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AS ST., LONDON. WANTED. GIRLS WANTED. Apply ALLENA, Dundas Street.

The Globe

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 10, 1882.

NO. 178

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

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 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 explanation of the Rosary: "The use of a rosary of beads is a valuable assistance . . . A prejudice exists against them as distinctly Roman, but such they are not, as they are employed likewise in the Eastern Church. It often happens that we feel a strong desire to pray, and 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 subjects 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 been one most serious to the devotional character of the English poor, who, not elaborately meditate, from want of such help, have given up meditation, and almost abandoned prayer. The rosary is a great assistance in forming a habit of prayer."

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to deliver a series of lectures in opposition to the theory that the Bible is the sole source of all faith. The lectures created considerable sensation, but the authorities of the Lutheran Church of Norway charitably traced Herr Dons's unorthodox behaviour to eccentricity. Since then Herr Dons has travelled through various parts of Europe and on his return to his native town, Drontheim, he declared that he had seen enough of Protestantism to make him hate it. As a man of a powerful and consistent mind, he once carried his idea to its logical end by asking to be received into the Catholic Church, which, according to the Dagbladet, was done a few days since.

Detroit Home Journal. O TEMPERA, O MORES! In the highly moral and Christian city of Hartford, Ct., there are one hundred divorce cases on the docket for the present term. "The fool hath said," Last Sunday "Rev." George C. Miln, pastor of the Unity church, Chicago, announced to his people that he had abandoned his belief in the resurrection of the dead, in the immortality of the soul, and in the immortality of man. The rejection of God is, according to the Scripture, the legitimate outcome of the rejection of his Son.—Michigan Christian Herald.

This professed infidel is as much a "Rev." as is any other sectary. The rejection of God is the logical result of the rebellion against the authority of the Catholic Church, which gave the world so much light—from Hell—and so much force Satanic. Deny the Church, and one is left a prey to every wind of doctrine. Miln can prove his position as well as can the editor of the Baptist paper.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY. Sir Richard Cartwright asked whether the information laid on the table on the subject of the census is all that is available, or if it is to be further investigated. Mr. J. H. P. Pope (Compton) said he hoped to bring down further information regarding the census in the course of the session. The first volume of the census report was now in the printer's hands, and would be ready for distribution.

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the way for them. No; they were the very pioneers of civilization. The Catholic Church sends her missionaries to all parts of the world to win souls to Christ and educate mankind in the manner of living virtuous lives. She never asks a policeman to accompany her minister on his errand of mercy. The State is not a teacher of morality. Let Bishop Hare go with the same spirit and with the same consolations as the "Black Gown," and he, too, will find that, though he may lose his life in his missionary labors, he will again find it.

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?"

LENT is God's title of the year. While it lasts Christians 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. Lent is no time for revelry. Festivities there are a mockery of the Crucified! Bishop Wigger urges the clergy of Newark to impress upon the people "that frequentation of theatrical representations, attendance 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 conformity with the fashion of the time and manners of worldly society, participate in these unseasonable amusements, is unsatisfactory and reprehensible." Now, if any Catholics should give the scandal of getting up a public ball at Lent, they should be let enjoy their horrible mirth alone. Think of them dancing and drinking when the Church beseeches them to meditate on the passion of Christ!

Catholic Union. If the faith of many Catholics in the Real Presence of Christ on our altars, were measured by their 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 spend 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 unheeding the open doors of the church where the Friend of friends is day and night awaiting them.

Does it ever occur to those people that it is any concern of theirs how that Divine Guest is looked after? They speak not now of their dwellings. No time is lost that is spent on dainty nettings and embroideries for furniture or ornament. There is silver for the table and jewelry for the person; rare flowers abound in the sumptuous atmosphere, and all the while, no thought of the hundreds of poor churches, with rule altar, shabby vestments and miserable excuses of ornaments. None of the scarlet and fine linen has been spared for the sanctuary, not a flower for the altar, not an offering of time, not a suggestion of their offering of their discriminating taste towards beautifying the house of God.

It was not thus in the ages of faith. It was the delight of noble ladies to spend hours in preparing fair linens, and delicate laces and embroideries of silk and gold for the altars. They were always like this left almost entirely to religious, like this left almost entirely to religious, like this left almost entirely to religious.

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 was in any way connected with Her Majesty's Government. During dinner this gentleman entered into conversation with the country, whereupon young Mr. Gladstone remarked that he supposed his neighbor was of those people who thought Mr. Gladstone should be hanged.

"Oh, 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 Majesty's lunatic asylums pending Her Majesty's pleasure."

The Book of Mormon which Joseph Smith, the founder of the sect, claims to have been miraculously delivered to him engraved on golden plates, was really written by a Presbyterian minister of Washington county, Pa., whose intention was made to serve by the crafty individual into whose hands, by some mischance, it fell. McClelland was the author's name, and all the facts in the case are known to many persons living in the neighborhood where he resided. It was only intended as a mere literary exercise—a biblical parody—and no doubt can be raised as to the authorship.

BISHOP HARE—a Methodist missionary among the Indians—has written a report of his labors. In this he says: "Wish well to the Indians as we may, and do for them what we will, the efforts of civil agents, teachers and missionaries are like the struggles of drowning men weighed with lead, as long as by the absence of law, Indian society is left without a base." In the long periods of Jesuit missionary work in the early years of America, there was a single instance given where these holy fathers of the Cross had to invoke the strong arm of the law to protect them! They were the Apostles of Christ, and in the same time teachers. They did not importure governments to go ahead and clear

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

In the Ontario Legislature on Friday, Mr. Bell brought forward his proposed resolution in regard to separate school elections. The manner in which his important resolution was indignantly rejected from the House must surely be abundant proof that there is little room either among the people or their representatives for such contemptible intolerance and blind fanaticism. The following is a synopsis of the debate.

Mr. Bell moved the second reading of his Bill to amend the Public Schools Act. He explained his object was principally to extend the ballot school trustee elections. He considered that voters at these elections should be free from influence or intimidation. There were many complaints from the Catholic side that the manner in which the Separate Schools were managed, the finances had been badly administered, and that the schools had been built on church property, and the trustees could get no title for the buildings. He proposed that the Separate Schools be managed by a board of trustees, and it

Working and Waiting.

[Ada Isaac Menken, the author of the following lines, was a woman of uncommon ability in verse. Born at the South in Europe, where her name was coupled with that of the great Burns, she fitted back and forth, appearing in fourth-rate parts in second-class theatres. Her poems, "Infelix and other Poems," published by J. B. Lippincott & Co., Philadelphia, continue to sell. She was a very remarkable woman, combining the seriousness of her pen with a sad levity. She was married to J. C. Heenan, but at last found the mercy whose signet is death.]

A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER XII.

MR. QUIP FINDS HIS SPHERE.

