tyre, about the year 311, and soon afterwards a martyr, has preserved the interesting account of the translation of this relic to Rome. Here is the substance of his narrative: The fame of the miracles of our Saviour

The tame of the miracles of our Saviour had reached the ears of Tiberius through public rumor and the official reports of P late. The emperor having fallen sick, desired to see this extraordinary personage who was living in Judea. "If He be a god," said he, "He can cure me; if He be who was living in Judea. "It He be a god," said he, "He can cure me; if He be a man, He can help me by His counsel." He called one of his officers, called Volu-sianus, and sent him to Palestune with orders to bring Jesus to him. The officer embarked immediately, but, having an ad-verse voyage, he arrived in Judea only after the death of our Lord. Not being

sented one of these Holy Faces to a pious lady, she observed immediately that the holy crown was not represented on it. With the opinion that I myself held at the time, that Jesus wore the thorns from

the Pretorium to Calvary, I did not know the Pretorium to Calvary, 1 did hot know what to reply. Some days afterwards, in reading over the Bollandists, I believed I had found (vol. xxvii, p. 87) the answer to this difficulty where I read that a veil to this difficulty where I read that a veil had been offered to Jesus by St. Martha also, who, in company with other holy women, were seeking Him at the moment He came out from the grotto of Gethse-mani, immediately after His agony, and before being betrayed, and that the same miracle as that performed in favor of Berenice was then wrought. But I have since, I think, found a better explanation in the text of the apocryphal gospel of Nicodemus: is in our power to do, to the separate individual mysteries, because their connection with other mysteries, or their posi Nicodemus :

"And Jesus went out from the Pretor-"And Jesus went out from the Pretor-ium, and the two thieves with Him. And when they had arrived at the place which is called Golgotha, the soldiers stripped Him of His garments and girded Him with a cloth, and they put on His head a crown of thorns, and they placed a reed in His hands. And they crucified also two thieves," etc. The words of this text plainly lead us to believe that the harrible farce of the Preto follow it in order of time, nor to break to follow it in order of time, nor to oreik it up into its component mysteries, such as the Scourging, the Crowning, and the like, but rather to break it up into its characteristics, characteristics which enter characteristics, characteristics which enter as ingredients into each of its separate

mysteries. believe that the horrible farce of the Pretorium was re-enacted on Calvary, that the reed and the crown, as well as the inthe reed and the crown, as wen as the in-scription for the cross, were borne at the head of the procession as trophies of chas-tisement and as a proof of accusation, and that consequently Jesus had not this crown on when Berenice met Him. more weight to our supposition let us add a word on the import of the apocryphal writings which we have just quoted. Tis-chendorf and Thilo, two of the most learned Protestants of our day, find nothing in this gospel indicating an origin posterior to the acts even of Pilate and a pseudo-gospel of St. James. There is no passage which may not have been written by one of the faithful living in the first ages of the Church. Nor can we dissent from this opinion.

us by meditation on its separate details, and at the same time a view which will The great danger of gifted people is that they are not much better assured than others against falling into error; while give to our subsequent reflections a light, a force, and a touchingness beyond what they have a great many more ways of rendering it harmful.—Madame Swet they had before. chine.

In the violence of your grief, when the storms of life are raging around you, re-member that the waves that raise you highest bring you nearest to the stars. Beauty of person may command a pass-ing admiration, but unless a kindly heart looks out through the eyes it cannot secure love and respect.

By this means we shall get a different view of the Passion from that afforded

(TO BE CONTINUED.)

treated of Bethlehem. The Passion, like the Sacred Infancy, is not only an assemblage of divine mysteries, united to each other by a similitude of spirit as well as by the order of time. It also has a unity of its own as a whole. Like the Hidden Life at Nazareth, or the Three Years' Ministry, is charit of being separated as a constellaof which may be inferred from these words of the writer: "With the affectionate s mpathy of a pupil for a master whom he cannot follow, with genuine admiration for the subtlest intellect, the largest heart, for the subtlest intellect, the largest heart, the most unselfish life 1 know, I try to give my readers some faint portraiture of John Henry Newman, Cardinal of St. George," The article will contain some at Nazareth, or the Three Years' Ministry, it admits of being regarded as a constella-tion apart. It sometimes happens that by exclusive meditations on separate mysteries, we lose sight of many impor-tant truths. We have a less distinct understanding of our Lord's three and-thirty years. We do not appreciate, even so far as we might, the magnificence and the lovingness of the divine works. Nay, we do not even do such justice, as it is in our power to do, to the separate George." The article will contain some original matter, heretofore unpublished, from His Eminence's own pen. Rev. John Francis Walsh, a Catholic

priest of Memphis, died at Jackson, Tenn., Sunday night, of small-pox. He was reparded as one of the most promising priest n the country, and has passed through two yellow fever epidemics without contracting the disease.

Father Heneberry has induced sixty thousand Roman Catholics in the Aus-tralian Colonies to become tectotallers, and tion in the constellation to which they belong assist us in no slight degree to the right understanding of themselves. The way then in which I propose to treat of the Passion, is to look at it as a whole, not 

So Count Campello has not become a Methodist after all, but only an "old Cath-olic." At least in a letter adressed to Pere Hyacinth, the Count states his determination "never to become a member of any tion "never to become a member of any sect cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church"—a declaration upon which his conduct comes as carious com-mentary, unless, indeed, the Old Catholic body is too small even to reach to the tiny dimensions of sect.—London Weekly Register. For instance, we shall have to consider the Excess of the Passion, its Bodily Pains, its Mental Pains, its Shame, our Lord's outward Demeanour and Inward Dispositions, His Solitariness, the Circle of Evil which surrounded Him, His Divinity

in the Passion, the Spectators of the Passion, the Shadows of Calvary which Mrs. Gen. Sherman has been elected president of the Tabernacle society, Washington, an organization of Catholic ladies which aims to provide for poor churches the requisite altar ornaments and metments are cast over the world at this hour, and the Abyss which the death of a God opens to contemplative souls. These subjects will furnish us with abundant matter, for deepest and holiest reflection, as soon as we have considered, in this preliminary meditation, the Passion generally, in its historical, doc trinal, and mystical bearings. By this means we held the test of different and vestments.

Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—The Rt. Rev. Patrick Nilson Lynch, D.D., third Bishop of Charleston, died here this morning at a quarter to twelve o'clock.

The schismatical journals of Russia are foaming with rage because Catholicity is making rapid strides in Bulgaria. The making rapid strides in Bulgaria. The Bulgarians cling to the schism only through habit. They detest the Bishops, and clergy, who mercilessly oppress them; whereas they find the Redemptorists, Lazarists, and other Catholic missionaries to be the support of the poor, the teachers of youth, and the nurses of the sick in hospitals which they themselves have founded. Example is the most eloquent teaching the world over.

Fifty years ago he was Professor of Theo-logy. He was fifty years a priest last September. Next 3rd of April, he would be 76 years old. His severe and laborious life came to an end on Jan. 30th, at 4.30, P. M. May he rest in peace. LETTER OF FATHER FABER. To a Little Givl who wishes to be

THE ORATORY, London, Feast of St. Nicholas, 1850.

MY DEAREST MINNA :--So you are seven years old, and you have made up your mind to be a nun. Well, now, what your mind to be a nun. Weil, now, what must you do? Must you put on a strange dress, and cut all your hair off, and go into a convent, and live a hard life? No! not just yet. By and by, with our dearest Lady's blessing, it may with our dearest Lady's blessing, it may is be so. But then, as you always, always say, but then I cannot wait so many, many years. Well, Sister Minna of the Infant Jesus! you need not wait. I will tell you how to be a nun, once, directly,

Nun.

