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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

> J. F. C. XXV.

Then from God there fell a glory, Round and o'er that multitude : And by every fervent angel With hushing hand another stood— Another, never seen before, Stood one moment and no more ! Peace, brethren, peace ! to us is given Suffering : Vengeance is for Heaven.

The fury of the English populace aroused by the Popish plot could not be appeased but by the shedding of Catholic and specially of Irish Catholic blood. The eyes of the leading fanatics were directed to Archbishop Plunkett, Primate of all Ireland. His great learning, his eminent talents, and his unquestioned piety, made him odious to the enemies of the Catholic faith. On the issuance of Ormond's proclamation in 1679, ordering all bishops, priests and Jesuits to leave the kingdom by the 20th of November, the Primate left his usual residence, to lodge in privacy in a village called Castletown, Bellew, where he held his last ordination and where, on December 6th, 1679, he was apprehended on a charge of exercising ecclesiastical authority, contrary to law. This charge was in the following year dropped and the more general one of high treason substituted. Informers, English and Irish, were without difficulty procured to swear away the Archbishop's life.

Archbishop's life. These wretches, says McGee, and those they accused, were ordered to London for the trial. Lord Burke of Brittas, and some others, arrested on the same evi-dence, escaped by the glaring contradic-tion of the witnesses; but the primate was not equally fortunate, though the wit-nesses against him were also contradictory. In 1680, he had been lodged in Newgate, London, "where for six months no Chris-tian came near him, nor did he know how things stood in the world." His trial, brought on in May, and postponed till

urge for yourself might induce pity if it against me. I do assure your lordship, if against me. I do assure your fordship, if I were a man that had not good principles, I might easily have saved my life; but I had rather die ten thousands deaths than wrongfully to take away one farthing of any man's goods, one day of his liberty, or one minute of his life. "Lord Chief Justice. I am sorry to see you precise in the principles of that rewere to be believed; that is, that you are innocent, and had witnesses to prove it : but we cannot suppose any man innocent that hath had a legal and fair trial, and a trial with as much candor to you as your case could bear, or as, perhaps any man in such a case ever had. You had time,

nesses to help you in your defence, and to prove your innocence, if you could have done it; time long enough to your own content; you yourself thought it so at the time it was given. To give a prisoner, under your circumstances, five or six weeks' time to send for witnesses withal. "Lord Chief Justice. Well, however, the judgment which we must give you is that which the law says and speaks. And therefore you must go from hence to the place from whence you came, that is, io Newgate, and from thence you shall be drawn through the city of London to Tyburn; there you shall be hanged by the neck, but cut down before you are dead, your bowels shall be taken out and burned before your face, your head shall be cut prisoner, under your circumstances, five or six weeks' time to send for witnesses, is not usual; we could have put you upon a present defence, and hurried you out of the world by a sudden trial, if we 'had had any design against you; but we go on in a fair way, and with legal proceedings, and with such a respect to you as in such a case could be used, for we gave you all the fair hearing and liberty that you de-sired to have. Look you, as to what you urge, that your trial was in this kingdom, whereas your defence was in another; before your face, your head shall be cut off, and your body be divided into four quarters, to be disposed of as his majesty whereas your defence was in another; cleases; and I pray God to have mercy that is a thing that does not become you

upon your soul. "Plunkett. My lord, I hope I may have this favor, of leave for a servant and some few friends I have to come to me. by any means to object, for you have had a trial here by honest persons, and that according to the laws which obtain in this kingdom, and that, too, in Ireland, which is by a statute not made on purpose to

"Lord Chief Justice. I think you may have liberty for any servant to come to you. I know nothing to the contrary. "Plunkett. And some few friends that I bring you into a share, but an ancient statute, and not without precedence of

having been put in execution before your have in town. "Lord Chief Justice. But I would advise time; for your own country will afford you several precedents in this case, as O'Rourk, and several others that have you to have some minister to come to you,

some Protestant minister. "Plunkett. My lord, if you please, there are some in prison that never were in-dicted on account of any crime, and they will do my business very well; for they will do it according to the rites of our own been arraigned and condemned for treason done here. So that you have no reason to except against the legality of your trial. You say, now you have witnesses that could prove all this matter; why, that lies in the mouth of every man that is church, which is the ancient usage ; they cannot do it better, and I will not alter it condemned to say; but pray consider with yourself what regard ought to be given to this. We cannot help it if your wit-

"Lord Chief Justice. Mr. Richardson, you may let his servant come to him, and nesses do not come; you may remember they wanted not time nor opportunity to come over; but you told us they would not come, unless they had a passport. any friend, in your presence, to see there be no evil done, nor any contrivances that

may hereafter have an influence upon "Plunkett. My Lord, they got a pass to come over afterwards, and so in eight days affairs. "Justice Jones. Be you present, or some-

body.

"Plunkett. My servant, I hope, may come without his being present. "Lord Chief Justice. Yes, yes; his ser-vant may be with him. Well, sir, we wish better to you than you do to yourself

self. "Plunkett. God Almighty bless your lordship. And now, my lord, as I am a dead man to this world, and as I hope for mercy in the other world, I was never guilty of any of the treasons laid to my charge as you will hear in time; and my charge, as you will hear in time; and my character you will hear in this; and my character you may receive from my lord chancellor of Ireland, my Lord Berkeley, my Lord Essex, and my Lord Ormond." Prepared for death by Father Corker, one of his fellow-prisoners, he went cheer. fully to execution, on the 1st of July, 1681, and was beheaded, embowelled, and quartered "according to law," on Tyburn green. Some relics of this Holy martyr are now preserved at the Sienna convent. in Drogheda. His betrayers, one after another perished miserably. On the 25th April, 1681, perished by assassination Redmond, Count O'Hanlon. This assassination is directly chargeable to Ormond and characteristic of his life-long treachery. His career and of others of his time recall to memory lines long afterwards written by a gifted Irishman

parish priest of South Gloucester. Re-turning from church the whole party, consisting of twenty couples, repaired to the bride's home and partook of a sump-

the bride's nome and partook of a sump-tuous repast, after which they spent a pleasant night in dancing. On Saturday evening, the 16th inst., Mrs. Geo. Morgan, accompanied by her husband, went to the "Corners." Each of them, it appears, partook pretty freely of liquor. Later on in the evening she was found dead in the house, bearing unmis-takeable evidences of having been ill-treat-ed, and it is supposed that she and her husband, who frequently quarrelled, got drunk and had a fight which resulted fatally to her. The husband has left for parts unknown.

THE ORPHANS' FESTIVAL.

SPLENDID PATRONAGE BY THE PUBLIC OF A NOBLE CHARITY.

Hamilton Times, Feb. 20.

It is a matter of course that the largest audience of each season in Hamilton shall be attracted to the Grand Opera House by the St. Mary's Orphan Festival. This season's festival has not proved an exception to the rule. Long before the hour for the entertainment to begin last night every seat in the house was taken, and ladies and gentlemen who could not find a more comfortable place to deposit themselves were standing in the aisles. During the whole performance the aisles were crowded with chairs, and in the vacant spaces in the rear of the house many per-sons of both sexes stood from the begin-

The clere, present were Very Rev. Fr. Dowling, Administrator of the diocese; Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, Dundas; Chancellor Keough, St. Patrick's, city; Rev. Fathers Doherty, Arthur; Maddigan, Caledonia; Maguire, Galt; Davis, Smith-ville; Feeney, Dundas; Crinnon, Brant-ford; Lillis, Cleary, Craven, and Bergmann,

The performance was worthy of such an audience, and it was thoroughly enjoyed as a whole, though parts of it were hardly appreciated at their full worth. It would have pleased the audience better if ballads had been substituted for several of the more elaborate operatic selections on the programme. Between the first and second parts the

scenes were drawn, and about a hundred of the orphans of the Asylum were remethods. They were evidently under the opinion that the audience had been brought together merely for their amusement. All the girls were neatly and prettily dressed in blue frocks, with white aprons, red stockings and blue ribbons in their hair. The elder boys wore becoming jackets and trousers. Altogether they were a bright, intelligent looking company

mother fades, by degrees, from the hearts of their nearest and dearest friends, till at of their nearest and dearest intends, this is a scarcely missed from the hearthstone gatherings, while deep down in the hearts of their orphan children their loss is felt more acutely, for, day by day and hour by hour, they are making rapid strides in that knowledge—the saddest of all-of what it is to have no mother. And all—of what it is to have no mother. And now what prayer can the little orphans offer up for our dear benefactors that has not already ascended to the throne of our Heavenly Father many thousands of times? There is none, for that our dear times? There is none, for that our dear Lord may shower upon you and all dear to you His choicest graces and blessings, and conduct you all safely into that happy home which He has prepared for His children, is the daily prayer of the orphans of St. Mary's. On the conclusion of this address, which

was received with applause, Rev. Father Dowling, Administrator of the Diocese, rose from his seat in the front of the house and said he was glad to see that the people of Hamilton, without distinction of creed or nationality, continued to aid this noble charity. He drew a contrast between the first orphan festival (which he between the mist of phan restrict (which he remembered) and the present one—much to the advantage of the latter. He con-cluded by introducing the Mayor, remark-ing, in doing so, that "the city could be built up by no one better than by a Mason." Mason.

The Mayor was received with applause. He said that though there was little differ-ence to be discerned in these successive annual festivals, yet each one was to him, and no doubt was to all, as fresh and enjoyable as the first. He spoke in praise of those who had the institution in charge, and declared that they deserve the esteem and gratitude of the whole community. As Chairman of Finance, he knew that in past years no public grant had been made by the Council with more cheerful-ness than the grant to the St. Mary's

ary and pathetic.

of the orphans of the Asylum were revealed standing in regular order on the stage. The bigger boys and girls were behind, and the ranks were graded down towards the footlights. The front row of girls was composed of little ladies of not more than 4 summers. Alongside them were some six or eight gentlemen in red plaid dresses and blouses. These artists, varying in height from two feet nothing to two feet four or five inches, and in age from 18 to about 50 months—showed a supreme indifference, even contempt, for the audience, amusing themselves at their own sweet will and according to their own who was so careless as to allow herself to get off the key in the recitative ; otherwise the selections were well rendered. That beautiful aira from Wallace's opera Matilda.—"She Comes in All Her Loveliopera ness"-was sung by Mr. Filgiano with a will and vigor that pleased everybody. The difficult selection from L'Etoilo du Nord, which so pleased the audience at the musico-pictorial entertainment in the Grand on the 12th inst., was repeated by Mrs. Martin-Murphy. She sang it even better than she did a week ago. It is safe to affirm that no other lady in the city can render a selection of this kindrequiring vocal flexibility and delicacy of tone-as well as Mrs. Martin-Murphy. Mr. Robinson played a flute obligato to the song in a masterly manner. Mr. Fred. Jenkins was received as an old friend when he appeared on the stage. He sang Blumenthal's "Message" with all his old-time ease and sweetness. Buffalo air has not affected his organ detrimentally. The second part opened with that delicious bit of orchestration, Auber's "La Serene." It was carefully played by Mr. Robinson's little band of picked musicians. It is to be hoped these gentlemen will stick together and give us more music of the same kind at future concerts. Men-delssohn's "I Would That My Love" was nicely given by Miss Strong and Mr. Jenkins. An unfamiliar figure on the Hamilton concert platform then appeared in Miss Juliette d'Ervieux, of Toronto, who, it is to be hoped, will soon become as familiar to Hamilton audiences as any of our own singers. She has a mezzosoprano voice of good compass, not powerful, but sweet and sympathetic. She' uses it well, and sings with intelligence and feeling. Her selection last night was the familiar air "Il Baccio" (by Ardita), to which Prof. Baumann played a fine violin obligato. The well-known duet from Masaniello, "The Fisherman," can ever realize what a world of was spiritedly sung by Mrs. Martin-loneliness of heart and sorrow Murphy and Mr. Filgiano. Unfortun-is comprised in that little word? Doomed never again to be the object count of illness, unable to appear. Mr. J. H. Stuart sang a superb bass song-"Out on the Deep." The delicate tones that Miss Clench can bring out of her violin were heard in her second selection, Hauser's "Bird on the Tree," her second which she played in a manner that left little to criticize. Miss Strong was more successful in her second selection than in her first. It was the ballad by Roeckel, "I cannot say good-bye," and Miss Strong sang it with a dramatic earnestness that made her audience feel each note she uttered. The last note was the duet, "Love and war," sung rather indifferently by Messrs. Egan and Jenkins. There were numerous recalls. Some of the performers merely bowed their acorphan's, for as years pass by the memory of his good, wise father and gentle, loving second selection. Miss Strong sang the chapels and stations, 1,524.

pretty Scotch ballad, "Caller Herrin," in response to the encore which was awarded her first selection. Mr. Jenkins gave "The her nest selection. Mr. Jenkins gave "the Cruiskeen Lawn" as an encore piece. The well-worn but exquisite ballad "Forever," was sung as an encore by Miss d'Ervieux and sung with a power of expression that was really thrilling. Bouquets were pre-sented to Mrs. Martin-Murphy, Miss Strong and Miss Cherch and Miss Clench.

and Miss Ofench. Prof. O'Brien played all the accompani-ments, and it is sufficient praise to say that he played them with the unobtrusive grace that always distinguishes his accompani-ments. Mr. J. F. Egan was master of

ceremonies. The National Anthem brought the festi-val of 1884 to a close.

# FROM TORONTO.

Editor Catholic Record: Sir,—Allow me through the medium of the CATHOLIC RECORD to explain briefly the aims and advantages of the Emerald Beneficial Association.

This society was instituted by Rev. Father Filan, as a means of cementing his flocks together in a social organization, with all the advantages of, and none of the evil influences attached to secret societies outside the pale of the Church. It gradually spread throughout Pennsyl-vania, Ohio, and neighboring States, and was introduced into Canada at Hamilton in December, 1872. At present, branches are in successful operation at Hamilton, Toronto Dundas St Cathering, Oshara Toronto, Dundas, St. Catharines, Oshawa, Vexbridge, Brockton and Merritton.

The society has too essential features, beneficial and literary. The members make provision for sickness and adversity by a system of initiation fees and monthly dues based on age, and a voluntary death benefit law has lately been attached. The mental improvement of its members is promoted, by branch libraries, reading-rooms and debating clubs. Except in a few of the oldest and strongest branches, the Orphan Asylum. Mr. George M. Barton made his usual annual speech—exhaustive, compliment the ages of eighteen and forty-five, irrespective of nationality, are eligible for membership. Attendance at Holy Com-munion during Easter time in a Body is ary and pathetic. THE CONCERT. As already intimated, the progratume of music was worthy of the immense audience which ebjoyed it. It was opened with an instrumental selection by an orchestra of some fifteen pieces led by Mr. Geo. Robinson. A quintette, 'Chi Mi Frena,'' from the opera of Lucia followed. It was sung by Mrs. Martin-Murphy, Miss Marie C. Strong, and Messrs. Jenkins, Egan and Filgiano. This number was by no means faultless; the voices did not blend well, and there was a decided church is permitted to join. Our society has been strongly commended by His Grace Archbishop Lynch and several American Bishops, for its sterling advo-cacy of Catholic doctrines and precepts The society is governed by a Grand

had been forced to degrade for their vices. The charge was, that he had conspired to bring in the French at Carlingford, and to raise another Irish rebellion. The "discoverers" of course swore roundly. The primate, who made his own defence, contended, I. That, by law, he should have been tried in Ireland. II. That, a copy of the indictment being refused him, could have no defence ready. III. That at least he should be allowed time to bring his witnesses over from Ireland. After his clear and able demonstration of the legality of the trial, the following remarkable scene took place :--

"Lord Chief Justice. Well, you have nothing further to say in bar of judgment : you have said all you can ?

"Plunkett. I have nothing further to say but what I have said. "[Then proclamation was made for sil-

ence, while judgment was passing upon the prisoner.] Lord Chief Justice. Look you:

Plunkett, you have been here indicted of a very great and heinous crime-the greatest and most heinous of all crimes: and that is high treason; and truly yours is treason of the highest nature; it is a treason, in truth, against God and your king, and the country where you lived. You have done as much as you could to dishonor God in this case; for the bottom of your treason was your setting up your false religion, than which there is not any thing more displeasing to God or more pernicious to mankind in the world-a religion that is ten times worse than all the heathenish superstitions: the most dishonorable and derogatory to God and his glory of all religions or pretended religions whatsoever; for it undertakes to dispense with God's laws, and to pardon the breach of them. So that certainly a greater crime there cannot be committed against God than for a man to endeavor the propagation of that religion : but you, to effect this, have designed the death of our lawful prince and king; and then your design of blood in the kingdom where you lived, to set all together by the ears, to destroy poor innocent people, to prostitute their lives and liberties, and all that is dear to them, to the tyranny of Rome and France, and that by introducing a French army. What greater evil can be designed by any man? I mention these things because they have all keen proved against you, and that you may take notice and repent of them, and make your peace with God by a particular ap-plication for mercy for all these faults; for it seems to me that against God, your prince, and fellow subjects, you have behaved yourself very ill, designing very great evil to all these; and now it hath

things stood in the world." His trial, brought on in May, and postponed till June, was had before a bench that knew neither justice nor good manners. Jef-freys, then a sergeant, was the chief prose-cutor. The principal witnesses were Duffy and McMoyer, two friars, whom he

"Lord Chief Justice. You might have provided yourself if they wanted such a thing. In the first place, nobody is bound to give it them, much less could you ex-pect it for them without asking. "Plunkett. I could not get the copies of

they came hither.

against my trial. "Lord Chief Justice. Look you sir, I do speak this to you, to show you that those objections which you mean to make against your trial have no weight at all; but in this case it is not the jury that are so material as the witnesses themselves. I appeal to all that heard your trial, if they could so much as doubt but that you were guilty of what you were charged with. For, consider, here were persons of your own religion, the most of them priests, I think almost all of them in orders.

"Plunkett. There were two friars and a priest, whom I have endeavored to correct seven years, and they were renegades from our religion, and dastard apostates. "Lord Chief Justice. Look you, sir; they gave an evidence very home to your matter; you had liberty to examine them, and they gave you a rational account of any thing you asked. Let me put you in mind of one thing. You made exceptions

to one's evidence, (and indeed that was very much of your exceptions to all), why he did not reveal this in all that time. Truly he told you he was of your mind till he went into France, and saw what slavery and mischief you endeavored to introduce upon his and your countrymen; and this his spirit rose against, to see what a condition Ireland was like to be brought into. And pray, did he not give you a full answer to your question ?

"Plunkett. I had sufficient witnesses to prove he was an apostate, and was chastised by me, and therefore had prepensed malice against me.

"Lord Chief Justice. Therefore I have spoken this to the satisfaction, I hope, of yourself and all that hear it. I do now wish you to consider you are near your It seems you have lived in a false end. religion hitherto. It is not too late at any time to repent; I wish you may have the grace to do so. In the mean time, there is no time for us here to grant you any kind of mercy, though I'll tell you we are inclined to pity all malefactors; whoever have done evil, we are inclined to pity them, and wish heartily that they may re pent, as we do that you may of what you have done. But all we can do now is to say what the law says; and that is, to pass

judgment upon you. "Plunkett. May it please your lordship to give me leave to speak one word. If I were a man that had no care of my con science in this matter, and did not think of God Almighty, or conscience, or heaven, or hell, I might have saved my life, for was offered it by divers people here, so I would but confess my own guilt, and accuse others. But, my lord, I had rather die ten thousand deaths than wrongfully great evil to all these; and now it hath pleased God to bring you to judgment. when your lordship will see what those I must tell you, peradventure, what you witnesses are that have come in by the Rev. Father Dussare, the popular

The statesmen of this day I deem a tribe, That dwarf-like strut, a pageant on a stage. Their's but in pomp and outward equipage, Ruled inly by the herd, or hireling scribe, They have this skill, the dreaded power to bribe: This courage, war upon the weak to wage: To tarn from self a nation's ignorant rage: To unstaunch old wounds with edict or with gibe.

Ireland! The unwise one saw thee in the

dust, Crowned with eclipse, and garmented with night, And in his heart he said. "For her no day !" But thou, long since had placed in God thy trust; And know'st that in the under world, all light.

light, Thy sun moves eastward. Watch! that east grows grey !

OTTAWA AND VICINITY.

On Tuesday, the 19th inst., one Daniel Maloney was fatally injured by a stone thrown from a blast, in the Wellington St. drain. He died after an hour of intense suffering. The only words he spoke were: "Lord have mercy on my soul, I'm killed." Father Whelan, his parish priest, annointed him before he expired. He was forty-five years of age and leaves a wife and two daughters, who have the sympathy of the entire community in their sad bereavement. No blame whatever can be attached to the contractor, Mr. Michael O'Leary, who used every precaution to avoid such an accident, and several times warned the unfortunate man that he ought to have moved further away from the spot where the blast was to go off.

The great social event of the season was Mayor Bate's ball in the Russell House, on Friday evening, the 22nd inst. Shoddy aristocrats and Division Court veterans figure very numerously in the list of those reported to have been present. The fact that his late opponent in the contest was not invited is being freely commented on all over the city. It was simply an out-rageous piece of smallness. Isn't it absurd that when one third of our people are in urgent need of bread and fuel that our mayor should squander a couple of thousand dollars in licentious revelry. On the 19th inst., St. Mary's Church,

South Gloucester, was the scene of a very pleasant event, being the marriage of John Redmond, of the Crown Timber office, to Miss Mary O'Brien, a most estimable and accomplished young lady, daughter of the late Mr. James O'Brien,

of children. They sang together, very nicely, two choruses-"Hail, Smiling Morn," and "Come where the Lilies." The Spokesman of the company, Master Willie O'Neill, a manly little fellow, stepped to the front, and delivered, in a clear ringing

voice, and with distinct enunciation : THE ORPHANS' ANNUAL ADDRESS.

He spoke as follows: Reverend Fathers, Ladies and Gentle-men-We are told that one of the most

pleasing traits of Longfellow was the power he possessed of presenting the ordinary feelings of the human heart in language so new and beautiful as almost to charm his readers into believing he had given expression to some sentiment never before heard of. Would that, for tonight at least, this power were ours, so that, while pleading the cause of the homeless, the fatherless and the motherless, we might beguile you into thinking you had never heard us do so before : but children as we are, we possess not such a power, so with full confidence in our noble benefactors, from whom we feel we shall receive the same generous response as ever, we once more tell in our own simple words our sad, sad story, which, though old as time, will be new to each succeeding generation while the world lasts; for has not our Divine Redeemer said, "The poor you have always with you," and who has ever sounded the depths of poverty, if not the homeless orphans? Orphans, only two syllables! but who, except those who have been reduced to that condition in childhood, can ever realize what a world of loneliness of heart and sorrow Doomed never again to be the objects of the tenderest, most enduring and noliest of all human affections, a mother's love. Nay, many of us have not even the memory of such to love, and to cheer us along the rocky path of life! How often, as some gentle, loving mother was carried away from the home where her muchloved voice was never more to be heard. and which would never again be the same home to her darlings, have you heard some kind motherly woman exclaim while looking at the desolate little ones. "Poor children, it is little they know their loss !" But did you ever think of the many years, lonely sorrowful years, in which they were to gain that knowledge? Time, that softens all other griefs adds to the

orming laws for the guidance of this estimble Catholic association.