To be settled definitely in a certain condition of life is a consolation afforded only to a fortunate minority. The changes incident to Canadian society, situated as it is on the borders of civilization, are capacious, and he who but yesterday found in himself the dispositions, tastes, and tendencies of 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. Morning suns turn into clouds of portentous meaning, and—

continued, "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 mine with resignation. The birth of a son had a bad effect on my father. He died shortly after, anathematizing his luck, and declaring it was better to go than of his own free will into a better world than the world in which he was. You see my dear, being a female was hereditary. I displayed a great aptitude for music at an early age. 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 terms. Why, when five years old I could play the hand-organ."

done, Quip," said the doctor, clasping his slender hands over his knee and looking with all his eyes into Mr. Quip's unwinking orbs—"a delicate piece of work, requiring a man of some ingenuity, easily tickled at the sight of gold, unmindful of risk, and in the highest degree unscrupulous."

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 wild, with savage gestures and grimaces, looking the while like a vulgate, as hungry and fierce, and infinitely more demonic in expression. When he had grown calm he sat down at 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:

"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 his ancient faith, could not be buried in consecrated 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 Francisco 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 alienation by a belief that "Roman Catholicism is wearing out." The pretense is not a new one; though of late years it has 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 for their ability—that there is an obvious falling away from the old-fashioned Catholicism which once bound Catholic peoples as one people; and that perhaps the majority of the French, Belgian, and Italian races are no longer attached to the Church. We utterly repudiate the gross calumny. We believe that, on the contrary, there never was a period when Catholic peoples were more loyal to the faith; and this, equally from a numerical point of view, and in the aspect of earnestness or intensity. Numerically 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 non-Catholics; that in Austria-Hungary—leaving out Jews, Greeks, and Mahomedans—there are still left twenty-four million professed Catholics; that even in the Netherlands nearly half the population is professedly Catholic; while as to Germany, once the hot-bed of heresy, there are fifteen million Catholics, or not so very short of one million as the statistics of the United States—with its fifty new Catholic dioceses, and striking illustrations of the liberal idea that the coral islands are constructed 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 poor remains to those of its predecessor; and so the process of submarine architecture goes on, millions of millions contributing to the funeral pile, until at length an island, covered 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 dies, perhaps in some thatched cottage of Ireland, and his body is dedicated to God from his birth by some mother who, in her girlish prime, has been the Colleen Bawn of the emerald slope; and, having patiently and faithfully performed his part in the apostolic drama, dies after a while, a thousand miles in the depths of the wilderness, under the burthen of a cross. Another takes his place, and so the thousand years, these human sparrows falling to the ground, one by one, unseen by the great world, but, as we well believe, full in the sight of God, until at length the conquering sign of the Holy Cross is desecrated from eminence to eminence all around the circumference of the globe.

Dr. Pierce's "Pelllets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure the sick or bilious headache, sour stomach, and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial. A Popular Remedy. Hagar's Pectoral Balsam is one of the most deservedly popular remedies for the cure of coughs, colds, sore throat, asthma, whooping cough, croup, bronchitis, and all pulmonary complaints. For sale by all dealers.

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.
 London, Ont., May 23, 1879.
 DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its character or principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.
 Believe me,
 Yours very sincerely,
 JOHN WALSH,
 Bishop of London.

MR. THOMAS COFFEY,
 Office of the "Catholic Record."

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 predominant in Russia, Poland, and many provinces of Austria. The so-called Latin races, the French, Italians and Spaniards, have no active principles of cohesion, and are swayed by interests and feelings so antagonistic to each other, that their union is not only improbable, but to a certain extent impossible. The Teutonic 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 Bosnia; Montenegro and Herzegovina to Austria, introduced an element of discord between the German and Russian peoples. The Bornians, Montenegrins and Herzegovinians are of Slav origin and deeply imbued with the Pan-Slavist feeling. Their frequent revolts against Turkish rule were organized to bring 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 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 prejudices of their populations. The present insurrection will, we feel assured, be put down with a firm hand by the Austrian government, but it will leave behind it traces that cannot be obliterated; it will set up a wall of separation between rulers and ruled, that the best of governments could not remove. As to good government, it is quite certain that under Austrian rule these people are better off than are any portion of the Czar's subjects. But the feelings of ethical and historical prejudice that have taken root in the minds of the Slav populations against German rule, are so deep-seated and so likely to be affected by the relations of the great powers to each other, that it is almost certain that so long as Bosnia, Herzegovina and Montenegro remain under Austrian sovereignty, they will have neither content nor tranquility. The Latin races, which so long enjoyed paramount influence in Europe, no longer guide the destinies of nations, France being absorbed in a trial of radical republicanism, Spain in adopting herself to constitutional government, and Italy in striving to assimilate and consolidate the discordant elements of her fragmentary kingdom. The struggle, therefore, for the future mastery of Europe

will be between the Slav and Teutonic races, both possessing elements of power and vitality. The German and Austrian empires will likely be left alone to do the battle on behalf of Teutonic supremacy, Russia to assert Slavonic predominance. 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, may now possibly be found encouraging, and stimulate their growing feeling for a complete unification of the Slav states under one government. But the overthrow of the Czarism 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 sunk 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 concerned.

A QUESTION OF THE FUTURE.

The manner in which the respective 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 class—we deal not here with exceptions—are men who have honestly acquired wealth by industry, by commercial ingenuity, 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 has just right to the possession of his wealth, he has a right to divert it to whatsoever legitimate purpose he may think fit. No man can 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 portion of it, on the ground that he 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 rapacity or disturbance of this just and inalienable right. The class who represent labor are much more numerous than those who represent capital, and have certain rights which must be duly respected, or the social pact fall to pieces. They have a right to life, to freedom, to happiness and to every essential attribute of these blessings. In every well-regulated state they are also entitled to civic equality with capitalists, because in every such state the position of the citizen in regard of capital and labor does not affect his standing and right in the social compact upon which that state is based. As capital requires the aid of labor not only to increase but to preserve itself, there must then be, or there ought to be, in every well regulated community, a very clear understanding of the rights of each. As capital has naturally the best means at hand to protect and enforce its rights, or what it claims as its rights, it is not so much our purpose to deal with its rights and immunities as with those of labor. There is, it cannot be denied, even amongst persons usually well informed, much confusion of ideas on the subject of the rights of labor. This confusion we must attribute to the long prevalence of the feudal system in the old world, under which the social

relations were quite different from those now obtaining, and to the protracted existence of servitude in the new world. Labor in its present acceptance is quite different from vassalage and from servitude. 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 expressed 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 his sustenance and preservation. He has a right to freedom, but freedom is not his if he be forced to accept for his labor a compensation which is of itself unjust, and which nothing but the exigencies of his position would permit 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 best interests 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 freedom 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 even devote himself to the pursuit of happiness, to which every man is entitled. In all such cases, too, civic equality is out of the question. The question that at once arises is, how are these anomalies and injustices to be removed. We answer that it is by labor asserting its rights. This assertion of rights may, and indeed, must, from the nature of circumstances, entail many and great individual hardships and sacrifices, but it is the only means whereby justice can be attained. The laborer in every free country is a citizen whose suffrage is equal in value to that of the capitalist. A combination of laborers in the interest of right should, by unitedly adhering to one purpose, and following good guidance, succeed in attaining 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 elements to capitulate for self-preservation, if nothing else. A certain class of men, not true friends of the laborer, sometimes urge the latter to unjust means to protect his rights 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 from capitalist repression or aggression could have but one result, that of fixing and defining clearly and forever the rights of labor and giving it that dignity which, as the most essential element of social vitality and security, it justly claims.

