

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

VOL. 5.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MARCH 9, 1883.

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CATHOLIC PRESS.

Freeman's Journal. MR. Forster's base attack on Mr. Parnell. in the British House of Commons on Feb-ruary 22nd, was one of those ebullitions of impotent rage like that which the illus-trious chief of the Liberal Party gave when he wrote the infamous Vatican pamphlets. It is an outrage on decency and common-sense to consider Mr. Forsand common-sense to consider Mr. Fors-ter's reckless abuse in any other light. Mr. Parnell, with the exception of his injudi-cious visit to Paris, and his signing of the "No-Rent" manifesto, has acted, under the most difficult conditions, with exceeding prudence and wisdom. He has made a record which, should he die to morrow, would make him famous as the one great Irish political leader, who marched on unswervingly against deadly foes, with deadlier disaffection in his own camp. Mr. Forster's charges that Mr. Parnell and the Land League countenanced assassination. are the vengeful cries of a man maddened

by defeat. JUDGE Ingraham sustained the Mayor's decision not to grant Mr. Salmi Morse a license to make money by blasphemy. Mr. Morse, a Jewish martyr to a burning desire to teach the Christian religion in New York by means of the "Passion Play," declares that he will wander from land to land until justice is obtained. Mr. Salmi Morse is perhaps the wandering Jew. He will wander through many ways before he can induce any Christian people to tolerate a hypocritical, blashe-mous burlesque in Passion or in Holy Week. The cant and drivel of this pre-tender are disgusting. He has hit upon the expedient of giving "dress rehearsals" -and the Herald describes the "Rev. Wannemacher as travestying the sacred speeches of Our Lord before a small Jewess as His Blessed Mother. Morse's lawyers have decided that Judge Ingra-WERCKNOWIEDE with thanks the receipt of a very kind invitation for ourself (Father Clark) and "ladies," if you please, to the Annual Dinner and Reception of St. Patrick's Society, Chicago, Friday, March 16, 1883, in honor of the anniver-sary of St. Patrick. We are sorry that ourself and "ladies" are denied the pleahawyers have decided that Judge Ingra-ham's opinion is not law. But, never-theless, there will be no "Passion Play" in New York City; and the mercenary blasphemer will make no attempts to evade the law by giving "dress rehearsals" if the police do their duty. It is remarkable that, for all Morse's drivel and self-adver-tiong he is almost without expenditors tising, he is almost without sympathizers even among the sentimentalists who are always ready to take up a "martyr."

Regiment. He is six feet four inches high and weighs twenty-six stone.-N. Y. high and weighs twenty-six stone.-N. Y. Sun. That British trooper is more than

meeting held in Broadway Tabernacle Church, New York city, in aid of the New York State Sunday School Associa-tion. He said that in Oneida County, out of 26,000 children, 20,000 do not at-tend Sunday school, and that similar re-turns come from other courties. In Operation turns come from other counties. In Onan-daga County, he said, twelve Protestant daga County, he said, twelve Protestant churches are closed and rotting, simply because the farms have been bought by Roman Catholics and others, and there are not enough Protestants left to keep the churches alive. A printed report was circulated in the audience which stated that there are 900 000 children and youths circulated in the addience which stated that there are 900,000 children and youths, nominally Protestant, not under Sunday school instruction, and that there are children not far from large towns who never hear the name of Jesus.

San Francisco Monitor.

San Francisco Monitor. "Lent.—Archbishop 'Alemany has is-sued regulations for Lent. The bill of fare is very fine, and the only trouble we have is to get all the good things allowed. We intend to do our best, however, and hope that we shall be excused if we do not eat as much fish, milk, butter, eggs, cheese, etc., as he allows."—P. C. Advocate. Whenever a Methodist preacher attempts to say anything "smart" it sound a sounds like with a the braying of a donkey sounds like with a the braying of a donkey sounds like music! For the information of Brother Crary, who gets off the above clownich argament in the last Adment clownish paragraph in the last Advocate, we tell him that the Lenten regulations are not addressed to any but Christians, and experience has taught all ecclesiastical authorities the inutility of trying to get Authorities the matrixy of trying to get Methodist preachers to fast or abstain from anything "good for the stomach," so Brother Crary can carry out his natural inclination of making a glutton of him-self without the least danger of scandalizing anybody!

Catholic Columbian.

THE men and women who are going the men and women who are going about preaching prohibition, denouncing the use of liquor as unlawful, and abusing those who drink liquor, would be the first to denounce the Catholic Church for insisting upon belief in certain truths as sisting upon behier in certain truths as necessary to salvation. Oh, yes; the Catholic Church is a tyrant, and destroys liberty of thought when it preaches against the prevailing crimes of the day, but when fanatics try to bind up the liberties of people by stringent civil laws, it is all right, of course of course.

Buffalo Catholle Union. The largest man in the British service igh and weighs twenty-six stone.—N. Y. un. That British trooper is more than perish. A bad man is deluded by the appearance of good and his delusion makes him a prey to the deceiver. A conspiracy of evil-disposed men is exposed to betrayal from within, and detection from without; was engaged in fighting the battles of the Church militant. This brave Dominican tion. Men when yor personal and present ulation, disease has broken out among cattle and sheep. All this is very bad, the result may be, we question if even one interest can be led from the path of recti-tude, can by a larger and more certain in-terest be conducted back again. There never was a conspiracy that did not sconer or later bring its members to infamy. The canker worm of every conspiracy is the In-former. Of all the words of human speech

load of loathing as the betrayer, the traitor, the renegade; and all three are expressed

in the one word, Informer. Judas Iscariot is the most infamous man that ever stood upon this planet; but he has had partners

in infamy in every age of the world. The execution of mankind is summed up in the curse of the Fire Worshipper: "May

he live forever in sight of Paradise, seeing Heaven and feeling Hell."