I will cheerfully attend an invitation of the formation of any new branch in any part of the Province. Applications for constitutions or charters should be addressed to Silvester Byrne, 80 Richmond

Gressed to Silvester Byrne, so ratemind St. East, Toronto. CHAS, BURNS, Grand President, E. B. A., Ontario. Archbishop Wood, of Philadelpia, in 1874, to a committee consisting of Revs. A. D. Filan, of Reading; M. McEnroe of B. Bubble and B. Kubblera of South Bethlehem; A. F. Kuhlman, of Lebanon; J. F. Farren, of Tyrone, and Messrs. John Lee, of Easton; Jos. Dolan, of Pottsville; Thomas O'Brien, of Phila-delphia, and J. A. Goulden, of Pittsburg, who waited upon him, in behalf of the E. B. A., as a committee from that Society, submitting complete Constitution and By Laws of the organization, said : "The Association that you represent is well organized, and your Constitution and forms of government admirably adapted to further the cause in which your society is engaged. After a thorough and careful examination of your Constitution and By-Laws, I can find nothing to add or amend, except that your pastor should be made the Chairman of the Library Committee, and that no member should be expelled for non-compliance of Easter duty, except by the direction of your pastor

This at once was done, and the Constitution and By-Laws, submitted to Archbishop Wood, in 1874, with some slight immaterial amendments, is the one in use to-day, in every Subordinate Branch of the E. B. A.

ARCHBISHOPRIC OF TORONTO,

Toronto, Canada, April 18, 1881. ) We are very glad to be able to say that the Emerald Association of Toronto gives us much consolation, by their sober, honorable and religious conduct. JOHN JOSEPH LYNCH.

Archbishop of Toronto. Bishop Silas F. Chatarl, of Indianapolis, Indiana, was the Grand Chaplain of the E. B. A., North America, during 1879 and

We add his views upon this subject, as expressed in an able article, published in the Catholic Review, in 1879. "Our Catholics should band themselves together, come to each others' assistance, and give the mutual aid and comfort, and even business help denied them by the other social combinations of the day; for it is an undeniable fact, that unless a man belong to some union, he will hardly be able to find employment. CHAS. BURNS, 320 King St. E., Toronto

The Catholic Directory just issued by Burns and Oates, England, gives the num-ber of Archbishops and Bishops in Great Bishop of Mondive, Papal Nuncio for

could induce her to act as she was re-

to her duty and to her interests as a

land, ostensibly for the purpose of offer-

ing an excuse for the non-attendance of

of re-establishing the Church and legit-

had accepted these offers, her assassina

#### A Sob Set to Musical Words.

### Redpath's Weekly.

In August, 1882, a young Australian poet died in Sydney. His name was Kendale. Had he lived he would have made a great name. Here is one of his poems-on the death of his child: a poem that is an em-bodied sob:

ARALUEN.

Take this rose and very gently place it on the tender, deep Mosses where our little darling Araluen lies

asleep; Put the blossoms close to baby-kneel with

Put the blossoms close to baby-kneel with me, my love; and pray;
We must leave the bird we've buried-say good-bye to her to-day!
In the shadow of our trouble we must go to other lands.
And the flowers we have fostered will be left to other hands;
Other eyes will watch them growing, other feet will softly tread
Where two hearts are nearly breaking, where so many tears are shed.
Bitter is the world we live in; life and love are mixed with painWe will , ever see the daisies-never water them again !

Ah I the saddest thought in leaving baby in this bush alone
Is that we have not been able on her grave to place a stone !
We have been too poor to do it; but, my darling, never mind.
God is in the gracious heavens, and His sun and rain are kind,
They will dress the spot with beauty; they will make the grasses grow;
Many winds will hull our birdie; many songs will come and go.
Here the blue-eyed Spring will linger; here the shining month will stay
Like a friend by Araluen, when we two are far away.

But, beyond the wild-wide waters, we will tread another shore; We will never watch this blossom, never see it asy more.

Girl, whose hand at God's high altar in the

Giri, whose hand at God's high attar in the dear dead year I pressed, Lean your stricken head upon me, this is still your lover's breast; She who sleeps was first and sweetest, none we have to take her place; Empty is the little cradle; absent is the little

Other children may be given, but this rose

Other children may be given, but this rose beyond recall, But this garland of your girlhood will be dearest of them all. None will ever, Araluen, nestle where you used to be, In my heart of hearts, you darling, when the world was new to me, We were young when you were with us, life and love were appy things To your father and your mother, ere the angels gave you wings.

angels gave you wings. You that sit and sob beside me—you upon whose golden head Many rains of many sorrows have from day to day been shed— Who, because your love was noble, faced with me the lot austere. Ever pressing with its hardship on the man of letters here— Let me feel that you are near me; lay your hand within mine own. You are all I have to tive for, now that we are left alone. Three there were, but one has vanished. Sins of mine have made you weep: But forgive your baby's father, now that baby is asleep. Let us go, for night is falling—leave the dar-ling with her flowers; Other hands will come and tend them, other friends in other hours.

### THE STORY OF THE

# SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

# BY A. WILMOT, F. R. G. S.

# CHAPTER VI.

There is even honour among thieves, and by nothing was a man more considered to disgrace himself, and to deserve the most condign punishment, than by the breach of one of those leagues or bands in which the feudal nobility frequently united for specific purposes. Such a covenant had been made between Darnley and the Reformers with reference to the murder of Rizzio, and this was now broken by Mary's husband, who even went so far as to oppose her merciful intentions towards his former colleagues. He betrayed them in the meanest manner, and endeavoured to purchase his own safety by their destruction. From this time he was doomed exactly as if he had belonged to a secret society of modern times. The Lords of the Reformation could easily pursuade themselves at the a

prejudice of your own son; and albeit that enabled them to triumph. To prove my Lord of Moray here present be a that she had an opportunity of adopting little less scrupulous for a Protestant another course, it is only necessary to in Scotland had practically ceased to nor than your grace is for a Papist, I am advert to the fact that, previous assured he will look through his fingers to the events just alluded to, the years its adherents had to hear Mass in thereto and will behold our doings and say nothing thereto." The Queen at

once was greatly alarmed, and declared her positive pleasure that nothing whatsoever against her honor should be done. 'Better permit the matter remain in the state it is, abiding till God in His goodother Catholic Sovereigns in Europe, might have done much towards the ness put remedy thereto than that ye believing to do me service may possibly turn to my hurt or displeasure." Another solemn league and covenant was now drawn up. This time the agreement entered into was for the murder of Darn-Mary positively refused to receive him, The Covenant was written by ley. stating as a reason that he might be James Balfour, afterwards President of the Supreme Council, and signed by Lethington, Huntley, Argyle, and Sir James Balfour. A number of others, inof a true missionary, that he was quite cluding Morton, who had been foolishly pardoned, joined the conspiracy, and ready to risk his life and brave every there can be no doubt that the entire consequence, if the Queen had sufficient project was looked upon with favour by the principal Reformers, although with a profound hypocrisy they afterwards charged the Queen with the commission of the murder. In spite of Darnley's sullen implacable temper, Mary be-came reconciled to her husband, and as he was recovering from severe illness (small-pox) caused him to be carefully carried on a litter from Glasgow to Edinburgh where at his own desire he did not reside at Craigmillar Castle, but in a house in a healthy part of the city styled "The Kirk in the Fields."

It was publicly known that a servant, named Bastian, in the household of the Queen, was to be married at Holyrood on Sunday, 9th of February, (1566), and the Queen proposed to give "A Masque," at which she would be present. This was an opportunity of which the conspirators determined to take advantage. Mary spent the greater part of the day with her husband, and the reconciliation between them was evidently complete. She was obliged to go to Holyrood at night in accordance with her promise, and it was at the time that she was engaged in conversation with Darnley, previous to her departure, that Hepburn of Bolton, Hay of Tollo, and the other rutfians, secretly entered the chamber under that of the King and deposited a large quantity of gunpowder in bags. Bothwell was the executive leader, and carefully saw that everything was in readiness. Moray, knowing full well what was intended, left the Court a day previously to visit his country residence, where his wife was sick, and by that means hoped to avert suspicion from himself. There had recently been a great change in Darnley. He heard Mass devoutly; had changed his conduct to a wife who had been wonderfully for bearing and kind towards him, and seemed resolved to assist in re establishing the Catholic Church in Scotland, the support of which he could clearly see was the only chance for the stability of the Throne. His correspondence with respect to this last matter was thoroughly known to the extreme Reformers, who planned his death, and furnished a very special reason, in addition to the powerful ones already in existence, for his immediate murder. After repeating the fifty-third Psalm, and performing his devotions, Darnley retired to rest. Taylor, his page, slept in the same room with him. The murderers, who had concealed themselves in the lower room, now ascended the stair, but did so in such a noisy manner as to awaken the Darnley, hastily putting on his King. shirt and a fur pelisse, rushed out in a vain attempt to escape, but was immediately intercepted. Then ensued a fearful to do everything possible to bring to struggle which lasted for some time as Darnley was a powerful man. The cries of the combatants were heard by in the neighborh there could only be one result. This unfortunate victim of the Reformation was murdered like Beaton and Rizzio. It was intended, however, the explosion shortly to take place should seem the cause of death, consequently Darnley was strangled and his body carried into a small orchard without the garden wall. It is said that at this crisis, Bothwell had joined the murderers, but the evi dence rather seems to show that he was in bed at the time in his apartments at Holvrood, having taken care previously to see that all arrangements were perfected. A slow match had been laid communicating with the gunpowder in the lower room, and after the murder, the assassins were impatiently approaching it to discover the cause of the delay. when it suddenly took effect, and alarmed all Edinburgh by a terrific explosion. The house in which Darnley had lived was thoroughly destroyed, but it was quickly observed that neither his body nor that of the page had been injured by either fire or gunpowder; neither was there any mark of blood upon them, showing evidently that they had been strangled. Mary, so soon as she heard the fatal news, was completely overcome, and for days remained in her chamber. A reward of £2,000 was offered for the apprehension of the murderers. Bothwell, however, remained in attendance on the Queen, and she was quite unaware of his complicity in the assassination of her husband. The fatal fault of Mary in placing implicit confidence in her advisers again proved most injurious. She trusted to their exertions for the apprehension of the murderers of Darney and the apathy that they naturally exhibited has been used as an argument by those who represent her as a monster in human form, who murdered Darnley after having pretended to be reconciled to him. No doubt this charge has been completely refuted, but it is impossible not to blame Mary as a Sovereign for the culpable manner in which she allow ed herself to be guided by the deceitful villains who on various occasions formed her advisers. This was from the first a fatal error, profiting by which the nobil-

make your Majesty quit of him without joined them, was deceived by them, and strained to yield our consent yet against of the Barons, she took his hand and other, expressed their detestation of the our will to him." The Hierarchy of the Catholic Church

secret like the early Christians, and France, in a letter to Cosmo, Duke were forbidden that liberty of conscience of Tuscany, reports that the Pro-testant cause in Scotland was losing had introduced. Previous to this change ground, "the Queen, if it pleased her to Scotland was divided into two ecclesienter effectually into the policy of the astical provinces, under the Archbishops of St. Andrew's and of Glasgow. The former was Primate of Scotland and restoration of her own faith, but nothing Metropolitan. The Bishops of Aberdeen, Brechin, Caithness, Murray, Orkney, and quired in that matter." This Prelate had Ross, were suffragans to St. Andrew's; been specially appointed by the Pope to be Nuncio at the Scottish Court, but Dunblane, Galloway, and the Isles were suffragans to Glasgow. The number of cathedrals and churches was about one exposed to uncourteous usage, and that thousand; of abbeys, monasteries, conit was out of her power to protect his vents, and other religious houses about life. The Nuncio answered in the spirit two hundred. The annual rental in money was as follows':-St. Andrew's, £3,000; Glasgow, £1,500; Aberdeen, £1,100; Brechin, £700; Caithness, £1,courage to agree. Mary, however, in this instance, certainly lacked moral courage and that wisdom which ought to have guided her actions. Her continued  $\pounds_{1,200}$ ; bletchin,  $\pounds_{1,000}$ ; Caltiness,  $\pounds_{1,600}$ ; Galloway,  $\pounds_{1,300}$ ; Murray,  $\pounds_{2,100}$ ; Orkney,  $\pounds_{500}$ ; Ross,  $\pounds_{500}$ ; Argyle,  $\pounds_{1,200}$ ; the Isles,  $\pounds_{1,000}$ . The total refusal was consistent with her previous annual yearly income from all sources policy of playing into the hands of the of the monasteries and religious houses Reformers, but it was certainly contrary of Scotland, where the poor could always ask relief as a right, was more than  $\pounds 200,000$ . This was in a country whose Catholic Queen. Shortly previous to the murder of Darnley, a special Ambassador from the Duke of Savoy arrived in Scotinhabitants did not exceed half a million in number. The nobles of the Reformation so seized upon the property of the Church as to leave almost nothing his master at the baptism of the infant prince, but really with the view of prifor the ministers of the new religion, while the poor were entirely abandoned vately conveying a special Papal missive and left in painful destitution. To the mass of the people the spoliation was a direct and obvious disadvantage. To the from the Catholic powers, of whom the Duke of Savoy was an active agent. Mary was urged to join their league, to nobles, the gain, in a temporal sense, was accept money and troops for the purpose enormous.

So far as stemming the current of imate authority, and to make war in Britain against the faithless Elizabeth 'reform'' is concerned, it was not only possible, but at one time comparatively easy. All the nobles were not Reand the corrupt traitors of the Reformation who surrounded her throne. Darnley formers, while certainly, until the minds had already identified his cause with of the people had been poisoned by that movement, and this no doubt hurcalumny and falsehood, the masses were ried on his murder. Probably, if Mary not with them. Buckle truly says, "The complete success of this great revolution, tion would have been immediately at-tempted. The heads of the Reformation and the speed with which it was effected, are of themselves a decisive proof of the energy of those general were always in reality the deadly enemies of Mary, as well as of the Catholic causes by which the whole movement was Church, which they identified with her. controlled. For more than a hundred and fifty years there had been a deadly She committed the blunder and the struggle between the nobles and the Church, and the issue of that struggle was crime of not in her turn identifying herself with the Catholic Church, and the establishment of the Reformation and spurning any relations of unity with traitors who were merely reformers for the triumph of the Aristocracy. The purposes of plunder. She elected to people played a most subordinate part, as treat these men as her friends, and had they were merely driven and directed by to bear the consequences. It may be the conquering feudal leaders, and the said in reply that on her accession to the men employed in their interest, and throne the cause of the Church was under their protection and guidance. Of hopeless. A careful student of Scottish course there was subsidiary reasons for history will find that this view is thorthe change, but this was the principal and leading cause. No doubt the influ-ence of the Holy See had long been in abeyance; some Bishops and Abbots, quite unworthy of their office, had been oughly incorrect, and that the change that Mary Tudor was able to effect in England could also have been effected by Mary Stuart in Scotland. With her appointed to these most important posts views of religion and politics it was unquestionably her duty to have tried to through favouritism of the civil power, bring about that change. Instead, how-ever, she made not the slightest effort in and there were great irregularities which required remedy. The Council of Trent that direction, but from the first gave was then holding its Sessions, and at the last general Council of the Scottish clergy, held at Edinburgh on the 1st March herself up to the guidance of evil and treacherous councillors. God in His infinite mercy allowed her to ex-piate these faults in this world, 1559, presided over by the Primate, thirty-four canons were enacted, in which and she had eventually the glory of dying for the Gatholic faith on a scaffold in England. Bishop Beaton, the the most wise and judicious measures were adopted for the correction of all abuses. But it was not abuses which the Reformers desired to destroy, it was the Ambassador for Scotland in Paris, found it his duty to earnestly urge upon the Catholic Church. They did not wish to Queen the necessity of doing something sweep away cobwebs and dust from the edifice, but to raze it entirely to the ground. Mary undoubtedly played into to prevent a coalition against her, and to satisfy the people that she was resolved their hands, and her fatuous rule, in punishment the murderers of her late which she put herself entirely under the guidance of traitors, resulted in destruchusband. "Here it is needful that you should show forth now rather than ever tion to the Catholic Church in Scotland. es of the R were the chief rulers of Scotland, looked upon the pre-eminence which Bothwell had attained with the utmost rage and ealousy. So long as a month before the fatal marriage a powerful coalition had been formed against him, which com-prised the Earls of Argyle, Morton, Athole and Mar, with the Earls of Glencairn, Cassilis, Eglinton, Montrose and Caithness; the Lords Boyd, Ochiltree, Ruthven, Drummond, Gray, Glammis, Innermeith, Lindsay, Hume and Herries vith the whole of West Meise and Teviot. lale, and the most of Fife. Angus and Mearns. It is worthy of note that Sir Robert Melvil joined the confederacy for the purpose of rescuing his royal mistress from an unwilling servitude. The position of Mary was extremely peculiar and extremely unfortunate. De Croe, the French Ambassador, tells us that she looked wretched and was always in tears. Believing that the course she adopted was the correct one, she would consent to no divorce, and remained faithful to a compact which had been imposed upon her by force. The double dyed treason of the men opposed to her, was conspicuous. Morton, Argyle, Huntley, Lethington and Balfour, no doubt, possessed evidence to convict Bothwell of the murder of Darnley; but Bothwell could recriminate and prove, by producing the solemn league and covanent entered into between them, that they were also guilty of the same crime. It was impossible at this stage for the populace easily to discriminate, and certainly the attitude of Mary was such as to expose her to the most dismaying, although inaccurate, reflections. It could be seen from the first that the cause of Bothwell was ruined. and that the Queen had most seriously injured her position by being leagued with him. The Confederates drove them first from Borthwich Castle and afterwards their own troops deserted them at Carberry Hill, near Edinburgh. There Kirkaldy of Grange assured his sovereign of the readiness of the Confederate Lords to obey her if Bothwell were dismissed. To this she replied that she would consent if the Lords would agree to return to their allegiance. A solemn assurance was then given to her to that effect, and after a few words with Both-. well he turned his rein and left the field, subsequently to make his escape from the realm, and die in captivity in Denmark. The impulsive and over credulous Queen was again deceived in the basest manner. She was immediately

exclaimed, "By the hand which is now in yours I'll have your head for this." From this moment there was dead enmity between the Confederate Lords and Mary. Their safety entirely hinged upon her destruction, and in any course to be taken their antecedents sufficiently proved that they would be free from scruples. After being treated with many indignities, the unfortunate Queen was confined as a prisoner in the castle of Lochleven. The Reforming Lords had now drawn the sword and thrown away the scabbard. To justify this extreme conduct to their sovereign, it was necessary to prove her guilt, and it was at this crisis, on the 20th June, 1567, that the Lords of the Secret Council stated that, through the treachery of one of Both well's servants, they had obtained possession of a silver casket, said to contain private letters and sonnets addressed by the Queen to Bothwell. One fact upon which sufficient stress has not been laid is, that the Confederate Lords unquestionably allowed Bothwell to escape. At Carberry Hill he was completely in their power when they permitted him to ride away. Tytler tells us that "the Lords of the Secret Council, who had suffered the principal actor in the Queen's murder to escape, became active in their search for inferior delinquents."

Dissension among the reforming nobles broke out at intervals. The Hamiltons, suspecting that in case of the deposition of the Queen a Regency under Moray, Morton, or Lennox, would be inimical to their interests, determined in a council held at Dumbarton to declare the liberation of the Queen. They were joined by Argyle, Huntley, Herries, Crawford, Seton, Fleming, and others. At the present crisis the Lords of the Secret Council viewed the movement with great alarm. Murderers of Bothwell were in their own ranks and among their principal leaders, but with supreme audacity they determined to base their attack on the Queen principally on a charge of which they knew she was innocent. The princeps. same tools who had helped in obtaining for them the plunder of the Church, were now used against their sovereign, and for the purpose of enabling them to secure their acquired property, and their personal safety, by retaining the reins of the Government. John Knox, who had as usual kept out of the way when there was any real danger, was now called upon to exercise his peculiar powers. This Reformer had always hated Mary, and he now was put in possession of a brief by means of which he could indulge his malignity freely. The Gospel of the Merciful Saviour was prostituted for the purpose of condemning his sovereign before a trial, in order that a policy of hatred and revenge might be pursued. Throckmorton, the English Ambassador, reports that on the 19th July, 1567, he listened to a sermon from the Reformer, "who took a piece of Scripture forth of the Books of the King's, and did inveigh vehemently against the Queen, and persuaded ex-tremities towards her by application of his text. I did, after the sermon, move such of the council as were present to persuade the Lords to advise the preachers not to intermeddle in these matters." He teared that "the Ministers, going on so rigorously, might draw the multitude,' but this was the very object that the Lords had in view. Unfortunately, the multitude was drawn, not only at this time, but for generations. Abuse and calumnies took the place of argument, and an ignorant mob was easily influenced. Penal laws were put in force against all Catholics, and no man dared to profess the religion of his forefathers. much less to attempt the least reply or refutation. Knox, however, did not fail to make certain conditions with the Confederate Lords before lending them his powerful aid. His principal stipulations iprised the recogniti the Act o Parliament passed at Edinburgh, 1560, overthrowing "Popery," and estab-lishing Protestantism, and the restoration of the patrimony of the Church, so that he and the Ministers might obtain a share. Of course the Lords solemnly agreed to everything he asked, and no doubt would have signed a solemn league and covenant if one had been presented to them. The proverbial honour among thieves was in the sequel again found wanting, as the nobles retained the Church property and left the Ministers to starve. Queen Elizabeth, with her usual dissimulation, despatched her Ambassador with public instructions to demand the release of Mary, but with private orders to sanction and approve of the conduct of the Confederate Lords. Mary was treated with cruel indignity at Lochleven Castle, while Knox, omnipotent with the mob, "thundered out cannon hot against her." It must be clearly understood that he had made a special bargain with the nobles, who had now figuratively burnt their ships, and whose policy required the destruction of the power and if possible of the life of their Sovereign. By means of compulsion Mary had to sign her abdication, and to appoint her "dear brother," the Earl of Moray, Regent of the Kingdom. Her son James was crowned King, and Lindsay and Ruthven, two of the most ferocious Reformers, did not scruple to attest upon oath that which they knew to be false, "that Mary's demission was her own free act." The party of the Hamiltons, who had pretended to support the Queen, wished to put her to death, and one of their party, Tullibardine, informed the Eng-lish Ambassador that they saw no outlet from political difficulties so good as Mary's death. "They love not the Queen, and they know she hath no great fancy to any of them; and they fear her the more because she is young and may have many children, which is the thing they would be rid of." Accustomed as he was to perfidy, this was too much even for Throckmorton, and he found the greatest difficulty in believing that such villainy was possible, until satisfied by the solemn assurances of one of the principal conspirators. Moray now returned from France to Scotland in order to assume the office of Regent, and met Lethington and Morton at Whittingham, in the same house in which these nobles had held the conference with Bothwell, sounded on this occasion by Secretary Justice of being catalinated and octray-Maitland. "Think ye not we are here of the principal of your graces' nobility and council, that shall not find means to

murder, which they themselves had com mitted, and they determined resolutely to aveuge it. In other words, it was agreed that they should shift the "burden of guilt" from their own shoulders to those of the Queen. This covenant was certainly kept. Forged letters and other documents were subsequently made use of as evidence against Mary and the fierce dogs of war were loosed in the persons of Knox and the Reforming Ministers. The most astute and masterly hypocrite of all the Confederate lords was unquestionably the Queen's natural brother, the Earl of In order the better to consoli-Moray. date his power he pretended to entertain some scruple about the abdication. To set this at rest he declared that it was necessary to see Mary at Lochleven. There he bullied his unfortunate sister and sovereign in the most dastardly manner, and declared that to save her life he was ready to sacrifice his own, but that unfortunately the decision lay not with him but with the Lords, the Church, and the people. She need not expect to live if she dared to escape, or to attempt to obtain assistance from her friends. If she deplored her past sins then he might hold out some hope of her life being spared. Mary, weak from cruel captivity and terrified by these cowardly threats, earnestly begged Moray to assume the Regency, and was again fatally deceived into thinking that this miscreant-the most detestable hypocrite and villain of the Reformation was really her friend. Knox was a fanatic, a ruffian, and an accessory to murder; Ruthven was an assassin and a fanatic; but Moray was a cool, calculating hypocrite, who made use of such men as Knox and Ruthven merely as tools, taking care to keep clear from apparent complicity in their deeds, while at the same time he directed them as chief artificer, and obtained the lion's share of profit. Of all the contemptible traitors of the time Moray was facile

TO BE CONTINUED.