The great trouble with the people of the world is that there are too many teachers and few that are willing to learn.

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 night 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 prowling debauchee are also all well provided with murderous arms to his slaughter respectability, innocence and helplessness, whenever they stand in their way. Cannot anything be done to minimize if not eradicate this evil? We have, we believe, on our statute books a law prohibiting the carrying of such weapons, but it is certainly not enforced. If its provisions be not sufficiently stringent, then let it be amended, and as amended rigidly enforced. Our various bodies of police are well acquainted with the people most likely to violate the law in this respect; they moreover know the rendezvous of this class, and could, if armed with the necessary legal powers, exercise a surveillance over them that would prevent many unfortunate accidents such as that which a few days ago deprived a promising citizen of life. Law-abiding citizens have a right to protection against violence. They have themselves in their own hands the means to procure this protection. They have but to request of their representatives in Parliament to vest in their civic authorities powers extensive enough to deal effectually with the indiscriminate carrying of fire-arms, and their request must meet with ready acquiescence.

THE INDIANS OF THE NORTH WEST.

Information recently received from the North West indicates that trouble with the Indians in various places there is to be feared. The red men, there is no doubt, view with alarm and jealousy the rapid influx of white settlers into a country of which they were for so long a time in almost sole possession. The government of Canada has, since the acquisition of the North West, employed every means to preserve peace with the aboriginal tribes, and for this purpose has contracted treaty obligations which impose grave financial burdens on the Dominion. 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 government and people of Canada are 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 lawfully acquired the North West Territories; they are prepared to make every legitimate sacrifice to promote the welfare of the aborigines 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 assured, 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 injustice of men of this type. It has been found difficult to deal with

them there, and it will be found difficult here—but the interests of justice demand that such men be ferreted 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 realized to any alarming extent.

OLD CATHOLICISM.

The re-establishment of friendly relations between Germany and the Vatican has given a death blow to old Catholicism. This unfortunate movement was never characterized by any very decided success in the limited sphere it took for action. Outside of a few college towns in Germany and free-thinking centres in Switzerland it never had a following, and even in the particular places wherein it did manifest itself to any appreciable extent, gathered not into its ranks either learning, eloquence, piety or skillful leadership. Not one man of continental note, if we except Dollinger—and his influence in its behalf has been more negative than positive in character—has ever taken any direct part in the furtherance of its interests. Its bedraggled purple has had to be conferred on men such as Reinkens and Herzog, who wield no authority and command no respect. The inferior clergy of this woe-begone "church" are almost all men of tainted moral character. Having abandoned clerical celibacy they found no difficulty in accepting ministerial positions under a sect that had rejected that (for them) rather disagreeable point of discipline, and repudiated papal infallibility. Such men could have little or no influence over the masses (if 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, and disappointed, the faithless and prayerless ever to be found in more or less force in every town of book-learning-fame. But even in those places they never succeeded in winning 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 householders 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 cheap and vulgar sympathy.

FACTORY LABOR.

The report of the Commission appointed 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 and mills and found the number of hands therein employed to be 53,561, thus classified:

Children under 10	104	Males	68
Children between 10 and 14	1,263	Females	823
Adults	26,308		12,735
Married			324
		27,665	13,951

Unclassified 1,885.
 A single glance at this classification shows at once the necessity for

immediate legislative action on the subject of factory labor. The employment of children under ten years in any mill or factory should be strictly prohibited and the working 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 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 should certainly be made to open outward, as the law on this matter, with reference to public buildings, applies with equal force to mills and factories. We 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 danger rather than run the risk of a robbery being committed, and this objection 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 easily overcome by making the last ten feet of the stair or ladder adjustable. Many of our factories are fairly supplied with appliances for extinguishing fire in its incipient stages, by means of pails, hose, self-acting sprinklers, and patent extinguishers, but it must be admitted that there is wide room for improvement on this important matter."

Referring to the all-important subject 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 being treated with indifference by the authorities of churches, halls, and our public schools, it certainly cannot be a matter for surprise that the manufacturers don't take the least of equally responsible parties on this question, or that they should be forced to an expenditure which the State under similar circumstances does not provide for its subjects."

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.

Sister Mary Elizabeth Lange, the first member and the superior of the Oblate Sisters of Providence, a society of colored Sisters, died recently in her convent-home at Baltimore. She was about ninety-five years of age, and was born in slavery, in Santiago de Cuba, whence she escaped with her mother to Charleston, S. C. Subsequently she came to Norfolk, and then to Baltimore, in which latter city she took the religious vows with four companions, about half a century ago. The aged religious carries with her the grateful prayers of numbers of orphans and unfortunates to whom she was a mother and a friend.

HAMILTON LETTER.

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

CLERICAL CHANGE.

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.

Preparations are being rapidly made here for the due celebration of St. Patrick'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.

FATHER MATHEW.

The F. M. T. A. Society is about to make an addition to its constitution and by-laws, by introducing the benefit principle, which will secure an allowance to their heirs in case of death.

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 and lengthened. This will make the bay a far better harbor of refuge, and bring more traffic to the city.

The maulers of the city are on a strike for higher wages. It is likely that a compromise between them and the employers will soon be effected.

THE LINDSAY SEPARATE SCHOOL.

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 conducted by Mr. White, the gentleman who was 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. The separate school for girls is one of the best school buildings in Ontario. Every-thing pertaining to the health and comfort of the pupils has received due attention in its construction.

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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.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

CHANGE OF PASTORS.

The Rev. Father Bardou has been appointed to a new field of work, and takes his leave of Brantford this week. It is nearly fourteen years since Father Bardou came amongst us, and the people are deeply attached to him, and regret sincerely that the change is to take place.

ments made. Father Bardou has been exceedingly active and zealous for the welfare of churches and schools and people, prominent and will always remain to remind us of him.

ARCHDIOCESE OF HALIFAX.

Redemptorist Mission.

His Grace the Archbishop has invited several Fathers of the Redemptorist Order to give a series of Missions to the Catholics of this city during the present Lent. The Mission will be opened in the Cathedral for women only on the 4th Sunday of Lent, 19th March, and for men the following week.

BISHOP LYNCH.

A pillar has fallen in the temple—Bishop Lynch is dead. On Sunday last, while in the Cathedral chapel adjoining his residence the priest was singing the Holy Mass, his beautiful soul quit its earthly tenement and stood before his God.

He was a King of men. Tall of stature, with a noble presence, a big heart, a gifted 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 sacerdotal career.

On his death bed he could apply to himself the words of St. Paul: "I am 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.

His body, but his name shall 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.

COMPLIMENTARY.

The following is a sample of many letters we receive from time to time:—Belleville, Ont., Feb. 28, 1882.

Dear Sir,—Permit me to take this opportunity 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 not afford to do without it.

I am, very respectfully, THOMAS HANLEY.

DEATH OF FATHER BLETTNER.

