



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

VOL 5.

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

#### NOW

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#### FROM OTTAWA.

On Thursday, the 19th, Hon. Mr. Costigan moved that the House go into committee to-morrow to consider the following resolution: --"That it is expedient to make more

ample provision respecting the regulation and collection of tolls and dues for the use of Government works constructed to facilitate the transmission of timber and lumber down rivers and streams, to authorize the Governor-in-Council to make regulations in that behalf, to require the regulations in that behalf, to require the verification of statements respecting such matters by oath, and to impose penalties for infractions of such regulations, and to provide that timber and lumber and products thereof shall be liable for such tolls and dues, and may be followed until the same are paid." Carried.

Before the orders of the day were called, Mr. Bergin denied the truth of a statement in the Toronto Globe, to the effect that he had been anxious to avoid a vote on the Orange Bill, but had been una ble to obtain a pair. He said several mem-bers wished to pair with him, but he refused.

Sir Leonard Tilley moved the House into committee to consider the following 

vide by law that a bounty of one dollar and fifty cents per ton be paid on all pig iron manufactured in Canada, from Canadian ore, between the first day of July 1883, and the thirtieth day of June, 1886, inclusive, and that a bounty of one dollar per ton be paid in like manner on the same manufactured between the first day of July, 1886, and the thirtieth day of June, 1889, inclusive. After some discussion the resolution

was reported.

ter recess, on motion of Hon. Caron the House went into committee to consider the resolution respecting the pay of offi-cers and men of the Active Militia for each day's drill of three hours, under section 45 of the bill to consolidate and amend the laws affecting the Militia of Canada. Mr. Landry in the chair.

Mr. Landry in the chair. After some discussion, the committee rose and reported the resolutions, which

were concurred in by the House. The bill to consolidate and amend the aws affecting the Militia of Canada was reported from committee, with amend-

Mr. Ross [Middlesex] moved that the bill be referred back to the committee of the whole House with instructions to add the following words to the clause provid-ing that the Militia should be subject to Queen's Regulations and Orders for

dian Pacific that it cannot afford to allow the Grand Trunk to take advantage of its necessities, and the Canadian Pacific directors have only to take the second interview only to Canadian Pacific directors have only to take the people into their confidence, to be able to defy the Grand Trunk. The terms of the proposed agreement would utterly destroy the interest of the coun-try in the Canadian Pacific and the coun-try has a greater interest in preserving the independence of the road than even the stockholders. We are not antagonis-tic to the Grand Trunk, but we protest against the perpetuation or extension of a railway monopoly of such proportions. The fact that such proposals are consid-ered worth a moment's consideration is a weighty argument in favor of Mr. body.

weighty argument in favor of Mr. McCarthy's bill to establish a court of railway commissioners, as much in the interest of the railway companies as of the public. The Canadian Pacific has everything to gain by public-ity, and we must confess we are a little ity, and we must confess we are a little puzzled in the face of Mr. George Stephen's circular, dated April 5th, to the

Grand Trunk shareholders, to understand him listening to such proposals from the Grand Trunk directors. He has, we imagine, less to fear from the pronounced antagonism of the Grand Trunk, than from the "better policy" which seems to be hinted at in the last

entence. The Canadian Pacific has in truth a great deal to lose and nothing to gain by any combination with the Grand Trunk against the rights of the public. On Fri-day the bill authorizing the Grand Trunk Railway Company to continue its pooling arrangements with the North Shore Railway for fifty years, met with strong opposition in the Railway Committee to-day. The bill was promoted by Mr. Colby, Objection was raised to the measure on account of the very late period in the session at which it was introduced, and that without required notice, and also on its merits, as doing away with a competing line and increasing monopoly. It was pointed out, however, that as the Grand It was pointed out, however, that as the Grand Trunk now practically owns the North Shore it was too late to remedy the monopoly evil. Further consideration of the bill was postponed till Tuesday next The committee passed a bill authorizing

The committee passed a bill authorizing the Northern Railway Company to issue perpetual debenture stock for the purpose of redeeming their first preference bonds, which mature 1st August, 1884; also authorizing the Northern, Northwestern and Sault Ste. Marie Railway Company, to build a line from Ravenhurst to Cal-lender Station, and to change its news lender Station, and to change its name to the Northern and Pacific Railway Junction

Company. The Sub-Committee on the liquor traffic question to day received a deputation from the Licensed Victuallers' Association and heard their views with reference to proposed legislation. To-morrow a depu-tation from the Dominion Temperance Alliance will appear before the Committee

for a similar purpose. It is now evident that this is to be a brisk season in immigration to Canada. A late despatch from Liverpool says :

Owing to the unprecedented demand for passage across the Atlantic, the Allan mail steamship Company were to-day compelled to despatch three of their fleet, the "Parisian," "Austrian" and "Grecian," carrying two thousand four hundred em-igrants for Canada. A large number also

good cause; but to try, every man of you, faithfulness is another sign of unmanlireaches to become associates and brothers of this useful, salutary and honorable

I. There are parties who are very indiffer-ent and others again who are hostile to-wards our societies. Any religious or temperance or benevolent association is a bugbear to them. Now, is this sensible or fair ? Are such societies really so un-worthy of our esteem and patronage ? I answer: no fair-minded man will cen-

I answer: no fair-minded man will censure organizations, which are honorable sure organizations, which are honorable in their object, reasonable and sound in their nature and legitimate in their origin. All truly Catholic associations are of such a character. Their objects are sublime and honorable.

The different societies of our holy The different societies of our holy Church are sanctioned and established either for the purpose of promoting the glory of God, of honoring His saints, of proclaiming one's belief in the mysteries of our faith, or by united prayer and Holy Communion to be guarded against the evils of body and soul, or for the mutual encouragement by good example to per-

evils of body and soul, or for the mutual encouragement by good example to per-form the spiritual and bodily works of mercy. Surely such aims are dear and worthy in the eyes of every sincere Christian, and particularly to the mem-bers of our societies, who are reminded of these objects by the usual emblems, such as the cross the heart and the anchor as the cross, the heart, and the anchor. All societies approved by the church are commendable by their very nature. Does not sound reason tell us that difficult

plans are much easier carried out by the united efforts of many, than by the slow though hard endeavor of a single individual. How true are not the words of a German poet :

What keeps the mill in motion? What iorms the mighty ocean? The union of the drops that grow Into a mass as on they flow. Thus man is much in need of man To carry out his work or plan.

Everywhere from the temple of Min Everywhere from the temple of Min-erva to the workshop of the mechanic the motto prevails: In union there is strength. If the world carries out its plans by asso-ciation, it is of great importance that the church should have safeguards, legions of honor, have armies in imitation of the Army of St. Michael, with the motto: Army of St. Michael, with the motto: Ouis ut Deus-Who is like unto God.

Our Lord says: "Where two or three are gathered together in My name, I am in their midst." Hence in a Catholic society there is lessing from Christ; for the mutual edifi-

cation by the light of good example; for practical charity without much difficulty; here primitive Christianity and true brotherhood are resuscitated and promo-ted. They were one heart and one soul. ted. They were one heart and one soul. Irish, French, English and Scotch, Germans, Canadians and Americans, all shake hands together in universal brotherhood.

Our Catholic societies have a solid and egal origin. Man by nature is a social being. Men associated together almost from the begin-ning of the world. God called the good together and made them His chosen people. They became a grand army of Jehovah, a monumental nation of unfor

They became a grand army of gotten traditions and teachings. Then Christ appeared and laid the foundation

ness. A truly Christian man will live in such a manner that he is not afraid to die They are something like Voltaire. For years he leads a bad life but on his death-

bed he is afraid. He was not a man, but a boy even in the days of his manhood. Piety is a necessary condition of truly Christian manliness. And now let me bring down the matter

little nearer to ourselves. Dear members of the C. M. B. A. and beloved Christians of this parish, let me draw your attention to our own society. II.

I feel pleasure in being enabled to re-I feel pleasure in being enabled to re-commend this association on account of the incalculable good it is effecting in this congregation. Its basis is prudence and judgment, its conditions are strictly legal and its object is the God-like work of charity. It would be a fatal error indeed to sup-near their our Level forbids us to have a

pose that our Lord forbids us to have pose that our Lord forbids us to have a reasonable and prudent care for the tem-poral welfare of the family and others. The very organization of human nature requires this. In creating man as a social being, as members of a family and of a large soci-ety, God had the end in view that one by his narticular talents and means the off

his particular talents and means should his particular talents and means should supply the wants of another. Fraternal and domestic charity is the fundamental law of Christianity. Our Lord says: "All things whatsoever you would that men should do to you, do you also to them." Matt. VII. 12. This charity tells us to assist each other

in all the struggles of this life. If in a stormy sea, after the vessel has been wrecked, the crew are tossed about

in a boat or on a raft, each man becomes interested, not only in his own safety, but in that of his fellow-voyagers. Thus in the sea of life, on which we are tossed about by the billows of adver-sity, it is but natural that we should and, it is but natural that we should manifest towards each other a feeling of mutual tenderness and sympathetic inter-est. "Love your neighbor as yourself." And this grand principle tells every man to have a particular area of his orn. "If o have a particular care of his own. any man have not care of his own and especially of those of his house he hath denied the faith and is worse than an in-

fidel." I. Tim., v. 8. Verily, such a one denies his own natural instincts. Now the C. M. B. A. natural instincts. Now the C. M. B. A. have alleviated the wants of many orphans and widows. How many would be starving to-day only for the united efforts of the branches in Canada and the United States. Many a family would have been thrown out upon the coldness of a merci-less world—without the Beneficiary of \$2,000, which is immediately given to the heirs in accordance with the will of the deceased brother. How many in this congregation could easily do what the members of this society have been doing within the past few years and thereby provide a substantial sum to their provide a substantial sum to their families? Death may surprise you and what will then become of your wife and children ? Just a little economy will enable you to save the \$15 per year, by which you help your fellow-men and especially your own. These temporal pursuits, however, do not prevent our worksor from ever

not prevent our members from accom plishing their spiritual duties. On the

St. Joseph's arms were the carriage

bers of this parish, that the C. M. B. A. is

not a mere cold and speculating Insurance

CATHOLIC PRESS. Catholic Review

IT has been estimated that over 2,000 divorces are annually granted in the New England States. Here in New York we England States. Here in New York we have had over our share. According to a statement made by an official of the County Clerk's office, it appears that there were 276 divorces granted last year by the Supreme Court of New York County. Ninety per cent. of those divorced were of American origin; Ger-mans came next. There were a few French people and no Irish. There were but a few, and these Germans, professing but a few, and these Germans, professing

the Catholic religion. The tendency of the times, especially among our Protestant friends, is to over-look the fact that Christianity is an objecfor the fact that Christianity is an objec-tive religion. Realizing more and more fully, as time goes on and the free and independent discussions of modern thought reveal its weakness, that Protest-antism, as a well-settled, well-defined, distinctive system, at unity with itself and in hermony with universal truth is in in harmony with universal truth, is im-possible, there is a powerful tendency to make religion purely subjective. In other words, the tendency is to discard the supernatural and to fall back upon mere natural religion.

#### Western Watchman.

A LEADING Ritualist of New York says his mind "is not made up on the question of auricular confession; but if it does no good it cannot do harm." The law should be invoked to suppress these his to be invoked to suppress these Rip Van Winkle father confessors.

THe attempt of the Episcopalians to revive the seven sacraments, after their slumber of three hundred years, recalls the story of the Seven Sleepers.

Now that the Comedy of Convocation has had its run, we hope some one will dramatize a play with the title : "Rip Van Winkle with a Mitre on."

A METHODIST preacher, Monday last, said St. Patrick was not a Roman Catholic er. Well, he had no wife. And who ever heard of an itinerant Methodist "If preacher without a wife. He was in the habit of making the sign of the Cross three hundred times a day and three hun-dred times a night; and there is not an itinerant Methodist preacher in Christen-dom who known be have been the state. dom who knows how to make the sign of the cross. He believed in the Mystery the cross. He believed in the Mystery of the Trinity which no itinerant Meth odist preacher dares to talk about. Lastly; he wrought miracles, which no itinerant Methodist preacher has ever done. Pat-rick never delivered a political harangue in his hfe; and who ever saw a Methodist preacher who was not a partisan politician. Patrick governed the Irish church in peace and unity, leaving to everyone the largest liberty consistent with the com-mon weal. Who ever saw a Methodist mon wear. Who ever saw a methodist who was not a meddler and did not signalize his entrance into every new neighborhood by getting up some narrow-minded little coterie of Lusy-bodies to regulate other people. Finally Patrick minded his own business, which no Methodist preacher knows how to do.

Boston Pilot.

NO. 237

ing. "Women," says Dr. Dix, "are re-sponsible for the decay of the home life in America. The ideal of an honest, carnest, modest, simple womanhood," is being superseded by a poor substitute made of "vulgarity, heartlessness, froth and chaff." "All about us we see wrecks of homes, the shadows of ghosts of homes. Slowly are dying out the home life, the home re-ligion." And here is Mr. Dix's enumera-tion of the sins which bring about this prevailing and terrible state of things: 1. The lack of serious views of life, and the habit of turning the thoughts exclu-sively to enjoyment. 2. The degradation of the idea of

2. The degradation of the idea of

matrimony, as shown by entering into that estate for low and unworthy motives. 3. The deliberate determination a ome married women to defeat the obects for which marriage was instituted; to have no real home; to avoid first the pains and next the cares and duties of maternity.

4. The habit, where a home exists, of a. The hash, where a home exists of neglecting it by spending most of the time away from it, running up and down in pursuit of excitement, and turning their children over to the care of servants.
5. The growing indifference to the chief of all social abominations, divorce, and the toleration of law notions.

the toleration of lax notion

#### London Universe

MR. GLADSTONE is said to be a "grand old man;" Mr. Gladstone ought to be also a proud old man. Though the British public have long ceased to believe in saints, and all the belongings of saints, an exception seems to have been made in case of Mr. Gladstone—indeed, more than an exception, for, although he is not yet gone to his account, his admirers have positively canonized him, and a Gladstone worship has virtually been set up. One of these admirers has gone in for the purchase of the chair Mr. Gladstone used to occupy when he went to church at Cannes, and the cherry-tree felled by the hand of "the grand old man" during the recess, has been presented to the members of the Liberal Club, who have decided to convert it into as many relics as possible whereby to make money and to hold up their idol for general admiration.

OLD CATHOLICISM, which is on the wane in Germany, is loosing ground in Switzer-land, too, from day to day. Some years ago, when the new fangled sect was in its prime, the Cantonal Parliament of Berne decided to establish an Old Catholic faculty in connection with the university of that town. The faculty was a parasite plant from the first, and now it seems as if it were gradually vanishing into thin air. This, at least, is to be inferred from the following statement, which we translate from the Gazette de Lausanne : "M. Hus from the Gazette de Lausanne: "M. Hus-tault, Old Catholic professor of theology in the University of Berne, has tendered his resignation. The faculty now consists only of one professor and one student." Hitherto, that faculty has cost 300,000 francs, or about £12,000 of our money, and has produced no more than two Old Catholic divines—that is to say, the edu-cation of each of these two worthies has cation of each of these two worthics has cost the Canton £6000, rather a stiff figure for such a microscopic result. The Canfor such a microscopic result. tonal Parliament has now been by the Government to pass a bill, dissolv ing the Old Catholic faculty and calling cn the one surviving professor to betake himself, with his interesting young charge, to fresh fields and pastures new.

ing in said regulations and orders, so far as relating to the establishment of cantcens, shall render lawful the sale of beer or malt liquors of any kind whatsoever.'

After remarks from Messrs. Caron and Blake, on motion of Sir Leonard Tilley, the debate was adjourned.

The House proceeded to consider the report of the Committee on Ways and Means, and passed the item respecting the duty on books after discussion. Several other resolutions were also concurred in, all to come into effect on April 20, except-ing those on agricultural implements and

pig iron. The breaking off of negotiations be-tween the C. P. R. and Grand Trunk has given great satisfaction here. The posi-tion taken on the subject by independent journals, such as the Montreal Star. is ordially endorsed at the capital. The Star savs :

The collapse of the negotiations between the Grand Trunk and the Canadian Pacific Railway Companies must be reagried as an escape by the country from a great peril. The Canadian Pacific is a child of the State, and, although its inter-ests are not always identical with those of the country, the country has, nevertheless, an enormous vested interest in the concern. The principal plea or excuse for the enormous subsides lavished upon the road, was the prospective deliverance from a monopoly which seriously handicapped Canadian commerce. Many peo-ple believed that even that emancipation could be purchased too dearly, and the prodigality of the Government in its concessions to the Canadian Pacific Syndicate created no little admiration and a great deal of amazement. The country very tangible interest in preserving the Church must have her array, and men independence of the road to which it has invested so heavily. The Government never seems to have anticipated or to have provided for such a contingency as that which has recently arisen. The monopo-listic policy of the Grand Trunk has been which has recently arisen. The mon listic policy of the Grand Trunk has pursued to a suicidal degree. It has increased its financial obligations out of all proportion of the increase in its working and earning capacity, and does not seem to appreciate the fact that such a policy must find a limit somewhere. policy must find a limit somewhere. Grand Trunk influence has done much to cripple the Canadian Pacific in the London money market, but we regret to see the slightest disposition on the part of the Canadian Pacific directors to entertain

such overtures as the Grand Trunk has seen fit to make. The country has so large a stake in the Cana-

left on the Dominion line steamer "Ontario," making altogether nearly three thousand people leaving Liverpool in one day for the Dominion, more than double that of any day on record. Nearly half the number are bound for Manitoba, and to the amount of upwards of  $\pm 1000,000$ . The session is likely to continue for at

least three weeks in May. F. C.

THE CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEVO. LENT SOCIETY.

SERMON BY FATHER WILLIAM, O. S. F. The following beautiful discourse was recently delivered in Chatham on the occasion of the annual communion of the "Fraternitaten deligite." Love the brother-

ood. (I. Peter 2 ch.) Dear Christians! if St. Peter lived in

our present age, he would not hesitate to reach most earnestly, what he wrote so eautifully to the faithful of his flock: "Honor all men; love the brotherhood; fear God."

Nowadays everything goes by association. In every department, in every walk of commercial and social life, we waik of commercial and social me, we have what are called "rings, circles, com-panies, corporations, associations, societies. Get up a railway—you must have a com-pany. Start a library, an insurance office pany. Start a library, an insurance office or a series of amasements, you must es-tablish a circle or union. Carry out pol itical ideas; parties are formel with lead-ers and officers. In the world many associations, especially secret ones, are in the hands of satan, against the Church of God. God will have his society of people, the must save themselves in our days, just as many lose themselves by association. It it not very strange to see, how even Catholics will take such a deep interest in the promotion of associations of the world and ometimes of corporations hostile to our own holv Church ?

I will avail myself of this opportunity to protest against such a spirit, and in or-der that you may understand and appre-ciate the excellent workings of well regulated Catholic societies, and especially of the C. M. B. A., reflect with me on the following que stions :

a. In what light should we look upon Catholic Associations ? b. Why is the C. M. B. A. so worthy of

Christ appeared and taid the foundation of true Christian union: "Love your neighbors as yourself. As you wish others to do unto you, do you also unto them." The religious and charitable associations contrary their constitution strictly enforces the fulfillment of their religious obligathat now exist are offsprings of this per-It is the sacred duty of every member to attend divine service, to support the church and school and to receive the

ample

suasion. They are endorsed by the Church and are not connected like mere leaves, but like bark to the tree of the Church. They thrive under the sanction Holy Sacraments under the pain of expulsion. Was it not highly edifying to see the members approach the Holy Communion table in a body this morning in honor of and protection of the Bishops, and are guided by the respective pastors. Dear Christians! we should therefore encourage each other to become members of our St. Joseph, their patron and model? And do they not in somewhat follow his exassociations in order to bring the salva

tion of our Saviour home to our fellow-But what should we think of the mem bers themselves? There are in most soci-eties three classes of individuals, the exemplary ones, the lukewarm and even wicked ones. The good and exemplary

members are the glory of our holy relig-ion, they are like a light burning in the light-house; they are not merely whitened sepulchres, but combine with the outward ales of the Association real inward sanctity. The sacraments of the church, the statutes of the branch and their fidelity to Me. God gives a peculiar splendor to all their endeavors and reflects great credit upon their Holy Church. Every Catholic soci-ety is held in esteem in proportion to the your abode, would you not make every effort to receive him and divide your supplies with him? You do the same by belonging to the C. M. B. A.

excellence of its members The indifferent and lukewarm members are useless for the Church and society Faith and Charity go together hand and hand by helping others and laying up for your family and providing for them after your death. In conclusion, let me remind the mem-They are distinguished from the people of the world only by outward and mechanical regulations ; they are dead-heads and of no benefit to our holy religion. The meeting alone and other exercises are of no intrinsic value and effect, and of no merit for heaven without good works. And what shall I say of the bad members of Catholic associations? They should not at all be permitted in any Christian society. They are a diggrace to the Church. St. Paul says of such: "For your sake my name is despised among the Gentiles." No matter what office a member occupies in a society, if he is a bad Catholic he should be expelled from a Christian body of men. It is true nothing extraordinger ance left through a will carefully made. Need I tell you that the estate, the inher of men. It is true nothing extraordinary is required only what God asks of them. Look at St. Joseph : He was a just man and now he is in heaven. He is the model member is bound to be by the very statute of the society. May every member re-main true to the constitution of his sociof men.

If a member lays claim to manhood he must be able to control himself. Yet there are some so-called men in our times who are constantly preaching to others although they cannot even govern their own feet. Such members who are addicted to drink and other vices are no

THOUGHTS THAT BURN .- Rejected communications.

Amen.

THE "German Barber," in the New York Sun, happily hits the nail on the head when he compares England's outery against American dynamite sympathizers to the remonstrances of a man because the neighbors object to his beating his wife: "Der drouble is not here alretty, where Der industre i der big svimming it's on your site uf der big svimming bond. Dond gomblain of der echo; you vill not here it if you shoop der oritchinal noise."