# THE CRY OF THE CHILDREN.

The astounding statement is made on reliable authority that forty thousand children of Catholic parentage have been picked up, enticed away and stolen, by the so-called Evangelical organizations of the Eastern cities, and shipped to Western Protestant homes, to be converted to Protestantism, and educated in Protestant schools. Such a statement will, no doubt, astonish the readers of the Mes-The work has been carried on senger. in the most secret manner. The organization is one of the most perfect in the country. National in its scope, each state has a sub-organization, and is again subdivided into districts. The central authority is in New York City, where most of the children are picked up, and the state sub-districts have the labor of finding proper (?) homes for them. +All are shipped to a district that homes can be found for. So quietly and effectively has this work been carried on that the number distributed last year reached a very large number. Where it is possible, they are placed in Protestant schools. that the principles of the faith in which they were born, and which they were early taught, may be thoroughly eradica ted.

An eminent priest a short time ago was walking past a school controlled by a sect prominent in this kind of proselytiz ing in the western part of the state, and spoke kindly to the little boys of the school playing in the street. One bright boy answered respectfully: "I am well, Father." Surprised that a pupil of that school should address him as "Father," he asked the boy if he could bless him self, which he readily and correctly did. Questioning further he found the boy could repeat the "Our Father" and other prayers usually taught to Catholic chil-There was no question that the child had been born and taught in a Catholic family, had been deprived of the guard-ianship that ought to have been his by right. This state of things must account largely for the fact that many have noticed that in every city and town throughout the western states, there are so many men who bear honored Catholic Irish names, who know nothing apparently of the faith and Church of their fathers. Many of these may be them selves to blame for their forgetfulness and ignorance, while many are undoubtedly the victims of organized efforts to rob them of their birthright. Catholics should take warning from these disclosures, and enquire as to their duties under the circumstances. There should be organized efforts both in the East and West to save these children. The means of caring for the children of Datholic parentage left orphans in early life should be increased. They should be sent to the west and Catholic homes They should Catholic schools prepared for them, that they may keep well the faith of their fathers in the Old Church. The shepherds should be assisted in their efforts to obey the Divine injunction, "Feed my Lambs, Feed my Sheep." We have faith that something will be done. The Catholics of this country have but to know that wolves are carrying away, destroying the lambs, to arouse themselves to the necessities of the case, and to adopt such means as even organized secret warfare cannot overcome.-Iowa Messenger.

of a traitor to their cause was as pleasing to God as the murder of an enemy.

On the 19th of June, 1566, James VI. of Scotland was born in the Castle of Edinburgh. Mary soon recovered, and then endeavoured to strengthen the Government by healing the dissensions among the nobles, and reconciling mal-contents. Again Moray became powerful in the Council, and in response to his Intercession most of the leaders of the Reformation were pardoned. The "fearless" Knox, however, was an exception. He was perfectly safe, however, in the retreat to which motives of prudence had induced him to fly. Morton, Lindsay, Knox, and Ruthven remained proscribed, but Moray, Bothwell, Argyle, Athole, and Lethington urgently prayed for their pardon. The Queen was soon encompassed once more by the leaders of the Reformation, and their power was completely established. Justice was not done, and we have to lament the weakness of Mary's Government. Index damnatur cum nocens absolvetur. The Queen was on good terms with Darnley, and he declared that she had given him no occasion for discontent. His hatred of the Lords of the Congregation was, however, most imprudently exhibited, and he assumed the position toward them not only of a traitor to a bond of blood, but a determined enemy resolved to make every effort for their destruction. He declared that he would have the kingdom, and denouncing three of the principal conspirators (Lethington, Bellenden, and Macgill), all of whom held offices under the State, insisted that they should be deprived of their offices.

The Earl of Bothwell was at this time looked upon as an efficient military leader, and although he had joined the cause of the Reformers, he lacked their hypocrisy. He was undoubtedly an unblushing and unprincipled profligate capable of every crime, and the astute Moray soon saw in him a fitting tool for the murder of Darnley. Bothwell was easily flattered, and there is little doubt that at the time he was employed to subdue a border feud he had determined upon the death of Darnley and the abduction of his widow. The conduct of Darnley to Mary was openly insulting and outrageous.

As a preliminary to more violent mea-Moray, Lethington, Bothwell, sures, Huntley, and Argyle proposed a divorce which Mary declined. The Queen was sounded on this occasion by Secretary

Without intending it, Mary was the

constancy which God has granted you. The Queen-mother of France, and her uncle the Cardinal, reproached her very severely for seeming remissness, and m formed her very plainly that if she did not avenge the death of Darnley and clear herself from the imputations brought against her they would become her enemies.

Mary, it is true, was ignorant, until she had eventually escaped from Bothwell's hands, that he was the murderer of her husband.

But her foolish infatuation in allowing a ruffian of this description to direct the affairs of the State is difficult to understand. All the leading lords of the Confederation, however, were treacherous villains, only differing from each other in degrees of guilt. She had cast in her lot with them and had to rule accordingly. Bothwell, of course, solemnly denied his guilt, and at a mock trial in Edinburgh, where 4,000 of his partisans were present, was acquitted by the verdict of a jury. So powerful did the Earl of Bothwell

become that he was able to obtain another solemn league and covenant, disgracefully agreeing to his marriage with Mary, signed by the reforming lords, the Earls of Morton, Argyle, Huntley, Cassilis, Sutherland, Glencarin, Rothes, and Caithness, as well as by Lords Herries, Hume, Boyd, Seton, and Sinclair.

The unfortunate Queen was evidently at the mercy of her chosen friends and councillors. On the 21st of April, 1567, Mary proceeded to Stirling in order to visit her son, and Bothwell, assembling six hundred spearmen, determined to intercept her on the way back to Edinburgh. The Queen had but a small retinue, and having heard a rumour of danger so hastened towards the capital that if Bothwell had been only ten minutes later she would have been safe in the Castle of Edinburgh. As it was his troops surrounded the Queen and her cavalcade at Almond Bridge, six miles from the city, violently seized upon their sovereign, and conducted her to his Castle of Dunbar. There she was completely in his power for twelve days and ity were more easily able to establish the Reformation, and to plunder both the Church and the poor. Field to marry him. The cere-mony was subsequently performed by a Presbyterian minister, and in accordance with the form of the Reformed greatest friend the cause of the Refor- Church. Bothwell had previously obmation had in Scotland, and she must have eventually seen the retributive justice of being calumniated and betray-

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#### Facts Stranger Than Fiction.

It is a fact that Alonzo Howe, of Tweed, had a fever sore that afflicted him for thirty-five years. Six bottles of Burdock Blood Bitters cured him, which he considers almost a miracle. It was but the natural result of the remedy restoring pure blood and perfect secretion.

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Wherever introduced Hagyard's Yellow Oil finds friends. It is the old reliable household remedy for external and internal use in all aches, pains, lameness and soreness of the flesh. A. D. Green, a prom-inent druggist of Belleville, says: "It is a MAR. 1, 1884.

# The Better Part.

Dedicated to friends who are about to embrace the religious life

Silent at the feet of Jesus, The sainted Mary Magdalen kneels In ecstacy of love sublime; Nor thinks to serve their Guest Divine— Though soon the hour of evening meal, Yet, at His feet she still doth kneel.

And kneeling loves, and loving kneels, Nor e'en the flight of time she feels Till Martha comes, with sad complaint,— Less perfect soul, but yet a saint,— That she, of household toil and care Meanwhile must all the burden bear.

Ah, not work most doth Jesus prize! He speaks, but not to bid her rise Whom love, in chains e'er light and sweet, Holds willing captive at His feet; "Mary the better part hath chosen And from her it shall not be taken."

Ye, who now the choice are making, Falt'ring not, though fond hearts breaking; Ye, who too choose that "better part"— Sweet commune with the Sacred Heart, Oh ! pray that I, with Martha's care, Still Mary's love may humbly share. M. M Hamilton, Feb. 11, 1884.

ABBE TANGUAY AND HIS GENEA-LOGICAL DICTIONARY.

As the Dominion of Canada advances in age, influence and prosperity so do the people feel more ambitious that their country should become renowned, not only on account of her internal resources and wealth, but her literary and scientific men. With pride and delight do we learn that some author or scholar has arisen among us, who can be honorably classed among the eminent men of the world whom we can claim as our countryman, no guay, it matter whether he be an English or plished, French or Irish or Scotch Canadian.

Therefore, the following, which is a translation of an article which appeared some time ago in a French Canadian journal, written by B. Sulte Esq., with a few introductory and concluding com-ments by the translator, will be read with interest not only by Canadians but by all students of literature.

A poem composed by Mr. L.uis Honore Frehette, Poet Laureate, French Academy, Paris, and dedicated to Abbe Tanguay-"auteur du dictionnaire genealogique des fa-milles Canadiennes"-which appeared in L'Opinion Publique some years ago and attracted much attention, suggested to the mind of Mr. Sulte the appropriateness of an article in prose, which would explain the poem and do further honor to the subject of it.

The following verses will explain, in some degree, the character of the poem and show the poet's appreciation of the work of Abbe Tanguay at that time when it was only in its embryo. The extract must be read in its original form, lest a translation might not do justice to its force and elegance :

Ils furent grands pourtant, ces paysans ha furent grands pointains, deficient jadis Qui, sur ces bords lointains, deficient jadis L'entant des bois dans ses repaires, Et percant la foret l'arquebuse a la main, Au progres a venir ouvrirent le chemin..... Et ces hommes jurent nos peres !

Quand la France peuplait ces rivages nou-

Que d'exploits etonnants, que d'immortels

Travaux, Que de legendes homeriques, N'eurent pour tous the heros que ces preux inconnus, Soldats et laboureurs, cœurs de bronze,

Du fond des vieilles Armoriques!

Le temps les a plonges dans son gouffre beant..... Mais d'exhumer au moins leurs beaux noms

du neant Qui fera l'œuvre explatoire ?..... C'est vous, savant abbe ! c'est votre livre,

(Alfred) in his historical and literary researches has come across many observations most important in the history of Canada and several original manuscriss, which he sometimes shows to his friend, but which he has not yet made public. Doutre seeks the sources of Canadian laws. Lareau collects into one volume all our writers. Turcotte has compiled a book on Parlia-mentary life during the period between 1841 and 1867, which he now revises. Malouin has collected historical souvenirs and secrets which were passing away

with the old men of the preceding generation, which he sometimes publishes." The translator here takes the liberty of

adding to the list of literary French Cana-dians, the name of Mr. B. Sulte, who has recently published a book entitled L'Histoire des Trois Rivieres, and is also the author of many poems and Brochures. "But of all these learned and patriotic

men there is none possessing a character so distinctive as the Abbe Tanguay. He undertook a task apparently most unfeasable and rash, which he is at last bringing to a successful end.

Imagine a man awakening one fine mcrning with the resolve to produce a genealogical tree of all the families of a country, beginning three centuries back from the present time ; to trace out the respective generations or ancestors of a posterity, which embraces to-day 1,500,-000 individuals, the families of whom had been lost sight of for a long period. The realization of such a work appeared

twenty-one years ago, an impossibility. But, in the hands of a man with the pecu liar gifts and qualifications of Abbe Tanguay, it has been at last nearly accom-

When a nation becomes deeply interested in her history during a particular epoch, her historians and artists search diligently through dusty old booxs, sealed manuscripts and documents-filed away for ages as rubbish-and from these, there issues forth at last new, fresh, attractive pages full of pleasing reminiscences and narratives of an honorable and glorious

past. There arrived such a time in our case. when, as a new nation, we were seized with the longing to gather information about ourselves, our infancy, our youth-ful days, and about the traditions of our forefathers.

In the whole history of Canada there has never prevailed a greater spirit of research, a more ardent love of historic studies, a deeper interest in compiling books from the archives than exists at the present time.

By persevering study and research true history begins to send forth here and there, slowly but steadily, its luminous rays, throwing light at last on this corner or part of the picture which had faled or been obscured. There is now no longer any doubt but that we will succeed in discovering the most minute facts worthy of being introduced into our history, in bring-ing to light the details of numerous secondary events-which had at first escaped the observations of the pioneers of our literature, which explains many chapters otherwise unintelligible. Did not the Abbe Verrean discover

while at London about three hundred documents which strangely comprise papers on the administration of Haldimand. Has there not been recently discovered in France certain documents which prove that in 1775 England was willing to give up Canada again to France if the latter would have agreed at the time not to assist the Americans. By the aid of documents, brought to light by Mr. Margry, have we not been enabled to follow the

To accomplish tasks of this kind, those who engage in them must be learned, ac. tive, patriotic, and provided with special qualifications and pecuniary resources. There are those who have these qualities combined in them and others who have even more than these. The devotion of oneself in this manner to the good of the country is characteristic of the age. In former times, a man gave his time, em-ployed his riches, shed his blood for the good of his country, but now, with the same object, a good Canadian consecrates his days, nights, money, and intellect in order to advance science, and promote the spiritual and intellectual happiness of his fellow-creatures. We see this exemplified in the life of him to whom this article has especial reference; a short sketch of whose life will show his adaptation to the work he has accomplished. Abbe Tanguay was born in Quebec in 1819, is not old in appearance, nor is he the thin, yellow-complexioned or dried up little man, such as one would imagine a student to be who has been pouring over old dusty papers during many years of his life, and associating himself with our ancestors who lived three centuries He graduated at the Seminary of ago. Quebec in 1839. Among his fellow-students at that time were E. J. Horan, afterwards Bishop of Kingston, Ontario the Honorable Joseph Cauchon, Lieutenant Governor of Manitoba ; Berage requires. There are several learned | nard O'Reilly, the Jesuit; B. Bolduc, who became missionary of Oregon, and Abbe Marquis, colonizer of the Eastern Town-ships. M. Tanguay was ordained priest edge, may be mentioned Tache, who is completing a voluminous work embracing on the 14th of May, 1843. He was *Gur* statistics connected with the lives of our missionary of the parishes of Saint Ray-ancestors, and also has already given us a mond and Saint Basile, Portneuf County, Rimcuski, St. Michael of Bellechasse and Sainte Henedine, County of Dorchester. Abbe Tanguay's first publication of his writings was in the year 1842, just before his ordination to the priesthood. had reference to the correspondence of his confrere, M. Bolduc, a missionary in 'Oregon, and was entitled "An Account of a Voyage from Quebec to Oregon around South America." Natural history was a subject which had great attractions for him; he obtained many interesting things from different parts of the world bearing upon this sci-ence. One of his curiosities in this respect was the fossil of a sea-elephant, which he presented to the University of Laval. This fossil was found in 1853 in the field of a farmer at Rimouski, about 200 feet through Belgium, France, Germany, above the level of the St. Lawrence, and Prussia, Switzerland, Italy, Great Britain above the level of the St. Lawrence, and five miles in the interior of Pointe au Pere, of Rimouski. This fossil was sent There are many memorials of the activity and patriotism of Abbe Tanguay at to New France. canada. Drapeau gives us an historical catalogue of the charitable institutions of the country from its foundation. Garneau day used as the Cathedral of the diocete;

also the College established there was reading the newspapers. On the contrary,

come to enter his mind? It was an idea which, we might say, was stamped in his mind when his existence began, which was in keeping with the peculiar taste and method which he had adopted in the purtalent of his boyhood. When very young he was remarked for his curiosity and interest in finding out the names of his neighbors and their ancestors. These facts would be so impressed on his mind that in conversation he would, to the astonishment of all, correct errors made by aged persons with regard to the names of their relatives or ancestors of two or three gen-erations back. This peculiar talent was combined with the qualification of being tinent of America. Statesmen, politicable to rapidly arrange catalogues, clear | ians, lawyers, merchants, farmers and perand concise, giving the information he sons of all classes and occupations, belorg-had obtained; he was a statistician by ing to the French Canadian portion of the nature. He was regarded by his family in the light of a *walking ductionary*, and he had the same reputation at college among genealogy of themselves without distinchis fellow students. He was sent to the tion. College of St. Anne de la Pocatiere at the In age of nine years, and was the youngest pupil there. It was the year when this educational institution was first opened. About twenty years from that time, it happened that a list of the pupils who first entered this College, was required, and those interested in the matter were astonished to find that M. Tanguay possessed a complete list. It appeared also, that during the three months which he spent at the college, he had made a note of many little circumstances, which were afterwards interesting in connection with the history

of the College. This peculiar characteristic was also observed in him whilst he was a student in the Seminary of Quebec, and developed itself more and more in one way and anparisnes of which he successively had charge, he made himself familiar with the old parochial registers and documents re-ferring to the oldest families of each place. Hence he became to the clergy what he had been to his fellow students are not successively had place. Hence he became to the clergy what membrancer and genealogist at everbody's service. Persons in different parts began to write to him for information. He was thus pushed on to extend his researches in order that he might satisfy all who would be interested in the results; and this one, honors both the pioneers of our counfinally led him to undertake the great and try and their descendants. arduous work of compiling a dictionary of all the French Canadian families.

In 1865 the Census Branch of the depart-ment of Agriculture of the Federal Govment of Agriculture of the Federal Gov-ernment at Ottawa secured the services of ciates itself with all classes of people. Abbe Tanguay, who, since that time has rendered valuable assistance to this branch not only by his experience and labours but by the important and numerous notes

he had and has since accumulated. The dictionary, which he is compiling, is based upon the following circumstances :

There were four distinct groups constituting the French population found in Canada during the 17th century, viz :---1st, that of Acadia in 1604; 2nd, of Quebec in 1608; 3rd, of Three Rivers in 1635; and 4th, of Montreal in 1641. In 1700 the Canadians (embracing only 3 groups) had spread themselves over a large extent of country, around the great lakes, towards the South-West, and had begun to lay foundations of large establishments which conductions of large cately increasfoundations of large establishments which have ever since been continually increas-ing. To keep track of these groups, it was necessary to follow them over an ex-tint of the finelege. Therefore in venice the in St. Louis, we cannot overhook the ex-genealogical register is called "Livre d'or" or "Golden Book," because in it are only inscribed the names of the noble Vene-tians. But the "Livre d'or" of the French Quise fait leur vengeur, et repare a demi L'ingratitude de l'histoire. "These verses," says Mr. Sulte, "are, no doubt, familiar to many. On reading them some, perhaps, have exclaimed, "how well components for example a man born is some, perhaps, have exclaimed, "how well contry material due to follow the first of the low of the

founded by him, which, since 1855 has re- | they were attended with many difficulties, ceived a government subsidy; as well as for registers are oftentimes composed of the Convent of the Ladies of the Congre-gation at that place. writings peculiar and quaint in style, faded and obscure, with leaves mutilated gation at that place. One might naturally ask, when and how faded and obscure, with leaves mutilated and soiled, with names illegibly written did the idea of a Genealogical Dictionary and improperly spelt. But these obstacles

suance of his work. Thus, an abridgment was made of information from registers in different parishes, dioceses and countries, whereby was seen at a glance the birth. baptism, marriage, offspring and decease of individuals in whom the proposed genealogical dictionary was concerned; the origin of the first European settlers in Canada, their forefathers' place of residence, their descendants scattered abroad on the conpopulation of the Dominion of Canada of genealogy of themselves without distinc-

In 1868 the Abbe published a work entitled "Repertoire Genéral du Clergè Canadien," it was a prelude to the Genealogical Dictionary. It displayed very forcibly the Abbe's powers of research and classification ; it gives an account of the first and succeeding priests and missionar-ies of Canada, including a biographical sketch of these noble and good men. This is the only work of its kind, excepting that of M. Noiseux, which was published in 1833, and is incomplete and unreliable in some respects. Hence the "Repertoire" is a valuable work in several respects.

In 1871 there appeared the first volume of the Genealogical Dictionary ; its publication was considered an important event in connection with the history of Canada, interesting not only French Canadians but

Europe, the learned Abbe had drawn his information, and he manifested the patriotic character of his dictionary, which be-

The dictionary is not intended to be a biography; it is entirely genealogical, containing reliable information in this respect.

present time. Therefore, its author writes : "The chosen people of God prepared re-

ligiously their genealogical tables, which they were unable to preserve from destruction when they became the captives of and in the Indian village of Hochelagathe world. Among European nations, the Icelanders are the only people who have at all carefully preserved their lineal des-cent and they have been enabled to do so, owing to their isolation in a cold and unattractive country, unexposed to ravages by hostile nations. In Europe generally it has usually been the royal family or

guished countryman, it will be appropriate to refer to some expressions by literary men in the United States of America, of Abbe Tanguay's labors.

The Abbe had occasion to visit certain parts of that country where there was to be found traces of families of French origin or Canadian emigrants. He, therefore, went to St. Louis, Missouri State, in 1874, where he received much sympathy and encouragement in the prosecution of his work. The newspapers of that city alluded to this visit in a complimentary manner. The St. Louis Republi-can said : "The Abbe Cyprian Tanguay was entertained by a select party of the citizens of St. Louis, on which occasion points of public interest in connection with the Abbe's literary efforts were brought out. The indefatigable antiquarian has now spent ten years in collecting the data of a complete genealogical table of all the families of Canada of French origin, from the first settlement of the Colony in 1608. This compilation-a genealogical dictionary of a whole people —is the most remarkable of its class that has ever been undertaken, and is entirely unique. In no other country than Canada in fact, is such a work possible. The early settlers of that colony were almost exclusively French. They brought with them the disciplinary regulations of the Church respecting the registration of births, deaths, and marriages and the French law which regulated and enforced that registration. This has been enforced through the changes of government ever since. Hence in every hamlet, village, town or mission are to be found consecutive registers from the beginning to our own day. Canada, moreover, has never been ravaged by war in such a way as to lay waste the country or pillage and burn the churches and missions. Hence the work of Abbe Tanguay, though long and laborious, was possible in Canada, though impossible in any other country."

In the St. Louis Democrat and the Western Watchman of St. Louis there appeared at that time similar articles complimenting the Abbe in his literary productions; also, in the Catholic Mirror published in Baltimore, Wilmington State, in 1874 there was the following reference to the Genealogical Dictionary : "It is unquestionably the most remarkable work that ever issued from any press; it stands unique and alone of its kind. The courageous and indefatigable Abbe conceived and carried to a successful termination the idea of preparing the genealogical history of every individual of a whole nation The genealogy of the royalty of certain families of the nobility has been pub-lished, but it was reserved to Canada to ciates itself with all classes of people. A work of this kind is very seldom, if ever, met with among other nations at the of birth, name, age, condition, &c., of his ancestor, who, 250 years ago, left an ob-scure hamlet in Bretagne and became a colonist on the banks of the St. Lawrence, other nations and scattered throughout afterwards the city of Montreal. He may then trace the lineage of the eight genera-tions which preceded him, until he finds his own name, together with the date and place of his baptism."