Guenn anssions in Canada. In the was missionary at Wikivemikong, Sault Ste. Marie, Michigan, and finally, at the Mis-sion of the Immaculate Conception, among the Indians on the banks of Kaministiquia River, Thunder Bay District. Fifty years ago he was Professor of Theo-

base-ball, etc., have for some time been practised in appropriate costume in Vassar and other schools for young ladies. We cannot too highly commend the wisdom and justice of the man who recognizes the fact that the physical constitution of a human being is a most important element in deciding his success or failure in hife, and who believes that one of woman's best richts is a vigorous body. Such a Society of Jesus: We have to deplore the loss of good We have to deplore the loss of good Father Blettner, a linguist, a professor of theology, and long a Director of an Ec-clesiastical Seminary, at St. John's Col-lege, Fordham, N. Y. He was well known at Buffalo, where he was in charge of many German Catholics, and on the Guelph Missions in Canada. He was minimum at Wikiramikang Sault Sta best rights is a vigorous body. Such a man Father Stafford is, and he never allows a theory to grow cold or stale before

I am, very respectfully,

COMPLIMENTARY.

6

A November Child. J. R. D.-1878 ovember winds blow mild this new-born child!

birit of the autum " wood ake her gentle, make her good; attend he befriend h r; her days with warmth and color; p her safe from winter's dolor! Keep her safe from which a solution on thy bosom Hide this blossom, Safe from summer's rain and thunder. When those eves of light and wonder Tire at last of earthly places– Full of years and full of graces, Then, O then, Take her back to heaven again! —R. W. GILDER.

RAISING THE CROSS AT EMLY.

Important Pronouncement of the Arch bishop of Cashel.

Thursday week was a day of joy and gladness in Emly. The lofty and beauti-ful church of St. Ailbe reached the second stage of its progress, and at the first stage when the foundation stone was laid, two years ago, a significance of more than ordinary interest has been attached to it. occasion his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Emly performed the cere-mony, and laying aside the trowel de livered to an enormous gathering of people an address soul stirring in its deep religious fervour, but especially memorable for its outspoken declaration in defence of the then incipient Land League organization. On Thursday, on the occasion of the blessing of the cross, his Grace was again spot, and the simple ceremony was sised by another address in which on the the bold and fearless pronouncement of '80 was reiterated. The entire population of a broad district, amongst who m his Grace is beloved and reverenced, resolved to be there. Shortly before two o'clock, the there. Shortly before two octock, the hour fixed for the ceremony, the roads converging on Emly were alive with mov-ing masses. The quaint and ancient seat itself had made the day a special holiday and had all its remunant mains gaily and Itself had made the day a special holiday and had all its prominent points gaily and appropriately decorated for the occasion, Banners and bannerets, laurelled and festooned arches, words of welcome spanning streets everywhere caught the eye.

AT THE CONCLUSION OF THE CEREMONY His GRACE, who was received with a and in the course of a long and powerful speech soid: My dear friends, I need not say how delighted I am to meet you. I am news so hanny as when in the milds am never so happy as when in the midst am never so happy as when in the midst of my people (cheers). The people are the good pastor's pride, and will one day be his crown and glory. It affords me special pleasure to be here to-day, for as I was present when the primary stone of your beautiful church was laid, close on two years are in a unary to be most two years ago, it appears to be most fitting that I should be here to day, when the crowning stone of the building, the cross, has been taised to its final restingplace (loud cheers). Long years, as you know, have gone by since ST. PATRICK FIRST PLANTED THE CROSS

ST. PATRICK FIRST PLANTED THE CROSS on the soil of Ireland. What trials and struggles and strange vicissitudes have must choose a new capital. Correspondent—Have you reason to be-lieve that (as I am privately informed) negotiations are now in progress between the Quirinal and the Vatican which may lead to the convention come upon our country since then ! We have had wars, and risings, and struggles of might against right, repeated over and over again ; one party triumphing to-day only to be defeated to morrow; one stand-ard triumphant now, and torn to pieces to morrow. But the standard and, the religion of the cross, ever assailed on all sides by fire and sword, and all the nameless persecutions which the malignity of bad men could suggest, have never been beaten down in Ireland (loud cheers). The cross beaten dence? has a fresh triumph here to-day, and it is my great pride to witness it. Two years ago, as I have said before, I was last here in your midst. It was a memorable day— memorable for the numbers that were assembled for the numbers that Mgr. Capel—I cannot, of course, speak with certainty on such a point. The papers are talking a great deal of Salz-burg. My impression is, however, that His holiness would choose Malta. Correspondent—You, monseignor, are in an excellent position to tell me how such a course would be regarded by the English Government. assembled, for the enthusiasm displayed, the generosity manifested, and memorable, above all, for the fearless and emphatic pronouncement made in favour of the English Government. great movement, and the great men who Mgr. Capel—I have reason to believe the English Government would be both pleased and honored to give hospitality to the Deep and hence it give hospitality guided it which was then only in its in-fancy, and which was assailed and misrepresented by leading personages in Ireland to the Pope, and by so doing show that it Algoma (loud cheering) actua I STOOD UP THEN ALMOST ALONE i am sure that America would be spirit. to defend that movement, and all I said then in its defence I wish to repeat here to-day (enthusiastic cheers). 1 then saw no reason why our good and industrious people should not be as well fed, as well clad, as well housed clad, as well housed, in every way as comfortable as the people of any other country, according to their class and condition in life (cheers). I wish to be under-stood to say the same to day, and to add that I shall never be content, and that I believe the people of Ireland will never be content, until this their plain right, "to live and thrive," in their native land, thall be practically recognized (renewed cheering). My motto always has been, -(near, near)-but be just all round. Be just in meeting all your legitimate engagements, but be just also to yourselve and to your children (loud cheers). Beside the cross, as it rests now on the top of your new church, I see floating the time-

onoured flag of Ireland. I am pleased to

great emblems of our native land—the grean flag that has never been dishonoured.

and the cross that can know nothing of

only say, in the words of one of our greates

Art and Oil.

The Norfolk (Va.) Virginian of Jan. 16, 1881, refers to the remarkable cure effected by St. Jacobs Oil in the case of

Prof. Cromwell,-known the country over

had suffered excruciating torments from rheumatism, until he tried the Oil, whose

A Real Necessity.

-wh

r his magnificent Art Illustrations

effects were magical.

## MONSIGNOR CAPEL often forget it, the great mass of the Ital-ian nation is Catholic. His New Pamphlet. THE CENSUS. Our Paris correspondent sends the fol-lowing: Mgr. Capel, the Catesby of Dis-rach's "Lothair," is at present in Paris sup-erintending the publication of a French The revised summary of the census of 1881, which was laid on the table of the

THE

1881, which was hald on the table of the House of Commons, gives the total popula-tion of Canada as 4,324,810. It also gives the following totals for the various pro-vinces to which we append by way of com-parison the figures of the previous census: erintending the publication of a French edition of his new pamphlet, "Great Bri-tain and Rome," which is making no little stir in Catholic circles in England and on the Continent. Mgr. Capel passes for a man singularly weil informed on matters relating to the diplomatic relations of the Holy See. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that he is known to have previou 1881 108,891 P. E. Island . . 94,02 Nova Scotia 440.572