there is

upset the pedestals which supported their pet doctrines, it was too bad. Stirring up a hornet's nest was mere fun compared to the whirl and buzz of criticism which his his sentiments aroused. Traitor, scourge, communist and tippler are synonyms for the epithets applied to him; but the Doctor is hardy, and will doubt-less bear his chastisement in meckness. In the last issue of the American Literary Churchman, of which Dr. Kurkus is the editor, he says: "Before Church people set about the unconstitutional task of enforcing the due observance of Sunday by the ail of the adversaries of Sunday by the aid of the policenan, it might per-haps be well for them to make some slight effort to mend their own manners. 'Sab-bath-keeping' is generally supposed to consist, for practical purposes, in attend-ing church, when the weather is fine on about them Sundan meaning the fine on

about three Sunday mornings out of five. Nearly every clergyman in the United States complains that he cannot get an evening congregation. evening congregation. He tries every device—good music, courses of lectures, variety of preachers, and the like—but all in vain. Even in the morning the zeal of the mor is a vitue of the presence of the more is a vitue of sent them. Now we do not say that is wrong, but we suggest that it does not wrong, but we suggest that it does not indicate any overpowering enthusiasm. And when these excellent people, with their obvious anxiety not to be 'righteous overmuch,' vote for Sunday legislation, the wicked world makes grimaces and uses offensive language. When the saints are so tremendously in earnest there really does seem to be some little excuse for the sinners." The Doctor is right. It re-ouring something more them used

does seem to be some little excuse for the sinners." The Doctor is right. It re-quires something more than Sunday leg-islation to make people moral, good and righteous. It needs the influence of a religion that will "shake the sin out of a man," as Father Burke puts it; a religion of authority, armed with a divine commis-sion to teach. State legislation may pro-duce hypocrites—Christians never. duce hypocrites-Christians never.

Catholic Herald.

Catholie Herald, IT betrays a very unchristian spirit when a man is down in the world and well-kicked for being down, for that man to gloat with pleasure over the downfall of his neigh-bor when the latter is subjected to the chastening effects of the rod of affliction. It is unchristian, but very natural, and no small share of heroism is necessary for a WEacknowledge with thanks the receipt small share of heroism is necessary for a man down in the world, and kicked for being down, to preserve his soul in peace-ful virtue when he beholds those who caused his fall suffer just a little like him-self. Here, for instance, is the London ary of St. Patrick. We are sorry that ourself and "ladies" are denied the plea-sure of attendance, and hope the banque-ters will not forget that the day is a Fri-day in Lent and commemorates the Seven Dolors of the Blessed Virgin. merged. By this time of the year a con-siderable area of wheat should have been merged.

by Rev. Thomas L. Jenkins, of Louis-ville, Ky., and published by Thomas D. Egan, New York. This work, addressed by the author to Catholic parents, contains a compilation of evidences against secu-lar schools the world over, but especially in the United States. This evidence is drawn from Papal letters, from decrees of Councils, and from pastoral letters—all placed in excellent order and dealt with by the author in the most succinct many the author in the most succinct man-ex. This book, while highly useful and istructive to Catholic parents, must prove avaluable to all who write and speak on is all-invortant subject of Catholic adu all-important subject of Catholic edu-ion. We earnestly commend it to all ur readers.

What to Eat During Lent

a question which every year presents self to the Catholic housewife, with a gularity as annoying as it is certain. In the hope of answering this benziger Bros., 311 Broadway, New York, have issued a Cook-book for Lent, tilled to overflowing with plain, practical, and toothsome re-ceipts, by aid of which the most inexper-In vain. Even in the morning the zeal of the men is a virtue of very unstable equilibrium. They want to lie longer in bed, they want a walk or a drive, they visit or receive visitors for a quiet chat and smoke; and, as to church, they send their womankind and children to repre-sent them. Now we do not say that is boon to the Catholic housekeeper. It is of convenient size, 16mo, and, to be within reach of all, is published at the low price of 20 cents. Send for a copy !

Why Gambetta Hated the Church.

The following opinions expressed by M. Gambetta some time previous to his death will throw some light on his motives of animosity against the Church and the cler-

ical party: "The army is profoundly clerical. I do "The army is profoundly clerical. I do not speak of the soldiers, but of the offi-cers who were prepared at the Rue dees Postes for Saint Cyr and the Polytech-nique. As Catholics they are for the prin-ciple of authority in civil and political affairs, and are angered at the defeat of the 16th of May. All those who did not graduate at the Rue des Postes are with us, and many of them keep me informed of the intrigues that are kept up on one side by the Orleanist princes and on the other by the Chiselhuist party." Gam-betta moreover said: "The Catholic Church can never be the friend of a regime betta moreover said: "The Catholic Church can never be the friend of a regime that is not based on authority. It is tenacious, persevering in its modes of action, has *esprit de suite*, unity of direction, and is the soul of royalist resistance. This is why I preach that 'le Clericalisme c'est Pennemi A remarkable saying of Gambetta

quoted by the Paris correspondent of the [London] Tablet: "When Littre died, some friends were indignantly deploring in Gambetta's presence the weakness or treachery which induced the illustrious to profess Christianity on his death-'Who can tell?' remarked Gambetta, savant to lifting his hand and letting it fall on the arm of his chair, 'perhaps Littre did right

care of the Sisters of Mercy, they of cours brought a priest to his side. "Ah," said Dowling, "you are a priest, are you? You may go away. It's many a day since I had anything to do with the men of your cloth."

Cardinal Newman at Oxford.

By J. A. Froude.

By J. A. Froude. Perhaps nis supreme merit as a talker was that he never tried to be witty or to say witty things. Ironical he could be, but not ill-natured. Not a malicious anecdote was ever heard from him. Prosy he could not be. The simplest word which dropped from him was treasured as if it had been an intellectual diamond. Personal admiration inclined us to look to him as a guide in matters of religion. No one who ever heard his ser-mons in those days can ever forget them. They were seldom directly theological. We had theology enough and to spare We had theology enough and to spare from secret preachers before the university. Newn an, taking some Scripture characters for a text, spoke to us about ourselves, our temptations, our experi-ences. His illustrations were inexhausti-ble. He seemed to be addressing the ble. most secret consciousness of each of us, as the eyes of a portrait appear to look at every person in a room. He never exaggerated; he was never unreal. A sermon from him was a poem, formed on a distinct idea, fascinating by its subtlety, welcome—how welcome—from its sincerity, interesting from its origin-

ality, even to those who were careless of religion; and to others who wished to be religion; and to others who wished to be religious, but had found religion dry and wearisome, it was like the spring of a fountain out of the rock.

Thomas A'Kempis.