The foregoing articles, extracted from the American Press, explain very forcibly the distinctive character and importance of Abbe Tanguay's work, and as an individual appreciation of it, during his stay in St. Louis, we cannot overlook the ex-

# DOM BOSCO.

3

# THERE WAS METHOD IN HIS MADNESS.

The name of Dom Bosco, the Vincent de Paul of the present century, which is a familiar sound on the Continent, is little known amongst us Catholics at home. Yet thousands already venerate Dom Bosco as a saint, the splendid success of whose undertakings in the cause of charity has forced him into a notoriety from which his natural simplicity and humility would shrink.

A comparison between him and St. Vincent de Paul has just been suggested; and, indeed a curious similarity does exist in many details of their lives and vocations. Both were of humble birth, their early years had been passed as shepherds-a peaceful pursuit, well calculated to foster the spirit of piety and contemplation, which, in so many instances in the lives of the saints we know to have accompanied the most vigorous and generous dispositions. Both received their great inspiration to devote themselves to the cause of charity from the experience they acquired in visiting prisons, and witnessing the fearful corruption and deep misery of those frightful abodes. We all know that it was the ardent pity he felt for the sufferings of the poor galley-slaves which awoke the deep Christian philanthropy of Vincent de Paul, and, in the same manner, Dom Bosco's warm heart was prompted to devote itself to the reclamation of poor abandoned children from the sad sights he witnessed when, immediately after his ordination, he was appointed to the prison mission of Turin. Painfully struck by the utterly forlorn and desolate condition of the juvenile criminals, who, for the most part, were abandoned by their friends, and delivered over to the worst influences and impressions, the young priest felt an immense compassion for them, and a great longing to help them. And, though at the time poor, obscure priest that he was, he was entirely resourceless, and the apostolate to which he felt himself called seemed utterly beyond his reach, its project never left his mind, and all his prayers and hopes were fixed upon its accomplishment.

Dom Bosco was at one time supposed to be deranged. He planned the building of an Oratory, capable of accommodating an immense number of children, with workshops of all kinds, study-rooms, large

courts, a chapel, etc. Such an undertaking would require large sums of money, and it was known that he had no resources. Evidently such a project could only come from the illusions of

a disordered brain. Some of his friends deserted him; others were of opinion that he ought to be placed under a doctor's care, and it seemed to them most advisable that he should be placed for a short time in an insane retreat. He might compromise the clergy, or at least expose himself to ridicule; then

he-itation was no longer possible. The director of the retreat was fore-warned, and was told to be very gentle, but, if necessary, very firm with the poor invalid.

It only remained to bring him to the retreat, and this is the way it was accomplished :

Two ecclesiastics procured a closed carriage, and sought Dom Bosco in his little

room, where they found him. They talked with him for a while and did not find it difficult to draw him out on the subject in which he was most particularly interested.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

poets understand the secret of ennobling every subject which they take up !" In this instance, how extravagant is the enthusiasm. But, pardon me, reader, in upholding the poet in his eulogy in this case, as the subject, you will perceive, really merits it.

In our limited world of Canadian historians, archeologists, annalists, and annotators, there is no more conspicuous character and more worthy of a high rank in it than Abbe Tanguay. He made his entry into it at a most opportune time, and it well becomes us to welcome and honor

him according to his merits. There was a period when French Canadians had no books to inform them about the history of their forefathers, and when the past was almost forgotten, but this is not their condition at the present time, Within the last half century there have appeared Perreault, Roland, Labrie, Gar-neau, Ferland, &c., learned and scientific men, who devoted their latter days towards erecting, by their researches and labors, a monument which peculiar circumstances demanded. The great blocks in history, if I may 30 express myself, had been quarried by them from a mountain of chaotic oblivion, hewed and prepared for the national edifice ; and it remained for 'their successors in literature to place each part and block of this structure, to dress, ornament, and produce the innumerable figure which the true history of an and patriotic men employed in this work. Of these, according to my personal knowlancestors, and also has already given us a history of the Hurons. Casgrain has devoted himself to the study of the old walls of Quebec, and elequently interprets past events with which they were associated. Gerin Lajoie, whose decease we have recently had to mourn, during his active life as Librarian of the Parliamentary Library, was an author of several important literary works.

Verreau has made important discoveries embracing that period of twenty-one years which followed the conquest.

Chauvean has succeeded in finding out old works, of whose existence no one had any idea. L'Abbe Bois has compiled copies of ancient acts, which had become very rare and from which he occasionally milles quotations to enrich anonymous articles which, however, are traced to him. Le moine shows himself in intimate relations with the personages contemporary with the ending of the last and the beginning of the present century. Tasse revives in our memory the founders of many west. to the Exposition in Paris in 1855. There are many memorials of th ern towns, who had been all children of

France was married in Acadia, went to reside in Quebec, where his children were baptised; removed afterwards to Montreal where his wife died; he married again in Detroit, and at last he himself died in some parish on the banks of the Ohio or Mississippi, where some of his children settled, while others had remained in the valley of the St. Lawrence.

Circumstances such as the foregoing show the ground which had oftentimes to be travelled over in connection with the Genealogical Dictionary which Abbe Tanguay undertook to complete.

It is generally supposed that the Canadians, constituting the groups referred to, were all directly from France, but this was not the case. There were also Spaniards, Germans, Italians and Irish constituting There were also Spaniards. a considerable portion of this population. There were also some English, several of whom had been taken prisoners during the war preceding the cession of Canada to England. All these foreigners had grad-

ually become French in language, manners, and religion. All that remained to show their origin were their names, which could not always be adapted to the French accent

The work which Abbe Tanguay undertook comprised a variety of labors; he had to read, decipher, compare, comment on the books which had been published on Canada since the days of Jacques Cartier, of which there existed more than 300 volumes; also to study numerous maps; consult minutely manuscripts of the Parlia-ment library at Ottawa, those of the historical society at Quebec and Montreal, those of the University of Laval, and to examine the registers of all the parishes in the Province of Quebee, Ontario, New Brunswick, Nova Scotia, Prince Edward Island, Newfoundland, and those of the city of Detroit, Michigan State, and of the towns and villages situated on the tributaries of the Mississippi. He also found it necessary to make a memo. of the acts of the notaries of Canada, to become acquainted with the deliberations of

Again, "as the Catholic families of Canada originally come from France, Italy, Spain and Great Britain and Ireland, the Abbe found that he must personally communicate with these various countries. Therefore, he visited Europe in .867 and went to places where lived the forefathers of the first Canadian settlers, travelling and Ireland. At Paris, Rouen and St. Malo he examined the registers of the oldest parishes and the records relating to emigrations, of which were many referring

French Canadians are, therefore, to be es.

pecially congratulated, for they are the only people who possess a genealogical dictionary, such as it ought to be. Their clergy, historians, councillors at-law, public officials, and indeed all intelligent and literary Canadians must feel an interest in this dictionary—some to satisfy a curiosity in the matter of lineage ; others, on account of important documents to which it testifies and all from the intimate relations which it holds with the past, present and future of this country.

The learned Abbe, who has patiently surmounted all the difficulties which met him at every step in the progress of this work, continues to devote himself towards

its completion. The dictionary, so far as it is advanced, embraces one hundred years in volume, the first which has been published. The 2nd and 3rd volumes will soon appear, comprising another period of sixty years, and these will be followed by three more volumes, which will extend to the present century; its completion is, therefore, being rapidly realized.

With this end in view, and to leave no stone unturned, the Abbe has been examining and noting the registers of parishes founded about or since the year 1696, by French Canadians, along the banks of the Ohio, the Missouri and the Upper Mississippi, which will en-able him to unite the bold pioneers, who spread the name, influence and honor of the French blood in the West and South-West of this continent, to the primitive stock of the present generation of Canada. The more the Dictionary advances, the more interesting and important will it be. There are very few works of which so

much can be predicted. To write daily articles, dissertations, fictions in order to captivate the attention of the public for a few hours or moments seems to be the highest ambition of many modern writers; present success satisfies their hopes. But this is not the object of all who take up the pen, we are happy to say. There are other kinds of composition which some only aim at, more difficult to prepare, and, consequently, more rare, which has in view a lasting publicity and effect. Such is the character of Abbe Tanguay's work. When our public archives will be destroyed by the ruse or moth, when time will have caused many books and authors to be forgotten, it will be found that the work of Abbe Tanguay can never grow old, nor be forgotten, but will from generation to generation be preserving the history of our families from sinking into oblivion. Hence this work will increase in importance, ac cording as time removes from us the present materials, from which its patient and patriotic author knew how to extract the

marrow and preserve it. In concluding this sketch of our distin-

It is natural that the French Canadian

portion of the population of Canada should highly appreciate their countryman, Abbe Tanguay, to whom they are in so special a manner indebted, his literary labors having been wholly directed to their benefit and honor, and it must be most gratifying to them as well as to their benefactor to find that the literary men of the English speaking population of Canada as well as of America are not insensible to the important and valuable services, in a literary and historical point of need, which Abbe Tanguay has rendered to society. They view with envy contained with ad miration, the Genealogical Dictionary, and their regret is that peculiar circumstances should exist which make it impossible for the Dictionary to embrace generally the ancestry of the English, Irish and Scotch Canadians. One of these circumstances in particular is owing to the fact that the registers of births, baptisms and marriages connected with the Protestant families, who first emigrated to this continent, were not so carefully preserved or so minute in details as those of the French Canadian Catholic families,

Expressions of the appreciation of Abbe Tanguay and his literary labors were recently manifested in the city of Ottawa on two occasions in particular first on his having been chosen a member of the Royal Society of Canada, which was founded by His Excellency the Marquis of Lorne, the Governor General of Canada ; again on his having been elected Vice President of the Historical Society-the formation of which took place last winter in the Capital. Since writing the above, we are pleased to learn that the University of Laval, Quebec, has conferred the degree of L. L. D.-"Docteur es Lettres"-on the Abbe, on ac. count of his successful labors in our National history, his profound learning and his remarkable works, so highly ap-preciated by this ancient and distinguished C. F. STREET. Iniversity.

# Health is Wealth.

It is worth more than riches, for without it riches cannot be enjoyed. How many people are without health who might regain it by using Kidney-Wort. It acts upon the Liver, Bowels and Kidneys, cleansing and stimulating them to healthy action. It cures all disorders of these important organs, purifies the blood and promotes the general health. Sold by all druggists. See advt.

# A Double\_Benefit.

James Moore, a prominent resident of Leamington, writes that he cured himself of Dyspepsia of a year's duration by one bottle of Burdock Blood Bitters, and two bottles cured his wife who had been for years a sufferer from the same disease. He conscientiously recommends it to all suf-fering from similar troubles.

In a few minutes the two ecclesiastics exchanged significant glances, which plainly said, "There is no longer any doubt

of it; he is really crazy." "Monsieur l'Abbe, we have below a nice carriage; will you take a drive with us?" Dom Bosco appeared not to have the least suspicion of their intention, and when they repeated their invitation he finally accepted. The carriage was at the door.

"Enter Monsieur l'Abbe." "Not at all; after you, gentlemen." "We beg you will enter first," "I will do nothing of the kind. I know too well the respect I owe you; after you." Thred of this formality, the two ecclesiastics entered the carriage; but, instead of

following them, Dom Bosco quickly slammed the door, and called out to the driver in stentorian voice, "To the retreat."

The coachman had his instructions, and safely deposited Dom Bosce's victims where they intended to put him, and whence, after much rage, they were with difficulty rescued.

# Twenty-five Per Cent. Stronger than any other Butter Color.

BURLINGTON, VT., May 3d, 1882. I hereby certify that I have examined the Butter Color prepared by Wells, Rich-ardson & Co., and that the same is free from alkali or any other substance injurious to health ; that I have compared it with some of the best of the other Butter Colors in the market and find it to be more than twenty-five per cent. stronger in color than the best of the others.

I am satisfied that it is not liable to become rancid, or in any way to injure the butter. I have examined it after two months' free exposure to the air in a place liable to large changes of temperature, and found no trace of rancidity, while other kinds similarly exposed became ran-cid. A. H. SABIN,

Prof. Chemistry, University of Vermont.

# Danger Traps.

Neglected colds are the fatal traps that ensnare many a victim beyond possibility Take a cold or cough in time of rescue. and it is easily conquered by that safe and pleasant vegetable remedy, Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam. Asthma, Bronchitis and pulmonary complaints generally soon yield to its healing influence.

Dr. W. Armstrong, Toronto, writes : "I have been using Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil and Hypophosphites of Lime and Soda for Chronic Bronchitis with the best results. I believe it is the best Emulsion in the market. Having tested the different kinds, I unhesitatingly give it the preference when prescribing for my consumptive patients, or for Throat and Lung affec-



LENTEN PASTORAL LETTER OF THE

RT, REV. JOHN WALSH, D. D. BISHOP OF LONDON

JOHN-by the Grace of God and the appointment of the Holy See, BISHOP OF LONDON.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Faithful of our Diocese Greeting and Benediction in the Lord.

# DEARLY BELOVED BRETHREN,

The penitential season of Lent, which is now at hand, is a time during which the Holy Church calls on her children in a special manner to repent them of their sins, to do penance, and to mortify the flesh, with its vices and concupied to the prophet, she be delighted: a sacrifice to trou is an afflicted spirit; a contrite and humble afflicted spirit; a contrite and humble heart, O God, thou wilt not despise," flesh, with its vices and concupiscences. near. Let the wicked forsake his way, and the unjust his thoughts, and let him return to the Lord, and He will have mercy on him, and to our God, for He is accompanied by sentiments of deep and bountiful to forgive." (Isaias lv. c). Lent heartfelt contrition and humiliation for is a time specially consecrated to repentance, to mortification of the passions, to fasting and abstinence, and other penitential works.

It should also be characterized by great fervour in prayer and by earnest meditation on the life, the sufferings and death of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ.

Our Lenten penitential works are based on the imitation of the Son of God, are in strict accord with His divine teachings, and borrow their supernatural value and expiatory power from the merits of His mortifications, sufferings and death. In fact, our Lent is but a feeble attempt to put into practice the lessons taught us by His works and words. The whole Christian scheme is based on the principles of selfdenial, mortification and penance. Our Lord Himself has told us that if we wish to become His disciples, we must deny ourselves, take up our cross daily and follow Him (Math. xvic 24.) And he declares as follows: "He that loveth his life shall lose it, and he that hateth his life in this world keepeth it unto life eternal." (John xii c.) And hence we find him acting out this divine philosophy, for our example, in fasting forty days and forty nights in the wilderness, and in all the humiliations and sufferings of His life on earth.

St. Paul tells us that if we live according to the flesh we shall die, but if by the spirit we mortify the deeds of the flesh we shall live (Romans viii. 13), and that they that are of Christ have crucified their therefore, fruits worthy of penance." have fallen from our first estate, that our must be repressed, that self-love is a fountain of moral corruption, and must be mortified, that we are sinners, and must therefore repent and do penance, and try to satisfy, in some measure, the justice of God. through those means and agencies which He himself has appointed. With sin have come into the world the need and the purpose of penance; and the purport of this letter is to suggest some thoughts on this divine remedy of sin, penance-especially as regards its institution and efficaciousness as a sacrament of the Christian dispensation. Sin is the greatest evil, is, in fact, the only essential evil in the world. It is the great enemy of God and of man; it is a mystery of iniquity that causes God to veil his face from his children, and overshadows the world with countless sorrows and miseries. Sin is infinitely opposed to God and to his inalienable and sovereign rights in his own Creation. God is the supreme good, sin is the supreme evil, God is essential order, sin is disorder, God is love, sin tion; and hence there exists between God and sin an eternal enmity, an impassable gulf, a necessary contradiction, an infinite repugnance. Sin is opposed to the happiness and the destinies of man. The true happiness and ings and precepts of the Church, and in thus man a rebel to the holy will of God, and

terns, that can hold no water." (Jer. ii c- Eucharist, He first promised it as we find rament of Penance, restores to man the forever, a child of God, an heir of heaven, two monstrous evils-the turning away from God, the supreme Good, and the fountain of all goodness, graces and mercies; sin, led thereto by the glamour of some fancied good and happiness, justly compared to the broken cistern that can hold no water to slake the thirst of the soul, or to satisfy its wants.

THE NECESSITY OF REPENTANCE.

Now repentance or penance is the only remedy and destroyer of sin. It is the sincere conversion of the heart from sin to God. It also must have these two qualities or conditions: 1st. The turning away from sin with loathing and detestation, and with sincere sorrow for having offended God; 2nd, and the returning to God with sentiments of gratitude and love, and with the firm purpose of faithfully obeying His holy law.

Penance, in the Christian dispensation, is both a virtue and a sacrament. As a virtue, it simply means sincere and heartfelt contrition, and as such was at all times absolutely necessary for obtaining the remission and forgiveness of sin, as we find from the teachings of Holy Scripture.

Thus holy David says to God, "If thou hadst desired sacrifice, I would indeed have (Psalm 50-18vs.); wherein it is declared that even the highest act of worship, sacrifice, would not be pleasing to God, unless having offended the Divine Majesty. Again, the word of God affirms: "When thou shalt seek the Lord thy God thou shalt find him; yet so, if thou seek Him with all thy heart

and with all the affliction of thy soul." (Deuteronomy 4-29.) And again, "Now, when thou shalt be touched with the repentance of thy heart—and return to him—the Lord thy God will have mercy on thee. (Deut. xxxi.,1, 2, 3.) In Ezechiel (c. 18 v. 30-31) God Himself declares in the most emphatic manner that penance is the only plank by which the sinner may escape from the ruin and shipwreck of sin; "Be converted to me and do penance for all your iniquities, and iniquity shall not be new heart and a new spirit; why will you die, O house of Israel; for I desire not the death of him that dieth, saith the Lord God; return ye and live.'

"Now, therefore," saith the Lord, "be converted to me with all your heart, in fasting, and in weeping and in mourning, and rend your hearts and not your garments." (Joel. 11c. 12v.)

When St. John the Baptist came forth from the desert to prepare the way of the Lord, he preached the baptism of penance for the remission of sins, and in burning words, that like a cry of agony smote the hearts of his hearers, he exclaimed, "Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shown you to flee from the wrath to come; bring forth, flesh, with its vices and concupiscences (Luke iii c. 7 v.) Our Lord Himself began (Gal. v. 24). The reason of this is that we his public ministry by exhorting to penance : "Do penance, for the kingdom of heaven is passions and inclinations tend to evil and at hand." (Matt. 4th c. 17v.) And He emphatically declares that penance alone can save the sinner. "I say to you, unless you do penance you shall all perish." (Luke xiii c. 5 v.) Hence, the Council of Trent affirms, "Penitence was, indeed, at all times, necessary, in order to attain to grace and justice for all men who had defiled themselves by any mortal sin, even for those who begged to be washed by the Sacrament of Baptism." (Sess. xiv. c. 1st.) THE INSTITUTION OF THE SACRA-MENT OF PENANCE. Our Blessed Lord came down from heaven to destroy the power of Satan, to overthrow the reign of sin, and to establish in its stead the kingdom of God's peace and charity. The object of his earthly mission, and the work of his divine life here amongst us, was to save mankind from sin and its dreadful consequences, and to rescue them from the horrors of an eternal death. He be prepared for some creative act, for a in sin, robbed of its supernatural life, therefore took the virtue of penance, and special exercise of omnipotent mercy and blighted and blasted like a fallen angel and power and efficacy of a sacrament, and at- Our Blessed Saviour on this occasion to God, must not such a sight, we say, be tached to it for all time the divine attri- breathed His divine life into the Church, calculated to bring tears, if that were posis hate, God is plenitude of being, "I am bute-the God-power of forgiving sins. and made it a living organism. It was a sible, from the God that made it and the Henceforward, this sacrament of penance new creation, a new moral world, that was Christ that redeemed it, and to dim the very will be the channel through which in life- called into being, a spiritual kingdom es- joys of heaven with the shadow of a great giving streams the precious blood will be tablished by the risen Christ, that shall sorrow. Of a soul in such a state we may poured abroad for the salvation of the pen- never be destroyed, and that shall stand well say with the prophet : "to what shall I sick and blind, and lame, may be plunged To this Church He communicated the sea is thy destruction; who shall heal destiny of man here below consist in doing for the healing of their souls, and for the re- Holy Ghost to be its abiding life; and that thee?" (Lamen ii c. 13 v.) Now as seeking the kingdom of God and His just- like, dead and stinking with putrefaction, will work miracles, such as that wrought restores the sinner as a living member to ice, in order one day to reach His eternal calling them back to life and health, and bers to the Holy Church of God.

give, is my flesh, for the life of the world," and then He redeemed His promise by the Church's unity and life to establish the primacy of St. Peter and his successors, He I will give to thee the keys of the kingdom of heaven" (Math. c. xvi-v 19); and after His Resurrection He actually conferred the wha primacy when He commissioned Peter to feed His lambs and to feed His sheep—that is, the whole flock of the divine sheepfold— all the members of the Holy Church. (John xxi.)

In accordance with this law of conduct, our Divine Redeemer first promised the ever you shall loose on earth shall be loosed and hearts of the apostles were in some this wondrous institution of God's infinite pity and mercy for sinful man, He then them, " Receive ye the Holy Ghost, whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven, and whose sins you shall retain they are tion, for they seem to have been specially employed to show the awfulness of the institution, to show that it was indeed a new creation on the earth, and the work in a merited such and so great Redeemer,' authority to teach and the same power to forgive sins with which He himself as man had been clothed by the Eternal Father: you." As if He would say, I as man hold your ruin. Cast away from you all your that I have this power I have already within his bowels." transgressions, and make to yourselves a proved by a miracle (Math. ix. c.), and EFFECTS OF The thereby delegate that power to you forever -to the Church, and to its ministers for all times, do I give this divine prerogative, this God-power for the destroying of the reign of

sin in human hearts and souls, and for the salvation of all penitent sinners.

"He then breathed upon them." When God made man, "He breathed into his face the breath of life, and man became a living soul." (Gen. 2 c. 9 v.) "He inspired into him the soul that worketh, and he breathed into him a living spirit." (Wisdom xv-11) -that is, the breath of God breathed into inanimate matter, created man, and made him a living rational person-gave him the soul that worketh, and the living quickening spirit-made man the master of which we are told in Scripture that God in innocence and justice," that greatest on beholding which " all the morning stars shone out together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy." (Job. xxxviii 7 v.) The second instance is that of which we read in God breathed upon the dry bones that filled the plain, and they started into living men, law, that whenever the Scripture mentions that God "breathed," we may expect a of His infinite power, goodness, and love.