New Brunswick 322,233 1,359,027 1,923,228 Intario . . . been for some time past meditating a journey to the United States, gives the Manitoba 65,954 12,142 British Columbia. eloquent English ecclesiastic a peculiar in-terest to all Catholic and even non-Catho-49,459 33.58 The Territories . The following are 56,446 populations of of Ontario, which lic Americans. I called on Mgr. Capel yesterday, in the hope of gleaning some information as to the rumored intention various census districts of Ontar we also compare with the figures the census of 1871: ven by

of the Pope to leave Rome. He received 1881 me with great courtesy, and made no ob-jection to replying to the questions I put Glengarry Cornwall 22,22 9,904 13,294 "You will of course understand, how-ever," says he "that I stormont Dundas ever," says he, "that I am speaking without authority and expressing only my personal opinions. What are the ques-25,08: Ottawa (city 27,412 tions you particularly wish information S. Grenville 13.529 N. Leeds & Grenville 12,929 Carleton Brockville 24,689 12,514 Correspondent-I should like an expression of opinion upon the present position of the Papacy in its relation to the Chris-S. Leeds 12.200 20,032 19,042 S. Lanark tian Powers, and especially in relation to the Italian monarchy. Mgr. Capel-I have reason to believe S. Renfrew N. Renfrew 20,963 Mgr. Capel—1 have reason to believe that the European Powers are awakening to the necessity of the Pope being assured more perfect independence than he enjoys at present. The Vatican must be inde-pendent. It must be protected from out-rage and assured of being able to commu-nicate at all times and under all circum-stances with the members of the Catholic Frontenac 14,993 14,09116,31423,470Kingston (city) Addington Prince Edward 21,044 East Hastings West Hastings 17.315 17.400 North Hastings East Northumber 22,299 tances with the members of the Catholic Church. King Humbert's government professes to protect the Vatican, but what reliance can be placed on a Power which West do East Peterborough 16,984 23,956 West do East Durham . West do South Victoria North do Muskok<sup>a</sup> . South Ontario 13,30118,71017,555remarke can be placed on a rower which is powerless even to protect the remains of Pius IX. from insult ? The Pope is at present not safe in the Vatican. His 20.813 13,799 authority is no longer respected, and when people cease to respect authority, believe me, they are not far from wishing to en-27,2020,378South Ontario North do 28,434 slave it. I can quite conceive the possi-bility of cases arising which would compel the Pope to flee from Rome unless the great Powers agree to guarantee his invio-Toronto 86.414 East York West do North do 24,502 South Simcoe 26.891 lability. Such a position as he now has is surely intolerable. Let us imagine an do North 49,239 16,37816,770extreme case-the outbreak of war, let us sav, between France and Italy. How could the Catholics of Europe and Amer-Welland 26,152 3,445 17,145 Niagara ica be able to hold personal communica-tion with the Pope? You may be aware Monck . Lincoln . Haldimand 22,963 18,619 there are many things which require personal and direct arrangement with the Holy Father. That this may be certain Rome must be secured to the Vatican. Civitta Vecchia and the territory adjoin-ing must be proclaimed neutral ground and placed under the surveillance of the European Powers, and King Humbert South Wentworth. North do 14,993 15,998 Hamilton 35,96121,919Halton . . . South Wellington 25,400 Centre Wellington 22.26 25,87021,127North d South Grey European Powers, and King Humbert 29,628 23,334 16.374 North Norfolk 10,37417,21921,975South Brant North do S. Waterloo lead to the convocation of a European Congress to settle the Papal question ? 11,89421,754Mgr. Capel-I am quite unable to give N. do West Elgin 20,89614,214you any information upon that point. Correspondent—In the event of the Pope having to leave Rome, have you any idea where he would take up his resi-dence? East Elgin 28,147 S. Oxford 24.732 25,36130,600. Middlesey Mgr. Capel-I cannot, of course, speak 21,496 do 21,239 19,746 ndon Perth Perth 36,207 Huron 23,393 28,47427,103Centre Huron . Huron Bruce 39,803

On the 21st December, in the Church of St. Andrea delle Fratte in Rome, a solemn Triduo was held in fulfillment of a vow made at Lourdes as a thanksgiving for a cure obtained there on the 8th of Septem-ber of last year by a young English con-vert lady who had been given over by every doctor, and was considered in the last stage of consumption. With great last stage of consumption. With great difficulty she reached Lourdes on the 5th September, and for two days visited the Grotto and recited the usual prayers with-387,800 285.594 1,191,516 1,620,851 out any apparent improvement. But on the third day, after receiving Holy Com-munion in the crypt of the Basilica, she went into the bath reserved for women, and boldly plunged into the icy cold water, in which sh in which she remained during the space of an "Ave Maria," and a "Memorare." Her faith received its reward, and she came out of the water entirely cured. From that hour to this she has had no return of her 1871 illness; and whereas for five years she had been unable to walk or even rise from her chair without fainting away from pain 20,52 and weakness, she can now walk and drive without the least fatigue, eats and 18,344 sleeps well, and is, in fact, entirely restored 21.545 to health. She is extremely anxious that these facts should be made known in Eng-13,19713,53021,739land, imploring the reader for a prayer for the conversion of the rest of her family. 10.475

A Cure At Lourdes.

CATHOLIG RECORD

#### A Spiritist's Opinion of The Protestant Sects.

20,71619,190 14,935

14,833

16.250

12,40716,396The Chicago Religio-Philosophical Journal a spiritistic paper, bears this testimony "If the agitation of thought is the begin 21.312 20,326 ning of wisdom, the churches are rapidly moving in the right way. They are torn and disjointed because they have no com-17.392 14 365 16,60 mon measure of the truth. The Bible is the common property of Christians, but the Presbyterian Bible, the Methodist Bible, the Unitarian Bible, are different backs. 21,750 17.328 18,70611,76719,064Bible, the Unitarian Bible, are different books. They are read through the differ-ent colored goggles of sectarianism and in a strangely contradictory manner. The Catho ics have such a criterion. They are united and strong and present a bold ag-gressive front. There is never a wail of 18.31619.244 10,956 6,919 19,923 gressive front. There is never a wail of despair over unfilled churches; never a cry from vacant pulpits, never a feeling of 25,967 56,092 jealousy, envy, or internal strife. Go where you will from the Atlantic to the 16,260 24,262 Pacific, you will find the most valuable grounds in the various cities, and the bell calling in the cold grey wintry morning, responded to by crowds of eager devotees. 23,670 16,500 20.572 Confessedly, Protestantism has nothing to 3,693 offer in opposition. It crumbles and dis oner in opposition. It crumbles and dis-integrates, and fritters away its strength in personal quarrels, or over impalpable differences of doctrine. A true and pure Spiritualism is the only safety against the encroachments of Catholicism on the one 19.042 14.638 16,245 27,71622,606hand and Materialism on the other. A Spiritualism which shall gather under its 23,431 21,118 18,740 banner the culture and intelligence of the age, and become its exponent. All that is true in Protestantism belongs to Spirit-18,622ualism, the dogmatic part is perverted Catholicism. There can be no union be-22,193 18,580 15,37015,390tween the right to protest, which presup-poses the right of absolute free thought and dogmatism. Protestants attempted the 20,76611,493 union and have failed. We may mourn over its failure, but the end will surely 11,13520,99519,25612,796come.

### Hard Lumps in Breast.

23,678 Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear sir-I wrote you some time ago that I had 24,559 25,055 arcance. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking 20,195 21,519 there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Fa-vorite Prescription" and "Pellets" in June, 15,82621,15825,377 and the lump is gone. Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. CLARK. 21.512

22,79121,86221,332Irvington, Mich. Two clergymen of Fauquier, Va., went Two clergymen of Fauquier, Va., went into court with their dispute as to the own-ership of a \$3 calf. Each owned a cow which he claimed was the mother of the calf. The Justice went with the Jury and litigants to a pasture, where the two cows were let loose for the younger to choose 17.183 20,70131,99429,836 32,997

Bishop Janssens of Natchez writes to Bishop Janssens of Natchez writes to his people: "In future we forbid mar-riage to be celebrated in the Church after dark, on account of the great concourse of people which is wont to assemble at such hour and on such occasion, entering the Church and behaving as if it were a public place of amusement, not regard-ing the respect due to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and the reverence which at all times becomes the House of

which cannot be attained this side of the

No Marriages in the Evening.

which at all times becomes the House of God. And we heartily desire marriages to be celebrated in the morning, with Nuptial Mass, as the Rubrics of the Church suggest. How beautiful and truly Christian when Catholics, at the foot of the altar, in presence of our Blessed Lord, pledge each other love and fidelity, and then on Hely Communica measure and then in Holy Communion, receive the same Lord, that He, who deigns to descend in the hearts of the husband and wife newly married, may unite their hearts the closer in love, in truth and in holiness."