MR. DION BOUCICAULT was called before MR. DION BOUCICAULT was called before the curtain at the Star Theatre, New York, last week, at the end of the second act of "The Shaugraun." The applause was hearty and prolonged. Mr. Bouci-cault took advantage of the opportunity to make the following speech:--"You which the infant Jesus rode over the desert to and from the land of Egypt. St. Joseph's cottage roof was his shelter for those thirty years of secluded life in the history of Christ. Now our Lord tells us that one standhave accounts in your newspapers every morning," he said, after thanking the audience for the kindly reception of what he called his old play, "of the darker phases of life in Ireland—views darkened ard of final reward shall be the care that ve have taken of Him in the persons of the faithful. "Come ye blessed of my Father, what you have done to the least of these my brethren, you have done unto by the English press. Well, we here try to give you more cheerful pictures of that green island which so many of us love; and I beg that as you read the English news from Ireland to morrow you If a king were to miss his way and enter

will concede to it quite as much of fiction as you have seen on this stage to-night."

THE Pall Mall Gazette uses almost the words of The Pilot in commenting on the truculent threat of the London Times The day of remedial legislation for Ireland "One more thing, then," over.' he Gazette, "is also certain-namely, that if the day of remedial legislation for Ireland is over, the replies by dynamite will not slacken. Everybody has seen this in

Company, but a charitable and a thorhe case of Russia. When dynamite first vas set to work, in that country, the oughly Catholic organization. "The just man liveth by faith." Rom. the case of Russia. English press warned the Czar to meet the plotters by granting legislative reforms. He was urged not to suffer him-1, 17. St. Augustin says: "Bear aloft in your hand the *lantern of faith*, supplied with the *light* of christian charity." The self to be scared into the ways of reaction. material sum is not the only estate trans-mitted by a deceased brother to his heirs but to apply himself steadily to removing grievances. English writers who were so profuse in such counsels, ought now to follow their own principles in their own but there is a still more valuable inheritdifficulties. . . As for the proposal which is just reported that the European Powers should establish a force of detecitance to which I allude, is example ? The example of a true Catholic is what every tive police to cope with secret organiza-tion of all kinds, including Anarchists, Nihilists and Fenians, that will not help us—for this reason, if for no other, that the United States will certainly have nothety and his church and gain many more members for the society, and may more members for the society, and may every one of you die as happy as St. Joseph. "Well done good and faithful servants enter thou into the joy of thy Lord." ng to say to any such project."

THE admirable Lenten sermons of Dr ix, Rector of Trinity Church, New York

## NEW PUBLICATIONS.

We have received from the popular publishing house of Benziger Bros., New York, copies of most useful and entertain-ing books lately published by them, namely: "The Christian Father," "The Christian Mother" and "A sure way to .2 happy marriage." The two former are published in neat paper binding at 25 cents each, in marquette at 35 cents and cloth at 50 cents, while the latter may be ob-tained at 30 cts., 40 cts, and 50 cts, in the same styles of binding. These books have received most deserved praise from the elergy of this country, calculated az they are to be of great benefit. The Arch-bishop of Toronto says of one of them bishop of Toronto says of one of them "I had to stop the reading from time to time to utter a strong prayer to our good God that every mother could have a copy of the book.

We have, ourselves, sold many of these books in the dearer style of binding, and from experience we can justly say that those who purchased and read them expressed a wish somewhat similar to that uttered by his Grace of Toronto. Now that they can be obtained at the lowest possible price of production we hope to see the sales largely augmented.

What is it that enables the Christian

exultingly to cry, "O death where is thy sting?" —that sheds light athwart the sting ? gloom that enfolds the grave, and tells us hat what seems death is only a transition, that life shall continue for evermore, and that the communion of saints is unbroken, as an army ever marching on, though part of its rank are out of sight? It is the supplementary teaching of the Catholic Church. She unites for us the broken thread of doctrine, makes the indistinct clear, the vague definite; and, by her doctrine consoled, we clasp the hands of our dead, not in eternal adieu, but to meet again.—Oswald Keatinge, D. C. L. SPEAKING of Christian Archeology we

hope the future historian of the American Church will not fail to note her strong resemblance to the primitive church in the zeal and simplicity of her clergy. He will illustrate the statement by adding that on city, have made a deep impression on many of those who heard such emphatic words of Catholic instruction and warn-the control of St. Louis rode on horse bare-back inte



# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### To-Morrow

2

Twas only the other night that I wrote Twas only the other night that 1 when To my love, across the ocean; With brimming heart and eager pen I told of a life's devotion. Ind suns rode high, and nights came down, And nonght was mine of sorrow. 'or love played low on her tuneful string And whispered a soft "to morrow."

I knew that my message danced by day On the crest of a curling billow; I knew it was cradied at night to rest On a chaste and foam-toppedpillow. And my heart beat swift as time sprang And noshadow, or sound of warning Chilled day of gold or purple night, Or clouded the amber morning.

I was sure my love had heard the sound Of my voice across the waters; I could picture a blush on the winsome Of the fairest of Adam's daughters. And my heart was full of the brightest J That the tongue of love could borrow; Wherever I went there rang in my ears The song of the glad to-morrow.

But the morrow came all dark and cold. And my heart grew worn and jaded. And life was weary, and hard, and black, For the gloss of love had faded. Fool that I was, I had dared to hope That words so fondly spoken-A promise of love from woman's lips-Could go a month unbroken.

Weli, what care I? To-night I sit And toast my heels on the fender; The flames laugh loud as they hear me swear My hate for the fair pretender. Oh, well may we laugh, my white-tongued friends.

For my heart is free of sorrow— bh : haste me through this fearful night, And let me see—to-morrow.

Dublin, January 23, 1883.

TRUE TO TRUST.

# THE STORY OF A PORTRAIT.

CHAPTER XXII.

Among the many pleasant and pictur-esque old towns of France none perhaps possesses greater attractions for the lover of art and antiquity than the ancient capof art and antiquity than the ancient cap-ital of Normandy. But if, even now, when revolutionary fury and modern im-provements have detracted so much from its venerable appearance. Rougen still re-tains when monuments worthy of admirtains many monuments worthy of admir ation, what must have been its glory in the

ation, what must have been its glory in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries ? We are told that, previous to the Revol-ution, it possessed thirty-six churches; searcely half that number now retain their original destiny; and often the pious and artistic visitor in Rouen is grieved by the sight of one of those noble monu-ments of faith converted into a warehouse ments of faith converted into a warehouse ish there again. or turned to some other profane use. The din of commerce and worldly affairs vibrates with a strange and unhallowed sound through the narrow aisles and along the vaulted roofs of such sacred edifices the valued roots of such sacred edifices, where once echoed the holy word of God and constant solemn chants. The sculp-tured saints might seem to look down from their fettered niches with pitying sorrow on the busy men who hurry to and fro, bargaining and disputing where their au-cestors once knelt in profoundest adora-tion. But at the time of which we are writ-

ight.

seek Sir Reginald ; so let us return to the

Humbugged Again.

ing none of these painful changes had taken place, and Rouen still gloried in its numerous churches and convents. Some eighty years previous to the date of this story the Cardinal Georges d'Amboise had completed the magnificent cathedral. The famous bell which bore his name rang out its melodious peals from the south-western tower. At early morn its solemn voice floated over the silent town, raising holy thoughts in the mind of the awakenholy thoughts in the mind of the awaken-ing inhabitants; at noon, too, it was heard, and at its sound men took off their hats, women made the sign of the cross, and even little children joined their hands and repeated the prayer their mothers had taught them. For a moment all was silent,

each heart was withdrawn from earthly objects, and it seemed like a brief visit paid by immortal souls to their future abode ; and when they again returned to the concerns of life we cannot doubt but that they brought with them some me-mento of their heavenly flight. And when

the day was well nigh spent, the Angelus once more revived in the hearts of the faithful the memory of St. Gabriel's sal-utation to our Blessed Lady—sweet echo of an angel's voice !

proceeded. Shortly a boy wearing a white surplice issued from the Cathedral; he was followed by other youths bearing lighted tapers; in the midst walked, with downcast eyes and reverent demeanor, i priest robed in handsome vestments ; and

priest robed in handsome vestments; and a rapid glance assured Catherine that he bore in his hands the Blessed Sacrament. For a moment she forgot that she was now in a Catholic country, and looked around with instinctive terror, fearing that the priest and his precious burden would be insulted; but she was speedily reassured on seeing that all the people near were on their knees awaiting the blessing of their Saviour, as he went to be the com-forter of some dying person; and when he had passed many rose and escorted Him on the way. facts we have stated; but while she fully shared the poor lady's disappointment and grief, her hopeful nature made her trust that their mission might still prove successful, and she tried to inspire Adelina with a like confidence. "Perhaps Sir with a like confidence. with a like confidence. "Perhaps Reginald," she urged, "has not ren to any great distance, and some one in the town must surely know where he has n the way. Catherine, Barbara, and her aunt like

Lady Adelina confessed there was pro-bability in this last observation, and there Vatherine, Barbara, and her aunt like-wise knelt; it was the first act of adoration that Lady Adelina had ever paid to Jesus present in the Blessed Sacrament. During the journey which she had just fore prayed the mistress of the inn to ascertain, if possible, where the English gentleman now resided; which she readily romised to do. It was settled that our travellers should

During the journey which she had had made she frequently questioned Catherine concerning the Catholic faith; and although the orace to throw aside her former It was settled that our travellers should remain a few days at Rouen, both for the purpose of resting themselves and to al-low time for the necessary inquiries to be made concerning Sir Reginald's place of residence. Those days were happy ones for Catherine. Each morning she and Barbara might be seen kneeling in the vast Cathedral, and assisting at the Holy Sacrifice, with the eager devotion of those who have long been deprived of so great a happiness. concerning the Catholic faith; and although the grace to throw aside her former errors had not yet been granted, her mind wavered, and now, as she knelt beneath the shadow of the old Cathedral, and heard amid the religious silence that reigned around the footsteps of the priest who had passed quite close to her, she felt awed that perhaps Jesus too was pass-ing by. ing by. As for Catherine, tears of joys filled her happiness. Although Lady Adelina had appointed

As for Catherine, tears of joys filled her eyes as she witnessed the freedom of Catholicity in France; it presented such a contrast to the state of constraint and terror in which those who practiced it were obliged to live in the country she had left. And when she had penetrated into the Cathedral, and saw the lamp burning before the tabernacle, the faithful pray-ing, and priests passing fearlessly back-wards and forwards, we can well imaging Although Lady Adelina had appointed one of the two maids who travelled with them to wait on her niece, Catherine could not relinquish her post, nor would Barbara have willingly exchanged the de-voted care of her young guardian for the formal services of a maid; so the former continued her affectioner method. formal services of a maid ; so the former continued her affectionate watchfulness over Lady Margaret's daughter. She also before the tabernacle, the faithful pray-ing, and priests passing fearlessly back-wards and forwards, we can well imagine her happiness. With what gratitude did she thank God for allowing her to behold the consoling spectacle of the holy faith honored and respected, and the BlessedSac-rament surrounded by all the magnificence that piety and Christian art could devise! over Lady Margaret's daughter. She also found scope to exercise her charity in con-soling and encouraging Adelina; for the poor lady was in painful uncertainty con-cerning her husband, and regretted her lengthened absence from England, and more than once during the six days she spent at Rouen she had almost determined to return to London without energy Perhaps her thoughts might wander from the splendid Cathedral, from the sculp-tured altar before which she knelt, to the to return to London without prosecuting inquiries for Sir Reginald which appeared fruitless; and in these moments of despair fruitless; and in these moments of despair Catherine was like an angel of hope at hidden chambers where, in secret and with fear, the scattered faithful in England her side

were wont to assemble for the celebration of the sacred mysteries, and then she On the seventh day after their arrival their perseverance received an unexpected reward. The weather had become intensewould pour forth an earnest prayer that the Catholic religion might one day flourly cold, and the flakes of snow, which for upwards of an hour had been falling at

While she and Barbara had been engaged intervals from the gray and threatening sky betokened an early and a severe winter. Lady Adelina sat shivering by the fire; her in prayer, Lady Adelina had vieted the various parts of the edifice, and she now returned to her young friends, and remind-ing them of the hour, they all left the church. little niece stood at the win little niece stood at the window watching the peasants who hurried by heedless of the inclement weather ; their wooden shoes ringing loudly on the hard ground attrac-"Well," said she, addressing Catherine ted the wondering attention of the English child.

as soon as they were outside, "you ought to feel happy here, for your religion is held in much honor among these people, and to one who, like you, believes in its truth, it must be a solemn and a joyful A noise in the courtyard, the highpitched tones of the land-lady, and the louder but deeper voice of a man, made Barbara turn from the window and look sight." "And I hope you too, my lady, will one day believe and feel the same happiness that I do in seeing our Saviour thus hon-ored," replied Catherine, smiling. "I know not; but at times methinks the words you have spoken to me are true; but then it fades away, and I remember naught but my sorrows, which, it seems to me, are too heavy to allow my mid to towards the door. In another moment it

was the www violently open; a sweep of cold air blew into the room, the entrance of which was immediately on the court. "O, how cold it is!" exclaimed Adelina. 'Pray shut the door."

"Pray shut the door." A man wrapt in a large cloak, from which he shook the snow-flakes as he crossed the room, advanced with rapid strides towards the fire-place the landlady me, are too heavy to allow my mind to rest on other things. Catherine," she added, after a moment's pause, "we must following close behind. "Here," she cried in an excited tone, "here is all madame wants; he will tell you all; he is monsieur's servant." "Sure, Mistress Catherine, is that your-

inn, and make inquiries as to his resielf?

Our travellers therefore retraced their steps to the homely inn where they had passed the night. There was a large fire self!" exclaimed the new-comer ; and then seeing the astonishment which his sudden appearance caused Adelina, he added, in a in the guest room, for the evening was sharp, in spite of the sunniness of the day. Lady Adelina's attendants had disposed appearance caused Adelina, he added, in a more subdued tone, "I beg your ladyship's pardon, but it is searching the country through for Catherine Tresize and the master's little daughter I've been these six months past, and here they are, glory be to God! This is a happy day, and I not expecting it at all, but coming home quite downcast." Lady Adenna's attendants had disposed things as well as they could for the com-fort of their mistress, who, nevertheless, wished herself back in her London home, "My lady," said one of them, as she drew a seat to the fire for Adelina, "there's

a word that is said to them. I do not know how your ladyship will ever live in While the good man stopped to take breathafterthisspeech, Catherine explained to Lady Adelina, who had not yet recov-ered from the bewilderment into which this unexpected arrival had thrown her, this wretched country." "Well, never mind," replied her mis-tress, "it is not for long. I wish to speak this unexpected arrival had thrown her, that the person before them was a servant of Sir Reginald, whom she had frequently seen at the Manor-house. "And Larry O'Toole," she added, will be able to tell us where his master now resides." "That I can," replied Larry. "Ah, the Lady Barbara does not remember use nor returned in company with the innkeeper's wife, a clean, cheerful-looking woman, who, with much courtesy, "hoped Madame found herself comfortable." Lady Adelina, when a young girl, had acquired some knowledge of French, but having passed many years without speaking it, she now found much difficulty in making herself understood; however, owing to her own exertions, and the willingness of the land-lady to try and discover her meaning, she contrived to make the latter aware that she wished to ascertain whether an Eng-lish gentleman and his son resided in the neighborhood. The good woman was quite delighted to find out what the lady really wanted; and now told her with great volubility that an Englishmen and his son had stopped at the inn about three Lady Barbara does not remember me, nor how I used to carry her in my arms when the mistress—may peace be with her soul! —went to the farmhouse, as she was wont to do.' No; Barbara neither remembered the faithful servant nor the days to which he alluded ; indeed, all reminiscences of her life previous to her removal from the or seemed completely obliterated from Mar Manor seemed completely obliterated from the child's memory. "So you are Sir Reginald's servant," said Lady Adelina, addressing Larry. "This is a good fortune for which I am wholly unprepared. I am his sister-in-law, and have undertaken this journey to restore to him his long-lost daughter. Pray tell me how you chance to be here. freat volumity that an Englishman and his son had stopped at the inn about three years ago, and that they had taken an old chateau in the country. She had often seen them since, she said, at the church of St. Is your master coming ?" "No, my lady, not he; but after he came to this country, he and Master Austin set-Ouen, and their servant used to visit the Ouen, and their servant used to visit the inn when he came to town for provisions; but the young gentleman had entered the army, and his father had left the chateau about a year ago. All this was pronounced with such rapidity that Lady Adelina comprehended but little of it; and it was not until she had asked many questions, and had heard the whole account slowly repeated, that she understood the truth of the case-Sir Reginald was no longer at tled in a queer sort of a house just outside the town, and Sir Reginald, who spoke the French tongue elegantly, went to see the priest who lives at the great church yonder; and very kind his reverence was, and so was a French gentleman who lives in what them calls a "chateau." Well, my lady, Master Austin was much with the family of the "chateau," till, sure, he learnt to speak like a native : and he and the case—Sir Reginald was no longer at Rouen. Had her journey, then been in vain—her sacrifices useless? And must her husband's desires remain unfulfilled ? Must she return to Each unfulfilled ? learnt to speak like a native ; and he and Sir Reginald would have been happy enough if the death of the mistress and the loss of Lady Barbara had not often-Must she return to England without havthe loss of Lady barbara had not often-times made them sad. About a year ago the son of the French gentleman was go-ing off to the army, and Master Austin said he would like to go also; and the end of it was that they both went together to ing obtained for him the pardon which he solicited from his brother, and without re-storing to the latter the child of whom he had been so long deprived ? Such were the thoughts that traversed Lady Adelina's erve the French King against somebody

mind. Those around, although they had not understood the conversation, saw by her look of despair that she had heard some unwelcome news. "What is it, my lady?" murmured Cath-erine, who had stood by, anxiously await-ing the result of the inquiries. She was soon made acquainted with the facts we have stated; but while she fully d shared the poor lady's disappointment and grief, her hopeful nature made her effort myself to find my little daughter. 'No,' says I, 'begging your honor's pardon it is not safe for you to go; but, with your leave, I will go, and try to discover the child, and bring her to you.' Well, my lady, the end of it was that the master let was that me start. I have been to the Land's End and seen

I have been to the Land's End and seen the old Manor all in ruins; a sad sight it was, sure. Then to Exeter I went, and learnt that good Mother Bridget—the Lord have mercy on her soul !—had died of the plague, and that you, Mistress Catherine, had gone to London town; so back went I and searched the city; but'its very large entirely as yourself home back went I and searched the city; but'tis very large entirely, as yourself knows, and mighty hard for a poor creature to find any one in it, though there is a power of people on the streets. Many is the weary day I have spent since I left his honor; but, sure, what matters past storms when a man is sailing into harbor?" TO BE CONTINUED.

### A CONVERT'S EXPERIENCES. London Weekly Register, March 10.

London Weekly Register, March 10. SIR: I think that it may possibly inter-est some of your readers, among whom I doubt not are many not as yet within the One Fold, to hear the experiences of a recent convert, who with his wife and family, was by the grace of God, brought to see the truth and embrace the true faith about a very since. My faw words shall family, was by the grace of God, brought to see the truth and embrace the true faith about a year since. My few words shall not be at all upon the important question as to whether Protestantism in any or all of its contradictory forms can be of Divine institution rather than that august body of all kindreds and nations and tribes united to the See of Peter. My object is not to write a theological tratise, which would be very presumptuous on my part, but merely to skow how the social posi-tion of Catholics in relation to their fel-low-countrymen must have altered dur-ing the last decade, and since the Trac-tarian movement, when to become a Cath-lic, whatever might be a man's station in life, meant the creation of many enemies, the loss of dear friends, and the ruin of earthly prospects. My own antecedents, as well as those of my wife, were strongly Anglican, and a few years since it would have been diffi-cult to find two more devoted members of the "Establishment" than were we, the "many and sad divisions in our Zion," and the "tyranny of the State under which our Church groaned," were indeed matters for regret, but as a High Church clergyman once told me, these "should not be too much dwelt upon." Of the

clergyman once told me, these "should not be too much dwelt upon." Of the "Romish" Church we knew nothing; it was, we were told on the infallible auth-ority of Dr. Littledale, full of the grossest abuses, and was, moreover, certainly schismatic; the ancient British Church was, undoubtedly, not in communion with Rome any more than we were, etc.,

Well, at last the light came. Several of my High Church friends, wearied with trying to "Catholicize the Establishment," dropt back into Liberalism, and we grew alarmed ; but, thank God, looked Rome. wards for peace and safety, where alone it could be found. After vainly consulting several High Church clergymen to assuage our doubts in Anglicanism, or make some supply to the arguments of the Cardinal's Grounds of Faith which I had read, we Were happily received into the Church. Up to this point we scarcely knew a single Catholic to speak to, and not one at all intimately. We had also been informed that (for a start of the s that "Converts were invariably looked down upon and snubbed by the old Cath-olics, priests as well as laymen, unless the former could get much money out of you." I believe these unworthy libels, which are in use amongst Anglicans, keep many out of the Church to their own grievous loss. As to our friend end when

A TRIUMPH OF PRAYER.