Many have seen this name after some sage piece of advice or quaint criticism, and have wondered who he is or was. His name was not Kempis, but Hamerken. He lived in Kempen and as a means of distinguishing him from other Thomases he was called Thomas Kempen. He was born in 1379 and when twenty-one determined to devote himself to the service of God, and so entered a mon-astery, where he led a secluded life more than ninety years. His character for sanctity and learning stood very high among the people of his own time, but his name has people of his own time, but his name has come down through ages more on account of his writings, which consist of sermons, treatises on moral virtues and theology, treatises biomorphics, letters and hymns. Of pious biographies, letters and theology, pious biographies, letters and hymns. Of these only one now remains famous; it is the celebrated treatise "On the Following (or imitation) of Christ." The original is now in the Burgundian Library at Brus-Now in the Burgundian Library at Brus-sels, and next to the Scripture, has had the largest number of readers of any book in sacred literature, ancient or modern. Dean Millman said that upon its pages there "is gathered and concentrated, all that is elevating, passionate, profoundly pious in all the older mystics," The handwriting in the original volume is good and generally clear. The manu-

is good and generally clear. The man script first belonged to the Monastery The manu-

NO. 230 Adventure With an Octopus.

Nelson Evening Mail. Mr. H. Vavasour, a well-known settler in Taranaki, was recently a visitor to Flaxbourne, in the Marlborough district, and being at the boat harbor determined upon having a bathe in the sea. The water was clear and deep, and after enjoying a swim he was returning to the shore, and had just placed his hands on a ledge of procks which runs out seawards, and was about to leave the water, when a cold arm was swiftly thrown over his shoulder and the extremity as quickly fixed on to his chest with a grip somewhat resembling that of a cupping-glass. Almost simultan-eously a second arm eneircled his waist and obtained an equally strong hold, and immediately he felt himself being dragged downwards, and then he knew that he was m the embrace of a powerful octopus or "leavil 6b ". He was way the second pro-Mr. H. Vavasour, a well-known settler

downwards, and then he knew that he was in the embrace of a powerful octopus or "devil fish." He was in a desperate plight, for he had no foot-hold, and all that he had to oppose to this terrible tugging from the depths of the sea was the comparatively powerless hold which his hand had on the rocks. However, he did not lose his pres-ence of mind, but called out to a shepherd who, had been his companion, and was who had been his companion, and was standing not far off, and he, without a moment's loss of time ran to his assisand drawing lis sheath-knife stopped down from his ledge of rock and severed first one and then the other of the arms of this horrible monster of the deep, and thus released Mr. H. Vayasour who in another released Mr. H. Vavasour, who in another released Mr. H. Vavasour, who in another minute or two must have succumbed. After so narrow an escape most men would have had quite enough of a devil fish for one day at least. But not so Mr. Vavasour. After a few minutes rest he became anxi-ous to know what had become of his late enemy, and, peering over the side of the rock, he saw him lying sick and sorry from the loss of two of his arms at the bottom of the sea. Mr. Vavasour is a splendid diver and a strong swimmer, and he, with-out a moment's hesitation, determined to become the aggressor where he had so nearly been the victim. Having obtained a hook and a rope from the boat station, he with there in the source station, a hook and a rope from the boat station, he with these plunged into the water, he with these plunged into the water, cautionsly approaching the brute, whose recent experience of cold steel had pro-duced a most depressing effect upon him, and contrived to run the hook in his gela-tinous.body, and having secured a firm hold he returned to the rock, and with the aid of the shenheid who had how item and of the shepherd, who had been view-ing the proceedings with astonishment, not unmixed with alarm, succeeded in drag-ging the monster ashore. Satisfied with thus having had his revenge, he did not make any minute examination of his rep. make any minute examination of his van-quished foe, but describes the body as being ome four feet across, and the suckers "as big as my hand.

Queen Elizabeth and the Rosary.

Among the penal laws against Catholics in the time of Queen Elizabeth of Eng-land was a prohibition of using or even possessing a Rosary. But thirty years after the established Protestant services the Rosary was still used openly in Wales. The common penale sold they could read the Rosary was still used openly in Wales. The common people said they could read upon their beads as easily as others in their books, and they made such a clink-ing with them during the service that a complaint was made that the minister could hardly be heard for the noise ! And in spite of the penalties, confra-ternities of the most Holy Rosary flour-ished secretly throughout England all through the time of persecution, and aided powerfully to foster the heroic spirit of the fullfield in setting a spirit of owerfully to foster the heroic spirit of he faithful in setting at naught the rack, he gibbet and the axe. The devil makes the Rosary a special ubject of terretain ubject of temptations, weariness, con-empt, and the like. Persevere in it and t will itself be the chain of your final perseverance.—Father Faber.

matched by Father Turner, a Kentucky friar, who in the course of a mission at St. John's Church, Lockport, last week, who so frightened the devil, is only six feet six inches high and three hundred and twenty five lbs, in weight. Behold the growth of popery in this land of the free where it has room to expand.

Boston Pilot.

M. JULES SIMON, six years ago the head of a Liberal ministry in France, has just published a remarkable book, "God, Father land, Liberty," in which, amongst other startling things, he says :- "Let us now ask what we have done in the last three years. We have merely made ruins. We years. We have merely made range have degraded the intelligent by subjecting them to the mobs, and the mobs by depriving them of their beliefs. Such in true words is our history. . . . At home there is no longer a Government, and abroad there is no longer a France. Our material situation is lost in Egypt, our strength impaired in Algeria, our relations with Rome and London more than jeo-pardized. . . . The peasant has still beliefs. He has hopes of another life; he has not yet unlearned to pronounce the name of God. If he becomes a Nihilist, the beau the Commune in the towns. Here the Commune in the towns. strength impaired in Algeria, our relations we shall have the Commune in the towns, and the Jacqueries outside." To those we shall have the Commune in the towns, and the Jacqueries outside." To those who have noted the conditions of France within the last three or four years the words of Jules Simon are burdened with bitter truths. bitter truths.