#### A Case of Consumption. CHESTERFIELD, N. H., March 26.

MESSRS. SETH W. FowLE & Sons : Gentlemen-I feel in duty called upon vol-

untarily to give my testimony in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I was taken sick last October with a lung I was taken sick last October with a rung complaint, accompanied with a very seri-ous cough; and after having been treated a number of weeks by the best physicia.<sub>18</sub>, they gave me up as an incurable case of consumption, and for about six weeks my friends expected I might die any day, having entirely despaired of my recovery. At this time I read the advertisement and certificates of the WILD CHERRY BALSAM, and was induced to try it myself. I have taken five bottles, and from th e commencement I have been gradually recovering. My cough has now entirely ceased. I have regained my flesh and strength, and am feeling quite well. I attribute the cure to Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, as I have taken no other medicine since I commenced taking that." Very respectfully yours, MRS. MILA S. SMITH.

GENTLEMEN-Mrs. Smith gives me the foregoing certificate of the efficacy of your medicine in her case. She is an acquaint-ance of mine, and took the BALSAM on the strength of my certificate, which she saw in the papers. Her story is literally true.

Yours truly, W. H. Jones. 50 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealrs generally.

COQUETTING WITH CONSUMPTION. -Some people, troubled with coughs seem abso-lutely to coquet with consumption-now encouraging it by a total neglect of medi cine, and again attempting to stave it off with ill-chosen cough remedies. How much wiser to eradicate it at the by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of outset Lime and Soda. Promptitude in the use of this medicine cannot be too strongly urged upon those consumptively inclined, in a climate so severe during the winter as our own. The public generally as well as the medical fractorities of the several as the medical fraternity, is acquainted with the value, as remedy for lung and throat troubles of the purified oil of the throat troubles, of the purified oil of the Cod's liver. United with it in this stan-dard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophos-phites, of which the chief component, phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the block and incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system Nothing builds up a broken-up to a pul-and enables it to resist the inroads of pul-monary disease like this leading prepara-tion. Coughs, colds, asthna, bronchitis, tion. Coughs, colds, asthina, bronchitis, soreness and weakness of the chest, are among the bodily troubles which it comes, and in scrofulous affections it has comes, and in scrofulous affections it has been used with great success as a remedy. Sold by all druggists, at 50 cents and \$1.00 per bottle. Prepared only by NORTHROP & LYMAN, Toronto, Canada.

combs. Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadiier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert. Nelly Netterville, a tale by the au-thor of Wild Times. Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas. Sadier 250 Sadlier ... The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas. Sadlier. Father Matthew, by Sister Mary 150 Francis Clare ..... 15c Father de Lisle..... The school boys..... 15c Truth and Trust ..... 15c The Hermit of Mount Atlas..... 15c The Apprentice ...... 

MARCH 10, 1882.

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CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories.

stories..

combs. ....

Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

Flaminia and other stories... Perico, the Sad, and other stories... The Blakes and Fhangans... The Collegians, or the Colleen Bawn St. Thomas a' Becket, by E. vl.

A history of the Protestant Reforma-tion in England and Ireland, by William Cobbett.

Fabiola, or the church of the Cara-

tian novel...... Flaminia and other stories.



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RHEUMATISM.

Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains,

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals ST Jacoms Ora as a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively rifting outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its Gaims. birections in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

IN MEDICINE A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U.S. 4.



equally glad to welcome him if he ever decided to go to the States. Ah! I long for the hour when we shall see Rome and America in friendly diplomatic relations with each other. There are, as you know, 7,000,000 of Oatholics in the States. The presence of a Papal nuncio could not but

a good to the whole American com-munity. Liberty is the basis of govern-ment in the States, but liberty untempered by the constant presence of visible authority is liable to degenerate into license. A Fapal nuncio would be a striking symbol of spiritual authority and as such most useful

Correspondent-Hare you abandoned your mention of going to lecture in the United States.

Mgr. Capel-No; my journey is only postponed. I have given my friends in Chicago a formal promise to deliver a series of lectures there on art, and am also pledged to visit Philadelphia. Correspondent-The Italians with whom

I have spoken on the subject have de-clared that if once the Pope was im-prudent enough to leave Rome he would ever return to it.

defeat (loud cheers). They typify beauti-fully the union of priests and people; and of that union which I have always never return to it. Mgr. Capel—Those Italians spoke in ignorance of historical facts and teachings. Popes have left Rome ere now, but they have returned to it. Popes have held sway who never set foot in Rome—yet the Papacy is still established in the Vatican. If the Pone was accine to leave the Vatic striven to cherish and strengthen, I shall patriots and orators, Esto perpetua! (loud cheering), Once again I desire to express If the Pope was again to leave the Vatican, If the Pope was again to leave the Vatican, rest assured it would not be for long. Can you suppose that the adjoining na-tions—Austria, for instance, or even Ger-many—would stand by unmoved nor stir a finger to restore the Papacy to its old position ? No. The Pope would return, even though his departure had been fol-lowed by a revolution and his leaving would be fraught with disadvantage only to Italy. Does it not seem foolish that Italians can be so blind to the benefits my satisfaction at seeing you all, and beg to thank you from my heart for the great enthusiasm with which you have welcomed me to this sacred and historic locality (prolonged cheers).—Tipperary.

Italians can be so blind to the benefits they derive from the presence of the Pope at Rome? To look at the matter from the lowest commercial standpoint, think

the lowest commercial standpoint, think of the money and business it brings to Italy every year. The first person to suffer by the Pope's departure would be King Humbert. He would have to fol-low him instantly. What would then No house should be without a bottle of Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident.

Making a Beginning.

Bruce

Bothwell

Lambton

Kent

exclusive

Remember in all things that if you do not hesitation

24,971

27,10242,616

35.626

49,965

20.320

20,870

Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first weed pulled up in the garden, the first seed set in the ground, the first shilling put in the savings bank, and the first mile travelled on a journey are all important things; they make a beginning, and therefore are a hope, a promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are in earnest with what you have under taken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesi taken. How many a poor, idle, erring, hesi-tating outcast is now creeping and crawling his way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and ndustry, he had only made a beginning

A Sister of the Congregation of St. Paul, stationed at Tokio, writing to a friend in France, gives some interesting details in regard to the work done by her consumption,

community in Japan: "As soon as we came here, the people hastened to bring us their children, but as it had been agreed that we should receive none but pagans, and not begin our classes till the end of the vacation of the Government schools, we hal to put many off. As to every bottle.

the sick, we received them at once; the very next day after our arrival they began to come, and very soon flocked to us in crowds. Sisters were even sent for us in crowds. Sisters were even sent tor from distant places to visit those that could not travel. The Japanese have a great regard for the practice of medicine; hence the most efficacious means of gaingrossing.

ing their souls is to take care of their bodies. God seems to bless the remedies bodies. God seems to bless the remeates we use: all the zick whom we attend get well in a short time. The first person cured had already spent much on doctors and medicines; he was so delighted at his and medicines; he was so delighted at his speedy recovery that he at once began to preach in favor of a religion that sent bodily relief to such a distant people. The whole village listened to him, and

many demanded instruction at once, and numerous dying children have received from our hands the passport for heaven."

#### Maine News.

Hop Bitters, which are advertised in our Hagyard's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffer-ing humanity that has made so many per-manent curses, or relieved so much pain and misery. It is called by some the Good Samaritan, by others the Cure-all, and by the afflicted an Angel of Mercy. Hour by the rope s departure would be King Humbert. He would have to fol-low him instantly. What would then introduction of universal suffrage in Italy. I say that even then universal suffrage would call the Pope; for though people

between: and the question was so quickly and unmistakably settled by the brutes that the jury gave a verdict without further

The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. Croup, whooping cough, bronchitis, in short all affections of the throat and lungs, are relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatism, pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most economic.