We have received the following letter from Prince Arthur's Landing, announcing the death of an estimable member of the Society of Jesus:—

We have to deplore the loss of good Father Blettner, a linguist, a professor of theology, and long a Director of an Ecclesiastical Seminary, at St. John's College, Fordham, N. Y.

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.

LETTER OF FATHER FABER.

To a Little Girl who wishes to be a Nun.

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 must you do? Must you put on that strange dress, and cut all your hair off, and go into a convent, and live a hard life? No! not just yet.

in the Hotel Bellevue, and with the consent of papa and mamma. Now, I am exceedingly active and zealous for the welfare of churches and schools and people, prominent and will always remain to remind us of him.

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 so little.

VERONICA.

The Woman who Handed a Veil to Jesus With Which to Wipe His Face.

When Jesus was on his way to be crucified, 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.

It imports but little what passes in other churches; it suffices to know that the sacred veil is preserved at Rome, invested with the antiquity of its testimonials, the priority of its veneration, and the judgment of competent authority.

The Veronica 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.

With the opinion that I myself held at the time, that Jesus wore the thorns from the Pretorium to Calvary, I did not know what to reply.

Kept during the first ages in the Cathedral, this miraculous image passed into the Constantinian Basilica of St. John, under the name of *Valla Santa*.

In a fragment of one of those numerous works of piety mentioned by 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.

The fame of the miracles of our Saviour had reached the ears of Tiberius through public rumor and the official reports of Pate. The emperor having fallen sick, desired to see this extraordinary personage who was living in Judea.

The great danger of gifted people is that they are not much better assured than others against falling into error; while they have a great many more ways of rendering it harmful.—Madame Sweet

able to accomplish his mission, he wished the least to bring back to the emperor some 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.

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 Tertullian 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 who moreover

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 abundant knowledge, this is the knowledge which concerns us most of all.

What is the object of literature but a distraction from God? What are the endless successive theories, each in its turn claiming to be final, but a weariness, under which we grow reasonably impatient?

There are many ways in which we may treat of the Passion, and its own treatise, from the last Supper or the Agony in the Garden to the Burial of Jesus or His Resurrection.

On my return from Rome, having presented one of these Holy Faces to a pious lady, she observed immediately that the holy crown was not represented on the face.

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 Disposition, His Solitariness, the Circle of Evil which surrounded Him.

By this means we shall get a different view of the Passion from that afforded us by meditation on its separate details, and at the same time a view which will give to our subsequent reflections a light, a force, and a touchiness beyond what they had before.

By the violence of your grief, when the storms of life are raging around you, remember that the waves that raise you highest bring you nearest to the stars.

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GOOD MANNERS IN CHURCH.

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 manners in company, why should we in Church? If a lady sing 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.

Another point on which there is ample 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 Holy Sacrifice, but there should be perfect uniformity of practice and promptness, both of which contribute greatly to the dignity and solemnity of so august a ceremonial.

CATHOLIC NEWS.

In the course of a recent sermon delivered in the Madison Avenue Congregational 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 infidelity."

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 religion.

An early number of the Century Magazine will contain as a front-piece the Oakes portrait of His Eminence, Cardinal Newman, said to be the best likeness extant.

Rev. John Francis Walsh, a Catholic priest of Memphis, died at Jackson, Tenn., Sunday night, of small pox. He was regarded as one of the most promising priests in the country, and has passed through two yellow fever epidemics without contracting the disease.

Father Heberich has induced fifty thousand Roman Catholics in the Australian Colonies to become teetotalers, and according to a Victoria journal, not more than one per cent have broken their pledge.

So Count Campello has not become a Methodist after all, but only an "old Catholic." At least in a letter addressed to Pere Hyacinth, the Count states his determination "never to become a member of any sect cut off from the communion of the Catholic Church."

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 vestments.

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Charleston, S. C., Feb. 26.—The Rt. Rev. Patrick Nelson 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 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.

A November Child.
 J. R. D.—1878.
 November winds blow mild
 On this new-born child!
 Spirit of the autumn: wood
 Make her gentle, make her good;
 Still attend her;
 And befriend her;
 Fill her day with warmth and color;
 Keep her safe from winter's dolor;
 On thy bosom
 Hide this blossom,
 Safe from summer's rain and thunder.
 When those eyes light me wonder
 Tired 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 ENLY.
 Important Pronouncement of the Archbishop of Cashel.

Thursday week was a day of joy and gladness in Enly. The lofty and beautiful church of St. Ailbe reached the second stage of its progress, and at the first, etc. when the foundation stone was laid, two years ago, a significance of more than ordinary interest has been attached to it. On that occasion, his Grace the Archbishop of Cashel and Enly presided the ceremony, and laying aside the trowel delivered to an enormous gathering of people an address so stirring in its religious fervor, 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 on the spot, and the simple ceremony was emphasised by another address in which the bold and fearless pronouncement of '80 was reiterated. The entire population of a broad district, amongst whom his Grace is beloved and revered, resolved to be there. Shortly before two o'clock, the hour fixed for the raising of the cross, converging on Enly were alive with moving masses. The quaint and ancient seat itself had made the day a special holiday and had all its prominent points gaily and appropriately decorated for the occasion. Banners and banners, 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 great burst of cheering, came forward and in the course of a long and powerful speech said: My dear friends, I need not say how delighted I am to meet you. I am never so happy as when in the midst of my people's cheer. 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 to 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 raised to its final resting place (loud cheers). Long years, as you know, have gone by since

ST. PATRICK FIRST PLANTED THE CROSS on the soil of Ireland. What trials and struggles and strange vicissitudes have 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 standard triumphant now, and torn to pieces to-morrow. But the standard and the religion of the cross have stood firm, amidst 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 has a great triumph here to-day, and it is my first pride to witness it. Two years ago, as I have said before, I was last here in our midst on a memorable day—memorable for the numbers that were assembled, for the enthusiasm displayed, the generosity manifested, and memorable, above all, for the fearless and emphatic pronouncement made in favour of the great movement, and the great men who guided it which was not only in its inception, and which was assailed and misrepresented by leading personages in Ireland (loud cheering).

I STOOD UP THEN ALONE to defend that movement, and all I said then in its defence I wish to repeat here to-day (enthusiastic cheers). I then saw no reason why our good and industrious people should not be as well fed, as well 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 understood 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 their plain right, "to live and thrive" in their native land, shall be practically recognized (renewed cheering). My motto always has been, "BE JUST AND FEAR NOT"

(near, near)—but he just all round. Be just in meeting all your legitimate engagements, be just to yourselves and to your children (loud cheers). Beside the cross, as it rests now on the top of your new church, is floating the time-honoured flag of Ireland. I am pleased to see this suggestive blending of the two great emblems of our native land—the green flag that has never been dishonoured, and the cross that can know nothing of defeat (loud cheers). They typify beautifully the union of priests and people; and of that union which I have always striven to cherish and strengthen, I shall only say, in the words of one of our greatest patriots and orators, *Esto perpetua!* (loud cheering). (Once again I desire to express 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.