THE EXAMPLE OF JOHN CHISHOLM. Antigonish Aurora

"Every man who asketh, receiveth, and he who seeketh, findeth: and to him who knocketh, it shall be opened" (Math. vii. 8). Thus faith leads us to ask with confidence, to seek with diligence, and to knock at the gate of Divine mercy with an unat the gate of Divine mercy with an un-faltering perseverance; and so, imparting an all-powerful efficacy to prayer, it en-ables us to obtain the full measure of our petitions. A very admirable illustration of this great and consoling truth is fur-nished in the life and death of a brave soldier of the gallant 84th Highland Regi-ment disbanded at Halifax, Nova Scotia, in the year 1783. His name, John Chis-holm, will prepare our readers to learn that he was a native of Strathglass, where the Catholic Church has ever found so much loyalty in the widespread defections from the faith in the land of the heather. Having bidden his companions in arms Having bidden his companions in arms a sad farewell, Mr. Chisholm, who had already passed middle age, settled first in the county of Hants, where industry and theif arms arms and an arms and a settled first in the county of Hants, where industry and the county of Hants, where industry and thrift soon procured an enviable degree of comfort for himself and family. One thing, however, marred the happiness which his circumstances were otherwise calculated to ensure: no priest or Catholic lived within reach of his home, and to cap the climax of his perplexity, he saw his the climax of his perplexity, he saw his favorite son, Duncan Mor, wed Miss Hall, favorite son, Duncan Mor, wed Miss Hall, whose anti-catholic prejudices were in keep-ing with the bigotry of her family. In order to avert the dreaded consequences of his isolation, Mr. Chisholm determined at much sacrifice to change his residence, and with his family to fix it, in 1768, at Lismore, in the county of Picton. Here he had almost to begin life anew in a district, now so charming, but then an undistrict, now so charming, but then an un-broken wilderness. Nothing daunted, the brave pioneer was not long in retrievi the loss which his piety had led him the loss which his piety had led him to undergo. Once more, comfort and High-land hospitality found their abode under his roof. The few scattered settlers in the neighborhood were chiefly Catholics. This was a gain: but two long years had yet to pass before the hearts of those pil-grim fathers were to be consoled by the thrice welcome visit of a priest. About the time of which we speak, several of the Scottish landlords, having discovered that the raising of cattle and

several of the Scottish landlords, having discovered that the raising of cattle and sheep afforded larger profits than did the letting of their lands to their former oc-cupants, with a cruelty worthy of their predecessors who had so diabolically con-spired to rob their dependents of the Catholic faith, now heartlessly ejected their tenants from their native homes. The year 1790 saw the beginning of the first important emigration of Highland Scotch Catholics to these shores. In that year Rev. Father Angus B. McEachern landed in Father Angus B. McEachern landed in Prince Edward Island to look after the spiritual wants of his exiled fellow-cour splittual wants of his exiled fellow-coun-trymen, and to begin his long apostolate so faithful, so zealous, so heaven-blessed. For several years this admirable clergy-man, besides his most laborious mission in Prince Edward Island, had charge of all the Sarth and Luich Citheling in this the Scotch and Irish Catholics in this diocese, and so marvelously blessed were his ministrations that not one member of his flock scattered throughout Eastern Nova

scotia and Cape Breton, over an area of 8633 square miles without roads, died without the consolations of religion! During his visits to the mainland, he made the acquaintance of Mr. John Chisholm, held stations in his house, and conceived towards him the warmest feelings of friendship. By ordinary people Mr. Chisholm was simply regarded as a genial, obliging and exemplary neighbor; but the more keen and spiritual eye of the holy priest detected in him the unassuming, but genuine virtues of a saint calculated During his visits to the mainland, he mad ut genuine virtues of a saint, calculated to diffuse peace, charity and religion all around him

Years rolled on, and at length the vigorous constitution, which sickness had always respected, began visibly to decline APRIL 27, 1883.

new, and, the night being far advanced, no light could be expected to guide them to a place of shelter. Father McEachern, who was in the habit of designating some mark, wherever he landed during his missionary tours, to reunind him after-wards of the locality, groped a while for a much needed token, and then exclaimed : -- "Blessed be God! We are on Duncan Mor Chisholm's beach; the house is near where we shall get a good supper and shor Chisholm's beach; the house is near where we shall get a good supper and lodging. Come, boys, follow me." The family was soon astir, to welcome the providential visitor and his companions. providential visitor and his companions. The venerable nonagenarian was up betimes to greet his friend, the messenger of heaven, and immediately after supper instantly requested him to hear his last confession. The next morning he had the unspeakable consolation of hearing mass and receiving the visticum. Having re-ceived the Bread of Angels, he refused to variable of any other remain that he company ceived the Bread of Angels, he refused to partake of any other repast; but no sooner had his Rev. guest finished his breakfast than the noble christian soldier asked to be anointed with Holy Oil for the healing of his soul's infirmities, and the invigora-tion of his spirit. With firm step, he walked to his bed, received the sacrament of the dying and the final blessing of the Church; and having thus faithfully finished his course, he immediately, without pain or agony, died in the Lord. His mortal remains rest in the long since disused cemetery of Mill Brood awaiting the resi urrection; his soul enjoys the bliss of the beatific vision, but John Chisholm "being dead yet speaketh" by the force of his good example, exhorting us to realize the all-powerful efficacy of prayer. It may interest our readers to know that the Rev. gentleman whose name repeatedly interest our readers to know that the Rev. gentleman whose name repeatedly occurs in the foregoing lines, is no other than he who afterwards, in 1821, was con-secrated Bishop of Rosen, became the first Bishop of Charlottetown in 1832, and ended his apostolate in 1836. We may add that one of Mr. John Chisholm's and that one of Mr. John Chisholm's grandsons, Duncan, is still living at the old homestead in Lismore, and that in the Diocese of Arichat there are no fewer than fourteen Rev. relatives of his, ten of them being Chisholms.

## WILL WONDERS EVER CEASE.

No matter how great one's experience, there is always something yet to be met with which calls forth our astonishment With which calls forth our astonishment. Newspapers now and then, as well as the public in general, find this to be so. A case in point are the investigations institu-ted by the "Chicago Tribune," "Times," "Cincinnati Star," and other papers in re-gard to the rather remarkable claims ad-vanced in favor of an article mbit be vanced in favor of an article which ha been placed before the people by means of the press and otherwise. In every in-stance these editorial investigations have resulted in a complete triumph for the article referred to.

The claims made regarding it were not only fully sustained, but scores of prominent and influential citizens were every-where found, who from their personal ex-perience and observations accorded their enthusiastic indorsement. The following extracts from letters of citizens of Fort Wayne, are specimens of cluzens of Fort Wayne, are specimens of testimonials received from all sections of the country. Under date of January 17th, Mr. John G. Fledderman, the well known Merchant Tailor, in Union Block, writes: "I was a

sufferer for many years with Neuralgia and Rheumatism, and found no relief until I tried St. Jacobs Oil. After using two bottles I was entirely cured. I shall always keep it in the house, and will not fail to recommend it the ouse, and will not fail to recommend it to my friends."

fail to recommend it to my friends." Messrs. D. B. Strope & Co., proprie-tors of the Depot Drug Store, 2-6 Calhoun Street, made this statement: "Among our customers St. Jacobs Oil is considered the best liniment known. It always gives satisfaction, and never disappoints. It cured Mr. H. C. Ward, of severe Rheum-tion is three days. We accommend it atism in three days. We recommend it constantly." The Globe Chop House comes to the front with these remarks by comes to the front with a seq.: "When its proprietor, A. Geisman, Esq.: "When

# APRIL 27, 1883.

## SAVED FROM THE SEA.

An Interesting Episode in the Li Patrick Egan, Late Treasurer the Land League.

From The Chicago Herald. "I recognized a face in your st yesterday," said an Americanized Fr man to a Herald writer. "There r few cities in which one is sure to se same faces-Paris, London, New and Chicago. You come across gentland ladies in the four with no likely

and ladies in the four with no likel of meeting them elsewhere. They the cosmopolitan cities of the world. "But I was going to say," the Fr man went on, "that the face I saw y day was one I had good reason to rer ber. I was in Paris last summer, like the most of those who are not down there, I ran out of it to a wat place when the atmosphere become place when the atmosphere became intolerable—for Paris, like New Yo frightfully hot after the dead heat fa on its tall buildings and dry pavem The place I went to was a little reso the coast of Normandy, where the arm of land runs sharply out into the It has a beautiful name; it would be impolite to mention it in English. you ever hear of Petit d'Enfer? No you ever hear of Fett d'Enfer? No I stopped at a quaint little inn c Hotel Petit d'Enfer, and it was not suggestive of the locality alluded to. the contrary, the delicious sea breeze pled over its dainty table linen, and garcon had to be careful lest the din his hand should be knocked ou his hand should be knocked ou the hazardous equilibrium at which poised it jauntily over his head. Ou the water, tossing vivaciously on breakers, you could see the white of pleasure boats, craft of all kinds aginable, floating like feathers, and strong glass, the islands rose from bosom of the deep—Alderney and Gu sey. The bathing is delightful there many families flock to it from the e country. Of course, the majority from Paris. "I bathed one day, with no little

noyance from the undertow, which times, is so strong as to endanger and was walking on the beach with other friends. The surf was ful boisterous people, young and old, dren and bonnes, and their gayety unbounded. The children in France no especial restraint under any circ the especial restant under any cir-stances. They are not drilled into decorum of sergeants before they have their pinafores off, as is the case with brought up infants in America. French children are kept in the nu and romp into health; or go out with bonne, who does not attempt to them society manners and unchild t as it were. In this country, they ar run all over the house and occupy apartments of the entire family, an course they must be straight jack. The tiny wads of humanity that course they must be straight-jacked The tiny wads of humanity that y playing hide-and-go-seek in the brea-that day were as pink as cupids and as roly-poly midgets that laughed me enough to spread the infection over gravest of the gathering. Suddenly al the chorus of innocent pleasure a s cry arose; then another and another; in an instant the air was rent with sh of torrow and a church for ropes and in an instant the air was rent with an of terror and a clamor for ropes and unteers. At the bathing places in 1 mandy none of the life-saving pre tions are observed which are univ in other parts of the world. There in other parts of the world. There no buoys, no ropes extending out the deep water, no life-boats to re-those whom recklessness of the under may carry out. All eyes were rivete wo struggling forms whose long oated dismally on the soapy suds as were being carried swiftly to sea, bey the possibility of self-help. The cowa attendants, who were paid for protec the inexperienced and the weak, s stolidly on the sand, arms folded, sha their craven heads even when men th purses under their mean little noses. "Suddenly two forms dashed into waves and gallantly swam toward the disappearing women. There were shi of anguish as they wildly cleaved water with their strong arms; and the wife of one clutch two little chil to her breast, and suppress the agony to her breast, and suppress the agony rose to her lips. She began to pray fervent English, with a slight Irish ac The other won an was weeping al hysterically, for one of the drowning hysterically, for one of the drowning tims was her daughter, a pretty Swiss lein that I had seen accompanying aged lady towards the bathing ho Who the second victim was I could learn, except that she was Spanish and was accompanied by a maid who f ed as her mistress went out of ro The swimmers swam as only men can are resolved to succeed on their are are resolved to succeed on their er and come back to those who are der them. But what a fight they had the sea. The huge waves met them terrific force and hurled them back autumn leaves down a mountain side pinnacle of some huge wave would mount and into its depths d pear, while the crowd on shore ca their breath and only breathed again v the two valiant fellows rose once more breast and conquer the sea. Now breast and conquer the sea. Now are near the women—now the unfor nates, benumbed and helpless, are sr away from them as if with demon fin On they go, rising, sinking, plunging, d ing the thick, gray foam away from t faces and out of their almost blinded and a second time they clutch the won them bed lime functor like ninces hold limp fingers like vises, with a few magnificent strokes, 'turn breakers as the Russians did the Bal and now they are coming in. Great ( did we not cheer ! At last they reach sand, and many are ready to relieve t of their dripping burdens. The Spa lady was resuscitated easily. The yo Swiss girl was all but dead, and in a s time expired. She had sunk twice be

of an angel's voice! Long did the great bell continue to mingle its tones, now grave, now joyous, with each important event in the lives of the citizens of Rouen, until a day came when it was declared to be a "monument of vanity," and as such melted into can-non balls and sou-pieces bearing the date "An II de l'Egalite." Besides its nolle churches Rame

Besides its noble churches Rouen is not deficient in specimens of civic Gothic arch-itecture. Not far from the ancient Pal-ais de Justice, where the parliament of Normandy was wont to assemble, there stood, and still stands, an antique clock gatehouse; it spans the street, joining on one side the tower of the Belfroi, from which side the tower of the Belfroi, from which the curfew tolls every evening. Seen through this archway the narrow street looked particularly picturesque, as the last rays of autumnal sum were darting over the high-pitched roofs and fell on the bright costumes of the inhabitants as they hurried to and fro. Now and then the hurried to and tro. Now and then the passers-by turned round to look at a party whose foreign dress excited their curiosity. The strangers seemed no less astonished at the novel scenes they beheld as they at the novel scenes they benefit as they gazed at the houses and people; often they raised their eyes towards the lace-like sculpture of the Cathedral towers, which rose high above the other buildings of the town; and it was, in truth, towards this edifice that the travelers were now directeduce that the travelers were now direct-ing their course. After rambling through a labyrinth of tortuous streets, they emerged into a little square, and found themselves at once in front of the north entrance to the Cathedral, just opposite that beautiful door called the "Portail des Libraires." They paused to view the magnificent structure that scarced head magnificent structure; but scarcely had the silence of wonder given place to words of admiration, than the clear tinkling of a bell made them turn their eyes towards the open doorway, from whence the sound

Hard Lumps In Breast.

Dr. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y .: Dear Sir—I wrote you some time ago that I thought I had a cancer. There was a large lump in my breast as large as a wallarge lump in my breast as large as a wal-nut, and had been there four months. I commenced taking your "Golden Medi-cal Discovery," "Favorite Prescription" and "Pellets" in June, and the lump is gone. Yours gratefully, MRS. R. R. CLARK, Irvington, Mich. Pioneer Press.

"Well, and where is Sir Reginald ?" in-"That's the very thing I was after tell-ing your ladyship. The poor gentleman so much said about the merits of

#### No Trouble to Swallow.

I saw so much said about the merits of Hop Bitters, and my wife who was also doctoring, and never well, teased me so urgently to get her some, I concluded to be humbugged again, and I am glad I did, for in less than two months' use of the Bitters, my wife was cured, and she has remained so for eighteen months since. I like such humburging - H T. St. Paul Dr. Pierce's "Pellets" (the original "little liver pills") and no pain or griping. Cure sick or bilious headache, sour stomach and cleanse the system and bowels. 25 cents a vial.

nothing more to say to us. There would be no more pleasant Christmas parties and family gatherings for us, and our friends and acquaintances would know us no more. It was even probable that I should suffer in my profession, as of course, no one would without necessity do business with a man who had turned "Papist." Such were our gloomy forebodings, but not one of them has been verified.

Even since our conversion, Catholics have been most kind, many coming for-ward to welcome the new converts to their homes and social gatherings in a way which the latter will never forget, and the holy man, who is Parish Priest of the poor suburban mission in which we re-side, and who has been our guide, coun-selor and friend, rather restraining than otherwise any pecuniary offerings which we were glad to make.

As to our Protestant friends and rela-tions we have them still, and although the subject of religion is but seldom touched upon, when it is so, it is with, I think, less rancor, than in the old days of High and Low Church argument. We spent last (bristmas et the superturned) Christmas at the country rectory, and it was rendered even happier than preceding was rendered even napper than preceding ones, at least to us, by hearing Mass in the neighboring Catholic squire's chapel, instead of full choral Matins in the parish church. As to business, city men are, I fear, too indifferent to religion to inquire that their dimensional area for what their clients' faith or morals are; so far we have not suffered under this head. I have thought, sir, that you might think these recent experiences of a modern convert worth recording because they are a proof of how times are changing, and how marvelously the old hatred, ignorance and prejudice against Catholics are disappear-ing in this country, which I verily believe is really wearying of the religious strife and divisions engendered by Protestant-I am, your obedient servant, ism.

marvelously the old hatred, ignorance and L. T. C.

The enervation and lassitude of spring time are but indications of the sluggish action of the blood, overloaded with caronate accumulated by the use of heating food in winter. This condition may be remedied by the use of Ayer's Sarsaparilla, the best blood purifier known.

you," I believe the church to their own grievous loss. As to our friends and rela-tives, we fully expected to lose most of them. My father in-law, a zealous High Church rector, and very "anti-Roman," butcan Mor undertook to discharge a duty so trying to his filial affection. He pointed out to his father how ominously age had of late been telling on him, and how natural it was to expect that he would not live to see the end of the ap-proaching winter during which it was im-possible in a tiny heat to send for the possible in a tiny boat to send for the priest in Prince Edward Island. He, therefore, suggested that, as the autumn was already so far advanced, it was nigh time to dispatch messengers across the Straits of Northumberland to ask Father McEachern to prepare him for death. "It is quite true," was in effect the excellent man's reply, "that my strength is rapidly failing, and that, although I suffer no bodily pain, at my time of life the end must be near. I must, however, tell you a secret: ever since I came to the full use must be near. I must, however, tell you a secret: ever since I came to the full use of reason, I have never knelt down to pray without humbly beseeching my God to grant me all the consolations of religion at the hour of death, and I feel confi-dent that my petition will be granted. On the other hand, the priest is far away, overwhelmed with the toil of his immense mission, and ought not to be unnecessarily troubled. Trusting, therefore, implicitly in the lov-ing kindness of my merciful Saviour, I wish you, my dear son, not to feel uneasy concerning me. God will send me his anointed servant to prepare me for the inevitable passage in His own good time." Awe-stricken at the inspired looks and language of his father Duncan Mor retired, pondering over the extraordinary pro-phecy. Weeks passed, and already the blustering beginning of a Nova Scotian winter made itself felt, precluding all human hope of a visit from the Island priest. In the meantime, Father Mo-Eachern was as usual busy travelling by boat—roads there were few, and bad at that—from mission to mission before the close of navigation. Late one afternoon, as he was nearing his destination, a cale Ind.) Sentinel.

this report to make: I have had a large trade in St. Jacobs Oil, and know of a great many cases where it effected a speedy cure of Rheumatism and Neuralgia. It sells on its merits." Messrs. Boyer & Campbell, of Waterloo, Indiana, write : "Mr. J. W. Walker, of this town, suffered with Rheumatism for fifteen years. After trying a most merits." with Rheumatism for fifteen years. After trying a great many remedies without experiencing even relief, he was induced to use St. Jacobs Oil, which completely cured him. He states that he feels like a new man." Among others who have experienced the effects of the Great Ger-man Remedy, might be mentioned Mr. Christian Krah, No. 59 Griffith Street, who was suffering so severely from Rheu-Christian Krah, No. 59 Griffith Street, who was suffering so severely from Rheu-matism, that he was unable to sleep or work. None of the many remedies he used benefited him, until "The Conqueror of Pain, St. Jacobs Oil, was applied, one bottle of which effected a perfect cure. Mr. Rudolph Jasper, No. 72 W. Washing-ton Street, was likewise made happy by its use. Mr. Rodemann the druggist, stated: "I must say that it is the best liniment I ever sold." To those wishing to get rid of pains, we would say, here is your choice "to strike oil." "-Fort Wayne (Ind.) Sentinel. "MOTHER SWAN'S Worm Syrup" for

feverishness, restlessness, worms, constipa-tion, tasteless, 25c Diamond Dyes will color any thing any

color, and never fail. The easiest and best way to economize. 10 cents, at all druggists.

Mr. J. R. Seymour, Druggist, St. Cath-arines, writes that he finds an ever-in-creasing sale for Burdock Blood Bitters, and adds that he can, without hesitancy, recommend it. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand specific for all diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys.

close of navigation. Late one afternoon, close of navigation. Late one afternoon, as he was nearing his destination, a gale sprang suddenly from the north accom-panied by blinding showers of snow. The boat became unmanageable, and had to run before the wind. Night soon set in, and the frail craft blindly sped its re-luctant way southward until a huge wave threw it on an unknown beach. No human dwelling was visible in the dark-Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheu-

the gallant rescuer reached her. "The lady, who had clasped her little ones and begun praying as the sy mers went out, ran into the arms of of the two men, who, the brine sa his entire body, lavished kisses on her the children. They quickly went the hotel. I saw the man on the s yesterday, none the worse for the sple risk he took for a pair of stranger whom, in all probability, he knew al utely nothing. But a woman in da moves the heart of a man as no c motive can. I did not a man as no c how small in stature he is, for I tell we thought him a giant that day. It

APRIL 27. 1883

#### SAVED FROM THE SEA.

#### An Interesting Episode in the Life of Patrick Egan, Late Treasurer of the Land League.

From The Chicago Herald.

"I recognized a face in your streets esterday," said an Americanized Frenchman to a Herald writer. "There are a few cities in which one is sure to see the same faces—Paris, London, New York and Chicago. You come across gentlemen and ladies in the four with no likelihood of meeting them elsewhere. They are the cosmopolitan cities of the world. "But I was going to say," the French-man went on, "that the face I saw yester-day use one I had nod reserve to remember to

man went on, "that the face I saw yester-day was one I had good reason to remem-ber. I was in Paris last summer, and, like the most of those who are not tied down there, I ran out of it to a watering tied place when the atmosphere became too intolerable-for Paris, like New York, is frightfully hot after the dead heat fastens on its tall buildings and dry pavements. The place I went to was a little resort on the coast of Normandy, where the long arm of land runs sharply out into the sea. It has a beautiful name; it would be very impolite to mention it in English. Did you ever hear of Petit d'Enfer? No? So 1 stopped at a quaint little inn called Hotel Petit d'Enfer, and it was not at all suggestive of the locality alluded to. On the contrary, the delicious sea breeze rip-pled over its dainty table linen, and the pled over its dainty table linen, and the garcon had to be careful lest the dish in his hand should be knocked out of the hazardous equilibrium at which he poised it jauntily over his head. Out on the water, tossing vivacionaly on the the water, tossing vivaciously on the breakers, you could see the white fleet breakers, you could see the white fleet of pleasure boats, craft of all kinds im-aginable, floating like feathers, and with strong glass, the islands rose from the bosom of the deep—Alderney and Guern-sey. The bathing is delightful there, and many families flock to it from the entire country. Of course, the majority are from Paris from Paris. "I bathed one day, with no little an-

Host.