WE would not for the world attempt to throw discredit on the assertions of such a cally declaring that "religion includes much more than the observance of the a reporter that the Prince of Wales testified to his admiration of the marksman's skill by giving him a magnificent gold watch and a valuable diamond pin, and that the other princes gave him diamonds and the like, and finally, that the crowned heads Doctor went on to say in effect that of Europe in general presented him with number of the pet ideas of Protestants \$150,000 worth of valuables, we only were all wrong. It was wrong to attempt wonder at the royal generosity. We dis-\$150,000 worth of variations, We dis-wonder at the royal generosity. We dis-sent however from his statement that "no munity by legislative action from enjoy-ing certain privileges because the minority then the ware wicked. He also ad-Artemus Ward's uncle William so won the English heart, by the merits of his famous soap, which retailed at two pence a cake, that "they offered him a ducal coronet, but he said "No! Give it to the poor."" but he said "No! Give it to the poor."" State had nothing to do. These were Dr. Carver is a marvellous shot, with rifle sentiments which the most phlegmatic or long-bow.

Western Watchman. "THERE are 700,000 children in New ork State who do not attend Sundar

person will die of starvation in all England in consequence. There are tens of thousands suffering in Ireland from dire want and distress, but England turned a deaf ear to their bitter cry. It will do the English no harm to get a taste of the suf-fering that Ireland has endured so long. none that carried with it such a

BOOK NOTICES.

We have before us a copy of Father Lambert's excellent little book, "Notes on Ingersoll," published by the Catholic Publication Co., Buffalo. Father Lambert deals in a clear, vigorous and thorough style with the blasphemies of Ingersoll-ism. His "notes" should be in the hands of every young man in the country.

-----Baltimore Mirror. THE equanimity of the Protestant mind in Baltimore has been disturbed,

tions by attempting to dismantle

Sabbath of its divine origin, and emphati-Lord's Day-so much more that by itself, apart from the rest of our religious duties and facts and doctrines on which they are based, the observance of Sunday is not worth considering." Then the naughty It was wrong to attempt our Blessed Lady. The learned Arch-bishop of Halifax divides his treatise into two parts. In the first, consisting of nine chapters, he gives, very lucidly and forei-bly, the reasons for devotion to the Blessed Virgin, and in the second, consistministered a pill by intimating that a dis-integration of Church and State existed, of six chapters, discusses the nature motives of the special devotions and that the observance of Sunday was a practice of the Church with which the is a book that should have a place in every Catholic household. of the sects could not withstand. It was

Western Watchman. "THERE are 700,000 children in New York State who do not attend Sunday schools," said William A. Duncan at a

ted all attempts to afford ghostly comfor to the dying statesman, upon whose end the Universe makes the following reflection: "While he was recruiting his strength and meditating fresh assaults upon the Church, and promising himself vic-tory, the Divine Son of the Carpenter was preparing his coffin."—Pall Mall Gazette, ant.

....

The Jesuit Schools.

The Pall Mall Gazette says: "Many of the Jean Harry of the state of the services almost gratuitously as a labor of love, and this enables their schools to employ three or four times as many masters as one finds in the lay academies. The boy

committed to their charge are never left alone for a moment. At play as at work the masters are with them, exhorting and encouraging them, seeking to draw them out and win their confidence, so that the A diada in a clear, vigorons and thousand style with the biasphemics of Ingersoll. style with the biasphemics of Ingersoll. their watchful eyes. They embody a complete refutation of their watchful eyes. They embody a complete refutation of their watchful eyes. They mote? Should be in the hands of every young man in the country. They embody a complete refutation of their watchful eyes. They mote? Should be in the hands of every young man in the country. They embody a complete refutation of their watchful eyes. They fortunately, is so wide-spread on this com-times. No longer does it conceal itself from public view. Infidelity to-day has the process. A lyceen delights in breaking to their bands and maws are capacious, as the they exectly the thousand in every great the lycees. A lyceen delights in breaking tach hat a diadvantage that Father Lambert's work at a times time and is avery ment brought into a diadvantage that Father Lambert's work the mote and by the doily, hourly supervision of his they move attain the wide-spread circulation its timely appearance and intimate merits includes the father. They Most Rev. Dr. They Most Rev. Dr.

tray him from weakness, if not out of a ambation. It is marvellous that such a brotherly concern for the welfare of his people should not have risen and oversoul.

Sad Effects of Secret Societies.

Denunciations of secret societies con ing of six chapters, discusses the nature and motives of the special devotions practiced by Catholics in regard of the Holy Mother of God. "Mater Annabilis" is a book that should have a place in dality at Harold's Cross against all deal-ings with any one connected with them. Unfortunately the wretches who do the mischief are for beread them and the

Mt. St. Agnes, in which Thomas A'Kem-pis spent his life. Besides being a very rare old book, with an everlasting treasury of good things in it, it has had quite a history.-[Scholar's Companion, Protest-

The Wearing of the Green.

A paragraph in the Graphic notes the fact that there will be twenty Irish born representatives in the next House of Representatives, and only seven German-born representatives, although the Ger-man-born population of the United States is considerably the larger.

These Milesians are wiry, nervous, enterprising, active, and to some extent un-scrupulous. Their blood has been kept warm in the fatherland by the necessity of continued exertion against oppression and to get the food necessary to live. They

people should not have risen and over-powered its oppressors long before this, regardless of the vast difference in num-bers, and that its island should not have grown into green and blossom and fruit-ion for its own and other people's benefit. These Irishmen are penetrating every avenue of American civilization. All things considered, they are distancing, in proportion of numbers, not only Germans, but Americans. They can hold more offices and transact their duties more pro-fitably to themselves, and sometimes more

. When Will it Come?

At a recent meeting held in Boston to rotest against England's banishment of he Irish people, Mr. Thomas Reilly, Pres-lent of the Charitable Irish Society of ""When the inhabitants of a country

quit the country en masse,' said the late John Stuart Mill, 'because its government will not make it a place fit for them to live in, the government is judged and con-demned.' Before the civilized world the English government is judged and con-demned, and some day the sentence will be carried out. 'Every evil,' says Emerson, has its compensation,' and the compensa-ion for this terrible evil of Irish emigration his-that, in addition to the 5,000,000 home, England has confronting her re than 25,000,000 scattered throughout the globe, and these millions love the old land all the more tenderly, and hate Engand all the more fercely, because of the cruel wrongs and the battles, sieges, fortunes, through which they have passed. It cannot be consoling to England to know that fully 19,000,000 of them are here free as the air they breathe, loyal and true to the stars and stripes, and always ready to lend a helping hand to dear old Ireland."