Art and Oil.
 The Norfolk (Va.) Virginian of Jan. 16, 1887, refers to the remarkable cure effected by St. Jacobs Oil in the case of Prof. Crowwell.—Known the country over for his magnificent Art Illustrations—who had suffered excruciating torments from rheumatism, until he tried the Oil, whose effects were magical.

A Real Necessity.
 No house should be without a bottle of Hagar's Yellow Oil, in case of accident. There is no preparation offered to suffering humanity that has made so many permanent cures, 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.

MONSIGNOR CAPEL.
 His New Pamphlet.

Our Paris correspondent sends the following: Mgr. Capel, the Catechist of Disraeli's "Lothair," is at present in Paris superintending the publication of a French edition of his new pamphlet, "Great Britain and Rome," which is making no little stir in Catholic circles in England and on the Continent. Mgr. Capel passes for a man singularly well informed on matters relating to the diplomatic relations of the Holy See. This circumstance, coupled with the fact that he is known to have been for some time past meditating a journey to the United States, gives the eloquent English ecclesiastic a peculiar interest to all Catholic and even non-Catholic Americans. I called on Mgr. Capel yesterday, in the hope of gleanings some information as to the rumored intention of the Pope to leave Rome. He received me with great courtesy, and made no objection to replying to the questions I put to him.

"You will of course understand, however," says he, "that I am speaking without authority and expressing only my personal opinions. What are the questions you particularly wish information about?"

Correspondent—I should like an expression of opinion upon the present position of the Papacy in its relation to the Christian Powers, and especially in relation to the Italian monarchy.

Mgr. Capel—I 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 independent, and assured of being able to communicate at all times and under all circumstances 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 is powerless even to protect the remains of Pius IX. from insult? The Pope is at present not safe in the Vatican. His authority is no longer respected, and when people cease to respect authority, believe me, they are not far from wishing to enslave it. I can quite conceive the possibility of cases arising which would compel the Pope to flee from Rome unless the great Powers agree to guarantee his inviolability. Such a position as he now has is surely intolerable. Let us imagine an extreme case—the outbreak of war, let us say, between France and Italy. How could the Catholics of Europe and America be able to hold personal communication with the Pope? You may be aware 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. Civita Vecchia and the territory adjoining must be proclaimed neutral ground and placed under the surveillance of the European Powers, and King Humbert must choose a new ally.

Correspondent—Have you reason to believe that (as I am privately informed) negotiations are now in progress between the Quirinal and the Vatican which may lead to the convocation of a European Congress to settle the Papal question?

Mgr. Capel—I am quite unable to give you 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 residence?

Mgr. Capel—I cannot, of course, speak with certainty on such a point. The papers are talking a great deal of Salzburg. My impression is, however, that His holiness would choose Malta.

Correspondent—You, monsignor, are in an excellent position to tell me how such a course would be regarded by the English Government.

Mgr. Capel—I have reason to believe that the English Government would be both pleased and honored to give hospitality to the Pope, and by so doing show that it is actuated by no narrow or exclusive spirit. I am sure that America would be 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 Catholics in the States. The presence of a Papal nuncio could not but be acceptable to them, and would even be a good to the whole American community. Liberty is the basis of government in the States, but liberty untempered by the constant presence of visible authority is liable to degenerate into license. A Papal nuncio would be a striking symbol of spiritual authority and a most salutary influence.

Correspondent—Have you abandoned your intention 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 declared that if once the Pope was imprudent enough to leave Rome he would 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 Pope was again to leave the Vatican, rest assured it would not be for long. Can you suppose that the adjoining nations—Austria, for instance, or even Germany—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 followed 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 they derive from the presence of the Pope at Rome? To look at the matter from 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 follow him instantly. What would then follow? I do not pretend to be able to foretell. Let us suppose as a consequence the introduction of universal suffrage in Italy. I say that even then universal suffrage would call the Pope; for though people

often forget it, the great man of the Italian nation is Catholic.

THE CENSUS.

The revised summary of the census of 1881, which was laid on the table of the House of Commons, gives the total population of Canada as 4,324,810. It also gives the following totals for the various provinces to which we append by way of comparison the figures of the previous census:

Province	1881	1871
P. E. Island	108,881	94,021
Nova Scotia	440,572	387,800
New Brunswick	322,233	285,594
Quebec	1,359,027	1,191,516
Ontario	1,923,228	1,620,851
N. West	13,959	12,145
British Columbia	49,459	33,586
The Territories	56,446	60,500

The following are the populations of the various census districts of Ontario, which also compare with the figures given by the census of 1871:

District	1881	1871
Glengary	22,221	20,524
Cornwall	9,904	7,114
North York	13,294	11,873
St. Catharines	20,598	18,777
Prescott	22,857	17,777
Russell	25,082	18,344
Ottawa (city)	27,412	21,545
S. Grenville	13,329	13,197
N. Grenville	13,350	13,300
Carleton	24,689	21,730
Brockville	12,514	10,475
S. Leeds	12,206	20,716
S. Lanark	20,632	19,190
S. Renfrew	19,042	14,355
N. Renfrew	20,965	14,833
Frontenac	14,993	16,250
Kingston (city)	14,091	12,407
Lennox	16,314	16,396
Addington	23,470	21,312
West do	16,874	20,226
East Hastings	17,313	17,392
West Hastings	17,400	14,365
North Hastings	20,479	16,607
East Northumberland	22,299	21,750
West do	16,984	17,328
East Peterborough	23,956	21,706
West do	13,301	11,767
East Durham	18,710	19,064
West do	17,555	18,316
North Victoria	20,813	19,244
South do	18,790	19,402
Muskoka	27,204	6,919
North Ontario	20,378	19,923
South do	28,434	25,967
Toronto	86,414	56,992
East York	19,269	21,427
West do	18,884	16,290
North do	24,502	24,262
South Simcoe	26,891	23,670
North do	49,238	33,719
Peel	16,378	16,369
Carletonville	16,500	16,500
Welland	26,152	20,572
Niagara	3,445	3,693
Monck	17,145	16,179
Lincoln	22,963	20,672
Halton	18,619	19,042
South Wentworth	14,993	14,638
North do	15,998	16,245
Hamilton	35,961	27,716
Haldimand	21,919	22,696
South Wellington	22,408	21,408
Centre Wellington	22,265	21,118
North do	25,870	18,740
South Grey	21,127	18,622
East do	29,628	22,193
North do	23,334	18,580
North Norfolk	17,219	15,390
South Norfolk	21,975	20,766
South Brant	11,894	11,493
S. Waterloo	21,754	20,996
Haldimand	19,042	19,042
West Elgin	14,214	12,965
East Elgin	28,147	20,870
S. Oxford	24,732	23,678
N. do	25,361	24,559
Middlesex	21,496	20,163
W. do	21,239	21,519
London	19,746	15,826
S. Perth	20,778	21,158
N. Perth	36,207	25,477
S. Huron	42,616	21,947
Centre Huron	28,474	22,791
N. Huron	27,103	21,862
S. Bruce	39,803	21,332
N. Bruce	24,971	17,183
Brantford	27,102	20,701
Lambton	42,616	31,994
Kent	35,626	29,836
Essex	49,965	32,997
Algonia	20,320	7,018

Making a Beginning.