New Orleans Morning Star.

noyance from the undertow, which, at times, is so strong as to endanger life, and was walking on the beach with two other friends. The surf was full of boisterous people, young and old, chil-dren and bonnes, and their gayety was unbounded. The children in France feel no especial restraint under any circum-They are not drilled into the decorum of sergeants before they have laid their pinafores off, as is the case with well brought up infants in America. The French children are kept in the nursery French children are kept in the nursery and romp into health; or go out with the bonne, who does not attempt to give them society manners and unchild them, as it were. In this country, they are let run all over the house and occupy the dare not speak to your child Efflam, but I am inspired with the thought of asking you to give her to me as a wife, and thus you will have a son." They were married, Efflam and Guntz, by the good priest who had baptized them both. Thus they were made happy and they loved each other with all the purity of pious souls. Guntz recovered his strength, and all alone, he supported his old mother and young wife, and the good priest who had no longer any means of living. apartments of the entire family, and of course they must be straight-jacketed. The tiny wads of humanity that were playing hide-and-go-seek in the breakers that day were as pink as cupids and as fat; roly-poly midgets that laughed merrily enough to spread the infection over the gravest of the gathering. Suddenly above the chorus of innocent pleasure a shrill cry arose; then another and another; and an instant the air was rent with shouts in an instant the air was reat with should of terror and a clamor for ropes and vol-unteers. At the bathing places in Nor-mandy none of the life-saving precau-tions are observed which are universal in other parts of the world. There are buoys, no ropes extending out into deep water, no life-boats to rescue no buoys, no ropes extending out into the deep water, no life-boats to rescue those whom recklessness of the undertow may carry out. All eyes were riveted on two struggling forms whose long hair floated dismally on the soapy suds as they were being carried swiftly to sea, beyond the possibility of self-help. The cowardly attendants, who were paid for protecting the inexperienced and the weak, stood On Sundays, since the old mother had been laid in the grave, there were only three persons in the church: the priest who stolidly on the sand, arms folded, shaking said Mass, and Guntz and Efflam to hear

# THE CAPHOLIC BECO THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the Land Patrick Egan, late treasurer of the Land League, now visiting with friend. I under-stand, in Chicago. He was reading in Paris then, having voluntarily giv a up his elegant home in Dublin to protect the funds from falling into the hands of the British Government. He had run over to Normandy to give his wife and children a taste of salt air and a plunge in the sea. He is an expert swimmer. If he had not left Dublin in 1881, the very day he did, the money sent over from this country to keep the life in the famishing peasants would have gone into Johnny Bull's private exchequer; for nothing suits the British policy in Ireland better than famine, since it carries off the peasantry and lets the At these words the good priest ran out, for he had also looked up, and had become aware of Guntz's dan-gerous position; but he would not have the tenth part of the time neces-

have the tenth part of the time neces-sary to climb up the mountain. He rushed to the door, and in doing so one of the Sacred Hosts got out of the ciborium. Efflam perceived it. "Glory be to the Father! glory be to the Son!" glory be to the Holy Ghost!" said she, with fervent joy. The priest was in great trouble; he was looking for the Host on the ground, and could not find it. The Host did not go down, but it wert

the ground, and could not find it. The Host did not go down, but it went up. Our dear Lord was going where Efflam's heart was sending Him, where Guntz's heart was sending Him. The Host, raised up by a mysterious breeze, was flying upward. It flitted in the air, as a flake of snow towards heaven. "We praise Thee, O Jesus!" said the priest, following with his eyes the motion of the White Host. "O, Lord, we confess thee!" murmured Efflam falling back on her couch, dead for joy. And away up, away above, Guntz cried out, opening his mouth to receive the Bread of Angels: "O Eternal Father, the whole universe farms be turned over to the cattle. "I believe Egan has not stated what believe Lgan has not stated "has slip he came across on. I should not be surprised, from his prowess in water that day, if he swam the whole way." FLIGHT OF A SACRED HOST. Hunter, Hanging over Eternity on fa Mountain, Visited by the Blessed

O Eternal Father, the whole universe worships Thee ?" His hands let go their hold, and when the priest climbed up, found him lying at the foot of the precipice, as if he had softly lain down to sleep on the grass. The priest carried away the body, and buried his two beloved children in one On the highest of the Silberherg (silver) mountains in Tyrol, there is a large rock, mountains in Tyrol, there is a large rock, shaped like a table, which overhangs a deep gulf, and on the rock there stands a large cross, called the "miraculous cross." Its legend is as follows : A long time ago, when there were still large numbers of deer in the mountains, large numbers of deer in the mountains, grave. Later, with his own hands, he erected the black cross which is still called the miraculous cross.

#### Guntz, a hunter, came one day into the hut of a poor woman living with her daughter Efflam at the foot of the moun-"Mickey" Sheridan as a Devil.

He was very poor and he could no Years and years ago there walked into Judge Sheward's printing office in the little town of Somerset, Ohio, a ragged but bright and mischievous looking boy. He walked boldly up to the Judge and longer hunt the deer on account of fever, which caused his limbs to tremble. As he was hungry he asked for bread, and the old said

was hungry he asked for bread, and the old woman replied: "Boy, I have only my daughter Efflam's share left; she will soon be back from the fields, where she is watching sheep for other people." At this moment a sweet voice was heard at the open door, saying: "Mother, I have just returned." And the young girl Efflam entered, poorly clad, but crowned with her golden curls. She crossed the room to get her bread, and hav-ing broken it, she presented half of it to "I want to learn to be a printer in your office." "You want to be a devil, do you ?" in-

"You want to be a devil, do you ?" in-quired the Judge. "Well, they say I am a devil at home, but I don't care what you call it, so I can get a chance to learn to be a printer." "What is your name my son ?" "My name is 'Mickey' Sheridan." "All right," said the Judge, "I will try you."

crossed the room to get her bread, and hav-ing broken it, she presented half of it to the hunter, saying "I give it to you with a good heart." Guntz, after taking the bread,sick as he was, climbed the mountain, saying : "Lord grant that I may gain enough to pay for that piece of bread, given with a good heart." This time he met with success in hunt-ing he took the dear he had killed on he The Judge took "Mickey" out int, the composing room and turned him over to the foreman. Time rolled on and "Mickey" learned rapidly, but was a terror to every-body in the office. There was no mischief that could be thought of that "Mickey" ing , he took the deer he had killed on his shoulders, sold it, and with the proceeds purchased a beautiful bouquet of flowers. He offered it to the old woman saying: "I dare not speak to your child Efflam, but I was not up to. He was eternally playing tricks on everybody in the office, even the

After he had been in the office for two years the Judge concluded to put him at school. He had been in school more than two months when the teacher sent him home with a note to his father and the Judge that he was too bad for any use; that he was the terror of the whole school; that he kept every other scholar from learning. The Judge and "Mickey's" father called

and the good priest who had no longer any means of living. The fever, which was then raging, had desolated the castle of princes and ravished the houses of the laborers. The people were all moving away from that part of the country. Efflam's old mother died from the effects of weeping over these "Mickey" back. The teacher said to them that if he came back he would treat him well, but he would be pleased if he would stay away—he was too bad for any pur-

"Mickey" went back, however, and "Mickey" went back, however, and from there to West Point. Now, who do you suppose, gentle reader, "Mickey" Sheridan was! Who do you suppose he is? The Critic will tell you. He is Lieutenant-General Phil Sheridan, the Council of the United States Army upon nisfortunes. Then Guntz said: "Let us go far away Then Guntz said: "Let us go far away where there is no war." Efflam was quite willing, but the priest refused, saying: "When my children come back here they must find their father." And Efflam said to Guntz: "Let us not leave him; for what could he do all alone?" General of the United States Army upon the retirement of General Sherman. --Washington Critic.

Gossip Rebuked.

An exchange gives an incident that may orove a suggestion to all of us. One day the conversation at din

### PURGATORY. Why Protestantism Excluded the Books

From the New York World. of the Machabees. Mr. Lowell has been rather officiously than officially informing an English corof our Church of England neigh bons are beginning to find out that the Catholic Church was, after all, in the right about there being a Purgatory, but while they practically accept the Catholic docporation with which he has dined that poration with which he has dined that Americans do not believe that "assassina-tion is war, or that dynamite is the raw material of policy." The latter part of this saying is somewhat dark, but the pur-pose of the American Minister was plainly enough to express disapproval of homicide in Ireland and of explosions in England as a means of political axiation. trine on the subject yet they at the same time try to make themselves and others believe that there is in the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory something which justi-fied the so-called Reformers in rejecting it. a means of political agitation. And it is by no means certain that his countrymen will go with him in this proposition. If one country gained another by the sword six hundred years ago, and has made If the subject were not of too grave a nature to be made fun of, there would be something very amusing in the assurance with which a small number of Anglicans give out as doctrines of the Church of England what all the world knows to be so little progress in conciliating it since that it holds it by the sword to-day ; if the mere private opinions of their own which the Church of England barely tolerates.

conquerors despised the conquered and the conquered detested and loathed the Their attempts to claim for their sect the conquerors; if the conquerors paid so little attention to the wishes or opinion of the Their attempts to claim for their sect the true doctrine of Purgatory are as ridicu-lous as those which Mr. Olcott makes to credit Buddhism with true geography and astronomy, while all the world knows that Buddhism has irrevocably committed it-self to a cosmogony which modern science proves to be preposterously false. How-ever much a far Angliana modern science conquered that they took special measures to prevent the representatives of the con-quered from even making known to the legislature of the conquerors what those where and entities the conquerors what those wishes and opinions were-would anybody proves to be preposterously false. How-ever much a few Anglicans may now try to make out that their sect has always ap-proved of prayers for the dead, that sect pretend that the connection between the pretend that the connection between these two countries could be to the advantage of either i Would anybody imagine that the conquered people were to blame for the incompatibility of temper between themstands so irrevocably committed to the condemnation of the practice as Buddhism selves and their conquerors, or that it made any practical difference in such a oes to the denial of the sphericity of the state of facts and of feeling on which side earth and of the heliocentric solar system. Many Protestants ignorantly imagine the blame lay ? The presumption, it must be admitted, as to the origin of the disconthat the reason why the so-called reformers

IS ASSASSINATION WAR?

rejected the doctrine of Purgatory was be-cause it could not be found in Scripture, tent of the conquered is rather against the conqueror. but the truth is that the Reformation peo Now this is precisely the condition of Ireland. The whole Irish people abhor the British connection and long to be free from it. They have no chance against ple, on the contrary, first denied Purgatory and the correlative doctrine of prayers for the dead, and then excluded from the Bible the Books of Machabees for too the conquerors in open war, but a smoth-ered war has been the immemorial condi-tion of things between them. When a plainly proving the doctrine which they denied. The real reasons why the first Protestants denied the existence of Purgeneral insurrection is hopeless, assassina-tion is war, Mr. Lowell to the contrary notwithstanding, and it is the only mode of warfare possible. To deny the right of a people who consider themselves op-pressed to resort to "outrages" is to say that when an oppressed people are so weak gatory was, not because they could not see it in the Bible had they had a mind to see there but because it was inconsistent with their doctrine of justification of faith alone. The following quotation from Dr. Moehler will show that this is no mere that when an oppressed people are so weak in numbers as to be unable to take the gratuitous assertion of our own: "To these principles of the Catholic Church Protestants oppose but mere field they must submit to what they regard Church Protestants oppose but mere empty negations, and a dead criticism. In the first place, as regards Purgatory, Luther, at the outset, denied the doctrine, as little as that of prayers for the dead. But, as soon as he obtained a clear appre-hension of his own theory of justification, he recomized the necessity, of civing way as oppression or trust to the ameliorating influences of time and peaceable agitation.

To Irishmen it is a mere mockery to talk of time and peaceable agitation, Ireland has been trying time and peaceable agitation, varied by outrages, for five or six hundred years, and hates England as much as ever. Not a single concession he recognized the necessity of giving way here likewise to the spirit of negation. In the Smalcald Articles, composed by him, he expressed himself in the strongest manhas been won from England during a these centuries by Irish appeals to English these centuries by Irish appeals to English sense of justice. Whatever concessions have been made have been extorted by outrages, and so have not had any effect in allaying Irish discontent or in mitigating Irish hatred of England. This lesson of history has been faithfully learned by Irish agitators, that if they want anything from England their readiest way to get it is by killing Eng-lishmen, or houghing the cattle of Eng-lishmen, or in some other way destroying ner against the doctrines of Purgatory, and characterizes it as a diabolical inven and characterizes it as a diagonet inven-tion. Calvin also, with the most furious violence, declares against this dogma, and the symbolical writings of his party coin-cide with him on this subject. At the cide with him on this subject. At the same time with the clearest conviction, they avow the motive which incited then on to this violent opposition, and disguise not the feeling that the adoption, or even the toleration of the doctrines of Purgalishmen, or in some other way destroyin the property and disquieting the lives o Englishmen. tory, in their religious system, would admit a principle destructive to the whole."

So long as Protestants held the doctrine of justification by faith alone, which meant in other words that there could be It is perfectly natural that Englishme should object to these modes of politica agitation and should prefer moral suasion meant in other words that there could be no sin except unbelief, they made it a matter of necessity to deny the existence of Purgatory, because if there were no sin except unbelief, there could obviously be agitation and should prefer moral suasion which they can stop by summary measures whenever it becomes tiresome. It may be natural that they should also desire to enlist all foreign governments as police to belp them keep the peace in Ireland. But it is not in the least natural that they should avanct foreign governments to the the sould be able to be a sould be able to be able should expect foreign governments accede to their desires. So far as forei far as foreign governments are concerned, Ireland is par ity was only because they did not live of England and the Government of Eng long enough to perceive that the denial of any one article of the Catholic faith necesland is responsible for the condition of Ireland, which has been produced by the Government of England. That they should sarily leads on to the denial of the whole All modern Protestants having practically call upon foreign governments to pass

THE BOOK AGENTS.

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#### How One of the Profession Took all the Courage out of a Bandit.

Brown, Jones and Robinson, three of a Brown, Jones and Robinson, three of as good fellows as ever melted the heart of a country trader to the merry music of the pliant chin, sat one evening last week in the smoking compartment of a chair car on the E. and T. H. Western rail-road. With them was a tall, thin, dyspep-tic man with sandy hair, dressed in a rusty suit of black. Nature had endowed him with long large and bit tile meltik with long legs and his tailor with short pants. His coat collar was rich enough in accumulated grease to keep a soap factory going for a month. His month was of brass and his cheek as hard as last was of oras and his check as hard as last year's cider. He was a book agent. Already had he gobbled up the drammers for a "Life of Christ" and a "Pocket Encyclopædia" of 215 numbers when suddenly a real Jesse James-like a train bandit opened the door and stood pistol in hand, before the quartet. Brown's soul sank into the heels of his-

boots. Beads of perspiration, big as snow balls, stood on Jones' classic brow, while his hair lifted his hat two solid inches from the crown of his head. Robinson murmured the first verse of "Ever of Thee I'm fondly Dreaming," and thought he was praying. Bat the book agent bounded from his seat with a glad smile bounded from his seat with a glad smile and a "How do, stranger? Delighted to see you. Do let me show you my superb "History of Boone County," a perfect bonanza of domestic peace and happiness to every householder who is fortunate enough to posses one "These headed" enough to possess one. Three hundred pages of elegant letter press, printed on toned paper and embellished with fine

toned paper and embellished with fine steel engravings and official map of the state. A carefully compiled correct topographical and historical—" "Shut up?" roared the bandit. "Shut up? You bet it will, and fasten itself with a double-action brass clasp—my own invention—and from its simplicity of design and beauty of construction, worth half the price of the book. Given away, sir; literally given away, for \$3 in boards or \$4.50 in morocco with bevelled edges." edges."

### "If yer say-

"If yer say—" "I do say it, sir. Look at this exquisite title page with a vignette portrait of the gifted author. Here you see a genealogi-cal abstract chart, in which you can write the names of your illustrious ancestors and beloved family—births, marriages, deaths and—" deaths and-

"Stop!" shrieked the bandit, as the "You may well say, 'stop' sir; I've said enough to make you ache to possess the beautiful volume, but I haven't yet begun to..."

"Sit down!" the robber roared in a voice that made the puffs of the engine sound like the sighs of a sick zephyr and loosened all the joints of Jones' limbs

"Biographical sketches of eminent men, glowing obituary, with an original poem on death, agricultural statistics, tablets of mortality, valuable notes on immigration, trade reveat all the accloring."

"Lemme go, or I'll blow the roof of yer head off," shrieked the robber, as he wrested himself from the agent's grasp and dropped off the rear of the car into the gathering closen of the coming night and dropped off the rear of the car into the gathering gloom of the coming night. Then Robinson drew from his pocket his faithful revolver and looked big. Jones rolled his sleeves up and asked where the villain was gone to. Brown fished from under the spittoon a roll of bills and hoped that they didn't think he'd been scared. But the agent sank wearily to his seat and for the first time in all that long jour-ney was silent for nearly four consecuney was silent for nearly four consecu-tive minutes.

### Anecdote of Sheridan.

Sheridan and Kelly were one day in arnest conversatio

solution of the state, and states, and the state is the s waves and gallantly swam toward the fast disappearing women. There were shrieks of anguish as they wildly cleaved the water with their strong arms; and saw the wife of one clutch two little children to her breast, and suppress the agony that rose to her lips. She began to pray, in fervent English, with a slight Irish accent. The other won an was weeping almost hysterically, for one of the drowning vicdaughter, a pretty Swiss frautims was her daughter, a pretty Swiss frau-lein that I had seen accompanying the aged lady towards the bathing houses. Who the second victim was I could not learn, except that she was Spanish and and was accompanied by a maid who faint-ed as her mistress went out of reach. The swimmers swam as only men can who tims was her

are resolved to succeed on their errand and come back to those who are dear to them. But what a fight they had with them. But what a night they had with "Fear nothing," said he to the user, whith the sea. The huge waves met them with terrific force and hurled them back like autumn leaves down a mountain side. Up to the pinnacle of some huge wave they eyes to heaven, he added: "O Jesus! O would mount and into its depths disan pear, while the crowd on shore caught their breath, and only breathed again when you, leave me in the house where she soon will be no more! grant that we may go together, with the Sacred Host on our lips, to meet again in never ending happithe two valiant fellows rose once more to breast and conquer the sea. Now they are near the women-now the unfortu-nates, benumbed and helpless, are swept away from them as if with demon fingers. On they go, rising, sinking, plunging, dashing the thick, gray foam away from their faces and out of their almost blinded eyes, to lay hold of the leer, she leaped away, and his foot slipped. He fell over the table of the rock, and had just time enough to catch hold of the edge with both hands; he thus compared expected by the the hands; and a second time they clutch the women hold limp fingers like vises, and, with a few magnificent strokes, 'tuin' the breakers as the Russians did the Balkan, and now they are coming in. Great God, did we not cheer ! At last they reach the he thus remained suspended over the precipice. In this position he could see precipice. In this position he could see the steeple of the church and the window sand, and many are ready to relieve them of their dripping burdens. The Spanish of his little hut. "O Jesus!" thought he, lady was resuscitated easily. The young Swiss girl was all but dead, and in a short Thou hast heard me; I am going first. I thank Thee; but dearest Lord, who will

bring me, away up here, the Sacred Host, my Viaticum?" time expired. She had sunk twice before the gallant rescuer reached her. "The lady, who had clasped her two Below, the priest had prepared every-thing for the last communion of tifflam. little ones and begun praying as the swim-mers went out, ran into the arms of one When the prayers were over, Efflam, with of the two men, who, the brine salting his entire body, lavished kisses on her and an angelic smile, opened her pale lip received the Divine Viaticum. At the children. They quickly went into the hotel. I saw the man on the street children. moment she raised her eyes towards the mountain. She uttered a loud cry! the hotel. I saw the man on the street yesterday, none the worse for the splendid The mountain was bright with the rays of the sun. If Guntz could see the hut, he could also be seen from the hut. Efflam, risk he took for a pair of strangers, of whom, in all probability, he knew absolutely nothing. But a woman in danger moves the heart of a man as no other motive can. I did not appreciate before est Jesus !" she cried, "he is going to die how small in stature he is, for I tell you without Thee! O dearest Sav we thought him a giant that day. It was him as Thou hast come to me !

One Sunday Guntz came to Mass alon

and all alone knelt to receive Holy Com munion. A slow sickness had seized Efflam, and she hal no longer strength to narried sister added : "I can't endure her, and I believe I will go to church.

go to church. On the following Sunday no one came. After Mass, the priest took the ciborium, and carried it to the hut of Guntz, where not return her call if she comes here again. Her husband who had hitherto remained Efflam lay dying. The priest expected to find Guntz kneeling by the bedside; but Efflam was alone. Where then was

"She will not trouble you again, my lear, as she died an hour ago." "You don't mean it? Surely you are "Father, I had a longing for some milk, and Guntz went out before daylight to "She is really dead. I learned it on my

way to dinner." Overwhelmed with shame, the little get me some." It was true, and at the very moment when our Lord was coming to visit Efflam in the hut, Guntz was purgroup realized for the first time the solof such sinful conversation. Let suing the deer on the top of the mountain. "Fear nothing," said he to the deer, with us take warning and speak of these about us as we will wish we had done when Death sweeps their faults with heavy hand As sweeps the sea the trampled sand."

#### "Became Sound and Well,"

"Became sound and well," R. V. PIERCE, M. D.: Dear Sir-My wife, who had been ill for over two years, and had tried many other medicines, be-came sound and well by using your "Fav-orite Prescription." My niece was also cured by its use, after several physicians had failed to do her any good. Yours truly. "Tropy as I METHYDE esus! O Virgin Mother! Do not, I beg Guntz was running on the level rock

where now stands the large black cross Yours truly, THOMAS J. METHVIN, Hatcher's Station, Ga. On it there was snow which after thrawing the day before had become hardened by FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared cut by "Rough on Rats." 15c. the morning frost. Just as he was goin

As a superb hair dressing and renovator Ayer's Hair Vigor is universally com-mended. It eradicates scurf and dandruff, cures all eruptions and itchings of the scalp, promotes the renewed growth of the hair, and surely prevents its fading or turning grav.

Mr. H. McCaw, Custom House, Toronto, writes: "My wife was troubled with Dys-pepsia and Rheumatism for a long time;

she tried many different medicines, but did not get any relief until she used Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure. She has taken two bottles of it, and now finds herself in Viaticum. At that better health than she has been for years. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St

#### Thousands upon Thousands

Of dollars have been spent in advertising the celebrated Burdock Blood Bitters, but with an effort sat up in the bed, and raised up to God her icy-cold hands. "O sweetthis fact accounts only in part for its enormous sale. Its merit has made it what it is- the best blood medicine ever devised without Thee! O dearest Saviour ! go to by map.

doned the impious de mily well known to the writer turned cation by faith alone, as it was held by upon a lady who was so unfortunate as to have incurred the dislike of certain mem-why they should not go back to the why they should not go back to the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory; but if bers of the household because of some lit-tle peculiarities. After several had ex-pressed their views in no gentle terms, the

edge it. Hence the attempt of some Anglican self.