12v.) In mortal sin, therefore, there are it in the 6th chapter of the gospel accord- supernatural life he had lost, and gives him and a sister to the holy angels. It has ing to St. John : "The bread which I will back the image of God in all its pristine beauty and loveliness. And thus the new hatred to God, to grieve the loving heart of creation daily operated by the spirit of God, Christ and to fill the angels with sorrow, and the embracing in His stead the evil of institution of the sacrament, when He said through this sacrament, is, if possible, and it has become a new creature created at His last supper, "This is my body—this is my blood." (Math. xxvi.) So also, when He determined for the preservation of the brighter revelation of His infinite mercy, Sacred Heart of our Lord, and there is joy compassion and love, and because the re- in heaven because a sinner has done pencreation and salvation of the soul is a greater ance and received the grace of absolution. first said to Peter: "Thou art Peter, and on this rock I will build my Church, and the than the creation of the material world, sacrament of Penance. It raises the soul gates of hell shall not prevail against it, and with all its wondrous harmonies and beau- dead in sin to a life of justice and grace, it

> This line of thought is in accord with what the great St. Cyril writes on this subject. "In the beginning," he says, "man was made by the word of God, and God breathed into him the breath of life, and enriched him by a participation of his spirit. But since by disobedience man fell, the head of the human race involved it in and lost his pristine comeliness, God again his fall and communicated to it sin and formed him and restored to him a new life death, so the new Adam, Jesus Christ, the institution of the sacrament of penance, when He said to His apostles, "Whatso-learn that it is the same God, who in the communicates to them his divine life learn that it is the same God, who in the communicates to them his divine life beginning, created human nature and sealed in heaven, and whatsoever you shall bind on earth, shall be bound in heaven." (Math. xviii. v. 18.) And when the minds Ghost to his disciples to the end, that as | xv c. 22v.) and also when in several places measure prepared for the reception of this we were created in the beginning, so also he teaches that in Christ we are made "new stupendous power, for the establishment of we might be renewed." The Sacrament of creatures." And this new creation effected Penance is therefore one of the greatest of by God through the sacrament of his infinite God's works, one of the greatest of His ininstituted the sacrament when He said to stitutions of divine mercy and love, and a most powerful and efficacious means of sal- tence, goodness, and mercy, than the vation. It is indeed the true refuge of sin- material creation, than all the glories of the ners, the sanctuary of asylum in the new retained." (John xx-23). The words used law, which shields sinners from the conseby our Saviour in the institution of this quences of their guilt, and hides them from sacrament are worthy of our deepest atten- the wrath of God and His terrible judgments. And if the Church in the excess of her joy, dares to sing on Holy Saturday "O felix culpa," "O happy fault which special manner of divine omnipotence and may we not venture, in the exuberance of infinite mercy. He began by assuring the our heartfelt gratitude to God, to say, "O apostles that He constituted them His happy sins which deserved the institution vicars and representatives, and that He of so great, so wondrous a Sacrament in there and then conferred on them the same which as in an inexhaustible fountain, the precious blood of Jesus, which speaketh better than that of Abel, forever flows for the salvation of sinners, in which it washes "As the Father hath sent me, I also send the soul from the guilt of sin, and makes it whiter than snow, creating in the sinner a from God the power to forgive sins, and new heart, and renewing an upright spirit

# EFFECTS OF THE SACRAMENT OF PENANCE.

We shall now consider some of the effects of this holy sacrament and also some of the merciful provisions it contains for the salvation of sinners. The object of this sacrament, it has been already said, is to remit sin and to undo its fatal consequences. Now the first effect of mortal sin is to strike the soul dead. It cannot, it is true, rob the soul of the life and immortalty proper to it as a spiritual being and a simple substance, but it destroys its supernatural life which is sanctifying grace, and blow all the merits of a whole life. No brings death and damnation upon it. As the soul is the life of the body, so God is the life of the soul. It follows therefore that mortal sin by separating the soul from may have reached; he may have had the work of His creation, made him a little less than the angels, and crowned him with glory and honour. This is the first instance phet, the same shall die. (Ezechiel xviii c. breathed upon man, and the result was the must be that of the soul in mortal sin ! 20 v.) And what a sad and awful death existence of rational man, made in the It is a fact and a law regulating the action image and likeness of God, "Constituted of death that the nobler a being is in life, and most perfect work of the first creation, Man is the noblest being in the material the more foul and loathsome it is in death. creation and accordingly we find that the action of death upon him is more terrible and repulsive than on any other being of second instance is that of which we read in the xxxi. c. of Ezechiel, when the spirit of Cod breathed upon the dry hones that filled indige of the death of the soul what a glimpse we catch of its dreadful state, and of the fearfully loathsome and repulsive spectacle and "stood up upon their feet an exceeding great army." We thus find it a settled angels Lazarus dead and buried in the angels. Lazarus dead and buried in the grave is but a type and image of a soul dead singular exercise of His creative power. merciful Jesus groaned with sorrow and and buried in the grave of sin. If then the We have a right to expect a new creation shed bitter tears on beholding the dead body of his friend, now stiff and cold and When, therefore, we read that our Lord | redolent with the foul breath and stench of "breathed" upon His apostles, we should the grave, must not the sight of a soul dead raised it up to the dignity and the saving love. And this is precisely what occurred. deprived of its peerless beauty and likeness itent sinner; it will be a divine probatica, forever amid the revolutions and changes compare thee; or to what shall I liken thee; into whose healing waters the spiritually of time, doing Christ's work in the world. to what shall I equal thee; for great as the the holy will of God, as manifested to him in covery of their health and strength. It will divine Spirit will never henceforward cease, Christ raised Lazarus from the dead and robbed and wounded and bleeding, and he send the voice of Christ into the graves, through the Sacrament of Penance to work restored him to his home, so the sacrament cares for him and binds up his wounds, where too many souls, alas, lie, Lazarus- miracles for the salvation of souls. He of penance raises the dead soul to life and pouring in oil and wine; and heals him by Christ at the tomb of Lazarus, and as the holy Church of God. This sacrament his well-spent years: In the words of the home in the kingdom of heaven. Sin makes happiness, and restoring them living mem- those others wrought by our Lord during is called a sacrament of the dead because His life on earth; He will raise the spiritu- it raises souls dead in sin to the life of justtherefore destroys his true happiness, and Whenever our Blessed Lord intended to ally dead to life; He will, in a spiritual ice and virtue. The soul in its spiritual and the palmer-worm had eaten." (Joel ii robs him of his immortal destinies. "Who," establish some great institution of mercy asks the royal prophet, "can understand love, He first promised it in order to walk, the deaf to hear, and He will preach a new life, puts off the foulness and repul- all its decolations; Penance is the returnprepare men's minds for it, to awaken in the blessed evangel of immortal hope and siveness of death and the breath and stench ing spring, which renews all nature, two grievous evils, which God Himself des-cribes in these words, "Be astonished, O ye heavens, at this—for my people have done two evils; they have forsaken me, filled His promise by the creation of the the image of God stamped upon it, so in full of the poison of sin and of the stench is the prodigal son that leaves his fathers

ceased to be an object of loathing and of effects a new creation, a new transformation, it puts off from the repentant sinner "the old man who is corrupted according to the desire of error and it clothes him with the new man who according to God is created in justice and in holiness of truth" (Ephes. iv c. 24 v.) As the first Adam being through baptism first, and then through Penance. This is what St. Paul means pity and compassion is a more gracious and more beneficent exercise of divine omnipoheavens and all the varied beauties spread abroad on the face of nature. This is doubtless the mind of the Church when she declares that there-creation or re-formation of man through the redemption is more wonderful and more glorious than his original creation. (Deus qui humanae substantiae dignitatem mirabiliter condidisti et MIRABILIUS reformasti.)

Mortal sin not only strikes the soul dead but it also destroys all the merits the sinner may have acquired and accumulated during years spent in a state of grace and in the exercise of good and holy works. It is a doctrine of faith that good, that is, supernatural works, done in a state of grace, are, by the free appointment and good-will of God meritorious of eternal life and of proportionate degrees of glory in heaven. So that every man who does acts of faith or charity or self-denial or piety will receive a reward both in this life and the next according to those actions. Every person who performs acts of virtue will receive an increase of virtue and of grace in this life; and hereafter, as the Council of Florence defines, the glory of the blessed shall be in proportion to the measure of their charity on earth. There is a link of connection between the measure of our charity here and the measure of our glory hereafter. This is what is understood by merit. Now mortal sin destroys at one matter how many years a man may have spent in virtue and in holiness, no matter what heights of Christian perfection he dict Labre, the burning zeal of St. Francis Xavier, the ardent charity of St. Vincent de Paul; he may have spent years in the exercise of all those various virtues and may have spread around him in his journey through time the blessings that ever well forth from a saintly life, and the sweet fragrance, the good odour of Christ unto salvation; one sin unto death cancels allhis merits as by a stroke of lightning and blots them out from the book of God's remembrance. This soul is now robbed and despoiled of all those inestimable, priceless treasures, and is wrecked and ruined beyond the power of words to describe; it is like a vine fruit-laden, utterly destroyed by a fierce storm ; like some once glorious cathedral suddenly overthrown and in ruins; like a great ship sunk in the sea with all its treasures. It is indeed, in the language of inspiration, - "wretched and miserable, and poor and blind and naked." (Apoc. iii c. 17 v.) Of such a soul it may well be said :-- "how is the gold become dim, the finest colour is changed, the stones of the sanctuary are scattered; the noble sons of Sion and they that were clothed with the best gold; how are they esteemed as earthen vessels, the work of the potter's hands." (Lamen iv c. 2 v.) Now the sacrament of penance not only restores to the penitent sinner the life of grace he had lost, but it renews and restores all his merits, of which sin had deprived him. In the sacrament of his compassion the good Samaritan takes up the and gives him back all the rich savings of prophet herestores to him "the years which the fountain of living water, and have institution. Thus, when He intended to the order of restoration effected through of the grave but it is now a living and im-digged to themselves cisterns, broken cis- institute the sacrament of the Blessed Christ, the Holy Ghost, through the Sac- mortal being, a thing of beauty and a joy his fortune in riotous living and is reduced

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

repentant sinner is the Prodigal open, inexhaustible and accessible returning home to his father's house to make his confession; he is tattered, torn, footsore, penniless and hungry, having lost his fortune and his honour, and forfeited all rights to his father's love and to a place in the home of his childhood and innocence. Jesus in the sacrament of Penance is the father of the Prodigal who forgives and forgets the unhappy past, embraces his guilty but repentant child with the kiss of peace, clothes him with the best garments in his ample wardrobe, (charity) puts on his finger the ring of his recovered sonship and of his restored rights in his father's house and prepares for him the rich banquet of his love, even that bread that came down from heaven and giveth life to the world. Penance then is a mighty agent in that order of renovation and restoration established on earth by our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ. It all. The deadly poison of their sin disarms the Cherubim that with at once penetrated their whole flaming sword beckoned us away from Paradise and gives us the right to return to it and to eat of the tree of life.

Mortal sin incurs the debt of guilt and the penalty of eternal loss. This debt the sinner cannot pay of himself nor can he by his unaided ment of his pardoning love to forefforts escape the dread penalty attached to it. Were he to die in that state, the debt due by him to the infinite justice of God would may return, and the pardoning stand recorded against him forever and the doors of the eternal prison would ever remain closed against him. The Precious Blood applied through the sacrament of Penance pays the debt and remits the penalty; it wipes out the handwriting of death that stood against the sinner and purchases him with a great price. A person who for some capital crime has been condemned to death or to imprisonment for life, with what transports of joy does he receive the glad tidings that his sentence is cancelled and that he is soon to be restored to liberty; with what feelings of heartfelt gratitude is he not animated for the remission of his sentence. Sometimes the joy of the pardoned has been so overpowering as to deprive them of life.

Should not we, therefore, whose sentence of eternal death has been so often remitted and cancelled from the book of judgment by the sacrament of Christ's compassion, feel forever deeply and heartily grateful to our merciful Lord? Should we not unceasingly thank him for his infinite mercies; should we not remain for ever true, faithful and loyal to our heavenly King whose royal prerogative of pardon he has left behind him on earth em-

and always potent to heal our spiritual maladies no matter how often we may contract them. It is not like the well of Probatica whose waters healed but one at a time out of the sad multitude of invalids that lay languishing on its brink. The blessed waters of penance heal again and again the patient who is eager for his spiritual cure. Herein we behold another merciful provision for the salvation of sinners. The rebellious angels sinned but once and for them there was no Redeemer, for them there was no sacrament of pardon, they fell once and they remain for ever fallen. And during the thousands of years that have rolled by since their overwhelming fall they have never harboured a good thought or done a good work, and so it will be evermore during the endless eternity other legitimate cause, cannot that lies before them and before us being and began to live and work there as it shall continue to live

and work there forever. How differently has God dealt with us! He came down Himself from heaven to pardon and to save us, and He established the sacragive us not alone "seven times, but till seventy times seven times.' As often as men sin, so often they power forgives always as for the first time with a divine and perfect absolution. Our Divine Lord makes no distinction. All who come with the necessary dispositions are forgiven. For all transgressions, for all post-baptismal sins whatsoever, for those committed after repentance, and after repeated absolutions, for those committed after a long life of devotions as well as those committed time and again, of St. Peter at Antioch, the 22nd after repeated lapses and repeated of February, A. D. 1884, under pardons, for all the sad long catalogue of grevious sins that outrage God and ruin man, there is but one condition of pardon required, sincere sorrow, and the firm resolve to sin no more, and then the absolution imparted is certain of effect, is sure and full and complete: O the unfathomable depth of the pardoning love of Christ : O the inestimable and inexhaustible riches of his mercies in the Sacrament of Penance: O tree of life that stands John O'Connor Power sought, the other for the healing of the Nations: O infamy to obliquity by a bare-faced Divine Probatica whose saving attack on Mr. Parnell, under whose auswaters for ever flow in life-giving

sow in tears we shall reap in joy

souls

The following are the Lenten regulations to be observed in this dio-

1st. All days of Leni, Sundays excepted, are fast days.

2nd. By a special indult from the Holy See, A. D. 1884, meat is allowed on Sundays at every meal, and at one meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the their colleague from Mayo. The punish-Saturday of Ember Week and Holy Saturday.

3rd. The use of flesh and fish at the ame time is not allowed in Lent.

The following persons are exempted from abstinence, viz. :-Children under seven years; and from fasting, persons under twentyone; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labors, or some observe the law.

Lard may be used in preparing fasting food during the season of Lent, as also on all days of abstinence throughout the year by those who cannot easily procure butter.

Clergymen will do well, during Lent, to appoint, in their respective Churches, some spiritual exercises and instructions, once or twice in the week, inviting their people to attend. They are hereby authorized to give, on these occasions, the Benediction of the Blessed Sacrament.

The Grace of our Lord Jesus Christ, and the charity of God, and the communication of the Holy Ghost, be with you all. (II Cor., c. 13, v. 13.)

This pastoral shall be read in all the churches of the Diocese, and at chapter in our religious communities on the first Sunday after its reception, or if found too long for one Sunday, its reading may be continued on the following Sunday. Given at the Bishop's Palace, London, on the feast of the Chair our hand and seal, and the counter signature of our Secretary.

# + JOHN WALSH,

Bishop of London. By order of His Lordship, THOMAS CORNYN, Secretary.

# A MERITED CASTIGATION.

Having betrayed his party and sold his country in so far as he could sell it, Mr. forever in the Eden of God's Church night, in the House of Commons, to add pices he was at the last general election restreams for the cleansing of sin, turned to Parliament. Even to us, living and the salvation of immortal souls. in a new country, where men of no stand-Let us then, Dearly Beloved ing, position or character are sometimes Brethren, cherish a deep and abid- elected to positions of respectability, it ing devotion for this holy sacra- does seem strange that one so venal as bodied for all time in this institution ment, let us approach it frequently John O'Connor Power could be chosen to of penance for the release of prison- and with worthy dispositions, represent such an important and intelliers held captive in the chains of confident that if in this respect we gent constituency as the county of Mayo. ommencing his career as a Fenian izer, the hon. gentleman won, many years | with him, that it was bona fide; imagine, ago, a certain popularity. At his first therefore, their disgust to find that it was election he was, however, opposed, we country, the late illustrious Archbishop of country, the late illustrious Archbishop of Tuam taking strong ground against the intruder. The latter, however, triumphed, assistant minister of St. James' Cathedral, intruder. The latter, however, triumphed, defeating a most worthy and respected gentleman, Mr. Tighe, a gentleman who had deservedly won the regard of the community wherein he lived. At the last election Mr. Power succeeded in securing a return to Parliament by his profuse We now observe that he has shown himself in his true colors, and we are glad of it. Having begun his public career by away to the enemy. We are glad, we repeat, that this mercenary politician has shown himself in his true colors. We know not whether recent visits to the French metropolis have anywise contributed to the full development of an innately mean In conclusion, dearly beloved character. But, whether so or not, Mr. brethren, let us earnestly exhort John O'Connor Power has played the part of the traitor. His speech was, we notice, received with cheers. But he was speaking in the camp of the foe, and well he anticipated the cheers. The hon. member for Monaghan replied to Mr. Power's speech in terms at once vigorous and happy. He is reported by cablegram to have compared it to dancing cablegram to have compared it to dancing on a tight-rope. He spoke of Mr. Power over zealous in giving his manly, Chrisas endeavoring to balance between the tian sympathy to those casting out devils Orangemen and Whigs, and justly in his Master's name? accused him of deserting his party. He also, with very much reason, condemned innumerable sins, He absolved the the face of His Christ, and for the the government for its dalliance with the Orange party.

happy in the consciousness of hav- lowing that unfortunate struggle-the exing honestly endeavored to promote tinction of the home government of Ire-God's glory, and the salvation of our land, all led this disreputable faction to would be crushed. This was the expectation of the domestic foes of Ireland. Mr.

> O'Connor Power spoke in the name of these foes of his country. We rejoice to perceive that it fell to the

lot of the hon. members for Monaghan and Longford to deal with the treason of ment they inflicted on him, though severe, was thoroughly merited.

# THE CASE OF DR. WILSON.

Dr. Wilson, an Anglican clergyman of good standing in Kingston, some time ago joined the Salvation Army, hence weeping and lamentation and even scission in the church. An article in regard of the rev. gentleman's case, published some weeks ago in the Ottawa Citizen, has been brought under our notice. The Citizen says :

The case of the Rev. Dr. Wilson con-tinues to excite great interest, not only in the city where for many years he laboured as a faithful minister of the gospel, who never by act or word brought discredit upon himself or upon the church at whose altars he delighted to serve, but throughout the country. The action of the Very Rev. the Dean has created quite a furore in church circles, and the present outlook indicates trouble, and possibly a "break up" in the cathedral congregation. One thing is certain ; a serious blow has been given to the progress of the good work carried on in connection with the prose-cution of Dr. Wilson's zealous and never ceasing labours in the cause of personal religion.

"Catholicus," writing to the Kingston

Whig says : "I know very well, that many of St. George's congregation strongly regret and repudiate the wrong done, and they have repudiate the wrong done, and they have the warm sympathy of their fellow Chris-tians in the city. I believe the poor and the reclaimed do so to a man, and they have good reason; and to the angels, if not to the Dean, they are as important as the richer pew holders. I say deliber-ately, knowing whereof I affirm, that the truet warmest and noblest Christian truest, warmest and noblest Christian hearts in Kingston, without distinction of creed, are deeply grieved and humiliated that such a thing is possible in Kingston. Never has the Church of England stood higher in the estimation of other churches than in the person of Dr. Wilson, especially within the last few months. His removal, in such a way, will do far more harm than any misrepresentations of his conduct could do, not only to the Church of England but to all churches, but to the cause of religion itself. Possibly, in answer to many prayers, it may yet be averted, or over-ruled for good." Major Jones, R. A., Professor in the Royal Military College, writes to the same journal.

same journal

"Now it is stated, and I believe with truth, that a large majority of the con-gregation are opposed to the Dean's late action, and I would urge them to prove themselves equal to the occasion and show by their actions how much they appreciate the ministry of Dr. Wilson. Let the Dean be made to know their united opinion without delay, let a special vestry meeting be assembled and let all who have a vote make it their business to be present and see that their wishes are attended to. In conclusion I will add that those who advised Dr. Wilson to accept

to beggary and starvation. The tions. It is a fountain always the gloom of Lent into Easter joys, traval and persecution of the people fol- found himself in a more difficult position than when dealing with this very case. Having no interest in the quarrel but that of one anxious for the promotion of expect that in the event of a new contest | truth, we have only to say that the whole the voice of an independent Ireland difficulty is another deplorable exhibition of the weakness outside the one true church.

> THE STUDY OF HISTORY. VI. J. F. C.

The delivery of the Israelites from the bondage of Egypt took place in the year 2,513 of the world or B. C. 1491. The total number of the children of Israel was then fully 3,000,000, the number of men from twenty years upwards able to bear arms being set down at 603,500. Forty years the people of Israel spent in the desert, being deprived of the blessing of enjoying the favored land wherein Abraham had dwelt and which was promised to him and to his seed. This severe chastisement the chosen people deserved for their obstinacy and hardheartedness in frequently setting up idols for worship instead of the true God who had delivered them from the bondage of Egypt, and then actually feeding them with manna in the wilderness. It was in the beginning of their sojourn in the desert that God delivered to them His law on Mount Sinai. This manifestation of divine might and mercy took place amid surroundings of a nature to appal and impress the Hebrew nation. God Himself speaking to Moses said: "Go to the people, and sanctify them today and to-morrow, and let them wash their garments and let them be ready against the third day; for on the third day the Lord will come down in the sight of all the people on Mount Sinai. And thou shalt appoint certain limits to the people round about, and thou shalt say to them: Take heed ye go not up into the mount, and that ye touch not the borders thereof; every one that toucheth the mount dying he shall die. No hands shall touch him, but he shall be stoned to death or shall be shot through with arrows; whether it be beast or man, he shall not live. When the trumpet shall begin to sound, then let them go up into the mount. . . . And now the third day was come and the morning appeared, and behold thunder began to be heard, and lightning to flash, and a very thick cloud to cover the mount, and the noise of the trumpet sounded ex-ceeding loud, and the people that were in the camp feared. And when Moses

had brought them forth to meet God, from the place of the camp, they stood at the bottom of the mount. And all Mount Sinai was in a smoke, because the Lord was come down upon it in fire, and the smoke arose from it as out of a turnace; and all the mount was terrible. And the sound of the trumpet grew by degrees louder and louder and was drawn out to a greater length; Moses spoke and God answered him. And the Lord came down upon Mount Sinai, on the very top of the mount, and he called Moses unto the top thereof. And when he was gone up thither, He said unto him: Go down and charge the people, lest they should have a mind to pass the limits to see the Lord, and a very great multitude of them should perish; the priests also that come to the Lord, let them be sanctified lest he strike them. And Moses said to the Lord; The people cannot come up to Mount Sinai, for thou didst charge and command, saying: Set limits about the mount and sanctify it. And the Lord said to him, go, get thee down. And thou shalt come up, thou and Aaron with thee; but let not the priests and people pass the limits, nor come up to the Lord, lest he kill them. And Moses went down to the people and told them all." Then God delivered to Moses the law and the commandments. But. notwithstanding this manifestation of divine power and goodness in regard of his people, these latter, forgetting or disregarding the favors received from on high, fell into grievous sins, for which they were none too severely chastised. In the year 2.514 of the world, or B. C. 1.490 Aaron was, by divine appointment, consecrated high priest, and the succession to that exalted office fixed in his family. Aaron filled this position for thirty-eight years, and died in the year B. C. 1,452. A year later died Moses. He was permitted be cast forth from his church, branded to look on, but not to enter the land of promise, for he too had sinned by doubting on one occasion the power and goodness of God. He died blessing the people of Israel: "Blessed art thou Israel; who is like to thee? O people, thou art saved by the Lord, the shield of thy help, and the sword of thy glory; thy enemies shall deny thee, and thou shalt tread upon their necks." The last moments of the great law-giver are touchingly recited in Holy Writ. In the last chapter, the 34th of the book of Deuteronomy we read: "Then Moses went up from the plains of Moat upon Mount Nebo, to the top of Phasga over against Jericho; and the Lord showed him all the land of Galaad as far as Dan. And all the land of Nepthali, and the land of Ephraim and Manasses, and all the land of Juda unto the turthermost sea. And all the south part, and the breadth of the plain of Jericho, the city of palm trees, as far as Segor. And the Lord saith to him : This is the land, for which I swore to braham, Isaac and Jacob, saying: will give it to thy seed. Thou hast seen it with thine eyes, and thou shalt not pass over to it. And Moses, the servant the Lord, died there, in the land of Moab, by the commandment of the Lord. And He buried him in the valley of the land of Moab over against Phogor and no man hath known of his sepulchre until this present day. Moses was a hundred and twenty years old when he died ; his eye was not dim, neither were his teeth moved. And the children of Israel mourned for him in the plains of Moab thirty days ; and the days of their mourning in which they mourned for

"And Josue the son of Nun was filled with the spirit of wisdom, because Moses had laid his hands upon him. And the children of Israel obeyed him, and did as the Lord commanded Moses. And there arose no more a prophet in Israel like unto Moses, whom the Lord knew face to face. In all the signs and won-ders which he sent by him, to do in the land of Egypt to Pharao, and to all his servants and to his whole land. And all the mighty hand and great miracles, which Moses did before all Israel." With much reason indeed did the people of Israel mourn the loss of Moses. had led them from Egypt, he had ruled them in the desert, he had been their mediator with heaven, and through him God gave them the law whereby they might be saved. It is through observance of that same law renewed and re-sanctioned by Christ that we, like the Jews, a chosen people and a sacred nation, have also to be saved. Moses is indeed one of the grandest figures in the history of the world, from the very day of his birth; throughout his whole career, till the day of his death, the hand of the Lord was with him, and he accordingly accomplished mighty deeds. A nation of slaves he made a nation of freemen, he confounded and humiliated one of the most powerful sovereigns in the world, suppressed dissension amongst his own people, laid down and carried out the noblest measures of legislation for the guidance of his people as well in their individual as in their social and national life. His yerily was a grand career, a career noble and illustrious because of his fidelity to God. Moses was a figure and forerunner of the Messiah, for whose coming he prepared the way by his legislation and the tri-umphs of his genius in ruling the people of Israel. He stands out in the history of antiquity greatest amongst the great est, a statesman, law-giver and prophet. whose name must ever be held in renown and must ever be mentioned with honor, even if the praises of a Confucius, a Toroaster and a Lycurgus ever ceased to be sung.

# CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journal. Queen Victoria's new book is out, and selling enormously. In order to whet the appetite of American readers, the Herald prints long cablegram of extracts. This is probably the most thrilling : "I was much distressed at breakfast to find that poor Brown's leg had been awfully cut at the back of the knee, and he had said nothing about it. But to-day it became so inflamed and swelled so much became hardly move. The doctor said he must keep it up as much as possible and walk very little, but he did not forbid his going out with the carriage. I did not go out in the merving. in the morning."

There is much talk among the people of moral ideas about higher education, free books for school children and all sorts of high-flown philanthropy at pub-lic expense. An examination of the de-corations of the newsstands and the blank walls in highly moral cities will show that boys and girls have every opportunity of imbibing the vilest and most immoral ideas. Some of the pictures displayed in blazing colors on the blank walls near the schoolhouses for children are outrages on public decency. Full-length portraits of ballet-dancers with the merest suggestion of drapery are exposed to public view, and the same public, which would pretend to be shocked if a divorced and "remarried" female were called by her proper name, gaze at them and let their children gaze at them without protest. The news stands actually reek with immoral and suggestive pictures and papers. And yet "education," hand-in-hand with all this immorality, is to make the next generation strong and staunch! Honest teachers, physicians, confessors, who discover in the victims the effects of temptations set out everywhere, could tell a horrible story of how the pictures and publications are sapping the physical and moral strength of the rising generation. The "Old Catholics" in Germany are quietly giving up the ghost. In the old city of Worms, the wine merchant who supplied the wine for the altar at last sold the altar itself to a marine store dealer, and it was displayed in one of the streets among piles of rubbish. In Switz-erland, the "Old Catholic" faction has become so insignificant as to attract little notice. Novelty is the only quality which draws popular attention to these redundant "isms." When M. Loyson first came to the United States, he was received with joy by all sects as one who had burst the bonds of Rome. A great future was predicted for him ; pictures of him and Henry Ward Beecher shaking hands were distributed through the land by enterprising publishers. During his last visit he passed quietly through the States until he reached New Orleans. There was a ripple of excitement among the French residents of that city. That was all. His importance has diminished. The descent has been easy and quick. M. 'Loyson is still a priest—"a priest forever" -but how terrible is the curse upon him. The waves of heresy may seem formid-able, but they break vainly upon the rock of St. Peter.

Satan, for the pardon of the condemned and their restoration to One of the worst efforts of the spiritual life and the liberty of the children of God.

The sacrament of which we treat can pardon the greatest of sinners if they be truly penitent and can forgive the greatest sins. No matter how wicked a sinner may have been, no matter how habitual in his relapses, he is within the reach of forgiveness through this sacrament. When our Lord said to the apostles "whose sins you shall forgive they are forgiven," he excluded no child of Adam from this universal commission of pardon, all races and conditions of men were included in it provided they were behevers and penitents. The greatest and most grievous sins, though they were as red as scarlet and black as midnight may be forgiven by it; no matter how numerous one's sins ship with their heavenly Father, may be, even though they were as and their heirship to the kingdom countless as the stars of heaven or of God's eternal glory. as the sands on the sea shore, the tide of the Precious Blood flowing through the channel of Penance will you to spend this holy and penirise above them and drown them tential season of Lent, in accordin eternal oblivion. There is but ance with the spirit and requireone sin that will never be forgiven ments of the Church. and this is the sin against the Holy Ghost, viz., the sin of final impeni- by worthily receiving the Sacraments tence, and that sin is excluded from the universal commission of pardon, not by any special decree of God but because of the moral bar sins, bewailing them in the bitterand hindrance it opposes to it. Our Lord forgave the denial of Peter, daily to God for mercy and forgive-He pardoned Mary Magdalen her thief on the Cross, He would have forgiven Judas his treason were he truly penitent; and so his pardoning power in Penance forgives the Let family prayers and the Rosary greatest and the most heinous offences when accompanied by true repentance. It is like his Precious Blood omnipotent to forgive and to cleanse all sin.

comes to it with worthy disposi- ourselves; and we shall emerge from former. The successes of '98-the be- lord-bishop of Ontario rarely, if ever, Moses were ended.

enemy of souls, is to inspire sinners

with fear and aversion of this divine ordinance of salvation. The world have heard, by the entire clergy of the hates it and condemns it, because the world is the enemy of God's interests, and is the friend and ally of Satan in the destruction of souls. But all who wish to be at the side of Jesus, all who value their immortal souls, all who seriously wish to work out their eternal salvation, will make use of this most powerful means of grace, and will not promises of support to Mr. Parnell. fail through it to come frequently to the good Shepherd for mercy and pardon, to come to him as Magdalen did, for the remission of deluding his fellow-countrymen in many sins, to come to him as the Britain, he closes it by giving himself Prodigal to his father, for restoration to their lost rights and merits, for the recovery of their lost Son-

Let all perform their Easter duty of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist, as we are commanded to do by the Church, under the gravest penalties! Let us sincerely repent of our ness of our souls; let our cry ascend ness, beseeching him to look upon sake of His bitter passion and death to have compassion on us whom He has redeemed in His precious blood. be punctually said in every household; let the public devotions of the Church be faithfully attended; let the passion and death of Christ be the subject of frequent thought and reflection; and in this way we shall Penance forgives the sinner not spend Lent in a manner pleasing to

Mr. Healy's speech was one of his very erable. ablest efforts.

Mr. Justin McCarthy very rightly accused the Orangemen of seeking to bring about civil war. That this was the certain purpose of the landlord faction there can be little, if any doubt. By bringing the Irish people into antagonism views. And it is now said that the church with the government they assuredly hoped authorities are about to yield to the poponce or twice but as often as he God, and fruitful in blessings to for the crushing, by the military, of the ular clamor in favor of Dr. Wilson. The

the leave of absence offered him, believed, apparently but a shameful plot to get Dr. Wilson out of the way in order to stab him behind his back.

Toronto, has written a long letter to the Mail on the subject, in the course of which he says :

vent a movement that has good in it from degenerating into extravagance; that he has determined to keep under his own pastoral care as members of our church those he has striven for so long; and who but for his intervention would have left the church that had no sympathy with feelings and experience that to them are most real.

"And for this offence such a man is to with such shame as may be supposed to follow the disapproval of rector and bishop.

"Is it tolerable, sir, that in a diocese where again and again the episcopal power has been employed to shield those who have made use of their position in God's Church to disgrace her-where, I say, the Bishop has gone out of his way to shield men charged with want of common sobriety and honesty—is it tolerable that a man such as Dr. Wilson is known all over Canada to be—a man that more than once has been mentioned as fit to fill the highest office our church can call any of her presbyters to-is to be hounded down just because, to put the worst construction on his acts, he has been over anxious to help

"I feel sure I but echo the sentiments of the vast majority of all good church-men, high, low and broad, when I say that, agreeing with Dr. Wilson's course or not, such treatment seems to us intol-

"And the more fully the whole circumstances of Dr. W's. case are understood, the more distinctly will the body of Christian sentiment, not in our church only, but in the whole Dominion, condemn the action both of Bishop and Kector.'

Here are presented some very strong

Philadelphia Standard.

Another advocate of a union of Protestant sects against the prevailing infidelity of the day, and for other sundry purposes, has appeared on the scene, and what an advocate? None other, in fact, than the veteran calumniator of the Catholic Church, "Bishop" A. Cleveland Coxe, of Western New York, who discourses in the go-as-you-please organ, the New York Independent, on "A Christian Alliance the Demand of our Times." The business of this alliance, we are told, would be, not aggression again the Catholic Church, but the advancement of Christianity, "partly in its contest against infidelity, but more in its spread of Christian missions through the world." We predict success for this scheme when ropes come to be made of sand. Protestantism has always been the ally and promoter of infidelity, and the scandalous failure of Protestant missions is notorious, as the readers of Marshall's "History of Christian Missions" and others are aware.

Senator Fair sent the Sisters of Charity, Virginia City, Nev., \$1,000 for their or-phans on Christmas.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# NEWS FROM IRELAND.

6

Dublin.

It appears by the recently published "Irish Catholic Directory" that the Catholics in the House of Commons amount to 58, that although there are only 6 Catholic judges, Catholics hold their own. There are 3,169 priests in Ireland, and that number shows a great increase from the number of priests daring many of the years since the famine. In fact, the full number is 3,450, if Prelates, private chaplains, and those in asylums are added. The National League meeting at Kill o-the-Grange, on January 27, was splen-didly successful. Despite the Wintry inclemency of the weather there was a very large concourse of people present. There were four M. P.'s present—Messrs. T. D. Sullivan, T. Sexton, T. M. Healy and E. McMahon. The non-appearance of the valiant Orangemen was the theme of much sarcastic comment by the several speakers. A large police and military force, attended by surgeons and ambul-ance carts—for the conveyance of the wounded ! attended, but their chief em-ployment was in trying to keep their blood in circulation.

# King's County.

A great demonstration, in support of the National League, took place at Birr, on January 27. Mr. Harrington, M. P., who arrived on the previous night, was met at the station by the Rev. H. Little, C. C., and other clergymen, and by a large crowd of the townspeople, a number of whom carried torch lights, as the proces-sion wended its way into the town, amidst enthusiastic cheering. After passing through the principal streets, the procession halted at the residence of the parish priest (the Rev. Dr. Bugler, V. C.), whose guest Mr. Harrington has been during his visit to Birr. Mr. Harrington, M. P., address-ing the crowd from the steps, thanked them for their reception, and congratulated them on the good order and discipline they had displayed, notwithstanding the threats that had been given expression to by their enemies and the efforts that had been made to get the meeting suppressed. The meeting on the next day was largely attended, and the enthusiasm and earnestness of the people will be understood when it is stated that although snow continued to fall heavily, and almost without intermission, the audience listened patiently for over three hours to the several speakers.

#### Louth.

A banquet was given on January 29th, in Drogheda, by the Mayor, Mr. Patrick Casey Connolly, to inaugurate his year of office, at which Mr. Davitt, Mr. Sexton, M. P. ; Mr. Sullivan, M. P. ; Mr. Mayne, M. P, ; as well as all the representative local Nationalists, to the number of 300, were present. The proceedings were thoroughly indicative of the new soul that has come into Drogbeda, now that the fell spirit of Whiggery which possessed the ruling class in the old town is with Shriekings and contortions being cast out. On the Mayor's right, as Mr. Davitt put it, taking the place of the Lord Lieutenant, was a man proud of being still a branded convict in the eye of the Eng-lish law, and on his left, as High Sheriff, the chief executive officer of the law, sat Alderman Mangan, upon whose neck Earl Spencer was forced to place the sheriff's chain because his Excellency's predecessor had picked him out for a dungeon in Dundalk Jail. Truly are they topsy-turvy times in Ireland. Mr. Davitt's and Mr. Sexton's speeches were exceedingly forcible and happy, and probably no Mayor of Drogheda upon record ever set out on his term of office with a more inspiriting send-off. The banquet all but drowned the public memory that Drog-heda is a borough represented in Parliament by Mr. Benjamin Whitworth and disgraced only last year by presenting the sheep-slaughterer of Tel-el-Kebir with its freedom.

that the constable's right should not be questioned, nor impertinence given, and if the dance was again permitted at such an hour the parties attending would suffer. Kerry.

The number of ejectments is becoming alarming in Kerry. Every Quarter Ses-sions Mr. Bland, Mr. Blennerhassett, Mr. Drummond, Miss Busteed, and a host of other proprietors are proceeding against tenants. One attorney made over £300 last year in law costs by one estate alone. A sickly poor man, who never joined the Land League, never combined against paying his rent, was served with an ejectment. The priest wrote that the poor man was very likely on his death-bed, offering one gale and costs, and offered to become security for the second gale, but was refused. The man had to leave his sick bed and sell the one little cow he had to supply himself and his children with a little milk, and paid up with £1 10s costs. The process wasn't entered. Many of the other cases are of a class with the above.

### Limerick.

While the county Limerick fox hounds were out recently hunting between Croom and Rathkeale, a farmer of the district attempted to prevent the hunt from trespassing on his lands. An altercation ensued, certain members of the hunt, it is alleged, ultimately assaulting the farmer in question, and then riding over the land. Arrests are expected, and the mat-ter is causing great excitement in the country.

It is understood that at the next gen-eral election Alderman Charles Dawson, M. P., ex-Lord Mayor of Dublin, will be nominated for the representation of his native city, Limerick, in room of the sitting member, Mr. Gabbett. Mr. Daw-son's return for Limerick is assured,

should he consent to stand. On January 29th, what is described as a harsh eviction took place at Knocklong. A man named Daniel O'Brien, and his wife, each being aged about 70 years, and for some time confined to bed, owing to bad health, were ejected from a wretched house which they occupied on the hill of Knocklong. The bailiffs had to remove the sick people from their beds. The snow being heavy on the ground, and the weather extremely inclement, the poor old couple were for some time in receipt of out-door relief. The house, which was rented at two pounds ten a year, was on the property of the representative of the late E. J. Cooper, Sligo, the agent being Mr. Saunders, of Charleville. Another farmer named Owen McGrath escaped eviction by selling his effects and appeal eviction by selling his effects and appealing to his neighbors, who collected the balance of the rent. McGrath's brother resided with him on the farm, but is at beneficial with find on the tarm, but is at present an inmate of the Kilmallock Workhouse. Writs have recently been served through the property for a single half-year's gale of rent. The tenants re-ceived no abatement during the years of depression execution to prove the prodepression, excepting ten per cent. in one gole. On the property of Dean Beresford, of the county of Fermanagh, at Barna, near the Galtees, he ejected a farmer named Lewis, and three or four sub-terants two of whom he with the tenants, two of whom he reinstated as care-takers. Mr. Hobson also made a seizure for rent in the neighborhood of Abbeyfeale. Numerous other evictions are, it is stated, shortly to take place in the county.

# Tipperary.

On Sunday, January 27, a great demonstration under the auspices of the National League, was held in Newport, a village situated on the borders of Limerick and Tipperary. The attendance of faimers and laborers was very large. Deputations were present from Limerick, Cappamore, , Silvermines, Castleconne roe, Bruree, Ballywilliam, and Bally. bricken. The following bands attended : —The Newport, Killoscully, Tour, Silver-mines, and Castleconnell. The weather was very inclement, and during the meet. ing there was a continuous and heavy fall of snow. The Rev. Thomas Meagher, P. P., presided. Mr. Mayne, M. P., Mr. Biggar, M. P., and Mr. Wm. O'Brien, M. P., were present, and delivered eloquent and vigorous speeches. Addresses were also delivered by the Rev. Father Maher, P. P., the Rev. David Humphreys, the Rev. P. M. O'Kelly, and Mr. Dundon, solicitor. The usual vote of thanks closed the meeting. It is estimated that solicitor. ten thousand people were present. Resolutions were passed declaring that the Land Act and the Laborers Act were inadequate as a settlement of the land question.

and patriotic speech, in which he ridiculed the idea that Protestant Ulstermen could not be Nationalists, and at the conclusion of his remarks a strong branch of the National League was formed, and a large number of farmers joined.

# A CAPTAIN SAVED.

HOW A MEMBER OF HER MAJESTY'S SERVICE ESCAPED DESTRUCTION-HIS GRAPHIC ACCOUNT.

# (Hamilton, Ont., Spectator.)

Some little commotion was occasioned several months ago regarding the experience of a gentleman well known in this city, and at the time the matter was a subject of general conversation. In order to ascertain all the facts bearing upon the matter, a representative of this paper was dispatched yesterday to interview the gentleman in question with the following result: Captain W. H. Nicholls, formerly in

Her Majesty's service, is a man well advanced in years, who has evidently seen much of the world. Endowed by nature with a strong constitution, he was enabled to endure hardships under which many men would have succumbed. Through all privation and exposure he preserved his constitution unimpaired. A number of years ago, however, he began to feel a strange undermining of his life. He noticed that he had less energy than formerly, that his appetite was un certain and changing, that he was unaccountably weary at certain times and correspondingly energetic at others; that his head pained him, first in front and then at the base of the brain and that his heart was unusually irregular in its action. All these troubles he attributed to some passing disorder and gave them little attention, but they seemed to increase in violence continually. To the writer he said :

"I never for a moment thought these things amounted to anything serious and I gave them little, if any, thought: but I felt myself growing weaker all the while and could in no way account for it.

"Did you take no steps to check these symptoms ?"

"Very little, if any. I thought they were only temporary in their nature and would soon pass away. But they did not pass away, and kept increasing. Finally, one day, after more than a year had passed, I noticed that my feet and ankles were beginning to swell and that my face under the eyes appeared puffy. This indication increased until my body began to fill with water, and finally swelled to enormous proportions. I was afflicted with acute rheumatic pains and was fearful at times that it would attack my heart. I consulted one of our most prominent physicians and he gave me no hope of ever recovering. He said that I might live several months, but my condition was such that neither myselfnor any of my family had the slightest hope of my recovery. In this con-dition a number of months passed by, during which time I had to sit constantly in an easy chair, not being able to lie down, lest I should choke to death. The slight pains I had at first experienced increased to most terrible agonies. My thirst was intense and a good portion of the time I was wholly unconscious. When I did recover my senses I suffered so severely that my cries could be heard for nearly a mile. No one can have any idea of the agony I endured. I was un-able to eat or even swallow fluids. My strength entirely deserted me and I was

# DUBLIN BAY LEAGUERS.

An enthusiastic meeting, in conneo

tion with the National League, was held at Dalkey, County Dublin, Jan. 27. The chair was occupied by Alderman John O'Connor. SPEAKING TO THE RESOLUTIONS. Mr. T. Sexton, M. P., said he only wished that Grand Master Scott could

see the rebels arrayed before him; he (Scott) and his skulking friends had no better name than "rebels" to apply to the Irish people, but as he (Mr. Sexton) looked around he saw that his hearers were as well dressed, as well-looking (hear, hear, and laughter), as well-educated, and as well-to-do\_\_\_\_

A Voice-And as sober.

Mr. Sexton-As any of the chickenlivered admirers of King William (laughter). Yes, he could congratulate them in the county Dublin upon this great meeting by which they had broken the back-bone of the Orange faction, if they ever had a backbone at all (laughter) which was open to some doubt, because he thought the Orange society belonged to what naturalists called invertebrate animals (laughter). Not only were they assembled here to-day in numbers that reminded them of the days of Daniel 'Connell, but they had here to speak to them and to counsel them four members of the Parliamentary party representing the four provinces of Ireland (applause). The poet of their country (cheers) had spoken to them in the name of their own faithful Leinster; Mr. McMahon was there to speak of Munster (cheers); Ulster would speak to them by the mouth of Healy (cheers for Monaghan), that gifted politician who knew how to to give an ague-fit to wrong-doers and to tyrants (cheers).

# A Voice-The Collector General.

FIELD MARSHAL SCOTT. Mr. Sexton—And I am here myself to speak to you in the name of the province that has suffered most from alien misrule -I mean wronged and plundered Connaught (applause). I confess that there is one fact which gives me a feeling of disappointment. I have been looking carefully around since I came here expecting to see one or two distinguished gentlemen in the crowd. I expected to see, for instance, that friend of religious liberty, that eminent Christian, King-Harman (laughter), who has proved his piety recently by boycotting his own parson (loud laughter,) and starving the honest gentleman out of the parish. But most of all I expected to see Field Marshal Scott (laughter). We have heard of Field Marshal Wolseley, but never till to day did we hear of Field Marshal Scott, with his line of march, and his columns, and his main body, and his scouts, and his videttes, and his outposts on bicycles (laughter). Lord Spencer is not a man very much given to humor, but I am told that when he came from Cork last night and saw Scott's proclamation he burst his waistcoat but. tons laughing (laughter). The principal rendezvous was to be at Ball's bridge this morning, but I am informed that out of the great army of Black Knights only two turned up, and they liked the look of one another so little that they turned home again (laughter) : and as for Field Marshal Scott instead of leading thousands to victory I am told that he is at this very moment exercising with a broomstick in a back yard (laughter). I tell this miserable back parlor faction in Dublin that they have overshot the mark; their game of brag and bluster succeeded for a time in Ulster, but they have overshot the mark in Dublin, the so exhausted that I prayed day and night for death The doctors could not of people. Their action reminded him of the story of the chicken that clucked after its neck was wrung, and the woman said, "Ha, ha, my lad, you spoke too late" (laughter). The Orange faction, born of plunder, has pursued a course of murder and outrage-the blood of the people is on its head ; but the day is past when Orange yeomen can carry the dead bodies of Irish infants on top of their bay. onets; the day is past when they can march voters between their bayonets to the poll; the day is past when the Parliamentary power of the country was in their hands (hear, hear). We hold the Parliamentary power of the country (cheers), and the territorial will follow. The Government may now perceive what manner of men they have to deal with in the leaders of the Orange faction. They had no intention of facing the military and police. The last time they had heard of them they had turned their backs to the police. A Voice—Where they are generally wounded (laughter).