St. Francis used to say continually to St. Francis used to say continually to his brothers: "My brethren, let us begin to love God a little." He felt that he was at the outset of the way of perfection—a mere beginner in the science of God. If we think ourselves to be more, it is be-cause, we are less. If we think ourselves more than beginners, it is a sim that we more than beginners, it is a sign that we have hardly yet began. There is no security or perseverance except in always advanc-ng. To stand still is impossible.—Cardiing. nal Manning.



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As with straing step he mass, with the queen's command, Loud he cried, in tones that tingled, "Wel-come, welcome to my land!" But a tremor seized the princess and she dropped upon her hand. Kitchen. "Oh, see the lovely flower has touched the earth, and it is all dirtied," said the child sorrowfully. "Sister Kate, it is no more like a heautiful soul, is it !"

"What! no word, my Pocohontas? Must I come on bended knee? I were slain within the forest, I were dead beyond the sea, On the banks of wild Pana inkey, I had per-ished but for thee. "No ; but like one that has fallen into sin. O Barbara, a soul that has committed flower "

"Ah, I keep a heart right royal, that can I can hear the rush, the breathing; I can see I can feel the sudden tightening of thine arms about me yet." "Ah, I keep a heart right royal, that can I can feel the sudden tightening of thine arms about me yet."

"Nay, look up. Thy father's daughter never feared the face of man.
Shran's not from the forest darkness when be doe like footsteps rat.
To my cablu, bringing tidings of the eraft of Powhatan."
With extended arms, entreating, stood the stalwart captain there, while the coartiers press around her, and the passing pixes star;
But no sign gives pomnous underneath her veil of half.
Thinking that she would like to have companions to play with her, her kind companions to play with her, her kind treads and some other little girl, who they knew would teach no evil, to come occasionally to the cottage; but when Barbara had amused there have a stalwart captain there.
While the courtiers press around her, and the passing pixes star;
But no sign gives pomnous underneath her veil of half. "Nay, look up. Thy father's daughter never feared the face of man. Shran't not from the forest darkness when her doe-ike footsteps ran. To my cabin, bringing tidings of the craft of Powhatan."

All her lithe and willowy figure quivered like an aspen leaf. And she cronched as if she shriveled, frost-touched by some sudden grief. Turning only on her husband, Rolfe, one glance, sharp, searching, brief.

whom she had served so well.
But for two long hours the princess dumbly sat and boxed her head.
Movelers as the state near her. When at last she spake, she said.
"White man's tongne is false. It told me-told me-that my brave was dead.
"And I lay upon my deerskins all one moon of falling leaves
whom she had been employed. There was one walk which was especially delight-ful to them both; it led to the domain of one of the numerous contry who resided

Happy and peaceful was the life which Barbara de Courcy led with Widow O'-

Catherine all she desired. When spring came she loved to gather the sweet-scented violets which grew in the shady lanes, and to fill her little arrangement fill brought home to adorn their cottage. The meadow at the back of the house belonged to a good-natured neighbor, who allowed the little trespasser to wander there in search of flowers. By the stream she

Thinking that she would like to have

 Last Meeting of Pocahonias and the Great Captain.
 snowy blossom. After having duly at it is singly of late I never hear the wood minds song, and I am grived to see the so sorrowful. Is there any service wood it is please for the mass of the pure soul of a child, quite it is like the pure soul of a child, quite it is like the pure soul of a child, quite it is disc towards the sun as the indian princes, summoned that here for the random dues.
 aside a little sum, which in time amounted that here the source of the prince as she walted, with half score for and quees.
 former should rule the day, the latter pre-soul of a child, quite it is like the pure soul of a child, quite it is and then bey the could render the ??
 aside a little sum, which in time amounted it a considerable one. She asked the wood and admiration.
 former should rule the day, the latter pre-soul of a child, quite it is like the pure soul of a child, quite it is a constructed and the proceeded to relate that the source of a constructed and the proceeded to relate that the source of a constructed and the proceeded to relate that the source of a constructed and the source of the amusement of Barbara, who here it has proteed to a constructed a down in the state.
 former should rule the day, the latter pre-sould child a little carpenter's work, to make for here a small box out of the constructed and the source of the constructed and the source of the source of the source as the source asource as the source asource as the source asource as the source as

their only support. It was hard indeed for the poor people It was hard indeed for the poor people o be obliged to tell their son that it was not in their power to assist him; but they ould not say otherwise, for although their

abor sufficed to support themselves, they have totally unable to supply the large sum they required; he had therefore de-parted with a heavy heart, leaving the good arted with a heavy heart, leaving the good people no less afflicted. Catherine listened with interest to the orrowful tale, and expressed her sympa-thy with them. On returning home she communicated the tidings to Bridget. "Good Master Andrews has much money"

uite tame, and soon learnt to com

norning and tap at the wind

sorrowful tale, and expressed her sympa-thy with them. On returning home she communicated the tidings to Bridget. "Good Master Andrews has much money of mine" she soid after the held site her

of mine," she said, after she had pictured to Widow O'Reilly the distress of their friends in the wood, "and what need have I of it? I have a happy home; thou ply, when urged to rejoin her young com-panions, that she liked much better to be wouldst not let me want for anything ; suppose I were to ask Master Andrew to with sister Kate and granddame. The truth was, that her little friends ow me to give those poor people th

sum they require ?" "Thou hast a generous heart, my child," replied the old woman, "but thou must take council with Master Andrew; he

touched by some sudden grief, Turning only on her husband, Bolfe, one glance, sharp, searching, brief. At the captain's hangity gesture back the enrious courters fell. And with soothest word and accent he be-songht that she would tell whom she hat served so well. But for two long hours the spin searching the senges of the birds and watching the rippling waters of the the company of those who did sympathize with her. The truth was, that her little friends she enjoyed in searching for her favorite the brook; the child therefore preferred with her. She would tell the company of those who did sympathize the company of those who did sympathize the company of those who did sympathize She went accordin day, to the clothier, will know better than I whether this She went accordingly, on the following

and went accordingly, on the following day, to the clothier, who was not a little surprised when she asked, in her usual simple manner, whether she might take out of the money which belonged to her a sum which amounted to well-nigh half her little capital. Andrew raised his eyes from the large account look or a which