Hence the attempt of some Anglican ministers to credit their sect with the doc-trine of Purgatory, and at the same time to make out that their doctrine on the subject, is something different from the Catholic one. We not long ago repro-duced an article by the "Aquinas of Ire-land," Dr. Murray, of Maynooth, and it is not necessary to represe the terms not necessary to repeat what was therein so plainly set forth. Purgatory simply means a place of purification, and it will have been seen from the article referred to that all that the Catholic Church has

dead failures. ever defined about it is that there is

Purgatory and that the souls there detained are assisted by the pravers of the living Whether it be situated in the centre of the earth or in another planet; what sort of a place it is, and whether it be any partic ular place at all, are matters about which the Church has never defined anything, so that, if prayers for the dead are admitted, there is in the Catholic doctrine of Purgatory, so far at least as the authoritative and infallible definitions of the Church are concerned, really nothing to deny. Protestant ministers can therefore approve of prayers for the dead and at the same same time profess to hold a doctrine on Purga-tory different from the Roman one only

either confounding with articles of the Catholic faith the mere individual opin-ions of Catholic theologians, or-what is more likely-by attributing to the Catholic Church doctrines which are neither articles of the faith nor theological opinions, but only the unfounded inventions of Protestants .- Ceylon Catholic Messen-

ger.

Kalamazoo, Mich., Feb. 2, 1880. I know Hop Bitters will bear recom-mendation honestly. All who use them confer upon them the highest encomiums and give them credit for making cures-all the proprietors claim for them. I have kept them since they were first offered to the public. They took high rank from the the public. They took inglight rank from the first, and maintained it, and are more called for than all others combined. So long as they keep up their high repu-tation for purity and usefulness, I shall

tation for purity and usefulness, I shall continue to recommend them—something I have never before done with any other patent medicine. J. J. BABCORK, M. D. "ROUGH ON RATS." Clears out rats, mice, flic, raches, bed-bugs, ants, vernin, clipmunks. 15c.

suppress disturbances in their own dominions argues an assurance not, perhaps, un-English, but that they should expect such a call to be answered is not easily credible If the English cannot govern Ireland without calling on all mankind to help them suppress Irish resentment of the process, there is clearly nothing for them to do but to allow Ireland to govern her-

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled me for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing for me." Frauds may imitate Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in appearance and name, but in everything else they are

#### "Grunt it Out."

The above is an old saw as savage as it s senseless. You can't "grunt out" syspepsia nor liver complaint, nor nerbusness if they once get a good hold. hey don't remove themselves in that The taking a few doses of Burdock way. ood Bitters is better than "grunting it t." What we can cure let's not enout." dure.

Every Person to be a Real Success In this life must have a specialty; that is must concentrate the abilities of body and mind on some one pursuit. Burdock Blood Bitters has its specialty as a com-plete and radical cure of dyspepsia, liver and kidney complaints, and all impurities

of the blood. The base burner stove, the telephone and other improvements of a like kind have worked a domestic and social revoluion within the last few years. Among the improvements it is not unfair t clude the "Myrtle Navy" tobacco. unfair to in The

great majority of men smoke tobacco; have done so for centuries past and will continue to do so. It is important, therecontinue to do so. It is important, there-fore, that they should smoke the bet quality of the article. That is what they are supplied with in the "Myrtle Navy." All smokers who have used it know that All smokers who have used it know that its flavor cannot be surpassed, that its quality is always uniform and that the only care they have to exercise in its parchase is to see that the trade mark T. B. is stamped on the plus

#### Burdock Blood Bitters

Cures scrofula, erysipelas, salt rheum, piles, and all humors of the blood. Cures dyspepsia, liver complaint, biliousness. dyspepsia, hver complaint, binousness, constipation, dropsy, kidney complaints, headache, nervousness, female weakness and general debility, when used in time. The editor and proprietor of the Canada Presbyterian was cured after years of suf-fering with headache, and now testifies to the virtue of Burdock Blood Bitters.

the path which was then open to th leading across the churchyard of St. Paul's, Covent Garden, from King street to Henrietta street, when Mr. Holloway, Henrietta street, when Mr. Holloway who was a creditor of Sheridan's to a con siderable amount, came up to them on horseback, and accosted Sheridan in a tone of something more like anger than sorrow. and complained that he never could get admittance when he called, vowing vengeance against the infernal Swiss, Monsieur Francois, if he did not let him in the next time he went to Hertford street.

Holloway was really in a passion. Sheridan knew that he was vain of his judgment in horseflesh, and without taking any notice of the violence of his manner, rst into an exclamation upon the beauty of the horse which he rode-he struck th

of the horse which he rode—he struck the right chord. "Why," said Holloway, "I think I may say there never was a prettier creature than this. You were speaking to me, when I last saw you, about a horse for Mrs. Sheridan; now this would be a treas-ure for a lady."

"Does she canter well ?" asked Sheridan

dan. "Beautifully," replied Holloway. "If that's the case, Holloway," said Sheridan, "I really should not mind stretching a point for him. Will you have

the kindness to let me see his paces." "To be sure," said the lawyer; and put-ting himself into a graceful attitude, he threw his nag into a canter along the market.

The moment his back was turned The moment his back was turned, Sheridan wished Kelly good-morning, and went off through the churchyard where no horse could follow, into Bedford street laughing immoderately, as, indeed, did several of the standers-by. The only per-son not entertained by this practical joke was Mr. Hol oway.

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

Headache : Headache : Headache is one of those distressing complaints that depends upon nervous irritation, bad circulation, or a disordered state of the stomach, liver, bowels, etc. The editor and proprietor of the Canada Breselvirian was oursed of the canada

#### The Catholic Mecord lished every Friday morning at 486 Ric

REV. JOHN F. COFFEY, Editor. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher & Proprietor. Arrears must be paid before the paper can

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

WALSE. London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFY.—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIO ESORD, I deem it my duty to announce to the subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-wrely devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECORD will improve in useful-mes and efficiency; and I therefore exanesity commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and laity of the diocess. Belleve m. You

Yours very sincerely, Yours very sincerely, + John WALSH, Bishop of London

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY Office of the "Catholic Record." LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY.

Bishop's FARCM BISHOF CLEART. Rishop's Falace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1882. DEAR SIR:--I am happy to be asked for a word of cemmendation to the Rev. Clergy and faithful laity of my diocese in behalf of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London with the warm approval of His Lordship, Most Rev. Dr. Walsh. I am a subscriber to the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Is judicious sciections from the best writers supply Catholic families with most useful and interesting matter for Sunday readings, and help the young to acquire a taste for pureliterature.

and help the young to acquire a taste for pure literature. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. tJANES VINCERT CLEARY, Bishop of Kingston. MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO-ERC RECORD.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, APRIL 27, 1883.

ST. JOSEPH.

1. Twenty centuries have elapsed since an unpretending burg in the mountains of Galilee saw the birth of the last but greatest of the patriarchs, the foster father of Christ Jesus and spouse of the Immaculate Mary. Though his lineage could be traced through four and forty generations to Abraham, with whom God made the covenant of circumcisionthough he could reckon among his progenitors Jacob, to whom was promised that in him and his seedjall generations should be blessed-the illustrious King David, whom God girded with strength, making perthet his ways, the renowned king Solomon, wisest of men and richest of sovereigns-though, in a word, the most illustrious by birth of the children of Israel, God permitted this just man to be born in poverty, in abjection, and almost in want. The glory of Joseph was not the glory of descent, though surely no man had better claim or right to such glory; it was the glory which in the sight of God is the invariable attendant open virtue. His virtue indeed rendered him, with one exception, that of his ever blessed and Immaculate Spouse, the most excellent and

to happiness than that which he treads. He accordingly abandons the occupation for which nature and early training qualified him, and which, it may be said, God willed he should follow, for a career in which he ruins himself, and is forced to give to a world's tender mercies a family whose pretensions will be disregarded and whose incapacity despised. Occupations now considered too humble are occupations once followed by the greatest and best of mankind. There is no occupation so humble that by the faithful discharge of its duties one cannot reap honor and happiness-no occupation so high that the man who meets faithfully the obligations of a humbler state cannot reach. The blessed St. Joseph lead a most

laborious life, he lead a life of comparative isolation. His assiduous labors freed him from the baneful results of evil association, from the vanity, the frivolity and the sinfulness of the world. Knowing that idleness generates sin he feared it as the timid maiden fears the hissing reptile. His work was offered to God, in sweet and constant communion with his Maker his daily labor fulfilled. Though humble in life he was adorned by qualities that would grace a throne. His affabil-

perfect of men. The House of ity, his meekness, his loftiness of David had lost its power, its prestige heart and soul, these are the qualitand its fame, but this loss, great and ies which gave him pre-eminence irreparable in a worldly view, was when he sought oblivion. His royal Saint Joseph did not long remain he desired to be taken to Waterford, that his words had not been fairly amply, beneficently, nay, divinely lineage might be discerned in the ignorant of the condition of his vir- but breathed his last before reaching interpreted; and then Plunket was ileges reserved for its imperishable ance which he inherited from his honor and for the salvation of hu- fathers, his providential predestinamanity, privileges of which Mary tion for the guardianship of Jesus and Joseph were chosen to enjoy the and Mary might be read in the virdignity, the eminence and the retues of which his life offers so connown. At the moment of the birth spicuous an example, meekness, huof Joseph the world was preoccupied mility and chastity. His virtues with war and conquest, with revolt were so solidly grounded that Saint md invasion, with the fall of dynas-Augustine declares that this blessed ties and the intrigues of commandpatriarch never deserved God's eners. Judea had fallen under the mity by the commission of sin. A distinguished theologian declares colossal power of the Roman republic, which, having subjected the world that Saint Joseph surpassed in grace to its sway, now threatened to break and merit not only the entire Aposinto fragments through the feebletolic College but even the precursor ness of unwieldy strength. But the himself, the blessed Saint John the Baptist. This opinion the Holy Providence of God had ordained that its autonomy should be preserved by Father Pope Pius IX., of happy the ambition and the valor of the memory, would seem to have confirmed by his recently placing the greatest captain of antiquity. The successes and influence of this extrauniversal church under the patronordinary man made easy the pacifiage of St. Joseph, that as he was eation of the world and the erection once upon earth the guardian of the of an imperial throne by his adopted Child Jesus so he might now in heaven, where he reigns in glory, son and successor, Cæsar Augustus. Joseph came into a world agitated protect by his powerful intercession by war and civil strife. Christ the mystical body of Christ suffering Jesus was born into a world wrapt in all its members from the cruel in the ethereal mantle of peace. malignity of the world. By one of Although the greatest of the chilthe inscrutable decrees of Providence dren of Abraham, incomparably it was ordained that Jcseph should greater than the captains who take as spouse the Virgin Queen of divided amongst themselves a van-Heaven and earth. The Immaculate quished world, the birth of Joseph Virgin, as yet unaware of the designs escaped the observation of men. It of Providence in her regard, had at was, however, an event closely con- the very inception of her maidenneeted with the marvellous occur. hood made to God a vow of perpetrences which so soon astounded ual virginity. The priests of the Judea and Rome, and changed the temple under whose tutelage she had

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD

for a just man was born into the design of giving her in marriage. world, a man whose birth fore-Unwilling to become party to the shadowed the near approach of the violation of a vow displaying such Incarnation of the Divine word, benobility of soul, they determined, fore whose throne their praises and after consulting the Lord in prayer, exultations daily ascend throughout to give her as Spouse to some memthe eternal ages. Not only did the ber of her own family whose virtue birth of Joseph take place in the should be a guarantee for the protechumblest circumstances, but his ention of her virginal innocence and tire life was spent in poverty and integrity. Among all the descendhumiliation. At an early age he had ants of David, Joseph enjoyed a just recourse to the labors of his hands to pre-eminence by his saintly life and gain an unpretending livelihood. noble qualities. Besides, if credence He felt that the modest occupation be given to authorities of grave moto which he assiduously devoted ment, he was himself bound by a vow himself offered the best security of perpetual chastity. against sin and temptation, that by

The Holy Virgin, with Joseph, the attentive discharge of his duties, he might, by co-operation with the once repaired to Nazareth, to take grace of God, merit the conservation of his original innocence. He was, therefore, unacquainted with the agitating desires which occupy the minds of so many men in humble of which she conferred upon the circumstances as to the ease and temple, the second she gave to the pleasures of wealth. The humble occupations of life have now, unfortunately, become distasteful to a If Mary did not bring to Joseph large class of men fully qualified to

attain happiness by the discharge of the duties pertaining to these occubrought within his immediate reach pations, but who prefer the calamity spiritual advantages of incalculable and ruin consequent upon their value, she brought to him that treascaprice and ambition. How freury of graces of which her heavenly quently does it happen that the agri-Father had given her the dispensaculturist or the mechanic imagine tion, she brought him the sovereignty there is an easier and shorter road which from eternity had been preordained for her :

"The Lord possessed me in the beginning of his ways, before he made anything from the beginning. I was set up from eternity and of old before the earth was made. The depths were not as yet and I was already conceived. When he prepared the heavens I was present; when with a certain law and compass he enclosed the depths; when he established the sky above and poised the fountains of waters, when he compassed the sea with its bounds and set a law to the waters that they should not pass their limit, when he earth, I was with him forming all things.'

The Virgin Mother of God had not enjoyed the protection of her saintly guardian for more than a announced unto her the great tidings

ginal spouse. He began to consider that city. himself unworthy of such intimate believed to be designated, by the Malby, a soldier of some merit and place. words of Isaias, "The Lord himself great experience. Sir William he believed she was to enjoy. "While he thought on these he shall save his people from their sins."

IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE PAITH. VII. Why flames the far summit? Why shoots to the blast, Those embers like stars from the firmament cast. 'I's the fire shower of ruin, all dreadfully driven From his eyrie, that beacons the darkness of heaven.

On the death of Sir James Fitzbrother, Sir John of Desmond. The religion, was the infamous and un-"undertakers" and other supporters principled adventurer, Sir Walter of the Protestant interest, were long Raleigh. The better to give our desirous of forcing the Earl of Des- readers an insight into English permond himself into hostilities, that fidy we here borrow the recital of

having retired from Jerusalem, at By falsehood and forgery they suc- grand inquisitor of Portugal, but, as ceeded in putting him at variance his name indicates, an Irishman, a possession of the inheritance of her with the crown, but for a time he native of Kerry, and contemporary father. Her inheritance, though not took no open part with his brother, of the event itselt: "After the vice-Sir John Desmond. The latter had roy had invested the Golden Fort by divided it into three portions, the first little, if we except the Papal bene- sea and land, and kept up a contindiction and the nominal command, ual fire on it for about forty days, to inherit from Sir James Fitzmaurpoor, the third she retained to meet ice. But he entered on the struggle their fruitless attempts, and to dread the wants of herself and her holy with a cheerfulness and alacrity, the rigors of the coming winter. that, with adequate resources, had They knew, moreover, that they

achieved permanent success. By could not take up their winter quar. vast temporal possessions, she his own indefatigable exertions, he ters in the open field against a garrigathered together a force of about son so well furnished with guns and 2,000 men. His younger brother, provisions. And, having maturely Sir James of Desmond, was next in | weighed all these matters, they recommand, and several Spanish offi solved to seize by fraud that which cers assisted in bringing the force their arms could not achieve. under discipline. There were also "Having sent the Spaniards a flag

at his headquarters the well known of truce, they demanded a parley. ecclesiastics Drs. Saunders and In the Spanish garrison there was at Allan, who shared not only in the that moment an Irish cavalier. deliberations, but in the hardships of named Plunket, who protested the leaders of the Catholic forces. against any overture, and vainly The first encampment fixed upon by sought to dissuade San Joseph from Sir John was amongst the rude but visiting the English commander's romantic passes of Slievelogher in eamp; but he was not listened to, and

Kerry, but after his soldiers had ad- San Joseph at once proceeded to the vanced in military knowledge, and viceroy's quarters, bringing Plunket been subdued by the regularity of with him to act as interpreter. They discipline, he felt confidence enough were received with the greatest in them to remove his camp to the blandness and courtesy by Grey, who woods of Kilmore near Charleville promised the Spanish commandant in Cork. Here he was in a position the most honorable terms if he to intercept communications between would surrender the fortress. Now, Limerick and Cork, two cities long Plunket interpreted all the viceroy balanced the foundations of the the headquarters of English military advanced as the very opposite of strength in the south of Ireland. what he really said-namely, that

Not far from Kilmore stood the the garrison had no chance of escapwalled and garrisoned town of Kil- ing destruction if they did not throw mallock, where in the spring of 1579 themselves altogether on the mercy Sir William Drury fixed his head- of the English, and beg terms of him. year, when the Angel of the Lord quarters. With a force of nearly Greatly did San Joseph marvel at 3,000 men of whom 1,000 were regn- this insolence, which denied him and of the Incarnation and the great lars, Sir William attacked the Irish his honorable terms; as he then held part she had been chosen to bear in encampment at Kilmore, but met a place which, in the opinion of all, its accomplishment. So soon as with a severe repulse. One entire was deemed one of the strongest in Mary in her humility and entire con- division of his force, consisting of 300 Ireland, and amply provisioned to fidence in the God-man answered, men, was, with its captains, cut to hold out many months' siege. "Behold the handmaid of the Lord, be pieces. Drury, with the rest of his Whereon Plunket interpreted that it done unto me according to thy army, then retired to Athneasy, four the commander had made up his word. The Eternal Word was made miles east of Kilmalloch. But mind never to surrender the garri-

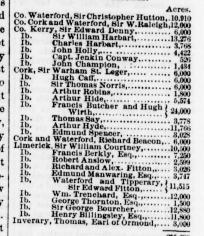
though intrepid enough to continue son; and, consequently, that it was So great was the humility of Mary in the field for tully nine weeks he only sacrificing his men if the vicethat she did not convey even to her met with no success, and his health roy sat any longer before it. But holy spouse any information of the succumbed under the pressure of the expression of Plunket's features, wonderful, the incomprehensible over-exertion and anxiety. Seeing and the fiery indignation of the mystery operated within her. But that the hand of death was upon him, Spaniard, caused Grey to suspect Primate of all Ireland, all of

APRIL 27, 1883.

defence, San Joseph was induced to these English attached to treaties, capitulate by the offer of terms of oaths, and honor, which amongst the most honorable character. He sayage nations are esteemed inviolaccordingly surrendered, but to his able."

horror his whole force of 800 men Well, indeed, has McGee remarked was put to the sword and their bodies in speaking of the massacre of Smerflung into the sea. Among the offiwick: "The sea upon that coast is cers who witnessed and superin- deep and the tides swift: but it has tended this brutal deed, fairly of a maurice, the chief command of the piece with all English dealings with horrid erime, or to wash away the Catholic forces devolved on his Catholic soldiery when fighting for stains of such wanton bloodshed from the memory of its authors."

The condition of the Earl of Desmond was now truly desperate. Abandoned in his own country, and they might plunder his vast domain. the fall of Smerwick given by O'Daly, managed to elude his pursuers till November, 1584, when he was at length surprised in a lonely mountain pass, about five miles from Tralee. He was at once despatched by the band that had overtaken him, his head severed from the body and sent to London to adorn a spike on the English began to be weary of the Tower. His earldom was now nothing more than a heap of carcases and ashes. The undertakers fairly reveiled in the prospect of seizing and dividing amongst themselves the 570,000 acres belonging to the late Earl, but now vested in the crown. Elizabeth invited younger sons of good families to undertake the plantation of the estates and her invitation met with a ready and hearty response. One condition was imposed upon the grantees, that of settling no native Irish on the property ceded to them. The following are some of the grants made in the south of Ireland after the in-



surrection of the Desmonds:

205.699 Thus was the ancient chieftainry of Ireland dispossessed and disinherited to make room for a class of adventurers whose descendants to this day have for the most part not only nothing in common with the masses of the nation, but revile their creed as well as despise their race.

Among the martyrs of this sad period of Irish history are to be counted Dermid O'Hurley, Archbishop of Cashel, Patrick O'Hely, Bishop of Mayo, and Richard Creagh,

#### APRIL 27, 1883.

# EDITORIAL NOTI - "No man in England," se

rick Egan, "knows how an answer or how to s occasion, and how upon to be silent, as Parnell do the ablest tactician in Englas as exquisite a knowledge of Gladstone himself, and has mastery of procedure.

- A Protestant paper, spea present condition of Germ "The sending of boys and yo Germany for education is a ha periment. The air is full of d ialism, Sabbath desecration, o beer. The German papers rep tlement at Berlin of a feud l students of the universities o and Heideberg. Duels were f out seconds by three delegates university. Delegates from man universities watched the Konisberg was declared vic drawn blood fourteen times. atmosphere the student goes. and religious principles are est may escape contamination, bu we began, by declaring the exp hazardous.'

- Within a few weeks a Cat edifice for colored people will New York city. The late Fat pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic Sixth avenue and West Washing who died July 20, 1880, left per cent. Alabama bonds for t of aiding in the erection or pu Catholic church for colored p his will he stated that he be Catholics had shamefully n perform their duty toward cold of African descent. Many of principals and assistants in t public schools are Catholics, anticipated that the new chu will be largely aided by privat tions, will soon become promin the Catholic church enifices i The Catholie churches for t people in Washington and Bal among the most magnificent the country.