# simply so much sound and fury, signifying nothing (hear, hear). They had endeavored—and no doubt they would have succeeded if they had thought of

putting out their proclamation a little sooner—to get the Government to sup-press this meeting. They only thought of it on Thursday and fortunately the firm and gentle Earl Spencer (groans) was down foxhunting in Cork. He did not arrive last night in Dublin Castle until six o'clock, and when six o'clock came George Scott had sounded the retreat (laughter) by bugle in the last edition of the Evening Mail (renewed laughter). But he had not the slightest doubt, if their proclamations were issued a fortnight ago, the Government would have been induced to believe that this non-existent body of loyalists would have done some desperate work here to-day. He hoped the bursting up of this faction would be a lesson to the Government, and teach men that the county Dublin was upon the side of liberty, and that the only class who were upon the side of tyranny, landlordism and rack-renting, were the miserable handful who profited by these iniquities (hear, hear.) These men wound up their incitements to assassination by the cry of "God Save the Queen !" they knew their placards were calculated to bring them under the Crimes Act, and they eried "God Save the Queen" as a saving clause. He echoed the cry, but he said God save the Queen from such advisers as George Scott and King Harman (laughter). He would like to know whether that phrase at the end of a murderous placard by men who had shown themselves to be assassins at heart was to save them from either the criminal law or the statute law of the land (hear, hear).

# THE "EVEN KEEL" AGAIN.

Why was not Mr. Scott prosecuted for his placards for intimidating people from doing what they had a legal right to do. namely, meeting in public meetings and demanding the redress of grievances (hear, hear). They were told by Mr. Chamberlain that the Government were steering through the rival parties in Ireland with an even keel, yet the even keel was for the Orangemen and the rough keel-hauling was for the National. ists. (applause). For the Nationalists there was the plankbed and the prison, but the Orangemen who came out with revolvers were taken as the confidential advisers of Earl Spencer and Mr. Trevelyan (applause). Lately Sir Stafford Northcote and Mr. Smith had come over here to Ireland intruding into our domestic affairs and opening up a shameless alliance with a number of bankrupt Orange landlords to save their rackrents. In Parliament the Irish party had worked with the Fory party as against the Whigs. He thought, however, that it was time now, having thrashed the Whigs, to turn round and whack the Tories, and a few members of the National party had been discussing a little plan for laying a few grains of salt upon the Tory tail (laughter). They were aware that the chief boast and rallying cry of the Orangemen of the North of Ireland in their addresses to Sir Stafford Northcote was that he had kept Bradlaugh out of Parliament. Well, that was a lie, because the men who kept Bradlaugh out of Parliament were the forty members of the Irish party, but for whom he would be sitting there now. But supposing the Irish party, having last year used Bradlaugh as a battering ram for knocking down the Whig Government, were to use him this session as a battering ram for knocking down the Tories (laughter).

# A MOTHER'S DUTY.

MAR. 1, 1884.

Consider it your religious duty to take outdoor exercise without fail each day. Sweeping and trotting around the house will not take its place; the exhilaration of the open air and change of scene are absolutely necessary. Oh, I know all about Lucy's gown that is not finished, and Tommy's jacket, and even his coat —his buttonless coat thrown into your "for a sift to add the hest streme to" "lap, as if to add the last straw to the camel's back ; still I say: "Up and out," Is it not more important that your child-ren in their tender years should not be left motherless, and that they should not be born to that feeble constitution of body which will blight every blessing? Let buttons and strings go. You will take hold of them with more vigor when you return, bright and refreshed, and if every stitch is not finished at such a moment, still remember that she who "hath done what she could," is entitled to no mean praise. Your husband is undoubtedly one of the best of men, though there are nalicious people who might answer that that was not saying much for him. Still he would never dream to the end of time, of what you are dying. So accept my advice, and take the matter in hand yourself.

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes: "Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure is a splen-did medicine. My customers say they never used anything so effectual. Good re-sults immediately follow its use. I know its value from personal experience, having been troubled for 9 or 10 years with Dyspepsia, and since using it digestion goes on without that depressed feeling so well known to dyspeptics. I have no hesitation in recommending it in any case of Indigestion, Constipation, Heartburn, or troubles arising from a disordered stom-ach." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists. Dundas st.

# Nightcaps

An English physician asserts that pedple of the present generation are much more addicted to dreaming than were their ancestors, and that people often dream in cold weather who never dream in warm weather. The reason is that we sleep with the head uncovered. The cold night air chills the outside of the head, driving the blood inward to the brain, and thus stimulating cerebral action. There are various remedies which might be suggested to persons who dream to an undesirable extent. They might reverse their usual position in bed, placing the feet on the pillow and their head under the blankets. This would keep the head from becoming chilled, and, no matter how cold the feet might be, their condition would have no effect upon the brain. The have no enset upon the brain. The physician's remedy is not so simple as this, and is probably less efficacious. He proposes that we should resume the nightcap of our ancestors. They all wore nightcaps, both men and women, but it is alleged that in our day even the feminine nightcap has become obsolete. Those nightcaps kept the head warm and the blood near the surface; so that our ancestors seldom dreamed and were much less liable to cerebral disorders than we are. It is very doubtful if men and women will consent to acquire immunity from dreams at the price of wearing the nightcap. What may have been the case in the last century, no. modern wife could respect a husband in a nightcap, and no husband could long

retain his affection for a wife in a night-

#### I ongford.

On January 26th, a large and enthusi-astic meeting was held at Edgeworthtown, which was attended by Mr. Justin Mc-Carthy, jun. Notwithstanding the dreadful inclemency of the weather, and that the snow was falling all the morning, the people gathered into Edgeworthstown in large numbers to welcome amongst them their popular representative. Contingents, with bands and banners, came from Longford, Clonbroney, Rathowen, Legan, Killoe, and Edgeworthstown. Deputations also were present from Granard. Drumlish, Collumbkille, and Ballinamuck The proceedings took place during the snow-storm, the severity of which was such that the addresses were delivered from the back instead of the front of the platform. A Government shorthand writer took notes of the proceedings.

#### Cork.

The following notice, addressed to foxhunters, and signed by 106 farmers of the districts of Aghada and Cloyne, near Midleton, being the result of a meeting held recently at Ballinrostig, has just been issued :-- "As a means of marking our appreciation of Plunkett Pasha's conduct. and manifesting our high esteem of and deep affection for gentlemen of the Rossmore Fighting (?) Fraternity, and Mem-bers of the Benevolent (?) Eviction Company, who-some discreetly silent, some recklessly frank-are comparatively numerous in the district (Midleton), of which our parishes form a part, we, the undersigned farmers of Aghada and Cloyne, hereby notify that we will not in the future permit hunting over our lands: and as we are not indisposed to be more mindful of the safety of their dogs than some of these gentry are of the lives of the people, we wish to say that our lands may be found to be poisoned." The district in question is part of that usually hunted over by the members of the United Hunt Club.

On Sunday night, January 27th, sev-eral young men and girls were entertaining themselves by dancing and singing in the band-room at Ballyclough, Constable McNeill, of that police station, rather unceremoniously entered the room and demanded from those present an explanation for what purposes they were assembled there at that hour (it being then but half-past nine o'clock). Several of the members of the band felt naturally indignant at such an infringement of their rights, and on one of them questioning the constable whether they committed a

### Down.

The County Down was the scene of another splendid demonstration on Jan. 29th. The Nationalists of Castlewellan had arranged a demonstration at which Mr. Davitt and Mr. Small promised to attend. Earl Spencer, following the rule which he seems to have adopted with regard to all Ulster meetings, forbade the people to assemble. The people refused to obey the proclamation, and assembled to the number of several thousands about a mile outside the town. Mr. Patrick Murray presided, and fourteen priests took part in the proceedings, and resolutions in favor of self-government and the total abolition of landlordism were carried amidst great enthusiasm. The gathering was addressed at considerable length by Rev. Harold Rylett, Mr. Small, M. P and several other well-known speakers. About one thousand troops and police were in the neighborhood for the purpose of preventing the meeting, but were unable to do so. Subsequently another splendid meeting was held at Kilcoo, in the same neighborhood, when similar resolutions were unanimously adopted. Earl Spencer, it would seem, is now about the most indefatigable propagandist in Ireland of the principles of the National League.

#### Tyrone.

Asif to convince the Orange faction that their furious threats and riotous conduct are powerless to stay the growth of national opinions in the North, or to prevent honest and impartial Protestants from joining the National ranks, another Ulster meeting was held almost simultaneously with the meeting at Park. The second meeting was held at Drumquin in the county Tyrone, and the chair was occupied by a Protestant tenant-farmer-Mr. Wm. Johnson-not he, of course, of Ballykilbeg notoriety. Over 500 tenantfarmers were present, and a large number breach of the peace in innocently amus-ng themselves, he received the retort chairman made a highly effective means to use for this purpose.

night for death. The doctors could not relieve me and I was left in a condition to die and that, too, of Bright's disease of the kidneys in its most terrible form. I think I should have died had I not learned of a gentleman who had suffered very much as I had, and I resolved to pursue the same course of treatment which entirely cured him. I accordingly began and at once felt a change for the better going on in my system. In the course of a week the swelling had gone from my abdomen and diminished all over my body and I felt like another man. I continued the treatment and am happy to say that I was entirely cured through the wonderful, almost miraculous power of Warner's Safe Cure. which I consider the most valuable discovery of modern times." "And you feel apparently well now ?"

"Yes, Indeed. I am in good health, eat heartily, and both the doctors and my friends are greatly surprised and gratified at my remarkable restoration, after I was virtually in the grave. My daughter, who has been terribly troubled with a pain in her back caused by kidney trouble, has also been cured by means of this same great remedy and my family and myself have constituted ourselves a kind of missionary society for supplying the poor of our neighborhood with the remedy which has been so invaluable to us

As the writer was returning home he reflected upon the statements of the noble old man with whom he had conversed, and was impressed not only with the truth of his assertions, but also with the sincerity of all his acts. And he could not but wish that the thousands who are suffering with minor troubles which become so serious unless taken in time might know of Captain Nicholl's experience and the manner in which he was saved. And that is the cause of this article.

NO TIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seeking medical aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailments" manifest them. selves. There are no "minor" ailments. Every symptom is the herald of a disease, every lapse from a state of health should be remedied at once, or disastrous consequences are likely to follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costiveness, a tendency to biliousness, should be promptly coun-teracted with Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and great Blood Purifier. and the system thus shielded from worse consequences. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas st.

It is spring. A resurrection of nature's latent forces is taking place. Like the world around you, renew your complexwere unable to gain admission to the room in which the meeting was held. The channels of life. Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the allowed the National meetings to be

SEXTON'S LOYALTY.

Mr. Sexton-They call us rebels and traitors. We are no traitors ; we are true to the cause of Ireland. We are no rebels against any instituted power. They call us revilers of the Queen, We have never reviled the Queen (hear, hear). It was not an Irish Catholic, it was an Irish Orange parson that spoke about kicking the Queen's crown into the Boyne. We recognise the Queen as a constitutional sovereign. The obstacle to our freedom is not the will of the Queen, and we expect the day will soon arrive when the Queen, at the dictate of the constitutional powers of the country, will sign an act giving freedom to Ireland and prosperity to the Irish people (cheers).

HEALY SPEAKS. Mr. T. Healy, M. P., said there was a celebrated work on natural history which had one chapter on the snakes of Norway. (laughter). The succeeding his-torian who would write a chapter upon the Orangemen in the county Dublin would write one consisting of these words, "There were no Orangemen in Dublin" (laughter). He had no intention of coming here to-day until he read the proclamation of Mr. Scott, and he might therefore regard himself as one of Mr. Scott's recruits (laughter), and so far as he could judge he was the only one (laughter), for the loyal bicyclists ap-peared to have had a spoke put in their wheels (renewed laughter). They had seen that this balloon of foul and fetid. gas had had a big pin put in it (hear, hear), and the Government had now an opportunity of judging what chance there was of riot or disorder from the counter. held, because their proclamations were

A POSER FOR SIR STAFFORD.

How would Sir S. Northcote like that if at the opening of the next session, in return for his disgraceful conduct in Ireland in murdering nuns, because he laid the blood of Madame de Chantel on his head (hear, hear), and the unprovoked murder of unoffending Catholics like Philip Maguire, of Cootehill, how would Sir Stafford Northcote and his band of Tory hypocrites like it if, in return for his conduct, the Irish party were to declare that they would no longer ally them-selves with Toryism, even for a purpose of that kind; and when the division came whether Bradlaugh should be admitted to the House of Commons or not, the Irish party were to say to the pair of them : "Boys, fight it out between ye," and Mr. Parnell and his friends were to walk out of the House of Commons? He ventured to say if that occurred Sir Stafford Northcote, when he went back to the North of Ireland, would have a very lame story to tell. He therefore told the Tory leaders that if the Irish party had

A hand for the hand of friendship, We've another to make them quake, And they're welcome to whichsoever It pleases them most to take.

Applause). They had now entered upon this foul career of stirring up strife and religious bigotry among men who should be friends. The National party upon their side would take care that whatever enmity they might have against the Gov ernment, they would watch also who were their enemies upon the side of the Tories, and Sir Stafford Northcote would find during the next session of Parliament, and perhaps afterwards, the worst day's work he ever did for his party was when he put himself at the head of anti-Catholic intolerance in the North of Ireland (applause). He would ask them not to allow themselves, because of these Orange placards, to be led away into confounding Protestants with Orangemen. (hear, hear). Let there be no words of enmity or unfriendship spoken against Protestants in Ireland (hear, hear). The Protestants of Ireland had given us a one, an Emmet, a Mitchell, and a Parnell (applause). The arms of Catholic Nationalists were outstretched wide to accept them in the National ranks; do not be misled by this miserable crowd of factionists, who, he supposed, were not able to meet here to-day, because they could not get the Orangemen to come without their car-tare (laughter). The best men and best patriots the country had ever produced had been amongst the Protestants of Ireland (hear, hear). They were all working together; the grand army of democracy of Ireland. officered by Protestants as well as Cath. olics, would enter upon its way to freedom, and before very long would march steadfastly and defiantly along the paths of liberty (applause).

cap. This may be all wrong, but it is nevertheless true. People who dream will perhaps try the plan of sleeping with their feet on the pillow, but they will never degrade themselves by adopting nightcaps .- N. Y. Times.

# For All Ages.

The aged, debilitated and infirm will and renewed vigor and strength by taking Burdock Blood Bitters. The young has-tening to early decay will also find in this. revitalizing tonic a remedy worth trying.

Mr. Wm. Boyd Hill, Cobourg, writes :: "Having used Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for some years, I have much pleasure in testifying to its efficacy in relieving pains in the back and shoulders : I have also used it in cases of croup in children, and have found it to be all that you claim it. to be.

# A Dog Takes up a Collection.

The Scotch colley dog Help, which collects funds in almost every part of the kingdom for the orphan fund of the Amalgamated Society of Railway Ser-vants, has just returned to his headquarters at the chief office of the society, City Road, from a trip to France, where he has been getting money for the orphans of railway men. Introduced by Mr. Raggett, chief officer of the steamship Brittany, to the vice consul of Dieppe, the "Railway Dog of England" received in a short time time 138 francs; in his journey back to England Help got 17s. 6d., and 26 francs while at Newhaven, and on board the steamer he collected £9 1s. 9d. The general secretary of the society, Mr. E. Harford, has now on hand numerous invitations to the animal, distributed over the leading railway systems. Help, trained by Mr. John Climpson, guard of the night boat train on the London, Brighton and South Coast railway, is expected to be the medium of collecting ome hundreds of pounds for the orphan fund during the present year.

Is your hair turning gray and gradually falling out ? Hall's Hair Renewer will restore it to its original color, and stimulate the follicles to produce a new and luxuriant growth. It also cleanses the sculp, eradicates dandruff, and is a most agreeable and harmless dressing.

Jabesh Snow, Gunning Cove, N. S. writes: "I was completely prostrated with the asthma, but hearing of Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil, I procured a bottle, and it done me so much good that I got another, and before it was used, I was well. My son was cured of a bad cold by the use of half a bottle. It goes like wild-fire, and makes cures wherever it is used.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# MAR. 1, 1884.

How the Doctor Killed Jones.

"So Jones is dead ?" said one Summer "So Jones is dead?" said one Summer-ville man to another. "Yes, poor fel-low," was the reply, "he's gone." "What did he die of?" inquired the first speak-er. "Starvation," was the answer. "Starvation! Good gracious, the man was worth \$5,000." "I know that; I'll tell you how it was tell you how it was. Jones was always fancying that there was something the matter with him, so he went to a doctor one day and was examined, and the doctor informed him that he had the kidney disease, and that, besides taking medi-cine, he must diet himself. Said the doctor: 'You must avoid all kinds of salt meats, salt fish, potatoes, cabbage and vegetables of all kinds.' Jones followed the advice but was no better. He went to another doctor, and, after being ex-amined, was informed that he must avoid all kinds of fresh meats also. This did not do him any good, as he thought, and he went to another doctor, who highly approved of the advice which had previ approved of the advice which had previ-ously been given, and further warned him against all kinds of pastry, likewise shell fish, including oysters and clams, "The best thing for you is milk diet," said this doctor, so Jones lived wholly upon milk. Not feeling himself any better, he went to another doctor, who cau-tioned him to avoid milk above all things, if he wanted to get well. This reduced Jones to a diet of cold water and fresh air; and, finding himself no better under this regime, he went to another doctor who advised him to beware of drinking too much cold water, and cut off the last of Jones' articles of diet, and he died of starvation, as I have told you.

What "Wife" Means.

Says Ruskin : What do you think the beautiful word "wife" comes from? It beautiful word "wife" comes from? It is the great word in which the English and Latin Janguages conquered the French and Greek. I hope the French will some day get a word for it instead of that femme. But what do you think it comes from? The great value of the Saxon words is that they mean some-thing. Wife means "weaver." You thing. Wife means "weaver." Yo

must either be housewives or house moths, remember that. In the deep moths, remember that, it is the deep sense you must either weave men's for-tunes and broider them, or feed upon and bring them to decay. Wherever a true wife comes, home is always around her. The stars may be over her head, the glow-worm in the night's cold grass mervice the free et her feet but home is may be the fire at her feet. but home is where she is, and for a noble woman i stretches far around her, better than houses ceiled with cedar or painted with vermillion-shedding its quist light fo those who else are homeless. This, believe, is the woman's true place and power.

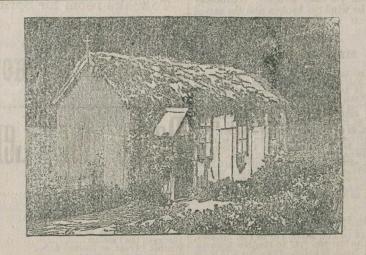
# Consumption Cured.

An old physician, retired from practice, hudia missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy and perma-nent cure of Consumption, Bronchitts, affections, also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-junits, after having tested its wondering J inter for the speedy and perma-nent cure of the speedy and perma-sing fellows. Actuated by this motive will send free of charge, to all who desire it, this recipe, in German, French or English, with full directions for preparing and using sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, maning this paper, W.A. Nortes, 149 Power's beaution of the state for the form

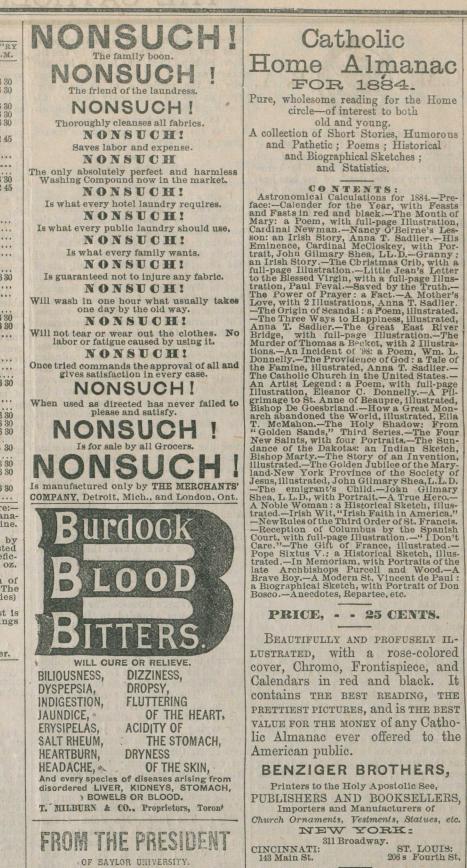
# Crushed by the Cars.

A little son of John Spinks, Toronto, had his foot crushed by a G. T. R. Express train some time ago. Two doctors at-tended him without benefit, and amputa-bet the source of the sour but Hagyard

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	For Great Britain.—The latest hours for despatchi Mondays, at 3:20 p.m., per Cunard packet, viaNew Y dian packet, via Rimouski; Thursday, at 2:30 p. Postage on letters, 5c. per 4 oz.; Newspapers 1c. per 2. Rates of Postage on Letters between places in th postage stamp; if posted unpaid, will be sent to th exceeding 1 oz. in weight, and prepaid only 3c., will ient postage not prepaid. Newspapers, through Cana Post Cards for United Kingdom. 2 cents each.	ork; We	edneso	lays, a	t 5 p. n	a., per	Car
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"Independence, Texas, Sept. 26, 1882. Gentlemen:

Ayer's Hair Vigor

Has been used in my household for three reasons : -

1st. To prevent falling out of the hair. 2d. To prevent too rapid change of color. 3d. As a dressing. It has given entire satisfaction in every

instance. Yours respectfully, WM. CAREY CRANE."

AYER'S HAIR VIGOR is entirely free from uncleanly, dangerous, or injurious substances. It prevents the hair from turning gray, restores gray hair to its original color, prevents baldness, preserves the hair and



Catholic

FOR 1884.

old and young.

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Price 25 cts. Send early as it will be

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WORM POWDERS.

Are pleasant to take. Contain their own

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difficult to fill orders later on.

7

LONDON, ONT. To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon the Security of Real Estate. Having a large amount of money on hand we have decided, "for a short period," to make loans at 6 or 6; per cent., according to the security offered, principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires. Persons wishing to borrow money will con-sult their own interests by applying person-ally or by letter to **F. B. LEYS**. MANAGEE OFFICE-Opposite City Hall, Richmond St., London Ont.



We are now manufacturing Planos, with the very latest improvements. Having had many years experience at Planoforte mak-ing, is conclussive evidence that we know how to make a first-class Plano. Every Plano guaranteed for five years. Buy an EVANS BROS. Plano. Remember the place,

Nitschke Block, Dundas St., LONDON, ONT. Tuning and Repairing promptly at-tended to.

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thorough and practical. Educational advan-tages unsurpassed. French is taught, free of charge, not only in class, but practically by conversation. The Library contains choice and standard works. Literary reunions are held monthly. Vocal and Instrumental Music form a pro-minent feature. Musical Soirees take place weekly, elevating taste, testing improvement and ensurin self-possession. Strict atten-tion is paid to promote physical and intei-lectual development, habits of neatness and aconomy, with refinement of manner. TERMS to sait the difficulty of the times, without im pairing the select character of the Institution.