We solve was dead.
"And I lay upon my decressins all one moon (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn dance when (Woo hath care for song or corn on the boughs, or the jutey blackberries this good deed, especially as the man who which grew in the tangled underwood. In has incurred this debt is, I know, the in-Happy and peaceful was the life which Barbara de Courcy led with Widow O'. Reilly and Catherine. Quite as happy as it could have been had she remained in her paternal home. She was a thoughtful and silent child, yet had within her a deep calm joy. The birds, the trees, the flowers, the nummur-ing brooks, were companions to her; and spoke to her little heart of the love of God their Creator. She was affectionate towards her kind friends, and had in ther that entire confidence which makes child-hoods a beautiful and so free from care. What they said she implicitly believed that they would provide her with all she stood in need of, she felt sure, or rather, it would be more correct to say that the thought that it would be otherwise neare trossed her mind; and so she lived on happy and content, finding in Bridget and Catherine all she desired. When spring came she loved to gather the sweet-scenied violets which grew in the shady lanes, and to fill her little apron

ment would expire in another month, when, if he were unable to answer the de-mands of the money-lenders, he would be arrested and his goods would be sold, and his wife and children would with them lose

By the end of a year the prudent girl was able to pay her debt to Andrew, who commended her for her exactitade and in-dustry—qualities which the old merchant, being himself a very methodical man, highly valued. Although the farmer was not in a con-dition to pay his debt for some time, as, having six children to provide for, he could not afford to put much by, he nev-ertheless found various means of showing his gratitude to his benefactors. Bridget and Catherine often received little presents of honey, eggs, or but Devonshire, usually contrived to spend Christmas at the good merchant's. In Catherine's childhood it had been Father Ralph's habit to do so, and he never failed to be the welcome guest of Master Andrew, until the benighted state of Cornwall had for which the woodman made a little dovecot; the bird was very young and duced his superiors to send him to Pen-

Amid the festivities of Christmas there Amid the festivities of Christmas there always floated back to Catherine's mind the memory of that first and last mid-night Mass at which she had ever assisted. That sad scene, and the death of Lady Margaret, which had so closely followed it painted themselves vividly to her imagi-nation at that season; and it was, perhaps, on account of the recollections attached to that day, that when Barbara was seven years old she prepared her to make her first confession on Christmas-eve. The little child learnt her own history by hearing it often repeated by Bridget room in which Catherine and the child Happily did the days pass on. Cather-Happily did the days pass on. Cather-ine watched with joy the expanding in-tellect of her young charge ; with tender solicitude she guarded her from every evil. She felt a holy reverence towards that pure soul intrusted to her care, and a love that was intense, like everything in her ardent nature. In the soul of that child she saw the image of God. Her first care, therefore, was to direct her young thoughts

therefore, was to direct her young thoughts to her Creator, to instruct her thoroughly by hearing it often repeated by Bridget and Catherine, but she listened to it as to in her religion ; all other learning, how-ever estimable and useful, was, she knew, and Catherine, but she instended to it as to some strange and wonderful story, in which she could not imagine that she had had a part; it seemed to her so impossible to realize having at any time lived with others than her good "granddame and sis-ter Kate." only of secondary importance. There was indeed in Barbara's character er Kate."

The fact that during the first year she The fact that during the first year she had passed with them her kind friends had avoided speaking of her life at the Manor, fearing to renew the grief which the death of her mother had at first caused her, and the complete change of scene which had occurred scon after that event, had no doubt contributed to obliterate from her memory all recollection of the first three years of her life. No further tidings had been heard of Sir Reginald, and by degrees Widow O'-Reilly and Catherine looked on little Bar-bara as quite their own, although the lat-ter always cherished the hope that one day the might be able to restore the child she loyed so dearby to hen feither might be

be always cherished the hope that one day she might be able to restore the child she loved so dearly to her father, or, if he were dead, to her brother, and thus fulfill the promise she made to Lady Margaret.

MIXED MARRIAGES.

STATEMENT-A MISSIONARY PEOPLE.

MARCH 9, 1883.

tion ; and why has the Church done so ? Christ gave the answer to the Jews over eighteen hundred years ago : "On account of your hardness of heart, on account of of your marchess of neart, on account of your wickedness, on account of your weakness of faith." Does an occasional dispensation, wrung from the heart of the Church, make a mixed marriage more pleasing in the sight of God, or less detestable in the sight of the Church ? That this is by no means the case is substantia-ted by the following facts : Our Divine Saviour invites into His adorable Presence in the Blessed Sacrament all sinners, to show mercy to them all, one class alone excepted-parties contracting a mixed marriage. These must always, even after marriage. These must always, even after a so-called dispensation, retire from the sacred precincts of the sanctuary, and the marriage ceremony is performed in some marriage ceremony is performed in some private place, without any sacred vest-ment, yea, without even a sign of religion, and the priest, who may bless even the poor animal in the stable, is strictly charged by the Church not to bless a mixed

marriage. So much for the vaunted dis-pensation. What would even the poorest Catholic What would even the boorest Catholic say, if he saw a Catholic and a pagan kneeling side by side at the communion-railing dividing the Sacred Host given to one. Something similarly detestable takes place in a mixed marriage. An entire refusal of all dispensation would send, for some years a good many out of the Church comparticulty a small have a on pales at (comparatively a small loss, or no loss at all) but it must be confessed would save us thousands of souls afterwards. Our non-Catholic American young men are more anxious to contract a union with young maidens of the Catholic faith than with those of their own belief. What is the dute of come Catholic faith than the duty of every Catholic girl under such the duty of every canone girl under such circumstances? Before God, they are bound to see to it, that such young men take instructions and become Catholics. An experience of twenty years has taught me, that, under circumstances, out

of every ten ron-Catholics, eight would invariably become Catholics. What instruments God uses in bringing souls into the One Fold of Christ matters little ? The writer of this knows, at not a great distance from his field of labor, three brothers and four sisters, each of whom contracted a mixed marriage with a dis-pensation and good promises. These seven have reight bitty with the seven have raised thirty-eight children ; only two have raised inity-eight children; only two of whom were baptized, but again "fell away," and so went to eternity. Thus are lost forty-five souls of one family by unions detestable to God and His holy

Church. Who will answer for the loss of all these WYANDOTTE, KS., 12, 1883.

Parsons Ark Daily Sun

A REMINISCENCE OF TRAVEL. "A traveling man has many queer ex.