- The correspondent of th Tablet announces the follow conversions to the one true for Catholic journals of Verona and recent conversion to the fai Countess Morozzo della Rocca Harriet Louisa Venables. F. near relatives were lately receiv Church in the same city of Ver Eminence Cardinal Canossa. morning, Father Armellini, General of the Society of Jesu into the Church a young Americ Carey, from Ohio. The ceren place in the rooms of St. Alovsi late Roman College. He will n First Communion from the has Holy Father. Two distinguishe whose names are for the present are, it is said, under religious in preparatory to reception into th of Christ. On Holy Thursda Armeilini, S. J., received into t and conferred baptism upon Mr of Indiana, U. S. A., a graduate vard University, Cambridge, Ma day, Holy Saturday, his Emin icar ad tered 1 ments of baptism and confirms Jewish family, consisting of th who took the name of Hugh Be the mother, Maria Annunciat three children, respectively b Joseph, Louisa and John. The took place in the baptistry attacl Basilica of St. John Lateran, th for the children being Mgr. Pro-Rector of the House of Cate and Donna Louisa Ruffo, daught Prince of Bagnara. At a late Eminence conferred Holy Ord 135 candidates, forty-four of wh admitted to the priesthood."

- An American exchange says: "We elieve there are millions of persons in this country, who would sooner pay three cents for a letter postage stamp with the likeness of Washington printed on it, than two cents with Grant's likeness. It s proposed to substitute Grant's head on the new two cent letter stamp, which will be put in use Oct. 1, this year, in place of Washington's. We propose that Grant's

The chief command of the English ted to prison, another interpreter association with the Virgin whom he forces then fell to Sir Nicholas having been procured to supply his

and his name shall be called Emman- ham a gentleman of some military able terms, and that, seeirg the deuel." He was, indeed, the guardian distinction, recently arrived from fence of the fortress utterly impracof the virginity of Mary, but he England. The struggle meanwhile ticable, he had resolved to consult guardianship of the Incarnate Word. Gortnabrid and Enagbeg in Limer-He therefore determined upon a ick, the victory rested with the Irish, separation from his august spouse. but their good fortune was dimmed It cost him much pain and anxiety by the loss, not only of Cardinal hopes of the Catholics depend. The loved his virgin spouse with a love and Sir Thomas Browne. The Irish corresponding to the dignity which forces wintered at Aharlow. In the

things," says the gospel, "behold the disastrous to the Irish cause. Sir ceived in her is of the Holy Ghost, had already suffered death in Cork, whom the Catholics of Munster being surrendered in the month of

with many others perished out of devotion for the faith they so fearlessly taught and nobly confessed. bound, hand and foot, and commit-



shall give you a sign. Behold a Drury's place in the Council at Dub- the fort, reported to his men that he by another disastrous conflagration. "San Joseph, having returned to Virgin shall conceive and bear a son lin was filled by Sir William Pel- had obtained the most unexception- This time the ancient capital has to mourn the loss of the Parliamentary buildings, with their valuable and continued with varying success. At the safety of his soldiers. But even and MSS. is, it appears, very great in his chains did Plunket cry out, and in a certain sense irreparable. "Treason ! treason ! Mind you, that In a country where there are so few on the holding of the fortress all the good libraries this loss will be very Allen, but of Sir Thomas Fitzgerald very inclemency of the season must keenly felt. The Quebec Legislature spared no legitimate expense to make its library a credit to the Province compel the viceroy to quit the field ere long. The Geraldines,' con- and to the Dominion at large, and spring of 1580 hostilities were re- tinued he, 'are hastening to aid you quite recently some valuable addicommenced, but the campaign was with men and supplies. Abandon tions were made to its shelves. The Angel of the Lord appeared to him John of Desmond was taken in am- Catholics are forever lost!' Of we sincerely trust that steps will be in his sleep saying: Joseph, son of bush by an English force and at once Plunket's opinion were Hercules taken to ensure what remains of the David, fear not to take unto thee executed. His brother, Sir James, Pisano and the Duke of Biscay; but once valuable library of the Quebec the soldiers gave willing ear to their Legislature against such a disaster and she shall bring forth a son and so that the only chieftain around glory, forfeited both, for the place tive buildings. commander, who, preferring life to as has so recently visited the legisla.

could now rally was Gerald, Earl of December, the entire garrison was the flourishing town of Pembroke on Desmond. The Earl gained some put to the sword, with the exception the Ottawa. The citizens of the advantages over the English but his of the Spanish commander, who was town have not yet had any adequate successes were not of an enduring contemptuously driven out of the water supply, in fact we might say kingdom. Plunket, too, was re- that they have had no water supply

In September, 1580, a force of 800 served for a more painful death. A to meet such a contingency. Recent Spaniards and Italians, under the short time after the rendition, he had calamities have, however, taught an command of DonStephen, San Joseph, all his bones broken by strokes of a effectual lesson, and when fire again arrived in Ireland and took posses- hammer, and thus gave up the ghost. visits Pembroke, which we hope it sion of the fort of Smerwick on the Ever after did 'Grey's faith' become may not soon, it will not find the coast of Kerry. The place was im- an adage among the people, when- citizens of that town in a state of entire face of the earth. It was an been placed, found, to their astonish- face be put on the whiskey or tobacco mediately invested by the English ever they would speak of consum- wretched helplessness in its presevent over which Angels rejoiced, ment, this obstacle opposing their revenue stamp, with a cigarin his mouth." both by land and sea. After a stern mate perfidy. Behold what value ence.

### THE ORANGE QUESTIC

It will, no doubt, especially in late events, be interesting to th of this journal to know somethi early efforts of the Orange body incorporation, and of the actio liament in relation to that body the journals of the Legislative of Canada, Vol. XVI., Part I.,

Wednesday, 5th May, 1858, M min moved, seconded by Mr. and the question being propos leave be given to bring in a Bill porate the Loyal Orange Assoc Canada ;

And a debate arising thereupo Ordered, That the debate journed.

On motion of the Honorable M ney General Macdonald, seconde Honorable Mr. Attorney Genera

The house adjourned. The House resumed the adjou bate on the question which was proposed, That leave be given to a Bill to incorporate the Loya Association of Canada.

And the question being put, t divided, and the names being c they were taken down, as follow

YEAS. Messieurs. Aikens, Allan, Alle Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malc eron, Carling, Bayley, Att. Ger Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorl guson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen.

# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

- "No man in England," says Mr. Patrick Egan, "knows how to make an answer or how to speak upon occasion, and how upon occasion to be silent, as Parnell does. He is the ablest tactician in England. He has as exquisite a knowledge of the rules as Gladstone himself, and has a complete mastery of procedure.

- A Protestant paper, speaking of the present condition of Germany says : "The sending of boys and young men to Germany for education is a hazardous experiment. The air is full of doubt, materialism. Sabbath desecration. dueling and beer. The German papers report the settlement at Berlin of a feud between the students of the universities of Konisberg and Heideberg. Duels were fought without seconds by three delegates from each university. Delegates from all the German universities watched the proceedings. Konisberg was declared victor, having drawn blood fourteen times. Into such an atmosphere the student goes. If his moral and religious principles are established, he may escape contamination, but we end as we began, by declaring the experiment as hazardous."

- Within a few weeks a Catholic church edifice for colored people will be begun in New York city. The late Father Farrell. pastor of St. Joseph's Catholic church, on Sixth avenue and West Washington place, who died July 20, 1880, left \$5000 in 8 per cent. Alabama bonds for the purpose of aiding in the erection or purchase of a Catholic church for colored people. In his will he stated that he believed that Catholics had shamefully neglected to perform their duty toward colored people of African descent. Many of the colored principals and assistants in the colored public schools are Catholics, and it is anticipated that the new church, which will be largely aided by private subscriptions, will soon become prominent among the Catholic church enifices in the city. The Catholie churches for the colored people in Washington and Baltimore are among the most magnificent temples in the country.

- The correspondent of the London Tablet announces the following recent conversions to the one true fold :- "The Catholic journals of Verona announce the recent conversion to the faith of the Countess Morozzo della Rocca, nee Miss Harriet Louisa Venables. Four of her near relatives were lately received into the Church in the same city of Verona, by his Eminence Cardinal Canossa. Yesterday morning, Father Armellini, Secretary-General of the Society of Jesus, received into the Church a young American named Carey, from Ohio. The ceremony took place in the rooms of St. Aloysius, in the late Roman College. He will receive his First Communion from the hands of the Holy Father. Two distinguished persons, whose names are for the present withheld. are, it is said, under religious instruction preparatory to reception into the one fold of Christ. On Holy Thursday, Father Armeilini, S. J., received into the Church and conferred baptism upon Mr. McNutt, of Indiana, U. S. A., a graduate of Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass. To-

ald, McKellar, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Notman, Patrick, Playfriar, William F. Powell, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Rose, Rymal, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Talbot Tett, Wallbridge, Webb, White, Wright-

NAYS. Messieurs. Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burton, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Desaulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dufresne, Dunkin, Foley, For-tier, Galt, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Laframboise, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McGee, NAVS Meagher, Morin, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Ross, Richard W Scott, William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte-51. And the votes being equally divided ; Mr. Speaker gave his casting vote in the

Mr. Benjamin accordingly brought in a Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Asso-ciation of Canada, and the same was re-

Mr. Benjamin moved, second by Mr. Playfriar, and the question being proposed that the Bill be read a second time on Thursday the thirteenth instant, The Henorable Ma. Charlet,

The Honorable Mr. Cauchon moved a Mr. Ross, that the words "on Thursday, the thirteenth instant," be left out, and the words, "this day six months," inserted instead thereof instead thereof.

And the question on the Amendment being put, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows :--YEAS.

Messieurs. Biggar, Bourassa, Bureau, Burwell, Campbell, Caron, Cauchon, Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Des-Chapais, Christie, Daoust, Dawson, Des-aulniers, Dionne, Dorion, Drummond, Dubord, Dunkin, Fellowes, Foley, Fortier, Gault, Gaudet, Gauvreau, Hebert, Jobin, Labelle, Laberge, Lacoste, Laframboise, Langevin, Laporte, Lemieux, John S. Macdonald, Mackenzie, McCann, McGee, McKellar, Meagher, Morin, Notman, Panet, Papineau, Pope, Walker Powell, Roblin, Rosse, Rymal, Richard W. Scott, William Scott, Sincennes, Tasse, Terrill, Thibaudeau, Turcotte-54. Thibaudeau, Turcotte-54.

Messieurs. Aikens, Allan, Baby, Bell. Alessieurs, Aikens, Allan, Baby, Bell, Bellingbam, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cameron, Carl-ing, Cayley, Atty. Gen. Cartier, Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorland, Ferguson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Loranger, Mac-beth, Atty. Gen. Macdonald, McMicken, Mowat, Munro, Patrick, Playfriar, William F. Powell, Bobinson, Sol Care, David F. Powell, Robinson, Sol. Gen. Rose, Sherwood, Short, Sicotte, Simard, Simpson, Sidney Smith, Somerville, Talbot Tett, Wallbridge, Webb, White, Wright-

It was then ordered that the bill be read a second time that day six months. In the session of 1860, Mr. McGee moved "that in the opinion of this House, no avowed leader or chief of any exclusive, secret, politico-religious society ought to be entrusted with the prosecution of justice on behalf of the Crown in this Province." In speaking to his reso-lution Mr. McGee made direct reference to the Orange body. He said that in the city of Montreal where he resided and in the adjoining townships, there was to be traced here and there, the presence not only of lodges but of traces of more who only of lodges but of troops of men who acted under the auspices of agents sent out from whatever might be the central authority in Montreal. In the neighborhood of Ottawa, the city to which it was proposed that the seat of government should be removed, it was well known that there were numbers of lodges to which every member of this House belonged and which members it was well known had during the present Parliament, absented themselves from their Pa liamentary duties in order to head a grand vard University, Cambridge, Mass. To. Lodge in the city of London, giving the day, Holy Saturday, his Eminence the preference of their time and labors to a secret organization in preference to their public duty, and actually afterwards having the audacity to plead this on the floor of the house as an excuse for their absence. The other day he read in the Kent Advertiser, a statement to the effect that propagandists were going through the country endeavoring to establish lodges. As to the extent of the institulodges. As to the extent of the institu-tion some idea might be formed from the fact that nearly 1,100 warrants had been issued by the Grand Lodge, giving, at a moderate calculation, some 50,000 organmoderate calculation, some 50,000 organ-ized men, though he believed they claimed ized men, though he believed they claimed 100,000. It was, therefore, a matter of great importance to know something of this institution, and the patience of the House would not be ill employed in de-voting an evening to its discussion, to the discussion of the existence and objects of an organization which had engaged the attention of two Committees of the House of Commons in 1835, and which, in those of Commons in 1835, and which, in those days, was the subject of a special address to the throne and of an enquiry whether it contributed to the peace, the prosperity and the welfare of the country, or whether it produced ill-will, feuds, and litigation. There were documents published of the Irish origin of the society, and he might entertain the House with a tale of scandal, but these were aside from the main issue His argument was that this was not an insti-tution of Canadian origin, that it did not spring up in this country, that it was imported into this country in the worst spirit. For-tunately he could give some of the solemn oaths of the order from its lowest to its highest degrees. It had its origin in the heart of the county of Armagh, in the Province of Ulster, Ireland, and the first lodges were agrarian, arising from the dis-satisfaction of a dispossessed tenantry with the then proprietors of the soil. The society was founded on the 21st September, 1795, after a faction fight called after the place it was fough t, the battle of the Diamond. This had been celebrated as the Marathon and Thermopyle of the institution, previous to that day an agrarian society for the whole of the landowners, the Earl of Gosford at their head denounced it as such. "Mr. Gowan-Do you say they denounced the Orange society? argument was that the Order was not

name and its use. The society pretended that it repre-

The society pretended that it repre-sented the principles of the Prince of Orange, glorifying him as the exemplar of the order. One would almost have sup-posed the order had been founded by him, that Bentinck or some of his minis-ters, or Burnet or some of his divines who possessed his confidence had framed it constitution. But it was a hundred years from his time, and further off in decrees than in time. that the real foundalegrees than in time, that the real foundation took place. If the Prince of Orange had been alive at the time of the battle of of Orange had been alive at the time of the battle of the Diamond, no man in England would have rebuked more readily the spirit which lead to it. The society prided itself on its great antipathy to Popery. The Prince of Orange counted Pope Innocent XII as his most intimate ally. Catholics Prince of Orange counted Fore Interviews XII. as his most intimate ally. Catholics who were ignorant of history probably thought the Prince to be as he was repre-though the by the Orangemen of this sented to be by the Orangemen of this day. Educated Catholics thought other-wise. Were there a celebration to morrow in honor of what he had done for liberty, he (Mr. McGee) would be proud to attend it. He believed indeed, that the hand of the King had pressed heavily on Ireland, but he was to be honored for what he had done in England, namely, the

restoring to the Constitution the limita-tion of the Power of the Executive. tion of the Power of the Executive. Now, as to the selection of the anniver-sary of the Society—it celebrated the great battle of the Boyne, and in so doing, its animus was apparent. He should like to know where, in any country, any body of men who professed to be friends to their neighbors, had selected for celebra-tion the anniversary of a battle of any of their civil wars? Where, in England, was there found societies which, in the days of Henry VIII. or Elizabeth, cele-brated the Battle of Barnet or of Wakabrated the Battle of Barnet or of Wake-field, or of any other, fought during the Wars of the Roses ? Did we here find, on the anniversary of the surrender of Quebec, that the French flag was hauled down and the British hoisted—although it might be argued that that would be of no signification, as nobody now thought the country had suffered through the change of sovereignty? Well, such being the university of the would now allude to the opinions entertained of it by men who lived at the time of its origin.

Edmund Burke was the personification of all that was Conservative in the last ten years of the last century, who preserved the British Constitution during the Gallo-mania of thet day the British Constitution during the Gallo-mania of that day. After his retirement from public life he was often consulted by Pitt, who availed himself of the great powers and facile pen of the great states powers and facile pen of the great states-man. Now Burke, in a letter to Pitt, published on the 18th January, 1796—a few months after the society had sprung into existence—spoke of it in terms almost of alarm. Lord Gosford, too, denounced it, and had stated that seven thousand Catholic families had been driven in the course of a few months from that in the course of a few months from that one County of Armagh, by that organization in the first year of its existence. Similar accounts of outrages were to be found in the Memoirs of Grattan. Petitions were presented in the Irish House of Commons in 1779, for the prevention of the lawless and violent depredations of mobs formed by members of that secret society. Time would not allow him to detail the various distressing events of society. Time would not allow him to detail the various distressing events of that period, but several interesting reports on the subject could be found in the Edinburgh *Review* for January, 1836. One remarkable fact in its history was the rapid spread of the society from an obscure County of Ireland, over the whole country, into England and among her sailors and soldiers to almost every part of the world in which they were stationed, where there were men enough to form a lodge, extending thus to the shores of the Mediterranean, to Naples and even to Rome. They had a thorough organization and employed as agents persons of no mean rank whose commission was to establish lodges wherever it was possible. Among the persons thus employed were Col. Fairman and Mr. Haywool, Sheffield, and

one or two observations to make on that part, ever since he had set his foot in the Hon. J. H. Cameron in this posi-Canada, he had never by word of mouth, or by anything that had followed his pen, aided in keeping them alive. He had always spoken of the country as a whole, and exhorted his fellow-men to get rid of their prejudices, and to cultivate peace that the specific terms of the specific terms of the and good will. and good will. The first experience that Canada had had of the Order was said to have been in 1838, and he understood that it glorified itself in having put it down, but this was not correct, for he found that Chief Justice Robinson had shortly after published a pamphlet in London, in which he stated that Roman Catholics of Upper Canada the throughout the Rebellion, remained loyal to the Crown, so their exclusive loyalt was not the prerogative of Orangemen and therefore he did not see that, in order to make men loyal, they needed to be sworn and decorated, and tied with cords, and have W. W. inscribed on their garments. He understood that these mystic letters were employed in making a Knight letters were employed in making a Knight of the Purple-perhaps they meant Knight of Whiskey and Water. During the rebellion Lord Glenelg, then Secretary for the Golonies, transmitted a despatch to Sir Francis Bond Head, the then Lieut-Governor of Upper Canada, on the sub-ject of Orangeism, in which he said that while in the parent country the Govern-ment were endeavoring to allay the avile ment were endeavoring to any created by the religious differences, he was sorry to find that some of the reprement were endeavoring to allay the evil

sentatives of the Crown in the deper ties of the Empire were acting in a way calculated to increase them, and, without supposing that he (Sir F. B. H.) had erred supposing that he (Sir F. D. h) has a circu in this way, he was cautioned so to act as not to lay himself open to blane in this respect. In consequence of this commun-ication a question was submitted to the officers of the Crown, whether certain proceedings of the Orange body were not illegal. The lawyers gave it as their opinion that processions were contrary to law, and might be suppressed. Such were the well known and settled views of the lawyer in the suppression of the settled views of the Imperial Government on this subject, that the Governor had addressed a Ject, that the Governor had addressed a circular to the Magistrates in the District of Bathurst, enclosing these opinions. On the 24th June, 1839, Sir George Arthur had also addressed to the magistrates a letter in which he spoke slightingly of the Order and reminded them of the dismissals which had taken place in the Mother Country on account of connection, with Country on account of connection with Orangeism. The letter went on to say that the Institution had originated in circumstances that had passed away, and expressing surprise that any real lovers of the country should countenance or encourage it. He had now quoted the opinions of high and distinguished personages in Great Britain and the Province and he would now give the opinions of the Times, the great leading paper of Encland the Saturday Press, the organ England, the Saturday Press, the organ of Lord Derby, and the Dublin Express -all papers exercising a large influence [Mr. McGee here read extracts to show that these papers considered it was wrong to place Orangemen on the Bench, and that the influence of the Order was injurious to public peace and order.] Was it right, then, he would ask, for the Govern-ment in Canada to entrust the business of the Crown to a member of such a society? So much for the past; he now came to the present organization of the order in Canada, and wished to prove that, in the words of his resolution, the society was an Exclusive Secret Politico-Religi-our one Horr was it that the label the society ous one. How was it that the by-laws were not to be bought anywhere for a reasonable sum, and that he was obliged to

the kindness of a friend for the book he held in his hand, "Form and Ritual of the Royal Scarlet Order," printed by Alex. Jacques, "printer to the G. L. S. O. B. N. A."—and other letters. (Laughter.) That was itself an argument as to its N. A."—and other letters. (Laughter.) That was itself an argument as to its secret nature, of which the Hon. Attor-ney General East, last year, said there was no evidence before the House. Well, the Book said, "the candidate shall be introduced by two brethren, each carrying an Orange rod, &c.," then followed some

tion, with his trowsers up. (A laugh.) He wondered whether the Postmaster General went on his bare knee when initiated, if so, he, doubtless, would have given anything to have had one of his mail bags, or even a copy of the Globe under him. He called atten copy of the Grooe under him. He called atten-tion to the fact that not only the grand master of the Orangemea, Mr. J. A. Cam-eron, was employed by the government as Crown prosecutor, but that all the County attorneys recently appointed in Upper Canada were officers or members of this mysterious society. Hon. Atty. Gen. Macdonald-That is not

the case. Mr. McGee submitted that he has

proven from its past character, as well as the documents published by the order, that the Orange association was an exclusive secret, politico-religious society. As to its voting in elections, every one knew that it often times influenced them not only powerfully but unexpectedly, and vis-ited with severe prins and penalties those who did not vote as they were directed. He could instance an outrage on liberty of speech by Orangemen, in relation to himself, but would not further refer to it than by saying that the persons con-cerned came from a distance, men under distinct commands, and went away when they had accomplished their purpose. Did not Orangemen also interfere in the administration of justice! At the trial of the Orangeman Miller, for the murder of Farrell at Guelph, was not Chief Justice Robinson obliged to say there was a mys-terious influence at work ? The hon. gentleman concluded by saying that that was a dangerous system which allowed criminal justice, in most important parts of Upper Canada, to be administere of the Orangemen. His obligations to the order, an order which he had shown ex-cluded from its ranks not only Catholics but large classes of Protestants, must so shake confidence in him, as to render him a shakeco very unfit person for such a position. He to the society by persons in high places, would have the effect of leading to the establishment of counter associations, a thing which would be very much deplored, as the evil would be thereby intendeptored, perpetuated. He did not wish to see any legislation on the subject; he relied on the operating of public opinion, rather than on penal enactments, for the suppression of the evil. In the debate which followed several

members took part, but there was on all sides an evident desire to shirk a direct vote on the motion. When therefore the previous question was moved, the House refused by a division of 23 to 64 to have

the question put. In the same session Mr. Piche moved a resolution of want of confidence on the ground that several members of the gov-ernment belonged to the Orange Society. For this resolution nine members voted, Messrs. Bureau, Bourassa, Tobin, Laberge, Lemieux, McGee, Papineau, Piche, Thibaudeau. The majority consisted of 105 members.

members. No effort was made by the Orangemen of old Canada to obtain incorporation till after confederation. In 1873 a bill pro-viding for their incorporation passed the Legislature of Ontario, but never re-ceived the royal assent. It has been sevceived the royal assent. It has been sev-eral times introduced in the same body but never since could command a majority. The attention of the Dominion Parliament was not till this session directly given to the subject of Orangeism. And it is quite improbable even if the Senate and Commons should agree to a bill of incorpora-tion for the Orange body, that it would ever receive the royal assent.