"What every one says must be true"

And every one who has tested its merits peaks warmly in praise of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and incipient

#### Dyspepsia,

that all prevalent disease of civilized life, is always attended with a disordered sym-pathetic system and bad secretions, and no remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken ac-cording to ensoil directions found cording to special directions found on

Everyone's writing, like everyone's face, differs from every other, and to help these idiosyncrasies the Esterbrook Steel Pen Co. provide a varied assortment of pens to suit every style of writing, from the finest ladies' pen to the broad point en-

THIS NEW ELASTIC TRUSS ELASTIC TRUSS In a Ped differing from all others, for in center, dapta teelf to all positions in center, dapta teelf to all positions A Connecticut jury set aside a will which A Connecticut jury set aside a will which had been made by a spiritualist. The ground of this verdict was that a person who is a spiritualist is necessarily insane. The parties interested in the will appealed the case, one of the chief grounds of appeal being that the jury was composed chiefly of congregational deaeons who were pre-judiced against spiritualism. 0

Weak Lungs and how to make then Strong.

The Queek City Suspender Company of C innat is room manufacturing and introduce their new Sucklaws turing and introduce for Ladies, and want reliable lady suggests for Ladies, and want reliable lady suggests them in every household. Our agents we where meet with ready success and make ha-some salaries. Write at once for terms and cure exclusive territory. Address Queen City Suspender Co. (Itelanati, 0-P. Leading Physician, recommend these Supporters, J Breathe with the mouth closed, have access at all times to pure air, exercise moderately, eat nourishing but simple food, and take that best of all cough remedies, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. It speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per W. M. MOORE & CO. bottle.

REAL ESTATE AGENI, dc. REAL ESTATE AGENI, dc. Have a large list of Farms, Wild Lands and City Property of every description for sale. Also about 35,000 acres of Land in Manitoba and North West Territory. Parties wanting to sell or purchase should call on us. WM. M. MOOKE & Co., Federal Bank Building, London. 180.1y Man ever moves forward. His face is directed to the future, but, strange as it may seem, he seldom sees in that future his true ideal. The void is never filled up -Dossession never gratifies—the future is -possession never gratifies-the future is never present. He looks in vain for that

0. E. Comstock, Celedonia, Minn

writes:-"I was suffering the mest excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Eclectric Oil afforded almost Thomas almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure."

### By Universal Accord,

AYER'S CATHARTIC PILLS are the best of all purgatives for family use. They are the product of long, laborious, and successful chemical investigation, and their extensive use, by physicians in their practice, and by all civilized nations, proves them the best and most effectual purgative Pill that medical science can devise. Being purely vegetable no harm can arise from their use, and being sugar-coated, they are pleasant to take. In intrinsic value and curative powers no other Pills can be compared with them; and every person, knowing their virtues, will employ them, when needed. They keep the system in perfect order, and maintain in healthy action the whole maintain in healthy action the whole machinery of life. Mild, searching and effectual, they are especially adapted to the needs of the digestive apparatus, to the needs of the agestive are prevent derangements of which they prevent is timely taken. They are and cure, if timely taken. They are the best and safest physic to employ for children and weakened constitutions, where a mild but effectual cathartic is required. For sale by all druggists.

of the body, while the BALL in the cup PRESSES BACK the INTESTINE JUST AS A PERSON WOULD WIT THE FINGER. With light pressu

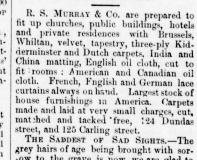
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Eggleston Truss Co., Chicago, Ill.,

Employment for Ladies.

SENSIBLE



low to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever ; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale by all druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to Fby Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and fluest assortment in the city. Children's pictures specialty. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-

moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better feallities facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machine

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying rith the excruciating pain of cutting teeth ? is o, go at once and get a bottle of MRS, VINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will elive the poor little sufferer immediately WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately-depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle. "Brown's HoussHold PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels, Sore Throat. Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. "It will most surely quicken the blood and Heal, as its acting power is won-derful." "Brown's Household Panacea," being acknowledged as the great Pain Re-liever, and of double the strength of any other Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

MARCH :0, 1882.

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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD



# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

## LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

8

Ireland.

Thirty-four farms, being the whole of Dursey Island, in Munster, were sold on Saturday for non-payment of rent. It is said that Parnell is now being pun-

It is said that ranken is not any confinement in ished by a week's solitary confinement in Kilmainham jail for breach of discipline in trying to smuggle a letter from the

prison. Gladstone, moving a postponment of orders of the day in favor of the resolu-tion declaring inquiry into the working of the Land Act to be injurious to the inor use Land Act to be injurious to the in-terests of good administration on the Land Act were to be excluded from the scope of the House of Lords' inquiry, he would be prepared to abstain moving the re-solution, but as he saw no present of solution, but as he saw no prospect of such limitation, it was his duty to perse-

Forster declared the Government needed the whole support of Parliament to uphold the law in I eland.

Mitchell Henry confirmed the staten ent that the condition of Ireland is serious, and said in the event of a general election, seventy Parnellites would be returned.

In the House of Commons the Attorney General moved a resolution declaring void the election of Michael Davitt, returned the election of Michael Davitt, returned for Meath. Cowen, (radical,) moved an address to the Queen praying in view of the arrest, rearrest and subsequent return of Davitt to Parliament, that a free par-don be granted him. The speaker ruled Cowen's motion out of order. The resolu tion de laring Davitt's election, vaid was tion d claring Davitt's election void, was carried by 208 to 20. Cowen gave no ice that he would renew his motion for the

pardon of Davitt. The News says that Egan, who withdrew in favor of Davitt in the recent election in Meath, does not intend to claim the seat

for that county. In the Imperial House of Commons Friday evening, there was a scene in conse-quence of Johnson (Attorney General for Ireland) admitting that a warrant under the ' oercion Act existed against Arthur the to corcion Act existed against Arour O'Connor (Home Rule member for Queen's county). O'Connor moved an adjourn-ment. He inquired with what offence he was charged. Healy, who believed a sim-ilar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion. Callan (Lib-eral) endeavored to exact a pledge from the Gove nment not to cause the arrest of members visiting their constituents. Gladstone refused to grant such immunity or give any further information. O'Connor withdrew his motion, saying he

knew the warrant contained an utterly unfounded charge of treasonable practices. He defied the Government to try him in

The deheat the Government to try him in England. The correspondence of Forster, Chief Secretary of Ireland, is published, in which he refuses to defray the cost of arming the property defence men. A despatch to the Standard from Lim-erick says that the party who attacked the farmer's house at Feacle on Sunday did part kill any member of his family.

not kill any member of his family. Dublin, Darch 1.—A care-taker at Moate

was fatally shot last evening. Dublin, March 1.—A charge of dy-namite was yesterday found under the door of the Custom House at Limerick.

door of the Custom House at Limerick. London, March 1.—Redmond, M. P., Land Leaguer, goes to Northampton to advise the Irish voters to oppose the re-turn of Bradlaugh. A cavalry regiment will be sent there in view of possible dis-turbances. The polling takes place to-morrow morrow.

**Great Britain.** The London Daily News says: If the opposition and the Irsh members pro-long debate in the House of Commons on Gladstone's motion concerning the action of the House of Lords until the Easter recess, and discussion of the rules of procedure has to be postponed until after Easter, it will be impossible to pass a single measure announced in the Queen's speech. It will be no wonder, under these circumstances, if people will begin to

the Constitution of the United States. It the Constitution of the United States. It is true vagaries may be indulged in by per-sons under the Constitution when they do not violate the law or outrage the consid-erate judgment of the civilized world; but when such vagaries trench upon good morals and debauch or threaten to debauch public morals such practise should be pro-hibited by the law like any other evil.