"A traveling man has the periences," said W. D. Franklin the other evening at the Abbott House while con-versing with some gentlemen. The versing with some gentlemen. The speaker was a young man with a fine, intelligent face—a man well known in this State from his active efforts in behalf of the Continental Collection Union, Cincinnati, with which he is connected "I have just been reading in the paper," continued Mr. Franklin, tapping a copy of the Kansas City Times, "an article on a popular remedy, which recalls a reminisence of Kentucky travel. I think it was To the Editor of the Catholic Review : In the following lines I shall give the result of a ten year's investigation. To some it will, perhaps, appear incredible, but I vouch for the truth of every word. If others have not a similar statement to I vouch for the truth of every word. If others have not a similar statement to make, it is, perhaps, because they paid less attention to this matter, and were of those the telligent young lady. You know how soon persons become acquainted under such circumstances and grow communicative. We were not exceptions to the rule. I do not remember how the subject of

MARCH 9, 1883.

Brothers.

Four little feet on the fender, On a stormy winter's night, Four little feet on the white, hard In the cold gray, dawning light Straying together through summ Straying together through summer wo Out in the autumn's rain— Oh. c.ear and deep were the foot-prints That never will come again!

Four little busy, bare, brown hands, Ready for work or play From the first stir of piping birds, To the last faint gleam of day. Ready for book, or line, or gun, Ready to help or to bear, Four little hands at even-tide Solemnly clasped in prayer.

Four strong feet in the press of life, Firm with the tread of health, eeping step with each other yet In the race for fame and wealth Four hands grasping each other tight In every pleasure or pain, Hands still full of a kindly strength, Still free from unholy stain.

. . . . Four weary feet on the fender, Four weary hands that ask Only the Master's 'That will do,' And then to let drop their task, And then to let drop their task, Sitting again by the fire-side, Calmly and solemnly glad, Two old men, talking together Of the pleasant days they've had.

Of the woods, the fields, the school-ho Their loves, their losses and gains, And how they stood by each other Through changes, pleasures and pains And now with hearts still sweet and stro At the end of earthly strife, Still hand in hand, they are waiting For the dawn of a grander life.

When these brothers shall meet again, In the land for which we pray, When their feet tread the hills of God, Oh, what will they do and say! When their hands find their angel's work And their hearts diviner joys. Will they not still in memory keep Some sweet Will they not still in memory keep Some sweet remembrance, calm and deep, Of the days when they were boys?

THE DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM

By Bishon McOnaid.

CONCLUDED. But some may say, our numerously attended Sunday schools in cities and towns disprove the theory that Protestan tism is decaying through the want o children in the families of church members Statistics with regard to the New Eng land States demonstrate this theory o few children among church members a an undeniable fact. "Besides the strictly native New Englanders," says Dr. Allen n the Popular Science Monthly, "there is only one other people, or race, where there has been such a natural decrease in numbers-that is, the Sandwich Islanders. This assertion finds its strongest sustain ment in the testimony of Mr. J. W. C Leveridge, for forty years prominent in Sunday-school work, and now Secretary of the Sunday-school Association of New

York County. He thus unburdened his d to a reporter of the New York Times They (the churches) never report so mina . "They

"They (the churches) never report so many scholars for the church, and so many for chapels and missions, but so many in the hump. The reason for this is, in plain English, that they are ashamed of them. selves. There are lots of these big churches on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, with from eight hundred to fifteen hundred members, who cannot show one hundred members, who cannot show one hundred hool scholars. Why is this Well I guess rich people have Sunday-school you ask. about quit having children. And even middle-class Christians don't seem to do much better. When I was a younger man than I am now, our Sunday-schools were largely made up of the children of church members. Now the children of Christian parents are awfully few and far between." Rev. Mr. Eaton, of the Universalist denomination, said to the same reporter: "Our Sunday-school is in excellent condi-tion, but it is largely composed of childen whose parents have no connection with the church—chiefly the better class of Germans. The fact is, Universalists don't seem to have any children." The Super-intendent of Rev. Mr. Collyer's Sundayschool made a similar remark with regard to Unitarians. It may be asked, after pondering on the significance of the above facts: Do culture and sterility, natural or artificial, even in Protestant churches, go

hand in hand?

A common-sense view of the working Protestant churche towns notes that their members are highly respectable, their equipments costly, all the furnishing and upholstery parlor-like, pervaded and encompassed by an atmos ohere of exclusiveness. In a word, these churches are not for the por, and the poor do not go to them. For the poor, missions and chapels are built and suppor-ted by wealthy fellow-religionists, on side streets and in the suburbs. Poor people. not mendicants, resent the affront of sending them away from their brethren. For one or two months of the summer season, ministers and their wealthy parishioners adjourn to the sea-shore, or to the lake. ide, for religion and health, leaving behind churches and their spiritually uncared for poor. Many forget to return when the churches re-open. Another hindrance to the growth of Protestantism is found in the impossibility of providing churches with ministers of providing churches with ministers educated up to the standard required by Americans at the inadequate compensation offered. The advance of the American people in intellectual development, their habits of thought and study with regard to everything that comes before them, in their business or occupation, in politics and religion, make them fastidious in the choice of preacher or minister. They demand much of him. He must be as intelligent, at least, as themselves; be able to treat subjects of the day with readine and skill, in language flowing, rich, and attractive, or their own minds, run ning ahead of his, may be on the alert to supply the missing word, or the apt argument. The minister who can come up to their demand can do better in some other walk of life, and he may not see the necessity of sacrificing himself and family for a flock unwilling to make sacrifices for him. Hence every day we hear of able ministers deserting the pulpit, and of congregations with church and pulpit but no preacher. Thus, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, came down from his pulpit, and resigned what might be called a large salary to do better for his family in the insurance business. His case is not exceptional. While the statistics furnished by the secular press relate chiefly to cities, the losses to Protestantism in the rural districts come in no small degree from their inability to obtain suitable preachers at beggarly pay. Nothing has developed skepticism in the laity more effectually than the minister's quickness in giving up a doctrinal point at the demand of secularists, on the plea

unmeaning, signs of the alphabet. When, however, this first difficulty had been mastered, and she was able to form words and find a meaning in what she saw printed, TO BE CONTINUED.