Institution. For further particulars apply to the Super-or, or any Priest of the Diocese.







or, or any Priest of the Diocese. ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.-This Institution is pleasant.y iocated in the town of Windsor, opposite De-troit, and combines in its system of educa-tion, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. tal as well as the higher English branches-terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency: Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; Ger-man free of charge; Music and use of Piano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bed-ding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:-MOTHER SUPERIOR. 43.14

BUPERIOR. 43.1y SUPERIOR. 43.1y URSULINE ACADEMY, CHAR-line Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and com-modious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, in-cluding the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charges Board and fultion per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For fur-ther particulars address, Morthers Supernor. A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-Classical and commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to REV. DENIS O'CONNOE, Presi-dent. 48-1v

# Macetings.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT Association—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, Albion Block, Richmond St. Members are requested to attend punctually. J. J. BLAKE Pres., ALEX. WILSON, Rec. Sec. ATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT



# THE CATHOLNC RECORD.

### Ireland.

At a meeting of the National League at Dublin, Michael Davitt said Parnellite members of Parliament had done their duty in voting against the censure of the Government in the division on Sir Stafford Northcote's motion. Davitt also said the general welcome accorded the Redmonds in America impelled the League to praise their efforts in behalf of the National cause.

The reason why the Irish party voted against Government was the continued refusal of the latter to take any effective steps against the Orangemen. It was also desired to signify unmistakeably the resentment of the Irish nation against Earl Spencer's *regime*, with its stimulated emigration, suppression of public meet-ings, hangings, and general police tyranny.

Government made great efforts at the last moment to win the Irish vote by laborious courtesy, and some tardy steps against the chief Orange offenders, but the Parliamentary Party, after careful con-sideration, unanimously accepted it as the best policy to vote on every possible opportunity against the Coercion Government.

ment. The chances of the Franchise Bill will not be in the least affected by this line of policy. Government gives it from fear, not love of the Irish party, and this motive remains as strong as ever. England.

Bradlaugh has been again elected for Northampton, receiving a larger vote than ever before.

The recent visit of the Prince of Wales to the slums of Holborn district, to collect information in regard to the life of the poor, to assist him as a member of the royal commission on the Dwellings of the Poor has been sufficient for the purpose. He has intimated that he has seen enough to justify the objects of the commission.

# Egypt.

The Austrian Consul at Khartoum has forwarded to El Mahdi £2,000 to secure the release of Catholic missionaries. The clause regarding slavery in Gordon's pro-clamation is :-- "I desire to restore your happiness, and so have decided to permit slave traffic. Everyone having domestic servants may consider them his property and dispose of them." Natives report rebels assembling in great numbers around Tokar, and every tribe in the district are contributing men to the rebel forces. Admiral Hewitt willmake a simultaneous movement from Suakim while Gen. Graham advances by the hill road from Trinkitat on Tokar. Scouts report Osman Digma with 7,000 rebels in defiles on the hill road, leaving three thousand of his tribe on the Haddendowas to watch Suakim. Sheikhs of tribes in Kordofan, Senaar, Dongola, Darfour and all parts of Soudan are flocking to Khartoum to meet Gen. Gordon, attracted by his personal prestige. . ....

# BRANTFORD LEITER.

We are mostly interested at present in the coming lecture on St. Patrick's Day by the Very Rev. Father Dowling of Paris, Administrator of the diocese of Hamilton on, "Irish Poetry and Irish Eloquence." Such a lecture should be sufficient to fill the Opera House, and would; but as an additional attraction a programme of Irish music will be presented. Master George Fox, the Canadian Mozart, will be present and have his violin ; the chcir of St. Basil's will give several choruses, and individual members will render solos. St. Patrick's Day. Speaking of Father Dow-ling the Expositor says: "probably there is no lecturer in Ontario to day as well calculated to handle the subject in an interesting manner." Our city is to have a general hospital through the generosity of John H. Stratford, Esq. Some time since this gentleman made a proposition to the city, in which he proposed to erect and furnish such an hospital, to be given as a present to the city, and which was gratefully accepted by the Council, Mr. Stratford's action in being his own executor in such works is much admired, and his name will be honored among us. He has been known to "do good by stealth" and many cases and much of his generosity will never come to light The young men cf St. Basil's are running a debating society, and though they were late in starting this season, have the prospect of many profitable evenings before them this winter. The membership is larger than it was in any previous year. Rev. Father Crinnon is here during the absence of Rev. J. F. Lennon in Ireland. Mr. Patrick Griffin recently paid a visit to Mr. R. A. Purcell, in Lincoln, Nebraska, and while there purchased 320 acres of land. He speaks well of the country, but would rather live in Brantford yet. While there he met Mr. Patrick Eagan, late treasurer of the Irish Land League, who is engaged in business in the State. Mr. Purcell he reports doing well. Mr. J. P. McKenna has gone to Toronto. where he enters upon the management of a large book and stationary store and in which he will become a partner.



London, Ont, 15th Feb. 1884. Received from the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association the sum of two thousand dollars (\$2,000) in full for bene-ficiary due on the death of my late hus-band, Mathias O'Flaherty, of Branch 4, of London, Ont. MARIA O'FLAHERTY. Witnesses:—Alex. Wilson, Pres.; P. F. Boyle, P. O'Dwyer, See, pro. tem. Boyle, P. O'Dwyer, Sec. pro. tem.

S. R. Brown, Esq., Grand Rec. C. M. B. A. : Dear Sir and Bro .:- As the time for holding our Grand Council is fast ap-proaching, I take the liberty of suggesting to the different Branches of our Association in Canada, to take up and discuss the advisability of issuing policies of \$1,000 each for the benefit of a large class of our Catholic people, who are not able to pay assessments on a two thousand able to pay assessments on a two holdsand dollar Policy, and, consequently, are left in such a position that they cannot pro-vide for their families a Policy of Insur-ance. It is a well known fact that fully one third or more of the Catholic people are of the laboring class, who receive on an average not more than one dollar per day wages, and, taking into account bad weather, sickness, and other obstacles, do weather, stekless, and other observations, do not, on an average, work more than nine months of the year, also having an aged father or mother, or both, to keep, or perhaps a family of their own, they do not feel able to take upon themselves the additional expanses of from \$1.800 to additional expense of from \$1,800 to \$2,200 per year for a Policy in our Association, as it now stands, consequently as Catholics I feel that we are in duty bound to make some provision whereby they may become members of our association, not alone for the benefit such a policy will give them, but for the sake of our holy religion and the feeling of brotherly love and unity it will give us, in this age of infidelity and fanaticism. There can be no doubt that many of our people have drifted and are drifting into other societies such as the Workmen and Chosen Friends (Protestant Associations), the latter society granting policies of one, two or three thousand dollars, and by that means catching many Catholics. I would further suggest that the Canadian Branches take this matter up themselves, and that all members in Canada be allowed to take out a policy of one thousand dollars in addition to their present policy, by paying one-half the present rate of assessments, and that new members taking out \$1,000 policy

pay the same examination, initiation and branch fees as other members. Trusting that the different branches will take this matter up at once and fully instruct their G. C. Delegate so that the Council may be able to take definite action on the matter. We are yours fraternally, BRANCH NO. 11, Dundas.

# ORDINATION AT PETERBOROUGH.

The humble cathedral of Peterborough was the scene of an imposing ceremony at 10:30 a. m. on Sunday, February, 17th inst. The occasion was the ordination of the Rev. Deacon McCluskey by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jamot. The cathedral was crowded to its utmost capacity, the altar was richly adorned, and the ceremony very impressive, more so than usual on account of the facility with which all in the cathedral could see and hear the solenin pro-ceedings. The Rt. Rev. Bishop was as-sisted by his Very Rev. Vicar General, Mr. Reub. Fox, of the city, has promised a song, and others will take part. Surely this will be a worthy entertainment for St. Patrick's Day. Speaking of Father Dow-At the close of the Mass, the Rt. hood. Bishop delivered a short in-Rev. struction on the necessity of having more priests for the work in this diocese; he said he was glad to be able to testify to the good character of the young priest he had just ordained; young men and women who lived pure and innocent lives, and who afterwards became priests and nuns, were the chosen of God. In concluding he announced that according to a pious custom, Father McCluskey would give his blessing to those who desired it but would first give it to his mother and then to his two brothers, who had come a long way, from Chesterville, to be pre-sent this day. Accordingly the whole congregation remained and approaching the altar-railing, received one after another this young priest's blessing. The cere-mony was very impressive and during its continuance the choir sang the *Te Deum*, and other selections, with commendable ability. In the evening, at 7 p. m., Father McCluskey celebrated vespers and the very Rev. Father Laurent preached a very eloquent and logical sermon, showing how all created beings were so created by God for some particular purpose that man being the most perfect of all beings possessed the highest destiny and was capable of the highest perfection. ThatGod had given to parents certain duties toward their offspring from which they cannot be relieved, and their children were dependent upon them. They were bound to lead them to know God, and to save their souls. It was deplorable to see in so-called Christian governments, men who were called great geniuses doing all in their power to drive God from the schools, and from the hearts of men. In this happy Canada of ours we were free, however, to teach our children what the Church taught was God's law; in fact the state aided the parent in this work ; and it was the parent's duty tomake all necessary sacrifices to secure for his offspring an education in those schools where they would learn to know God, and to know what is necessary for them to do to attain the end for which God created man. If they did less than this they failed to do their whole duty, which was to bring up children to love and serve God. Those who thought the time lost which was spent in learning religion made a very great mistake. The bishop added a few brief remarks touching some separate school matter; and the Office closed with the Benediction of the Most Blessed Sacrament, given, for the first time, by Father McCluskey. This young priest, who possesses a very edifying mien, said his first mass at St. Peter's Cathedral, on Monday morning at 8 a. m., and in a few days will proceed promptly to Fenelon Falls to assist in that very ex-

tensive mission. This is the third priest that has been ordained here by the Rt. Rev. Bishop Jamot, who looks as hale and hearty as if he had never had to undergo any of the hardships of so large and sparsely settled missionary diocese; his untiring zeal and self-sacrificing disposition has endeared him to his people.

May his days be long, and his reward great in the heavenly abode.

# Wedding Bells.

Quite a flutter of excitement was caused at St. Peter's Cathedral on Tuesday, the at St. Peter's Cathedral on Tuesday, the 19th ult., by a large assemblage of the young ladies of the congregation, to wit-ness the nuptials of Miss Rose Dibbs, for some years one of the leading sopranos of the choir, to Mr. Geo. W. Russell, late of this city and now filling an important position in Woodstock. Miss Pollie Birming-ham and a brother of the groom were in attendance on the happy couple. The marriage ceremony was performed by the Rev. Chancellor Tiernan, and the choir in full numbers, assisted by Messre. Coles, Jones, Dalton, sang selections during the Mass, Mrs. Cruckshanks presiding efficiently at the organ. The selections were from St. Cecilia's Mass by Toles, viz : the Kyrie, Sanctus and Agnus Dei, also the Veni Creator at the offertory. the veni Creator at the onertory. We have never heard the choir to better effect, no doubt the incentive being the happy occasion which was to change for ever the life of one of their esteemed and popular mem-bers. Let us hope that the praises of God so ably sung on that day may ascend on high as o much incense, beseeching the Almighty that he may shower upon the young couple His choicest blessings. The happy pair left on the 11.40 a. m. train for New York where they will enjoy a short honeymoon before settling down to the stern realities of life.

MUGGS VERSUS BUGGS .- The City Hall last night was crowded to its utmost capacity to hear the thrice adjourned breach of promise case of "Muggs versus Buggs." From the appearance of things towards the close of the case, an application will likely be made for a new trial. The evidence was of a most contradictory nature. The defendant caused the court any amount of trouble by his conduct in not only interrupting witnesses but actu-ally trying to bribe the jurymen. On several occasions His Honor came very near committing the old baldheaded sinner for contempt of court. Buggs, the de-fendant, from Caradoc, looked if anything ten years older since last court. The following gentlemen comprised the court, all of whom acquitted themselves most credof whom acquitted themselves most cred-itably: The judge, Mr. John Millar; counsel for plaintiff, L. J. Payne; counsel for defendant, Alex. McDonald; clerk, J. C. Judd; crier, R. N. Dignam; sheriff, Mr. Glass jr.; constable Mr. Hugh O'Neil; the weeping plaintiff (in ladies' attire), Mr. George Forsyth; the hardened defendant, Mr. Geo. C. Davis; the witness, Mr. John Burns. The incorruptible jury were com-prised as follows: James Egan, foreman (Brigham Young); O'Mara (John Bob up prised as follows : James Egan, foreman (Brigham Young); O'Mara (John Bob up Serenely); P. Cook (Daniel O'Connell); Mr. Hanratty (John L. Sullivan), J. P. O'-Byrne (T H E Dude), P. F. Boyle (Alphonso Dolmonico Cassalito), O. B. Graves (Oscar Wilde), Dr. McGugan (Jonas Suredeath), John Dromgole (John Raise the Roof), Robt. McLaughlin (O'-Donovan Rossa), Henry Beaton (Michael Mulcahey), John M. Keary, (Dr. Tanner). While the jury retired to confer on their Byrne (T H E Dude), P. F. Boyle (Alphonso Dolmonico Cassalito), O. B. Graves (Oscar Wilde), Dr. McGugan (Jonas Suredeath), John Dromgole (John Raise the Roof), Robt. McLaughlin (O'-Donovan Rossa), Henry Beaton (Michael Mulcahey), John M. Keary, (Dr. Tanner).
While the jury retired to confer on their verdict, the Rev. Father Tiernan gave a recitation in excellent style, which was loudly applauded. The jury entering, upon being asked by His Lordship as to their verdict, responded, through the fore-man, "No damages." The plaintiff's counsel moved for a new trial. Credit is due Messrs. B. C. McCann and J. B. Vin-ing for their timely arrangements and the
T Hr Hall, 101 to 10 to 3. Oatmeal, 500 to 000. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. OTTAWA. Correct report made every week for "The Ottable Record." Spring wheat, \$110 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Pears, 70c to 00c bsh; Beans 1.25 to to 50c; Onions, per peck, 20 to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 55to 60c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lbs., 575 to 6400. But-ter, pails per lb., 20 to 21c; firkins, 17 to 19c; fresh per doz., 24 to 30c. Chickens, per pair, 40 to \$50; Fowls, per pair, 06 to 700. Lard, per lb., 15 to 00c. Apples, per bbl. 2 50 to 350. Straw, per ton, 6 to 700 to 800 each.

They especially invite the attention of clergymen, heads of religious orders and institutions, societies, libraries, and can vassers to this point.

# BOOK PRINTING.

Clergymen, communities, etc., wishing to get up books for their own private use, or for general circulation, will find it a great economy both in money, time, and anxiety to place the matter in their hands. Long experience in book-making enables Long experience in book-making enables them to produce books at a far lower cost, and corresponding more closely to the style adopted, than any one undertaking it himself. In these cases they produce the book on most favorable terms, employing the very best workmen and material, and manufacturing the edition at a trifling advance on the actual cost to them which will be far below the usual trade prices.

#### BOOKBINDING.

An experience of over thirty years enables them with excellent workmen and the newest styles of machinery, to defy competition. They can do work better and cheaper than any other house in the country, and have an assortment of stamps, devices, emblems, etc., for Catholic work, unequalled anywhere in the world. Particular attention is given to the binding of serial works, works issued in parts, music for churches or families. In all cases directions are implicitly followed, and the best result obtained. Music and numbers worn at the back by long use cannot be bound so as to be as flexible as what is new and strong. JOB PRINTING.

Institutions, etc., wishing really artistic typographical work on catalogues, circu-lars, prospectuses, cards, Sunday school tickets, with or without engraved vignettes, will find that the work will be done more understandingly and in a higher degree of perfection by them than when left to ordinary printing houses. Messrs. Sadlier & Co, are engaged in a

noble work, and it is to be hoped that, in the interests of morality and religion, their success may year by year become more and more distinctly marked.

A Catholic chapel in the suburbs of Cork was partially wrecked Wednesday night, the windows broken and the sacred ornaments smashed. The culprits are unknown.

# MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT. MONTREAL. FLOUR-Receipts 800 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superfine, \$5 0 to \$5 60; extra \$5 55 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 25; spring extra, \$4 80 to \$5 00; superfine, \$4 00 to \$4 25; strong bakers, \$5 00 to \$5 75; fne, \$3 60 to \$3 70; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$2 25; Ontario bags, \$2 00 to \$2 50; city bags, \$2 90 to \$2 25 GRAIN-Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 16 to 118; Can. red winter, 120 to 122; No. 2 spring, 118 to 120. Corn., 72; to 75c. Peas, \$8 to 90c. Oats, 37 to 38c. Rye, 60 to \$62. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS-Butter, creamery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Town-ships, 19 to 21c; B. & M. 19 to 20; Western, 15 to (18c. Cheese, 12) to 14c. Pork, 20 00 to \$2150. Lard, 12 to 18c. Bacon, 18 to 14c; hams, 18 to 15c. TORONTO.

Lard, 12 to 13c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 15c. TORONTO. Toronto, Feb, 25.–Wheat–Fall, No. 2, 107 to 107; No. 3, 104 to 104; spring, No. 1, 110 to 111; No. 2, 108 to 109; No. 3, 108 to 109. Barley, No. 1, 71 to 71c; No. 2, 67 to 67c; No. 3, extra, 62 to 63c; No. 8, 52 to 55c. Peas, No. 1, 75 to 75c No. 2, 73 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 83 to 34c; No. 2, 31c; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 00 to 00c. Flour, Superior, 500 to 510; extra, 475 to 475. Bran, 12 00 to 1200. Butter, 12 to 19c. Hogs, street 756 to 750. Barley, (street), 66 to 00c. Ryc, street, 60 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 111; fall, 101 to 103. Oatmeal, 500 to 000. Cornmeal, 375 to 390. OTTAWA.



	SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	-	E Traili	\$2,000,000
	PAID-UP "	-	-	1,000,000
	RESERVE FUND, -	-	-	276,000
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This Company are receiving large amounts of ENG-LISH CAPITAL for investment in good Mortgage security, at Reasonable Rates.

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Mortgages and Debentures Purchased.

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EVERY ARTICLE in stock at the

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REGARDLESS OF WHAT IT COSTS,

To make room for Spring

Goods.

(Look for the Lioness at the door).

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Hats,

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. --- Interest allowed on Deposits.

# WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.





Plain Palms, large and beautiful, 25c: each Ornamented "the Implements S1.09 " Representation of the Implements of S. Passion made of Real Palm, 50c " Circular and Price List will be mailed to the Clergy before March 1st.

THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY, 42 BARCLAY ST., N. Y.

This AGENCY supplies all kinds of goods and attends to all kinds of business and per-sonal matters.



Without exception the best in the market Call for a free sample and be convinced. PREPARED AT



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Workings of the Divine Will.\$ 25Lenten Monitor.50Short Treatise on Prayer.30Spiritual Director of Devout Souls.40Spirit of St. Liguori.35Way of Salvation, 35 and.60Hours of the Passion.50Anima Divota, or Devout Life.35Devout Communicant.40Oratory of the Faithful Soul.40Oratory of the Faithful Soul.40Nouvet's Meditation on the Passion2 40Light in Darkness.50A Treatise on the Little Virtues.40Lover of Jesus. By Father Gilbert.70Introduction to a Devout Life.60Lenten Sermons.60One of God's Heronies.55Nove of Jesus to Penitents.55Prayers of St. Gertrude.45Lessons on the Passion.100Sufferings of Jesus.100The Voice of Jesus.100

Authorized Capital, \$100.000 Hon. A. R. GOODRICH, President, Treasurer State of Connecticut. EX. LIEUT.-GOV. GEO. C. SILL, Attorney. Col. DE WITT J. PEEK, Secretary. Fire Commissioner of Hartford. J. H. WELCH, M.D., Medical Examiner. THOS. LEAHY, GENERAL AGENT. The Mutual Benefit Life Company, of Hartford, Conn., is the only mutual Com-pany doing an assessment business chartered by a State Legislature, and authorized to have a Capital of \$100.000. It is the oldest mutual or assessment Com-pany in the United States. In membership it is the strongest Assess-ment Company doing business in America. It has paid, for death and accident claims, More Money to the Families of its Members in Canada and the United States.

and the United States than any two companies in the country. That the greatest care is exercised in the selection of members is proved by its low mortality during the year 1883, and the cost, per \$1000, as compared with that of similar companies or associations. The fact that no mutual company organ-ized under the laws of the State of Connecti-cut, with headquarters at Hartford, has ever failed, is conclusive evidence of the care and watchfulnets exercised over them by the Insurance Department. The business of this Company is so scat-tered throughout the United States and Canada that it is sure of a fair average mor-tality, which cannot be affected by epidem-ics, while its Reserve Fund is a guarantee of its permanence.

The only article from Very Rey. Dean Wagner's Bazaar at Windsor, known to have come to this city, was a beautiful album drawn by Patrick Ryan.

Mr. Patrick Lynagh, who has been liv-ing in this city for some two or three years past, left for the Western States this week. NAYR.

Wedding Bells at Mt. Elgin, Ontario.

On Wednesday, the 20th ultimo, Mr. Joseph Mugan, son of Mr. Patrick Mugan, of Mount Elgin, Oxford Co., and Miss Frances Kirwan, daughter of Mr. Joseph Kirwan, of the same place, were united in the holy bonds of matrimony by Rev. M. Brady, in the Norwich Catholic Church. After mass, the wedding breakfast having been partaken of, the newly made couple set out on their bridal tour to Chicago, Illinois.

Mr. Patrick Kirwan, a brother of the bride and Miss Ellen Mugan, a sister of the bridegroom, were groomsman and bridesmaid respectively.

ing for their timely arrangements and the success of the affair.

# PURE LITERATURE.

THE EXCELLENT WORK THAT IS BEING DONE BY THE FAMOUS OLD HOUSE OF D. & J. SADLIER & CO.

# New York Scientific Times.

Of late years, this country, to say noth-ing about others, has been flooded with literature of an exceedingly low and degrading character, and incalculable harm has thereby been done to the minds of both old and young—but especially of the latter. "Dime" novels are one of the curses of the age and have led more boys into crime than any other influence that can be named. It has been for a long time a serious question what could be done to stay the evil, and it is gratifying to find that some of our most respectable and influential publishers have undertaken to fight the enemy upon his own ground-by the issue of sound and whole. some literature at prices no higher than those charged for the rubbish referred to. The old-established and celebrated house of D. & J. Sadlier & Co., of 31 Barclay street, are leaders in this good work. For forty years they have ranked as one of the largest Catholic publishing houses in the world, and of late they have given special attention to the problem above presented. They are now making a feature of offering standard books that formerly used to be sold at not less than \$1.50 each, at the remarkably low price of 25c. each. These books are issued under the name of "Sadlier's Household Library' and constitute the only cheap edition of popular books in handy and convenient volumes, in which the type is large and clear, and the binding of which is strong and durable.

When 50 or 100 of these books are ordered, a considerable reduction is made, and readers of the Times should send a postal card. In Catholic Bibles, prayer books, etc., Messrs. D. & J. Sadlier & Co. lead the trade of this country and their stock is at all times unapproachable. Their business, as a whole, is conducted upon an enormous scale, as can be seen from the following particulars. They have great facilities in all departments of book manufacturing, including printing, bind-ing, illustration, etc. From their long experience, and complete assortment of material and implements required, they can in all cases give complete satisfaction, promptly and in a style of superior workLOCAL NOTICES.

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# Month of (March) St. Joseph.

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