Canadian. Two laborers were struck by some pass-ing freight Monday night two or three miles west of Jarvis, on the Loop Line. Frank Atkins was killed, and George Davis is said to be fatally injured. So near as can be learned, they were walking on the track on their way home from the village, which they are said to have left at rather a late hour. Smallnor has broken out at Yarmouth Canadian.

at rather a late hour. Smallpox has broken out at Yarmouth. Mrs. Caswell, whose husband, a street car driver, was recently killed on King street, Toronto, has preferred a claim of \$5,000 against the city. Aylmer, Ont., Feb 28.—Last night the establishment of Mr. W. R. Farley, one of the largest in the town, was broken into by a gang of thieves, and \$1,800 worth of silks, gloves, plumes, etc., were carried driven to the Castle, but before she passed the man had been seized by the Superin-tendent of the Borough Police, who was standing near. He was treated violently by the crowd, and was only rescued from them when three or four policemen came to the Superintendent's assistance. The vistal was cantured by one of the crowd.

by a gang of thieves, and \$1,800 worth of silks, gloves, plumes, etc., were carried off. In their haste to get away \$200 worth of silk was left in the back yard. Tele-grams have been sent to all parts of the country to intercept the thieves. No clew has been secured up to the present. Hamilton, Feb. 27.—Young Eaton who was removed from his parent's residence, corner of Hughson and King William streets, died in the pest-house this morn-ing, of small-pox. The disease is appår-ently rapidly spreading ; several cases are reported, and the citizens are becoming t

alarmed. Montreal, Feb. 28 .- A sensation has

Montreal, Feb. 25.—A sensition has been created here through the sudden de-parture of Mr. Hector Leguthe, the pro-moter of the Credit Mobilier, leaving lia-bilities to the extent of \$10,000 The detectives captured him on board a French steamer in New York. He was about to sail in company with his secreabout to sail in company with his secre-

about to sail in company with its acce-tary for France. Archbishop Lynch leaves for Rome the middle of the month, and will be absent about three months. Before his return to Canada he will visit Ireland. Mr. Geo. Davis, a book-keeper, of Montreal, fell from his chair while at dinner on

treal, fell from his chair while at dinner on Wednesday last and instantly expired. Mr. John Hamall, meat inspector, also dropped dead at his house on Thursday. The exiled Fathers of the Holy Sacrament of Anvers, France, are expected at Montreal next month. They will settle near St. Jerome, and will start an agricul-tural college and a farm ther?.

## C. M. B. A. NOTES.

At a regular meeting of Windsor Branch No. 1 of the C. M. B. A., held at their Hall in the Opera House on Thurs-day evening, 23rd February, 1882, it was Moved by Bro. J. E. Connelly, seconded by Bro. D. Dumouchel, and unanimously carried that carried, that

Whereas, on February 19th, 1882, the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother James Lynch was suddenly and unex-pectedly called from this life by God, who, in his mysterious wonders and more doth all things well therefore he mercies, doeth all things well: therefore be

It Resolved, that we deeply sympathise with the bereaved husband and relatives of the estimable lady departed this life; we fervently pray Ged to enable them to bear the sad bereavement wi.a christian etempth and fortinde. strength and fortitude.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY. THE QUEEN ATTACKED. Most of our readers will look forward Wind or, March 2 .- As the Queen was

4 00, GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 43 to 1 44; Upper Canada white winter, 1 35 to 1 37; spring, 1 42 to 1 50, Corn, 80e to 85c. Peas, 74e to 75c. Oats, 36e to 37c. Barley, 60e to 65c. Rye, 80e to 85c. MEAL—Oatimeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal with pleasure to the concert promised for the evening of the 17th of March. Rev. Wind or, March 2.—As the Queen was entering her carriage this evening a man in the station ya'd deliberately fired a pistol at her. The man who fired the shot gave his name as Roderick MacLean, and is said to be an inhabitant of Souththe evening of the 17th of March. Rev. Father Tiernan is making preparations which will, we believe, render it the very best entertainment of the kind ever yet given in the city. All those who were so highly appreciated last year, together with, some additional talent of a high order, have been secured. The concert will be in the Grand Opera House, and we doubt not this beautiful hall will be packed to its utmost canceity. The prosea. The general opinion is the act was the result of lunacy. The miscreant was with difficulty rescued from the crowd. The affair caused much sensation. affair caused much sensation. A large crowd of spectators awaited the Queen's arrival at Windsor. She walked across the platform of the railway station to the carriage waiting to take her to the castle. John Brown had already taken his seat behind, when a man standing at the entrance of the station yard among the spectators pointed a pistol at the car-riage and fired. To judge from the re-port the pistol was not heavily loaded. The Queen, who was probably not aware of what had happened, was immediately driven to the Castle, but before she passed the man had been seized by the Superindoubt not this beautiful hall will be packed to its utmost capacity. The pro-ceeds will be devoted to assist in the erection of the new Cathedral. This is an object which of itself should be the means of drawing a large crowd, but when it is remembered that a rare treat is in store for those who attend, we have two very good reasons for seconding the earnest and energetic efforts of Father Tiernan.

#### LOCAL NEWS.

The Globe foundry is being rapidly re-

Burglars entered Wright & Durand's carpenter shops, broke open the safe and took what cash was in it, only about seven dollars. Mr. R. Taylor's hotel in London East,

to the Superintendent's assistance. The pistol was captured by one of the crowd. MacLean, who was miserably clad, was taken into High street, and thence con-veyed to the police station in a cab. MacLean is 27 years old. He states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pro-nance him same. near the G.W. R. car shops, was destroyed by fire on Wednesday last. Loss about \$3,000, insured for 2,000.

The employees of Carling's brewery have formed themselves into a Mutual Benevolent Society. The members pay \$1 each whan a death occurs and \$3 per

Fourteen ball cartridges were found on PASSED.- We are pleased to learn that on the 3rd instant J. M. F. Egan, M. D. passed his final examination with high honors at the University Medical College The Cabinet sent a dispatch to Windsor expressing gratification at the failure of the attempted as assination. No bullet marks were found on the Queen's carof New York City. The young doctor's parents reside at Woodstock, Ontario, and he is a nephew of James Egan, Esq., of

The police have ascertained that Macthis city. A married woman named Ward com-Lean was formerly in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, and was only discharged in Sep-A married woman named wate com-mitted suicide on Sunday last by throw-ing herself into the river at Blackfriars mill dam. Mental aberration is supposed to be the cause of the act. The unfor-tunate woman resided with her husband, Asylum, and was only distinget in the tember last. The News says it may be pretty safely concluded that MacLean is insane. Since his discharge from the Wells Asylum he has been confined in the Weston Soper-Thomas Ward, a cooper by trade, on more Asylum. The police have received information also that he was incarcerated

Hill Street. The Annual General Meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held in Board of Trade Rooms, Masonic Block, on Friday evening, 10 inst. at 8 o'clock. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted at this meeting, therefore it is to be hoped every mem-ber of the Society will be present.

The Irish judges, who get their posi-tions through political service, do anything that is asked of them by their paymaster, the Government, which further means the British official who happens to preside at Dublin Castle over the governmental con-duct of Irish affairs. The full title of the mini is the formation of the Lord While Bailiff McLoughlin was taking a While Bailiff McLoughlin was taking a half-breed lunatic from Brantford, the man who washandcuffed, jumped from the train just as it arrived in the city, and Mr. McLoughlin jumped after him, but as the train was going **R** a good rate of speed Mr. McLoughlin, who weighs about 200 pounds, was thrown heavily to the ground. When picked up he was in-combile. A doctor was sent for and he duct of Irish affairs. The full the of the official is "Chief Secretary of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland." In reality he is the master, not the servant, of the lord-lieutenant. The latter is a mere figure-head to the chief of state; his so-called "chief secretary" is its captain. The lord-lieutenant is usually a nonentity in polit-ics with a bich-sounding name, who is the ground. When picked up he was in-sensible. A doctor was sent for and he was removed to the American House, where all possible attention is being paid to him. The doctors fear he cannot reto him. cover as his collar bone is broken and some

neutenant is usually a honenerity in point-ics with a high-sounding name, who is tempted to take up the figurehead posi-tion by the substantial inducement of \$100,000 a year—about double, if I re-member correctly, what the President of United States results of the substantial inducement of of his rise, besides being severely injured internally. The lunatic was afterwards captured and lodged in the Asylum. COMMERCIAL.