Remember in all things that if you do not begin you will never come to an end. The first step is the most important. 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 promise, a pledge, an assurance that you are earnest with what you have undertaken. How many a poor, idle, oring, heretating outcast in our creeping and crawling way through the world who might have held up his head and prospered if, instead of putting off his resolutions of amendment and industry, 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 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 had to put many off. As to the sick, we received them at once; the very next day after our arrival they began to come, and very soon flooded us in our crowds. Sisters were even sent for 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 gaining their souls is to take care of their bodies. God seems to bless the remedies we use; all the sick 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 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 columns, are a sure cure for ague, biliousness and kidney complaints. Those who use them say they cannot be too highly recommended. Those afflicted should give them a fair trial, and will become their enthusiastic in praise of their curative qualities.—Portland Argus.

A Cure At Lourdes.

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 September, and for two days visited the Grotto and recited the usual prayers without an apparent improvement. But on the third day, after receiving Holy Communion in the crypt of the Basilica, she went into the bath reserved for women, and boldly plunged into the icy cold water, 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 illness; and whereas for five years she had been unable to walk or even rise from her chair without fainting away from pain and weakness, she can now walk and sleep well, and is, in fact, entirely restored to health. She is extremely anxious that these facts should be made known in England, imploring the reader for a prayer for the conversion of the rest of her family.

A Spiritualist's Opinion of the Protestant Sects.

The Chicago Religio-Philosophical Journal a spiritualist paper, bears this testimony: "If the agitation of thought is the beginning of wisdom, the churches are rapidly moving in the right way. They are torn and disjointed because they have no common measure of the truth. The Bible is the common property of Christians, but the Presbyterian Bible, the Methodist Bible, the Unitarian Bible, are different colored goggles of sectarianism and in a strangely contradictory manner. They are united and strong and present a bold aggressive front. There is never a wall of despair over unfilled churches; never a cry from vacant pulpits, never a feeling of jealousy, envy, or internal strife. Go where you will from the Atlantic to the 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. Confessedly, Protestantism has nothing to offer in opposition. It crumbles and disintegrates, 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 hand and Materialism on the other. A Spiritualism which shall gather under its banner the culture and intelligence of the age, and become its exponent. All that is true in Protestantism belongs to Spiritualism, the dogmatic part is perverted Catholicism. There can be no union between the right of protest, which presupposes the right of absolute free thought and dogmatism. Protestants attempted the union and have failed. We may mourn over its failure, but the end will surely come."

Hard Lumps in Breast.

Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I wrote you some time ago that I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a walnut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medical Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone.

Yours gratefully, Mrs. R. R. Clark.
 Irvington, Mich.

Two clergymen of Fauquier, Va., went into court with their depositions as to the ownership of a \$3 calf. Each owned a calf 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 between; and the question was so simple and unmistakably settled by the brutes that the jury gave a verdict without further hesitation.

The brightest flowers must fade, but young lives endangered by severe coughs and colds may be preserved by Dr. Thomas' *Electric Oil*. Croup, whooping cough, throat and lung affections, all relieved by this sterling preparation, which also remedies rheumatism, pains, sores, bruises, piles, kidney difficulty, and is most efficacious.

"What every one says must be true!" And every one who has tested its merits speaks warmly in praise of Hagar's Pectoral Balsam as a positive cure for all throat and lung complaints, coughs and colds, sore throat, bronchitis, and incipient consumption.

Dyspepsia.
 That all prevalent disease of civilized life, is always attended with disordered symptoms, in the system and had secretions, and the remedy is better adapted to its cure than Burdock Blood Bitters taken according to special directions found on every bottle.

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

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 deacons who were prejudiced against spiritualism.

Weak Lungs and how to make them Strong.

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, Hagar's Pectoral Balsam. It speedily cures all throat and lung troubles of adults or children. Price 25 cents per bottle.

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—possession never gratifies—the future is never present. He looks in vain for that

which cannot be attained this side of the grave.

No Marriage in the Evening.

Bishop Janssens of Natchez writes to his people: "In future we forbid marriage 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 regarding the respect due to our Lord in the Blessed Sacrament, and the reverence 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 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 voluntarily to give my testimony in favor of DR. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY. I was taken sick last October with a lung complaint, accompanied with a very serious cough, and after having been treated a number of weeks by the best physicians, 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 the 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 acquaintance 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 dealers generally.

COQUETING WITH CONSUMPTION.—Some people, troubled with coughs since absolutely to coquet with consumption—now encouraging it by a total neglect of medicine, and again attempting to stave it off with ill-chosen remedies, eradicate it at much wiser to eradicate it at the outset by using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of 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 fraternity, is acquainted with the value, as remedy for lung and throat troubles, of the purified oil of the Cod's liver. United with it in this standard Emulsion are the finest tonics in existence, namely, lime and soda hypophosphites, of which the chief component, phosphorus, is an incomparable nutrient of the blood and invigorant of the system. Nothing builds up a broken-down system and enables it to resist the inroads of pulmonary disease like this leading preparation. Coughs, colds, asthma, bronchitis, soreness and weakness of the chest, are among the bodily troubles which it overcomes, 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.

O. E. Comstock, Coledonia, Minn., writes: "I was suffering the most excruciating pain from inflammatory rheumatism. One application of Dr. Thomas' *Electric Oil* afforded almost instant relief, and two bottles effected a permanent cure."

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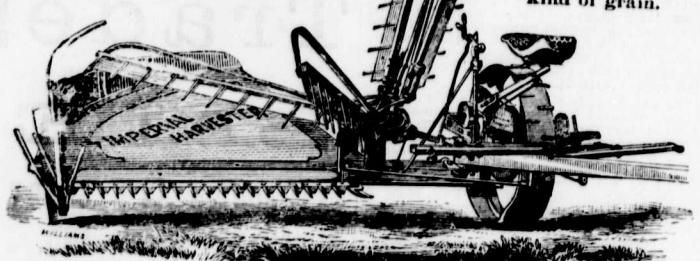
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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Ireland. Thirty-four farms, being the whole of Darsey Island, in Munster, were sold on Saturday for non-payment of rent.

It is said that Parnell is now being punished by a week's solitary confinement in Kilmaham jail for breach of discipline in trying to smuggle a letter from the prison.

Gladstone, moving a postponement of orders of the day in favor of the resolution declaring inquiry into the working of the Land Act to be injurious to the interests of good administration on the Land Act were to be excluded from the House of Lords' inquiry, he would be prepared to abstain moving the resolution, but as he saw no prospect of such limitation, it was his duty to persevere.

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

Mitchell Henry confirmed the statement 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 for Meath. Mr. 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 pardon be granted him. The speaker ruled Cowen's motion out of order. The resolution carried Davitt's election void, and he was declared to have been in possession of his seat from the day of his election.

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 consequence of Johnson (Attorney-General for Ireland) admitting that a warrant under the 6th section Act existed against Arthur O'Connor (Home Rule member for Queen's county). O'Connor moved an adjournment. He inquired with what offence he was charged. Healy, who believed a similar warrant existed against himself, seconded O'Connor's motion. Callan (Liberal) endeavored to exact a pledge from the Government 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 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 Limerick says that the party who attacked the farmer's house at Feacle on Sunday did not kill any member of his family.