Since the above was written a very Since the above was written a very lively and interesting discussion took place on the Orange bill which came up for a second reading on Monday, April 16th. The House and galleries were crowded to excess. The debate was crowded to excess. The debate was opened by Mr. White (Hostings) who

"Le Dictionnaire de la Conversation." the "Edinburg Review," an address from the Orange order to the Duke of Cumber-land, and the speech of Mr. Finch, a distinguished Orangeman and a member of the English House of Commons in proof of this assertion, and declared that the incor-poration of any society having for its ob-ject the ascendancy of one creed over another was in direct violation of that another was in direct violation of that treaty which guaranteed perfect freedom to the Catholic subjects of His Majesty of France who were then transferred to His Majesty of England. Protestant ascendancy was incompatible with Catholic lib-erty. By that treaty nuns were guar-anteed the enjoyment of their rights and

anteed the enjoyment of their rights and immunity from intrusion. Mr. White (Hastings)—hear, hear. Mr. Curran said his hon. friend said "hear, hear," but the members of his from the provincial for the provincial order did not say so, for the Provincial Grand Lodge of Western Ontario, after passing other resolutions which had not the ring of benevolence about them, which had nothing to show that there was one had nothing to show that there was one attempt at benevolence in the organiza-tion, declared "that the opening of all pub-lic institutions in the land, religious or otherwise, to public inspection by Govern-ment officials, shall form part of the proare on the state of this institution." That was in direct violation of article 32 of the capitu-lation. He next contended that such an Act could not be passed by this Parlia-ment, even admittle g its power, without violating the laws of the Province of Onebee where this institution of the state of the Quebec, where this institution was illegal, and had been declared illegal by and had been declared illegal by the highest tribunal in the Province. The evidence in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry showed that this was a secret, oath-bound, politico-religious association, and chap. 10 of the Consolidated Statutes of Quebec declared all secret oath-bound societies illegal, with the exception of the Freemasons. He cited the judgment delivered by Mr. Justice Ramsay, and delivered by Mr. Justice Ramsay, and concurred in by the Chief Justice and Mr. Justice Cross, in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry. A law was passed in 1863 in Prince Edward Island, but the Governor a petition sent it to the foot of the throne to see whether Her Majesty would sanction it or not. In reply the Duke of Newcastle said: "I deeply regret that the Legislature of Prince Edward Island should have given its sanction to a class of institutions which all experience has shown to be calculated, if not actually intended, to embitter religious and political differ-ences, and thus must be detrimental to the best interests of any colony in which they exist. Holding these views in regard to the Act, I have felt it impossible to advise Her Majesty to signify her royal approba-tion of it, without which, I am glad to ob-scir it will not take effect." In 1878 the same body again sought incorporation in the Island, notwithstanding the express wish of Her Majesty, and a bill was passed, but reserved for the approval of the Gov-ernor-General, who returned it as being within the power of the province. In 1881 a bill was again passed in Prince Edward Island, but vetoed by the Lieut.-Governor. And yet this House was asked to pass this bill without even a repealing

clause, over the statutes of Quebec, despite the despatch of Her Majesty's Minister, despite the action of the Governor Gen-eral in 1878 and the veto of the Lient.-Governor of Prince Edward Island only eighteen months ago. But, admitting this society to be a benevolent society—and in saying so the hon. gentleman must have taken this Parliament for a lot of Rip Van Winkles, who had been asleep for fifty years-this Parliament had no right to deal with the incorrection of head-to be the deal with the incorporation of benevolent societies. He cited several decisions on this point. He then quoted passages from the speeches of Lord John Russell, Sir Robert Peel and Mr. Hume, in the English House of Commons, and of Lord Palmerston in reply to a deputation, all disapproving of the Orange association; and also the reply of the king to an address declaring that he would discourage the formation of Orange lodges. What would

be the inevitable result of the incor

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ments of baptism and confirmation to a Jewish family, consisting of the father, who took the name of Hugh Benedict, of the mother, Maria Annunciata, and of three children, respectively baptized as Joseph, Louisa and John. The function took place in the baptistry attached to the Basilica of St. John Lateran, the sponsors for the children being Mgr. Perugini, Pro-Rector of the House of Catechumens, and Donna Louisa Ruffo, daughter of the Prince of Bagnara. At a later hour his Eminence conferred Holy Orders upon 135 candidates, forty-four of whom were admitted to the priesthood."

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### THE ORANGE QUESTION.

It will, no doubt, especially in view of late events, be interesting to the readers of this journal to know something of the early efforts of the Orange body to obtain incorporation, and of the action of Parliament in relation to that body. From the journals of the Legislative Assembly of Canada, Vol. XVI., Part I., 1858, we take the following :

Wednesday, 5th May, 1858, Mr. Benja-min moved, seconded by Mr. Playfair, and the question being proposed, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to incor-porate the Loyal Orange Association of Canada;

And a debate arising thereupon, Ordered. That the debate be ad journed.

On motion of the Honorable Mr. Attor ney General Macdonald, seconded by the orable Mr. Attorney General Cartier, The house adjourned.

The House resumed the adjourned de-bate on the question which was this day proposed, That leave be given to bring in a Bill to incorporate the Loyal Orange Association of Canada.

And the question being put, the House divided, and the names being called for, they were taken down, as follows :---

YEAS, Messieurs, Aikens, Allan, Alleyn, Baby, Bell, Bellingham, Benjamin, Brown, Buchanan, John Cameron, Malcolm Cam-

Mr. McGee-They did. Mr. Gowan-I deny it.

Canadian, nor of Canadian growth, and was it fair that a portion of the emigrants Mr. McGee, continuing, said that it changed its name on the day of the vic-tory. The charters of the lodges were called in : the society remained the same, but it in the society remained the same, but it is the society remained the same as its country whence they came. He was glad Clark, Connor, Cook, Daly, Dorland, Fer-guson, Gould, Hartman, Hogan, Lacoste, Loranger, Macbeth, Atty. Gen. Macdon-

phrases of Scripture-and all the texts holding a high office in the society at that time was the Duke of Cumcontained some allusion to blood-blood drawn swords to do with a peaceful institu-tion? He could understand, if it were a berland. The society at that time boasted of its loyalty, yet it would have preferred the Duke of Cumbenevolent society, how words from Scripture inculcating love might be used, although, indeed, the Church to which he berland to her present Gracious Majesty, and would rather have had Ireland with a separate Government, a kingdom by herself. Of the effect of this large society, belonged did not allow the sacred words of the Bible to be used except on the most t was remarked by Emmet that wherever holy occasions, not even when people met together for prayer, without directhe Orange system was introduced the number of United Irishmen increased ten tion. And now for the oath: A. B., the candidate, swore allegiance to Her Maj-esty, as long as she should maintain the Protestant religion—that was, of course, Protestantism of the Church of England, fold. Mr. McGee here observed that he was sorry to see the Ministerial benches almost wholly deserted, but he could assure hon. gentlemen that, whether of interest to them or not, the subject was of very great interest to a large portion of since, undoubtedly, under the Act of Succession, Her Majesty would lose her right to the Throne if she became Presbyvery great interest to a large portion of the country. After the year 1800, the next great event in the history of the Society of Orangemen was the Parlia-mentary Enquiries in 1835. For the present purpose the most interesting event was the introduction of the Orange Society to Canada. The first record of its advent was in 1829 when Large terian or Unitarian, or joined any other than the Church of the State, there;—and, thank God, we had no State Church here. This part of the oath limited the loyalty of the members of the Order to a degree less than even his, for he held that no change in the private opinions of the Head of the State, nothing short of irremediable its advent was in 1829, when James Anderson, a sergeant in the 66th regiment, was known to have been in communica-tion with the Secretary of the Society in tyranny, could justify the denial of alle-giance. The next part was: "I swear that Ireland. In the secretary of the Secretary in Ireland. In the year IS32, a Mr. Gowan, for some time supposed to have been the first Orangeman in Canada, applied to the Grand Lodge of Ireland requesting his own appointment as Grand Master of the I am not and never will be a Roman Catholic." Such an oath, which he could Such an oath, which he could Cathole." Such an oath, which he could not consider binding, was directly opposed even to the Protestant principle of liberty of private opinion. If a Catholic were to swear that he never would become a Protestant, how foolish would he be Society in Canada. Well, how was his application received ? This would be seen thought, to assert that it was impossible a change in his opinions ever would occur! Lastly, the oath ran—and this was the obligation to secrecy—"I swear that I will by a Report of the Grand Lodge, printed at Toronto in 1853, in which the reasons for such rejection were fully stated. It is enough that he was rejected. He alluded to these papers to show that the Order conceal and never reveal. &c., so help me God, and keep me steadfast in this my Orangeman's obligation." Hon. Mr. Foley—Amen. (Laughter.) Hon. Mr. McGee would absolve his existed there in 1832, and that it was then contemplated to give it, it appears, a more extensive spread. He had no desire to intrude into the personal disputes which shortly after arose in the camp, nor to the Hon. friend from any intention of mak-ing a fest of sacred things, since they almost lost their character by their assostruggle between Mr. Gowan and another gentleman for supremacy. He had traced the rise and progress of the Order ciation with this institution. An oath was the bond which kept society together; in Ireland, and its introduction into Canada from Ireland, for it was quite clear that the first lodge was affiliated to the Institution in that country. His first excument was that the Order met but to what base uses was it here put The oath of an Orangeman was but an engine of despotism; by it a man laid down his liberty, and sacrified the right of private judgment, of which those who belonged to the Order were so often heard

but inoffensive speech. After Mr. White had concluded, Mr. Curran of Montreal delivered one of the ablest speeches ever heard in the Parliament of Canada against the second reading. Mr. Curran said he felt the responsi-

bility which rested upon him in rising to oppose the second reading of the bill. Those who had seen what had been taking place since this matter had been first mooted must feel that there was a great and intense feeling abroad on this subject. He trusted that no word might issue from his lips to which anyone could take exception. He looked on this occasion as one of the most momentous in the history of Canada, because if this Parliament sanction tioned the incorporation of the Orange Association, with its history since 1795 all over the world, if they were going to plant the Orange flag upon the tower of this Dominion, what would be the effect upon the immigration to this country? If they put this in the hands of the American American immigration agent, where was the Cath-olic who would come to Canada, where was the Protestant who would choose a spot where the old isms and bitterness of 200 years past and foreign to our skies were still in existence and were being were still in existence and were being nurtured. He had been born and brought up in Montreal, where Catholics and Pro-testants lived side by side, where they had Protestant charity and Catholic charity rivalling each other in all good works, but, while he had seen the party fight and the party funeral, he had never seen the the party funeral, he had never seen the party orphan asylum for those who were made orphans by the party fight. When this question was before the English in this Dominion. W House of Commons Lord John Russel said he would not enter upon the discussion of this question, as if Protestants and Orange-men were synonymous, as he would be sorry to pass such a sweeping condemna-tion on the Protestants of Ireland. He (Mr. Curran) opposed this bill as being contrary to the Treaty of Paris, and to the the rights of other Provinces, contrary to the British North America Act. His first he British North America Act. His first point was that the Parliament of Great Britain, if it still governed us, could not pass this Act of incorporation without vio-noble work which the early missionaries here the North Merice Act. Britain, if it still governed us, could not pass this Act of incorporation without vio-lating the Treaty of Paris, and therefore this Parliament with its delegated authors were civilizing and humanizing the In-ity could not entertain this bill. The main to boast. Coming to the Scarlet Order, he proceeded to read a description of the feature of this Orange society, history proved it, and he should prove it beyond a doubt—was in Protestant ascendancy. He quoted the evidence of Sir Francis Hincks, given on oath in the case of Grant vs. Beaudry, "Chamber's Encyclor edia,"

tion of this society? He had not all ded to its history, nor to the occurrences by which it had been characterized, but he warned the House of the result of passing this bill. Once make the society legal throughout the Province of Quebec and they would see the result. On the 13th Lucy would see the result. On the 13th July, 1882, the Orangemen, assembled in solemn conclave in Queen's Park in Lon-don East, declared that they had unanim-ously resolved to celebrate the next 12th of July in Montreal, and that Ontario Orangemen would march there despite all opposition. If that were carried out, not only would these men go there armed and accompanied by others from Buffalo and other points, but every Irish Catholic and every French Catholic in Montreal would be armed, and people would come from Quebec, and men from New York would come to meet the men from Baffalo, and there the battle of the Boyne would be fought over again. (Here some men in the gallery shouted "Hurrah," and there was a momentary confusion.) Hon. gentlemen would then once more have to wring their hands and declare that they wring their hands and declare that they had no power to restrain their followers. Was Protestantism in danger? They had the Premier, the Postmaster-General and the Minister of Finance defending the rights of Protestants, as well as the Minis-ter of Customs, who was a Past Grand Master of the order—(hear, hear)—and they had the Minister of Inland Revenue they had the Minister of Inland Revenue to look after Catholic interests, and fortunately the successor of the late Sir George Cartier was there with his colleagues to see that right and justice were done to all in this Dominion. Was this state of har-mony to be marred? Was the work of the First Minister in building up a united Confederation to be torn down by anarchy, and all for the sake of flaunting the Orange flag? In the country where Jacques Cartier planted the standard of the cross, and, by one of his priests offered the holy sacrifice of the mass, where the devoted followers of Loyola consecrated had done, in the North-West Territory, ernment possible to be carried out, was such to be the result? He had better hopes than that we should find curselves split into factions and brought to the level of those unfortunate countries where they (Continued on Eighth page.)

# HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Saint Eulalia.

6

Saint Enlalia. INTREPID FAITH.—While many Chris-tians were withdrawing themselves by flight from the persecution that was rag-ing, without mentioning those whom the fears of torture led to apostatise, Eulalia, a young maiden of Barcelona, went of her own accord to give herself up to Dacian, who had been charged by the Emperor Dioclesian to track out the Christians and consign them to death. Ducian struck by

who had been charged by the Emperor Dioclesian to track out the Christians and consign them to death. Ducian, struck by her intrepidity, and angered by the reproaches which she addressed to him touching his cruelty, caused her to be more atrociously tortured. She was scourged, had her limbs racked and dislo-cated, and burning torches applied to her sides. Many miracles were, however, per-formed while her torture was being carried out; for the fire which the executioners wire applying was first extinguished, and subsequently turned against themselves while leaving the young virgin unharmed. After fresh attempts they at length suc-ceeded in setting her hair on fire, and she perished amid the flames; her soul was seen ascending to Heaven under the form of a dove. Her body having been cast to the beasts to be devoured, was encompassed by a cloud which safe-guarded it, and allowed the Christians to bear it away. MORAL REFLECTION.—Let us ponder these words of the Saviour: "Fear yer not them that kill the body : but rather fear Him that can destroy both body and soul."—(Matr. x. 28.) Saint Gronzar

Saint Gregory.

TRUE AND FALSE ZEAL.—The Icono-clasts had declared bitter war against images; breaking the holy crosses and the statues of the Blessed Virgin and the statues of the Blessed Virgin and the statutes of the blessed virgin and the saints, and tearing down the pictures representing the mysteries of religion, under pretence of a holy zeal for the glory of God, who has forbidden idolatry, and even, under the old Law, the making of any image or graven thing. The East was overrun by such zealots, who were unbeld by the sovereign occurrying the Irishman, and therefore under orders to be executed. The officer remarked that if he was willing to assign a large part of the property, an arrangement could be effected to save his life. Kehoe assented to the proposal, when the General said it would be necessary for Mr. Kehoe to name some other United Irishman to be execu-ted in his stead. "I am willing to give up my property to save my life," said Kehoe "but if a life must be sacrificed, my life can be as well spared as that of any other Irishman; then take my life." The assembled a council in 726, wherein the Iconoclasts were condemned. The Em-peror, Leo the Issurian, became enraged, and indulged in the most terrible threats; but the holy Pontiff did not allow himself to be intimidated : he upheld with calm-ness, moderation, and firmness the decrees of the Council. Gregory II. died in 731. MORAL', REFLECTION.—Let us be on our guard against that intemperate zeal which prevents there itself in violence rule areas which prevents that in temperate zeal which prevents the steaf in violence rule areas areas areas that areas a

#### Saint Valentine.

Saint Valentine.
 HUMAN RESPECT.—St. Valentine, be-longing to one of the most noble families in Rome, lived in the reign of Claudius II.; he was a priest, and charged in an especial manner with assisting the confess sors and martyrs. Such functions drew upon him the attention of the persecutors; the emperor desired to see him, and nearly allowed himself to be gained over by his gentle and persuasive eloquence; but con-siderations of state kept him still in the errors of paganism, despite his own con-victions. It was on the like ground, and against his own conscience, that he surren-tyr, on being led before an officer of the prestorium named Asterius, miraculous marked thad as much need to wage war-restored the sight of his daughter, who had been for two years blind, and by this miracle converted all the household of the judge, consisting of more than forty per-sons. The emperor, on learning this, must be secured all the household of the inter account; but the fear of a tunuint among the people restrained him, and as being an to execution? St. Valentine was taken outside Rome and beheaded, in the year 270.
 Moral REFLECTION.—In the cause of hed in account; cherwise prudence is merely human respect. "The wisdom of

expression of the same ineffable peace and joy they had remarked on his face when in church. They buried him in the quiet cemetery, and the abbot caused these words to be graven on his cross. Soon a hily was seen flowering by the grave, where no one had sown it; the grave was opened, and the root of the flower was opened, and the root of the flower was found in the heart of the orphan boy.—"Impressions of Spain," Lady Herbert.

# IRELAND IN 1798 AND 1882.

William O'Callaghan narrated the event to

Winam O Calighan narrated the event to his own son. The Carlow yeomanry paraded before the District General. Mr. Kehoe and some five others were called to the front. The General, taking Mr. Kehoe aside, said he regretted to see a gentleman of his rank and large property charged as a Usited and large property charged as a United Irishman, and therefore under orders to be executed. The officer remarked that

assembled a council in 725, wherein the Iconcolast were condemned. The Em-peror, Leo the Isaurian, became 'enraged, and indulged in the most terrible threats; but the holy Pontiff did not allow himself to be intimidated : he upheld with calm-ness, moderation, and firmness the decrees of the Council. Gregory II. died in 731. Morat, 'REFLECTION.—Let us be on our guard against that intemperate zeal which treveals itaelf in violence and excess; it is this which the apostle St. James desig-nates "bitter zeal; for this is not wisdom descending from above, but devilish."— (Jas. iii. 14.) shot down without further ceremony. 1882. A lady Land Leaguer tells the follow-ing: She had visited a farmer's house; is hot down without further ceremony. 1882. A lady Land Leaguer tells the follow-ing: She had visited a farmer's house; is he found the woman of the house sitting in the debris, looking sorrowfully at her broken furniture; the dresser and its contents lying on the uprooted floor, all the appearance of an explosion had taken place. "What happened, my poor woman?" "Nothing, Miss, only the police came again last night, tore up the new flooring that was laid down only last week, search-ing for arms which they knew well were not there."—Tuam News.

# What Lord Provost of Edinburg says

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justice and truth, prudence should not be held in account; otherwise prudence is merely human respect. "The wisdom of the flesh is death."—(Rom. viii. 6.)

A Spanish Legend.

On their way home they passed by a cemetery in which was a very beautiful, though simple marble cross. On it were engraved these three lines :

Creo en Dios. Espero en Dios. Amo a Dios.

Ano a Dios." It was the grave of a poor boy, the only son of a widow. He was not exactly an idiot, but what people call a "natural." Good, simple, humble, every one loved him; but no one could teach him anything. His intelligence was in some fault. He could remember nothing. In vain the poor mother put him first at school, and then to a trade ; he could not learn. At last, in despair, she took him to a neighboring monastery, and implored the abbot, who was a most charitable, holy man, to take WEIGHED IN THE BALANCE, but not found wanting. Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure has been weighed in that just balance, the experience of an impartial and intelligent public. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. It is salar constantly inpublic. Both remedially and pecuniarily it is a success. Its sales constantly in-crease, testimony in its favor is daily pouring in. The question of its efficacy in Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Kidney Ailments, and for Blood Impurity, is decided. Sold by Harkness, & Co., Drug-gists, Dundas St. monastery, and implored the abbot, who was a most charitable, holy man, to take him in and keep him as a lay brother. Touched by her grief, the abbot consent-ed, and the boy entered the convent. There all possible means were taken with

this.

him by the good monks to give him at least some ideas of religion; but he could some ideas of religion; but he could remember nothing but these three senten-ces. Still he was so patient, so laborious, and so good, that the community decided to keep him. When he had finished his hard out-of-door work, he would go straight to the church, and there remain on his knees for hours. "But what does he do?" exclaimed one of the novices. "He does not know how to wray he "He does not know how to pray, he neither understands the office, nor the sacraments, nor the ceremonies of the Church." They therefore hid themselves in a side chapel, close to where he always knelt, and watched him when he came in. Devoutly kneeling with his hands clasped, his eyes fastened on the tabernacle, he did nothing but repeat over and over again, "Creo en Dios; espero en Dios; amo a Dios." [I believe in God; I hope in God; I love God.] One day he was missing; they went to his cell, and found him dead on the straw, with his hands joined and an Baltimore. No.