London Markets. London, Ont., Mar. 4. GRAIN 50 00 to 0.0 
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 Deihl, ..... Trédwell ... Clawson ... Red ..... Oats. 1 30 to 1 4 140 to 1 5 0 00 to 0 0 1 40 to 1 7 1 15 to 1 2 Barley. 

3 25 to 3 50

MEAL-Oatmeat, 5 00 to 5 16. Common 375. PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 15c to 196; Eastern Townships, 21c to 25c; B. & M, 20c to 23c. Creamery, 25c to 94c. Cheese, lic to 13c. Pork, mess, 21 00 to 22 00 Lard, 14c to 15c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 14c. ASHES-Pots, 475 to 4 85. Bacon, 12e to 136. Hams, 19c to 18c. ASHES-Pots, 475 to 485.
HAMILTON. Mar, 3-Wheat, white at 1 21 to 1 22: red, 1 25 to 1 26; spring, 1 25 to 1 26; barley, 7.5e to 78c; otas, 35e to 40c; p-as, 73e to 74c; corn, 75e to 76c; rye, 72e to 00c; Mess pork per brl, 200; shoar teur mess pork per brl, 21 00; long clears, 11 00; Cumberland eu; sides, 10; c; sugar cured hams, 13c; spleed rolls 12/c, smoked shoulders, 10jc; breakfast bacon, smoked, 13e. Lard-In tierces, 13jc; in white tubs, 14c; in pails, 14jc. Cheese-Factory, 13c, Dried apples 7c to 7jc.
Ortawa, Mar, 3-Flour, No. I super, 6 25 æ 40c; fail wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; sping wheat, 1 30 to 35; to 1 36; to

middlings, 3 90 to 4 00; pollards. 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 60 to 2 76; city bags, 3 75 to

But on pointerest of a second second

1 25: wool, 21c to 22c; butter, 24c to 27c; eggs 12 25: wool, 21c to 22c; butter, 24c to 27c; eggs 12 20 per bag; corn, 60c to 55c; SEAFORTH, Mar. 3.—Flour. No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 50; fall wheat; 120 to 12; spring wheat, 1 22 to 1 23; barley, 70c to 73c; peas, 77c to 73c; oats, 35c to 37c; pides, 4 60 to 6 60; butter, 16c to 18c; eggs, 17c to 18c; cheese, 12c to 13c; pota-toes, 45c to 40c, corn, 50c GUELPH, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, 3 00 to 3 25; fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 22; spring do. 1 20 to 4 22; cattle live weight, 4 00 to 5 00; beef, 6 00 to 8 0; mutton, 7 00 to 9 00; dressed hogs, 8 00 to 8 25; bides, 6 50 to 70c; sheepskins, 1 00 to 1 15 per bag. BELLEVILLE, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super 6 to 47 of 6 fall wheat, 1 20 to 1 20; pring do., 2 to 1 25; wool, 22c to 24; butter, 16c to 22c; er gs, 18c to 20c; pides, 6 50 to 7 0c; sheepskins, 1 05 to 1 15 per bag. BELLEVILLE, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super 6 to 47 of 6 fall wheat, 1 25  $\overline{x}$  1 30; spring do., 1 25 to 1 30; barley, 75c to 00c; peas, 70c to 75c; oats 40c to 43c; cattle, live weight, need; becf, 5 00 to 7 50; mutton, 6 00 to 7 50; sheepskins, 1 of to 1 35; wool, 22c; butter, 25c to 20c; peas, 70c to 75c; clover, 4 50 to 4 60; cattle, 110; weight, need; becf, 5 00 to 7 50; mutton, 6 00 to 7 50; sheepskins, 1 of to 1 35; wool, 22c; butter, 25c to 20c; pring do., 1 25 to 1 30; barley, 70c to 80; peas, 75c to 77c; clover, 4 50 to 4 60; timothy 2 00 to 3 00. KINGSTON, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00 to 1 35; wool, 22c; butter, 25c to 26c; butter, 1 25 to 1 32; barley, 70c to 80; peas, 75c to 00; oats, 36c to 00c; cattle, live weight 4 00 to 5 00; bef, 6 00 to 7 50; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00; dressed hogs, 8 5 to 9 55; hides, 6 10 to 7 50; becf, 6 00 to 7 50; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00, dressed hogs, 8 5 to 9 55; hides, 6 00 to 8 00; sheep-skins, 0 75 to 1 25; wool, 22c to 24c; butter, 22 to 1 33; barley, 70c to 80; peas, 75c to 00c; becf, 6 00 a 7 50; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00; dressed hocs, 70c 1 bo; heeps, 60 to 0 00; potatoes,

corn, 68c  $\neq$  70c. Hallfax, N. S. Mar. 3;—Flour; firmer Choice, pastry, §8  $\neq$ 9; superior extra choice, 7 25  $\neq$ 7 50; superior extra 6 70  $\neq$  6 80; extra superfine 6  $\approx 0 \approx 6$  60; spring extra. 6  $\geq 2 \approx 6$  50, strong bakers', 675  $\Rightarrow$  6 90; superfine, 6  $\Rightarrow$  6 25. Yellow k, d. cornmeal, 3 80; fresh ground, 3 75. Canada oatmeal, 5 70 to 5 80.

## Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of laties' and children's hosiery is very com-lete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses haves ibstituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior ar-ticle. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well embroideries, &c., is very complete and we worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store. KNABE

Trade! SALE EXTRAORDINARY ! SHORT ! SHARP! QUICK AND DECISIVE. STORE TO LET Possession 31st day of March. SHOP FURNITURE FOR SALE.

I will clear out thebalanceofmy stock of Staple &

Fancy DRY GOODS!

MILLINERY! MANTLES!

SHAWLS! CARPETS, ETC., at 20 per cent. less than actual cost. They must be sold.

A special line of Black Cashmeres and Table Linens, fully 50 per cent. lower than can be had elsewhere.

I am determined to give my PATRONS A GRAND GENUINE BENEFIT in the way of cheap Dry Goods this

MARCH 10, 1882

HANRATTY

RETIRING

FROM THE

RETAIL

circumstances, if people will begin to ask what is the practical benefit of the House of Peers.

The Daily News says the object of Monday's Liberal meeting was to demonstrate that Gladstone has the entire Liberal party behind him. Gladstone and the Ministers, except

A detachment of infantry arrived at Northampton, in addition to a troop of dragoons and a troop of lancers, to pre-yent any possible disturbances at the Paramentary elections. Bradlaugh has been re-elected member

after his coronation. It is stated in diplomatic circles that Skobeleff's recall was due to the repre-sentations of the Russian Ambassador at sentations of the Russian Amousador at Paris of a personal intercourse Skobeleff had begun to establish with French politicians of the Revanche party, and of the impressions Skebeleff's speech had Paris. created :

Ten Nihiliste, including a woman, were sentenced to death on Tuesday. The re-mainder were sentenced to various terms of penal servitude.

Four young men, supposed Nihilists, will be tried at St. Petersburg on the 22nd of March, charged with the assassina-tion of a police spy in Smolensk Cemetery. At Tiflis the body of a police officer was discovered on the bank of the river cut to

pieces and thrown into a cask. St. Petersburg, March 1.-In the trial of the Nihilists, two men and two women were allowed to speak at the close in their own defence, and were so abusive and insulting that the Court cut them short. A woman, Terentieff, abused the soldiers and gend'arme, uttering the most disgusting oaths.