Dublin, March 1.—A care-taker at Mount was fatally shot last evening.

Dublin, March 1.—A charge of dynamite was yesterday found under the 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 return of Bradlaugh. A cavalry regiment will be sent there in view of possible disturbances. The polling takes place tomorrow.

Great Britain.

The London Daily News says: If the opposition and the Irish members prolong 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 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 Lord Hartington, held a Privy Council with the Queen at Windsor on Monday afternoon.

A detachment of infantry arrived at Northampton, in addition to a troop of dragons and a troop of lancers, to prevent any possible disturbances at the Parliamentary elections.

Bradlaugh has been re-elected member of Parliament from Northampton. The vote stood: Bradlaugh, 3,795; Corbett, 3,689.

Russia.

It is reported that unless the condition of Russia improves, the Czar will abdicate after his coronation.

It is stated in diplomatic circles that Skobelev's recall was due to the representations of the Russian Ambassador at Paris of a personal interview Skobelev had begun to establish with French politicians of the Revanche party, and of the impressions Skobelev's speech had created in Paris.

Ten Nihilists, including a woman, were sentenced to death on Tuesday. The remainder 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 assassination 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 creek.

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, Terentief, abused the soldiers and gendarme, 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 overflooded, and hundreds of people are driven from their homes.

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

the Constitution of the United States. It is true vagaries may be indulged in by persons under the Constitution when they do not violate the law or outrage the conscience judgment of the civilized world; but when such vagaries trench upon good morals and debauch or threaten to debauch public morals such practice should be prohibited by the law like any other evil.

Canadian.

Two laborers were struck by some passing 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.

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 off. In their haste to get away \$200 worth of silk was left in the back yard. Telegrams 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 father's residence, corner of Hudson and King William streets, died in the pest-house this morning, of small-pox. The disease is apparently rapidly spreading; several cases are reported, and the citizens are becoming alarmed.

Montreal, Feb. 28.—A sensation has been created here through the sudden departure of Mr. Hector Leguiche, the promoter of the Credit Mobilier, leaving liabilities 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 secretary 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 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 Ameyers, France, are expected at Montreal next month. They will settle near St. Jerome, and will start an agricultural college and a farm there.

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 Thursday evening, 23rd February, 1882, it was moved by Bro. J. E. Connelly, seconded by Bro. D. Dumouchel, and unanimously carried, that

Whereas, on February 19th, 1882, the beloved wife of our esteemed Brother James Lynch was suddenly and unexpectedly called from this life by God, who, in his mysterious wonders and mercies, doeth all things well; therefore be it

Resolved, that we deeply sympathize with the bereaved husband and relatives of the estimable lady departed this life; we fervently pray God to enable them to bear the sad bereavement with christian strength and fortitude.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be presented to Brother J. Lynch, a copy sent to the Catholic Record, and that they be recorded on the minutes of this Branch.

At a regular meeting of the Windsor Branch, No. 1, of the C. M. B. A., held in their Hall, in the Opera House, on Thursday evening, 23rd February, 1882, it was moved by Bro. E. Dennison, seconded by Bro. T. A. Bourke, and unanimously carried, that

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 Anus, in whom was centered their hearts best affections,

Resolved, that we do most heartily extend to Brother Meloche and his family our sympathy and hope that in the bright future they may meet their loved one and part no more forever.

Resolved, that a copy of these resolutions be sent to the bereaved parents, published in the Catholic Record, and entered on the minutes of this Branch.

At a regular meeting of Windsor Branch, No. 1, of the C. M. B. A., held at their Hall, in the Opera House, on Thursday evening, 23rd February, 1882, it was moved by Bro. J. F. Connelly, seconded by Bro. D. Dumouchel, and unanimously carried, 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 beloved mother, in whom were centered their hearts best affections, and

Whereas, their hearts are bowed down with sorrow no hearts but their own can ever realize, and

Whereas, their once happy home is no longer cheered by her whose qualities as mother, wife, and sister were everywhere that nature could bestow upon the good and pure of heart, therefore be it

Resolved, that we do most sincerely extend to her bereaved children, husband 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 resolutions be presented to each of the family of the deceased, a copy sent to the Catholic Record, and that they be recorded on the minutes of this Branch.

The members of Branch No. 3, Amherstburg, approached Holy Communion in a body on Sunday, Feb. 26. Rev. Fr. Grand, Spiritual Director, preached a very appropriate sermon.

At the last meeting of Branch No. 3, Mr. Joseph Reame moved, and Mr. T. Lamblin seconded, That a vote of thanks be tendered Mr. T. A. Bourke for his promptness in attending the Toronto Convention of Representatives in the interest of the C. M. B. A.—Carried unanimously.

SAM. R. DROWN, Secy. G. Council.

THE QUEEN ATTACKED.

Windsor, March 2.—As the Queen was entering her carriage this evening a man in the station yard 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 South-west.

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.

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 carriage and fired. To judge from the report 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 Superintendent 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 pistol was captured by one of the crowd. MacLean, who was miserably clad, was taken into High street, and thence conveyed to the police station in a cab.

MacLean is 27 years old. He states he is a grocer's assistant. The doctors pronounce him sane.

Fourteen ball cartridges were found on the prisoner. The young doctor of the Cabinet sent a dispatch to Windsor expressing gratification at the failure of the attempted assassination. No bullet marks were found on the Queen's carriage.

The police have ascertained that MacLean was formerly in the Wells Lunatic Asylum, and was only discharged in September last.

The news says that it may be pretty safely concluded that MacLean is insane. Since his discharge from the Wells Asylum he has been confined in the Weston Superior Asylum. The police have received information also that he was incarcerated in the Dublin Asylum many months.

WELL-PAID OFFICIALS.

The Irish Political System.

The Irish judges, who get their positions through political service, do anything that is asked of them by their paymaster, the Government, which means the British official who happens to preside at Dublin Castle over the governmental conduct of Irish affairs. The full title 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 his captain. The Lord-Lieutenant is usually a nonentity in politics with a high-sounding name, who is tempted to take up the figurehead position by the substantial inducement of \$100,000 a year—about double, if I remember correctly, what the President of the United States receives for real work done for the welfare of his country.

The chief of the Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has less salary than his nominal superior, but for compensation has all the power. The judges, in times of crisis, do whatever he asks them to do. If they alone issue an edict imposing the new method of serving writs no one would mind it, but when it is promulgated by the sanction of "the Lord-Lieutenant in council"—that is to say, by the chief secretary—the ukase has all the force of law, because behind it are all the forces of the crown's constabulary and military, which this almost irresponsible British official controls entirely, so far as concerns Ireland.

EVILS OF THE SYSTEM.