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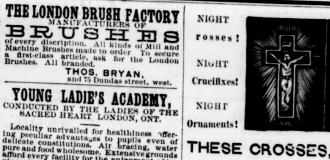
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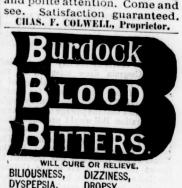
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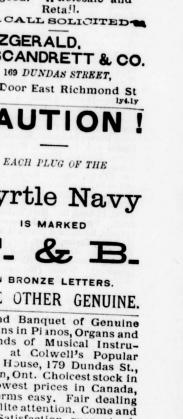
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# THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

# THE ORANGE QUESTION.

CONTINUED FROM PAGE 5. had existed. He trusted this great day would continue, when we had an arch of would continue, when we had an arch of peace—orange and green, and rouge and blue, all mingling in celestial harmony— (laughter)—To continue this, they must wipe out these associations. Holding the views he had expressed he moved, sec-onded by Mr. Hackett, that the bill be not now read the second time, but that it not now read the second time, but that it be read the second time this day six

months. The debate was then continued by sev-eral members and kept up till nearly mid-night—when the division took place with the following result :—

nignt-when the division took place with the following result :--Yeas-Messrs, Amyot, Armstrong, Auger, Bain, Bechard, Benoit, Bergeron, Bergin, Bernicr, Billy, Blake, Blanchet, Bolduc, Bosse, Bourasas, Bourbeau, Breckon, Burns, Burpee (St. John), Cameron (Huron), Campbell (Renfrew,) Caron, Casey, Casgrain, Catudal, Charlton, Cimon, Cockburn, Colby, Costigan, Coughlin, Coursol, Curran, Cuthbert, Daly, Daoust, De Beaujeu, De St. Georges, Desaulniers, Desjardins, Dupont, Fairbank, Fisher, Fleming, Forbes, Fortin, Frechette, Gagne, Geoffrion, Gilgault, Girouard (Jacques Cartier), Girouard (Kent), Grandbois, Guilbault, Hackett, Hall, Harley, Holton, Innis, Jackson, Keefler, Kirk, Labrosse, Landerkin, Landry, Langevin, Laurier, Lister, Livingstone, Mackenzie, Macmas-ter, McMillian (Huron), McMillan (Vau-dreuil), McGreevy, McIntyre, McIsaac, Masue, Methot, Mitchell, Montplaisic, Mulock, Patterson (Brant), Patterson (Essex), Royal, Somerville (Brant), Somer-ville, Rosend, Somerville (Brant), Somer-Aloper, Robertson, (Shelourne), Ross (And dlesex), Royal, Somerville (Brant), Somer-ville (Bruce), Springer, Tasse, Thompson, Trow, Vail, Valin, Vanasse, Weldon, Wells, Wheler, Wilson, Wright, Yeo.--

weits, wheler, Wilson, Wright, Yeo.--106. Nays-Messrs. Abbott, Allison, Baker (Victoria), Barnard, Beaty, Bell, Benson, Eowell, Bayson, Burnham, Cameron (Vic-toria), Campbell (Victoria), Carling, Coch-rane, Davies, Dickinson, Farrow, Ferguson (Leeds and Grenville), Foster, Gordon, Gunn, Hacgart, Hawkins, Hay, Hesson, Hickey, Hilliard, Homer, Irvine, Jamie-son, Kilvert, Kinney, Kranz, Macdonald (Sir John), Mackintosh, Macmillan (Mid-diesex), McCallum, McCarthy, McDou-gald, McLelan, McNeill, Moffatt, O'Brien, Paint, Pickard, Ray, Reid, Richey, Rykert, Scott, Scriver, Shakespeare, Small, Sproule, Sutherland (Oxfor I), Sutherland (Selkirk), Taylor, Tilley, Tupper (Picton), Tyrwhitt, Wallace (Albert), Wallace (York), Watson, White (Cardwell), White (Hastings), White (Renfrew), Wigle, Williams, Wood (Brockville), Wood worth. -70

The following members paired : For the Second Reading-Messrs, Robert-son (Hamilton), Dundas, Orton, Robert-

son (Hastings), Allan. Against—Messrs Macdonal-I (Cape Bre-ton), Cameron (Inverness), McMillan (Wellington), Lesage, Dodd. But one Catholic member, Mr. Hawkins,

But one Catholic member, Mr. Hawkins, voted against the six months' hoist—not-withstanding that certain so-called repres-entative Catholics were in Ottawa to pro-cure the passage of the bill by inducing Catholics to vote for it. On Wednesday, the 18th, a very amusing though brief discussion arose in the House concerning the Hansard report of the Orange debate. The following is the Citi-zen report.

the recent enquiries that the enrolled members of the Fenian organization in the United Kingdom number 150,000, and there are besides distinct offshoots of the zen report. On the orders of the day being called,

Mr. Casgrain' drew attention to the mission from the Official Debates of a remark of the hon. member for South Simcoe (Mr Tyrwhitt) on Monday night to the effect that the passage of the Orange Incorporation Bill would prevent a class of immigrants coming here that he did not

to the effect that the passage of the Orange Incorporation Bill would prevent a class of infingrants coming here that he did not desire to see come to this country. The remark created some sensation in the House at the time, and was reported in the same placed on trial to-day. Timothy Kelly, alleged Phonix Park murderer,was again placed on trial to-day. Dublin, April 23.—In the trial of Kelly to-day, Glyn, who identified Carey at the inquiry in Kilmainham CourtHouse as the man he saw in Phonix Park, May ot one of them. The sensation of the day in connection with the trial was when gentleman had stated that the language attributed to him was not strictly correct. Mr. Ives said it was generally under-stood that the class the hon. gentleman referred to were the Chinese. [Lauguage Mr. Ives said it was generally under-stood that the class the hon. gentleman referred to were the Chinese. [Laughwas surprised at the statement and fiercely cross-examined witness. The incident is considered important. The jury in the Kelly trial includes a publican named Wren, at whose house the murderers drank before going to Phœnix Park. Philadelphia, April 23.—Mooney, Presi-dent of the Irish Land League, accom-panied by Rev. Patrick Cronin, editor of the Buffalo Catholic Union and Times, ar-rived to.day. They were escorted to a ter]. Mr. Tyrwhitt, who now entered the Mr. Tyrwhit, who now entered the House, said the only remark of his which had been omitted was his retort to an ob-servation of the hon. member for Montreal Centre (Mr. Curran). That hon, gentle-man, as he understood him, said that, should the Orange banner be hoisted in this city, it would prevent immigration into the country. His retort was that it would prevent a class of immigration to-day. They were escorted to a nived to day. They were escorted to a hotel by a committee appointed for the purpose by the Central Union League. Mooney said :--We expect the convention will be a series of harmonious meetings to promulgate the principles advocated by Parnell. We shall deliberate only for the interests of Ireland, and our deliberations will be conducted in such a manner a te would prevent a class of immigration would prevent a class of immigration which he, for one, did not wish to see here. As his language appeared to have been misconstrued by the hon. member for Prince (Mr. Hackett), he had taken the earliest opportunity of explaining to him that he had referred to political offenders and functions from justice. (Here here) will be conducted in such a manner as to that he had referred to political offenders and fugitives from justice. (Hear, hear.) Mr. Blake said the point to which the hon. member for L'Islet (Mr. Casgrain) had called attention was that there had been an omission from what was supposed to be a correct report of the debates of the House, and, as it was now agreed on all hands that that omission had taken place the attention of the members. command for us, and the cause we represent, the respect and sympathy of all true Americans. Father Cronin spoke in a sim-ilar strain. Mooney does not think Rossa will attend the convention. FROM INGERSOLL. place, the attention of the committee appointed in reference to this matter Knowing your interest in all Catholic missions and everything intended for better observance of our holy religion I thought well to inform you of the mis-sion we had in Ingersoll, which came to an end Sunday, the 8th April. The mission was one we were all ex-pecting, for our worthy Pastor, Rev. B. Boubat, used his best endeavors to have this mission held at a former time. It was held by the Redemutorist should be directed to it. It was worse than useless to have a publication issued as a record of the debates from which passages were either deliberately or accidentally omitted. Mr. Pickard asked the member for L'Islet (Mr. Casgrain) if he believed the docu-ment which he read in the House on Monday as having been published in Belfast was strictly correct, and if he had not in-It was held by the Redemptorist Fathers, Father Miller and Father Kantz tended it to produce a political effect. (Hear, hear). Mr. White (Cardwell) said the member of Toronto, the Rev. Fathers and rather Kantz ing, explaining, and preaching in their forcible manner. The fruits of their labor will be plainly seen when I say that over 500 persons received the Blessed Sacrament during their stay with us. for South Simcoe (Mr. Tyrwhitt) informed him that he had had no communication with the reporters in reference to this matter. The rule was that everything which was said should appear in the report which was issued the next day, and then members could revise it, but not so as to matter. The rule was that everything which was sisted should appear in the report which was issued the next day, and then members could revise it, but not so as to alter what they had actually said. He had received a note from the Ohief Reporter explaining that omissions were owing to the reporters failing to hear what was **M**. Blake—We all heard it. Mr. Blake—We all heard it. Mr. Rykert said a few nights ago the hon. member for West Middlesex (Mr. Ross) made the ridiculous mistake of at-

Death of Miss Libbie Macdonell. On Friday morning, the **Sth** inst., death dealt a sore blow to this neighbourhood by seizing for its prey Miss Libbie Macdonell, daughter of Duncan Macdonell of Martin-

tributing to Xerxes an event in connec-tion with which Canute was celebrated, but it was corrected in the Hansard, and thus one hon. member was prevented from referring to a blunder at which every schoolboy would langh. Mr. Hoss (Middlesex) said he was ex-ceedingly obliged to the reporter who cor-rected his slip, and acknowledged that for once the hon. member for Lincoln and Niagara (Mr. Rykert) knew as much of a subject as he (Mr. Ross) and the other members of the House did. Mr. White (Hastings) said, If the mem-ber for L'Islet (Mr. Casgrain) imagined the remark of the hon. member for South Lincoln (Mr. Tyrwhitt) to have been directed to Irish Roman Catholics, he would tell him that, from his knowledge of that class of the community, he did not think they were at all afraid of an Orange flag. Irish Roman Catholics would rather any day have Orangemen for neighbours than Frenchmen. (Laughter.) It is conceded on all hands that the Orange question is settled at least for the present Parliament. town. This estimable young lady was educated in the far famed Convent of St. Mary's, Williamstown. There the sisters of the Congregation de Notre Dame brought the rare qualities of mind and heart with which nature had endowed her to a degree of perfection which made her a model of

virtue and an ornament to society. For several years she filled the position of organist in the Catholic Church of Saint organist in the Catholic Church of Saint Andrews, and by her unfeigned and at-tractive piety, kind and genial manners, and high culture of mind, she exercised an influence for good over a wide circls of companions, of which they now speak with the warmest feelings of gratitude, and the loss of her society they sorely de-plore. Har deeth was unexposted On

and the loss of her society they sorely de-plore. Her death was unexpected. On Palm Sunday she assisted at the church services with the virtuous cheerfulness characteristic of her nature, and parted with the members of her choir to meet them again, as they thought, to celebrate the joys of the resurrection. But alas, she never again entered that church to which she was so devotedly attached, and to the

### LATEST CABLE NEWS.

never again entered that church to which she was so devotedly attached, and to the splendor of whose worship she had con-tributed so much by her high musical ac-complishments. In Holy Week she felt in-disposed; but it was only at an advanced hour on last Thursday night that greatdan-ger was apprehended. On being told that no hope of life was left her, she calmly re-plied that she entertained no fears to leave a world to which she had never given her affection. The Rev. George Corbett was at once sent for and the lively faith with which she received the last rites of the Catholic Church was touching in the ex-treme in one so full of young promise, whose career a few days previous seemed before her. A few hours later, after words of edifying advice to those dearest to her, assuring them of her full confidence to meet them in a more lasting home, the career of her charming, virtuous and use-ful life dired the card of the care of her charming them of London, April 20.-The Standard believes the day will come when miscreants, like Rossa, will be hunted and cut off both continents. The Pall Mall Gazette says the continents. The Pall Mall Gazette says the evidence that the dynamite plots were hatched in New York is a clear as the proof that Mazzini's plots against Italy were hatched in England, and the extradition of Rossa is about as likely as Mazzini's was from England. Dublin, April 20.—The defence opened. Kelly's counsel announced that he would produce witnesses to prove on ciliti

Kelly's counsel announced that he would produce witnesses to prove an alibi. Kelly's brother testified he was in the company of the prisoner on the 6th of May. On cross-examination witness' evi-dence conflicted with that of the employer of the prisoner. Four friends of Kelly swore the prisoner was in their company at the time of the murders. One of the witnesses testified he went to Phœnix Park with Kelly the day after the mur-der, and both examined the blood stains. McInerney made the closing argument on behalf of Kelly. The judge delivered his charge. The jury retired, and after a while returned, and announced that they were unable to agree.

agree. Kelly was remanded and will be re-tried

Monday. When the disagreement of the jury in the Kelly trial became known the crowds in the streets around the court became

assuring them of her fun confidence to meet them in a more lasting home, the ful life closed at the early age of twenty-two. The funeral on Monday was among the largest ever seen in this section. Scarcely one of her kind Protestant neigh-bours failed to manifest to her whom they had esteemed in life this last mark of respect and affection afforded them. Among them were the Rev. Messrs, Bur-nett and Mattheison. On reaching Wil-liamstown some fifty of the Convent pupils walked in procession after the bier to the church, where a solemn Requiem Mass was chanted for the repose of her soul. The singing, especially that rendered by the ladies of the Convent at the offertory, was very affecting, "Heaven my Home." The Rev. C. H. Gauthier was celebrant. There were also present the Rev. Fathers C. J. in the streets around the court became excited and indulged in cheers for Kelly and the jurors. It is stated that one of the jurors wanted more proof of Kelly's presence in Phœnix Park on the sixth of May. London, April 23.—In the House of Lords, Lord Dunraven called attention to the distress in Ireland, and urged the adoption of a scheme of emigration on a large scale. The Marquis of Landsdowne favored emigration. There were a quar-ter of a million tenants in Ireland whose holdings were unable to support them even if tenants paid no rent.

Rev. C. H. Gauthier was celebrant. There were also present the Rev. Fathers C. J. Duffus, George Corbett, F. Kelly, and P. Toomey. The Libera being sung, the funeral wended its way to the cemetery, where the remains of Miss Macdonell, the cherished treasure of her excellent parents and the favorite of every one who knew her, were lowered into the grave, there to await a glorious resurrection. —Com. from St. Andrews. even if tenants paid no rent. London, April "3.—The Times says the Government has obtained information in

FROM QUEBEC.

DISASTROUS CONFLAGRATION, -PARLIAMENT BUILDINGS DESTROYED.

organization, such as Vigilants and Invin-cibles. Kingston, who was arrested in Liverpool, belonged to both these branches. Such double membership is unusual. The police have accurate information regard-ing the movements of conspirators and Intense excitement prevailed here on Intense excitement prevailed here on Thursday night in consequence of the burning of the old Parliament House at the top of Mountain Hill. The building which this replaced was accidentally burnt, nearly 30 years ago, on the same site, a short time after its creation, to replace that destroyed in Montreal. The late building the movements of conspirators, and it is expected further revelations will be made. destroyed in Montreal. The late build-ing was not a very expensive one, having cost, it is said, only about \$36,000. When the fire commenced or where it originated, are still mysteries, as when discovered, half the structure was in flames. It must have caught, however, somewhere near the room of the President of the Council. The brigade immediately appeared on the scene, in fact, some of the divisions had arrived before the alarm had been given. treams were immediately thrown on the burning mass, but by the time this was accomplished, the flames were bursting through every window of the main block, containing the Legislative Council and Legislative Assembly Chambers and up through the sky-lights in the centre. up through the sky-lights in the centre. THE CITY ILLUMINATED. The whole city was lit up, and thousands of people immediately thronged the streets en route for the scene. Mr. Cumberland was performing in the Victoria Hall and the Fostelle Company in the Music Hall, and as the news quickly spread through both audiences the larger number of those present left, a slight panic occurring in consequence in the Music Hall. Messrs. Starnes and Blanchet were in the Music Hall at the time. Mr. Mousseau was at Hall at the time. Mr. Mousseau was at home, and Messrs. Dionne and Lynch were at St. Louis Hotel. All arrived were at St. Louis Hotel. All arrived quickly at the fire and rendered all the assistance in their power. The Quebec Cav-alry, who were drilling in the drill shed, and "A" Battery, from the Citadel, were at once marched down. The Hon. Mr. Lynch devoted himself at the head of the military in saving as much as possible of military in saving as much as possible of the library, the books being thrown out of the windows and subsequently conveyed to the Archbishop's Palace. It is thought that nearly half the library is saved. The west wing of the building, containing the Committee Booms is alone saved and is KIDNEYS, LIVER & URINARY ORGAN Committee Rooms, is alone saved, and is much damaged. All the walls of the



It leads the list as a truly scientific prepara-tion for all blood diseases. If there is a lurk-SCROFULA AYER'S SARSAPARILLA will dislodge it and expel it from your system. For constitutional or scrofulous Catarrh, CATARRH AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is the numberless cases. It will stop the nauseous catarrhal discharges, and remove the sicken-ing odor of the breath, which are indications of scrofulous origin.

"Initio, Tex., Sept. 28, 1882. SORES my children was terriby afflicted face and most Sounds with ulcerous running sores on its face and neck. At the same time its eyes were swollen, much inflamed, and very sore. Sore EYES Physicians told us that a pow-borne the eyes of the state of t

next, for works at the following Fuone An-stitutions:-AsyLUM For INSANE, LONDON, Addition for religious services, and coal shed to refractory ward. A syLUM For INSANE, HAMILTON, Brick Cottage for acute patients, addition to kitchen in the rear of building, and en-larging chimney of boller-house, ASYLUM FOR INSANE, KINGSTON. Additional story to gas-house. INSTITUTION FOR DEAF AND DUMB, BELLE-VILLE.



VOL. 5.

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CATHOLIC PRE

Catholic Review PROTESTANT Americans re Tittle for popular education, r ing their loud protestations of that instead of undertaking that instead of undertaking selves, like men, they throw tal obligations over upon th paupers. What is the result a secular point of view? Ex-instances, the children are to are taught what the State has to teach. A false system of established; generations of shop-girls are thrust upon Housewives and mechanics has ported from abroad. The y ported from abroad. The v is overloaded, ill-constructed and in a large degree, we re corrupt and corrupting. I care for the training of their beginning to discover that t teaching, like so many others private enterprise, which dej own labors for success, is afti-pays best. Will the majorit this truth, that it can seen teaching at least expense, by results, to be impartially as public examiners ? public examiners ?

Baltimore Mirror THERE is a bark afloat, lau two thousand years ago, that enced all the vicissitudes o storms, wars, revolutions, tro storms, wars, revolutions, tro Arctic frosts—and yet floats and grandly on the sea of ti and as sound as at any time voyage. The fact is before however the world may expl has been assailed in all ages from without, sometimes, it v more dangerously from within attacks she has repelled with from within with more diffic have been many revolts a within her strong walls, so th have been many revolts a within her strong walls, so th felt alarmed have been oblige as in the typical ship on the sa "Save, Lord, or we perish!" raging storm was then quellee power, so it has been ever danger seemed most imminen and desertions have occurred Officers high in rank as Officers, high in rank as threatened, and, apparently, n plished her destruction. Gre like Julian, an apostate, hav upon her with weapons mor than those used by Nero, I greater effect. "Galilean," a feated apostate with his last b hast conquered." Other en sprung up within, and, launch

rafts, have made vigorous wa

rafts, have made vigorous wa Martin Luther, taking couns-arch-enemy, was a desperat. John Colvin and Zwinger and followed Luther, all of whom steady war against the old interrupted occasionally by upon each other. None of to allow any revolt among followers, but revolt after revy

to allow any revolt among followers, but revolt after rev, which their captains were p repress, though they used su measures as were used by Ca Servitus. At length it has h

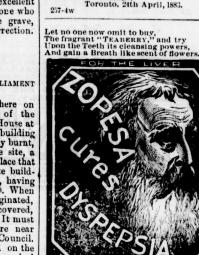
the way, that, between these Servitus has conquered, for h comes almost entirely from the

A great king joined force heresiarchs and set his boat at and his followers took care to

toons to keep it for a time down while making war upon

Peter. His trouble was that

be a grand Turk on his take new wives as the other new religions, but as this coul launched a boat and spread his



THE BLUES. We get many letters from druggists stating pleasant results from customers of Billons temperaments having used ZOPESA. Those subject to depression or low spirits, caused by Indigestion or Liver troubles will be surprised how rapidly and pleasantly it acts. It corrects the secretions, strengthens digestion. Usually a 10-cent sample con-vinces one of its value. 

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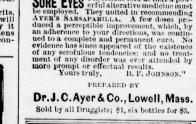
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8

burnt portion are standing, but nothing more. They are of fire brick, clapboarded in part.

THE INSURANCE.

There is only one way by which any disease can be cured, and that is by removing the cause-whatever it may be. The great medi-cal anthorities of the day declare that nearly every disease is caused by deranged kidneys or liver. To restore these therefore is the only way by which health can be seenred. Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has oblicity it served remutation. It acts directly THE INSURANCE. The insurance amounts to \$76,000, half of which is on the library. The building is well insured. Fortunately the originals of most of the bills sanctioned by the Lieut.-Governor at the close of the late session are saved, so that it is hoped an extra session will not be necessary. The Government will not rebuild, as a con-tract was awarded a few weeks ago for Here is where WARNER'S SAFE CURE has achieved its great reputation. It acts directly upon the kidneys and liver and by placing them in a healthy condition drives disease and pain from the system. For all Kidney, Liver and Urinary troubles; for the distress-ing disorders of women; for Malaria, and physical troubles generally, this great rem-edy has no equal. Beware of impostors, good. For Diabetes ask for WARNERS gives tract was awarded a few weeks ago for



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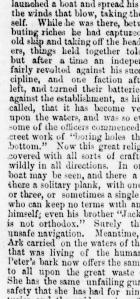
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R. W. BARKER, P. O. Inspector. Post Office Inspector's Office, London, 16th March, 1883, 236-297



turies, and the evidence is sul she alone possesses them.

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