#### United States.

The assassin of President Garfield boasts that he takes in from \$10 to \$12 a day from the sale of photographs and autographs to visitors.

A large portion of Gallatin county, Ill., is overflowed, and hundreds of people are driven from their homes.

Washington, Feb. 28.—The majority report of the House Committee on Elecmously. tions in the Utah contested election case says polygamy cannot be protected under

Ireland.

him sane.

MacLean says hunger actuated the

in the Dublin Asylum many months

WELL-PAID OFFICIALS.

The Irish Political System.

the prisoner.

crime.

carried, that Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God in his infinite wisdom, to afflict our worthy Brother Francis X. Meloche and his beloved wife by taking to himself their beloved son Annus, in whom was arty behind him. Gladstone and the Ministers, except Lord Hartington, held a Privy Council with the Queen at Windsor on Monday

hamentary elected member Bradlaugh has been re-elected member of Parliament from Northampton. The vote stood : Bradlaugh, 3,798; Corbett, 3,689. Russia. At a regular mechon, B. A., held at their Hall, in the Opera House, on Thursday evening, 23rd February, 1882, it was Moved by Bro. J. E. Connelly, seconded by Bro. D. Dumorchel, and unanimously provide that

Whereas, it has pleased Almighty God

in His infinite wisdom to afflict our highly esteemed Brothers Patrick and Edward Hanrahan, by taking to Himself their beesteemed Brothers Patrick and Edward Hanrahan, by taking to Himself their be-loved mother, in whom was centered their hearts best affections, and Whereas, their hearts are bowed down

with sorrow no hearts but their own can ever realize, and

thing that nature could bestow upon the good and pure of heart, therefore be it Resolved, that we do most sincerely ex-

and relatives our heartfelt sympathy, and commend them to the loving care of Him who doeth all things well.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-tions be presented to each of the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the Catho-lic Record, and that they be recorded on the minutes of this Branch. The members of Branch No. 3, Am-

herstburg, approached Holy Communion in a body on Sunday, Feb. 26. Rev. Fr. Grand, Spiritual Director, preached a

At the last meeting of Branch No. 3 Mr. Joseph Reaume moved, and Mr. T. Tamlinson seconded, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. T. A. Bourke for his promptness in attending the Toronto Convention of Representatives from the various Benefit As ociations, in the interest of the C. M. B. A."-Carried unani-

SAM. R. BROWN, Secy. G. Council.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

power. The judges, in times of crisis, do whatever he asks them to do. If they alone issue an edict imposing the new

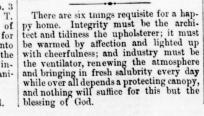
Let me now try to show a little of the evil which the new mode of serving writs brought about in the unconstitutional way. I here straine in the brief fashing Straw, per l

way, I have striven in a too brief to explain is likely to produce. In rural districts of Ireland the postal se is practically limited to sending communications by mail to the office our sympainy and nope that in the bright future they may meet their loved one and part no more forever. Resolved, that a copy of these resolu-tions be sent to the bereaved parents, published in the Cathole Record, and entered on the minutes of this Branch. At a reavelar meeting of Window Branch communication awaiting him. C pondence in the country parts of island is the reverse of active, could it be otherwise when what

called the Penal Laws so rigidly shu the mass of the people from edu-and the mental activity it gene Whatever the cause may be, however fact is as I have stated it. Now if t days elapse before a defense is fil-court, then judgment goes agains defendent by default, simply because within the

what I have said about the postal I arities here, and, on the other har Whereas, their once happy home is no longer cheered by her whose qualities as mother, wife, and sister were every-of themselves and their predecesso clear their estates of tenants in a through "impossible rents," in the of getting a better price thereby selling in the open market of the L Estates Court, the substitution o for personal service cannot but work enormous harm to thousands of innocent, industrious peasants ; and evictions must of necessity continue to increase in conse-quence of the change. What the upshot of all that is happening here at present may be it would rather more than puzzle

Solomon himself to decide, if h were alive now, even though he would have nearly 2,000 years more of experience to ripen his indisputable wisdom.—Toledo Blade.



	SHOLDS		
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tional	Bran	10 00 to	
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Landed	50 Superior. Ontario Investment Ass'n	1003	136
postal	London Life	133ª 109	136
work	London Life	109	140

### Toronto Markets-Car Lots

Carl Lots, Toronto.Mar. 4. WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$1 26 to \$1 27. No. 2, 1 23 to \$1 25. No. 3, \$1 19 to \$1 20. Spring-in 1, \$1 25 to \$1 26. No. 2, \$1 23 to \$1 24. HARLEY-No. 1, \$70c to \$0 87. No. 2, \$2c. \$4 185. No. 3 extra, 76c to 77c. No. 3, 72c to \$773.

#### Monireal Market.

As your AGENT, it ness or look after any p careful personal or cor Montreal Market. Montreal, Mar. 4 FLOUR-Receipts, 100; sales 000. Market: quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows Superior, 6 00 to 615; extra, 6 00 to 6 05; spring extra, 5 80 to 5 90; superine, 5 50 to 5 60; strong bakers', 6 30 to 7 75; fine, 4 50 to 4 70, This Agency is so that to the wholesale dealer in this city and the Uni guarantee entire satisf

	PIANOFORTES, UNEQUALLED IN	way of cheap Dry Goods this week.
-	Tone, Tonch, Workmanship, & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.	THE WAY TO SAVE MONEY ! SA
	Oct.1-3m Never give up the Ship. "Twenty-one years ago I was dying with the CONSUMPTION. There was no escap- ing that terrible death-at least so all the doctors told me-when a friend advised me to send to 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, and get CANNABIS INDICA, which finely and fully cured me." O.S. BISLEY, DeKalb, St. Lawrence Co., N.Y.	HANRATTY'S AND MAKE YOUR PURCHASES. GIVING UP BUSINESS,
	<ul> <li>S. El SLEY, DeKalb, St.Lawrence Co., N.Y.</li> <li>"Send another \$12 box of CANNABIS</li> <li>INDICA for a friend. Your medicine has cured me of cONSUMPTION. I am as sound and will is core I was."</li> <li>SALKESWIE, Crawford Co., Mo.</li> <li>N. BThis remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical.</li> <li>We know that it positively cures Consump- tion, and will be a per Bottle, or Three Bottles for 85.65, Add per Bottle, or Three Bottles for 85.65, Add per Bottle, or Chreater Bottles for 85.65, Add per Bottle, or Chreater Bottles for 85.65, Add per Bottle, or Street Send stamp for book of testimonials of</li> </ul>	SALE AT ONCE.
	<b>EX-SOLDIERS</b> and their Heirs Should all send for sample copy	THE CHEAPEST
s	of that wonderful paper. The World and Soldier published at Washington, D. C. It contains Stories of the War, Camp Life, Scenes from the Battlefield, and a thousand things of interest to our country's defenders. It is the grat soldier's paper. It contains all the Laws and Instructions relating to Pensions and Bountys for soldiers and their heirs. Every ex-soldier should enroll his name under the Wr d and Soldier banner at once. Eight pages, forty columns, weekly, $\oplus 1$ a year. Sample free. Address WORLD and SOLDIER, box 588 Wash- ington, D. C.	Dinner Sets,
	"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling Agent for the <i>Fre-man's Journal</i> ; and as such, was always found by us to be honor- able, faithful and expert."-N. Y. Freeman's Journal, March 11th, 1876.	Tea Sets, Dessert Sets,
2,	THOMAS D. EGAN,	Crockery, Glassware,
0	NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY	Cutlery,
a,	33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place. NEW YORK.	Fancy Goods, &c., —IS AT—
	THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses.	REID'S
	As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want. As your AGENT, it will execute any busi- ness or look after any private matter needing	Constal Hall
et: ws ng;0;	This Agency is so thoroughly well known	197 DUNDAS ST., LONDON.