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 have striven in a too brief fashion to explain it likely to produce. In the rural districts of Ireland the postal service is practically limited to the offices of the rural post-masters. If a man has any reason to expect a letter he sends for it to the office of his section. If he has no such reason it lies there for weeks or months, as the case may be, until accident reveals to the person addressed that there is a communication awaiting him. Correspondence in the country is active. How could it be otherwise when what are called the Penal Laws so rigidly shut out the mass of the people from education and the mental activity it generates? Whatever the cause may be, however, the fact is as I have stated it. Now if twelve days elapse before a defense is filed in court, then judgment is given against the defendant by default, simply because of his not answering the writ within the prescribed twelve days. Bearing in mind what I have said about the postal peculiarities here, and, on the other hand, the savage desire of thousands of Irish landlords, impoverished by the extravagance of themselves and their predecessors, to clear their estates of tenants in arrears through "impossible rents," in the hope of getting a better price thereby when selling in the open market of the Landed Estates Court, the substitution of postal for personal service cannot but work enormous harm to thousands of innocent, industrious peasants; and evictions must of necessity continue to increase in consequence 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 he were alive now, even though he would have nearly 2,000 years more of experience to ripen his indisputable wisdom.—Toledo Blade.

There are six things requisite for a happy home. Integrity must be the architect and tidiness the upholsterer; it must be warmed by affection and lighted up with cheerfulness; and industry must be the ventilator, renewing the atmosphere and bringing in fresh salubrity every day while over all depends a protecting canopy and nothing will suffice for this but the blessing of God.

ST. PATRICK'S DAY.

Most of our readers will look forward with pleasure to the concert promised for the 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 capacity. The proceeds will be devoted to assist in the erection of the new Cathedral. This is an object which of itself should be the object 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 rebuilt. Burglars entered Wright & Duvand'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, 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 when a death occurs and \$3 per week is paid the family of a sick man.

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 of New York City. The young doctor's parents reside at Woodstock, Ontario, and he is a nephew of James Egan, Esq., of this city.

A married woman named Ward committed suicide on Sunday last by throwing herself into the river at Blackfriars mill dam. Mental aberration is supposed to be the cause of the act.

The Annual General Meeting of the Irish Benevolent Society will be held in Bond Street, on Friday evening, 10th inst., at 8 o'clock. The election of officers and other important business will be transacted at this meeting.

While Bailiff McLoughlin was taking a half-bred lunatic from Brantford, the man who was handcuffed, jumped from the train just as it arrived in the city, and Mr. McLoughlin jumped after him, but as the train was going at a good rate of speed Mr. McLoughlin, who weighs about 200 pounds, was thrown heavily to the ground. When picked up he was insensible. 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 recover as his collar bone is broken and some of his ribs, besides being severely injured internally. The man was afterwards captured and lodged in the Asylum.

COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.

London, Ont., Mar. 4.

Table with columns for GRAIN, FLOUR AND FEED, and PRODUCE. Lists prices for various commodities like wheat, barley, oats, flour, etc.

London Stock Market.

London, -noon, Mar. 4.

Table with columns for Name and Buyers/Sellers. Lists stock prices for various companies like Agricultural, Canadian, etc.

Toronto Markets—Car Lots.

Toronto, Mar. 4.

Table with columns for Name and Price. Lists car lot prices for wheat, barley, oats, etc.

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Mar. 4.

Table with columns for Name and Price. Lists Montreal market prices for flour, butter, etc.

middlings, 3 90 to 4 00; pollards, 3 25 to 3 50; Ontario bags, 2 00 to 2 75; city bags, 3 75 to 4 00. GRAIN—Wheat, red winter, 1 45 to 1 47; Upper Canada white winter, 1 35 to 1 37; Spring, 1 42 to 1 75. Corn, 80c to 85c. Peas, 74c to 76c. Oats, 26c to 27c. Barley, 90c to 95c. Rye, 80c to 85c. FEED—Oatmeal, 5 00 to 5 10. Cornmeal 3 75. PROVISIONS—Butter, Western, 15c to 16c; Eastern Townships, 21c to 22c; B. & M., 20c to 22c. Creamery, 26c to 27c. Cheese, 11c to 12c. Pork, mess, \$1 00. Lard, 14c to 15c. Bacon, 12c to 13c. Hams, 13c to 14c. ASHES—Pots, 4 75 to 4 85.

HAMILTON, Mar. 3.—Wheat, white at 1 21 to 1 22; red, 1 25 to 1 26; spring, 1 25 to 1 26; 74c; corn, 75c to 76c; rye, 72c to 74c; peas, 74c to 75c; short cut mess pork, per cwt. 20 00; short cut mess pork, per cwt. 20 00; tinned, 11 00; Cumberland cut sides, 10c; sugar cured hams, 13c; pickled rolls, 12c; smoked shoulders, 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Lard—in tins, 13c; in white tubs, 14c; in bulk, 14c. Cheese—Factory, 13c. Dried apples 7c to 7 1/2c.

OTTAWA, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, 6 25 to 6 50; fall wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; spring wheat, 1 30 to 1 35; barley, 65c to 70c; oats, 35c to 40c; peas, 75c to 76c; rye, 72c to 74c; corn, 75c to 76c; short cut mess pork, per cwt. 20 00; tinned, 11 00; Cumberland cut sides, 10c; sugar cured hams, 13c; pickled rolls, 12c; smoked shoulders, 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Lard—in tins, 13c; in white tubs, 14c; in bulk, 14c. Cheese—Factory, 13c. Dried apples 7c to 7 1/2c.

BRANTFORD, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, 5 75 to 6 00; fall wheat, 1 22 to 1 23; spring wheat, 1 22 to 1 23; barley, 70c to 75c; peas, 75c to 76c; rye, 72c to 74c; corn, 75c to 76c; short cut mess pork, per cwt. 20 00; tinned, 11 00; Cumberland cut sides, 10c; sugar cured hams, 13c; pickled rolls, 12c; smoked shoulders, 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Lard—in tins, 13c; in white tubs, 14c; in bulk, 14c. Cheese—Factory, 13c. Dried apples 7c to 7 1/2c.

ST. CATHARINES, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, 6 00 to 6 25; fall wheat, 1 25 to 1 26; spring wheat, 1 25 to 1 26; barley, 70c to 75c; peas, 75c to 76c; rye, 72c to 74c; corn, 75c to 76c; short cut mess pork, per cwt. 20 00; tinned, 11 00; Cumberland cut sides, 10c; sugar cured hams, 13c; pickled rolls, 12c; smoked shoulders, 10c; breakfast bacon, 13c. Lard—in tins, 13c; in white tubs, 14c; in bulk, 14c. Cheese—Factory, 13c. Dried apples 7c to 7 1/2c.

HALIFAX, N. S. Mar. 3.—Flour, finer choice, 7 25 to 7 50; extra, 7 00 to 7 25; superfine, 6 75 to 7 00; strong bakers, 6 50 to 6 75; superfine, 6 25 to 6 50; yellow R. 1, cornmeal, 3 80; fresh ground, 3 75. Canada oatmeal, 5 70 to 5 80.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for its completeness 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 1/4 and 6 1/2 buttons, while other houses have substituted 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 article. His stock of real and imitation lace, embroideries, etc., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store.

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N. B.—This remedy speaks for itself. A single bottle will satisfy the most skeptical. We know that it positively cures Consumption, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. \$2.00 per Bottle, or Three Bottles for \$5.00. Address: CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia.

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