find a meaning in what she saw printed, she advanced more rapidly. A prayer-book and one or two more works of piety, which belonged to her mother, formed all Catherine's library. It was in these little Barbara learnt to read, and likewise to say the Psalms in Latin, a language which it was then very usual for ladies to acquire, and which Catherine's mother, who had studied it in her youth, though she wisely judged that any great proficiency would be useless to her daugh-ter, nevertheless desired that she should know enough to be able to say her pray-ers in the language of the Church as well as in her own. These accomplishments and the doing of various kinds of needle-work, constituted the principal part of

work, constituted the principal part of Barbara's instruction; but here her educa-tion did not cease. That inward training of her heart and will, that checking of evil

TEN YEARS' INVESTIGATION-A FEARFUL To the Editor of the Catholic Review :

happy natures who always see the sunny work, constituted the principal part of Barbara's instruction; but here her educa-tion did not cease. That inward training of her heart and will, that checking of passions as they sprang up, that arming of the young soul for the lifelong combat against vice, which is the very essence of which depends his eternal welfare, that part of education, which is so often neglec-tich when he warned his priest against mixed part of education, which is so often neglec-tich when he warned of the tribunal of God. Then, in all earnest, the tribunal of God. Then, in all earnest,

a good-natured neighbor, who allowed he little trespasser to wander there in arch of flowers. By the stream she lucked the large pale-blue forget-me-not; r, in the summer months, would return r, in the summer months, would return r, in the summer months, would return

or, in the summer months, would return home in triumph with a bunch of water-iris. The little garden in front of the cottage was one of her chief delights; it was situ-ated on the sunny slope which intervened between the dwelling and the road, and al-thouch very small was well stocked with between the dwelling and the road, and al-though very small was well stocked with common hardy plants, such as then adorned gardens when flowers reigned supreme addread foliage plants were unthought of. It was a spot such as Shakespeare describes when he says :

he says: I know a bank where the wild thyme blows, Where oxlips and the nodding violet grows, Guite over canopled with lussen woodbine, With sweet must-roses, and with eglanting been intrusted to Barbara, and in it she would labor with childish gravity; now trying to keep the trailing woodbine which had intruded itself among theflow-ers; or she would carefully the up the "wavward shoots that would push through" way ward shoots that would push through "sweet musk-roses," and draw back the wayward shoots that would push through the hedge and peep on to the road, which view of the world did not improve their appearance : for when their little mistress had drawn them in again she generally found that their green glossy leaves were covered with dust, or trailed in the mud, or a goat passing that way had made a med

or a goat passing that way had made a meal off the tender shoots. "I think, Barbara," Catherine used to say to her, "that the branches of your rose-trees are like foolish children that wander from their parset? here

trees are like foolish children that wander from their parents' home, and meet with many mishaps which would not have be-fallen them had they remained and done their duties as becomes good children." "I will never wander from you, sister Kate, and granddame," the child would work thought Catherine, and she remarked the same to Bridget. "Poor creatures ? Thou shouldst ask if there is aught that we could do for them," said the good-hearted widow.

cottage in the forest she stopped, and ad-dressing herself to the woman, with that Catherine took pleasure in making her young pupil see in the flowers emblems of higher things, thus, one merning Bar-bara called her to see a beautiful white convolvalus which had just unfolded its enuine kindness and perfect simplicity

Youthful Follies

are fruitful causes of Nervcus Debil-ity, Impaired Memory, Despondency, Lack of Self-confidence and Will Power. Send three letter postage stamps for large illustrated treatise suggesting unfailing means of complete cure. WorLD's DIS-PENSARY MEDICAL ASSOCIATION, Buffalo,

ject seemed invested with more than usual beauty.

beauty. Even that "modest crimson-tipped flower" which Chaucer calls the "day's eye," and the sight of which was no nov-elty to her, attracted her passing notice as she hurried on; and raising her eyes from the starfy field to the blue heavens, she murmured, "How beautiful are Thy works, O Lord!"

At length with a beating heart, she stood before the cottage door; it was opened by the dame, who was surprised to see her young find these starts.

o cnjoy at leisure this happy surprise. In the afternoon, however, both she and ler husband came to Widow O'Reilly's tages. It happened, however, that for some time Catherine had had no occasion to pass that way, and when business again brought her thither, In the afternoon, however, both she i her husband came to Widow O'Reil cottage to thank Catherine, who told the that they owed more gratitude to Ma Andrew than to her, since, under God cottage to thank Catherine, who told them Andrew than to her, since, under God, he had been the principal instrument in sav-ing their son. "He has given you half the money, and lent me the rest," she the woodman and his dame; for although the axe was still heard working destruche are was still heart working testruc-tion among the trees, the song was now hushed. The good woman also had lost her air of cheerfulness, seeming sad and downcast. "They have some sorrow."

"When James is better off he will pay you both, never fear," said the old wood-man: "that is, he will pay the money; but the kindness that moves thee to interest thyself in our misfortunes, that we can never fully repay." Catherine had too much consideration

for the feelings of others to refuse to con-The next time that Catherine passed the sider the money in question as a loan, which the farmer could repay in event of which the farmer could repay in event of his prosperity returning, but she remarked that neither she nor Master Andrew were in any hurry, and that they would will-ingly wait until it was quite convenient for their son to pay them. "And," she added, "if this be not the case for many years, let him not var himself on the case

years, let him not vex himself on that ac

Catherine worked with redoubled dilicause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney and Liver Complaints, and has power to root them out of the system, is above all price. Such a medicine is Hop Bitters, and positive proof of this can be found by one trial, or by asking your neighbors, who have been cured by it.

in the first tender hues of spring, in the full glow of gorgeous summer, in the solemn grandeur of autumn, or again be neath the stormy skies of winter-doubt less these scenes made a deep and lasting impression on the mind, particularly oo the young; and it must be far easier to raise to high and noble objects the thought of a child accustomed to dwell amids rural beauty than those of one whose eye have rested on no more elevating objects. ave rested on no more elevating object hen endless rows of brick and mortar

Catherine unconsciously experienced this both in herself and in the education of arbara. The peaceful woodland lan l-ape in the environs of Exeter (far from Barbara. scape in the environs of Exeter (far from having reached its present magnitude), and the wild sea views about Penzance had, no doubt, served to elevate the naturally fine mind of the former, and to preserve in her that purity and child-like simplicity of heart which shone forth in her whole herean

But to produce this effect the beautier of nature must be regarded in a right spirit, that is, as the manifestations of God's ower and goodness, and as the gifts of a enignant Father to his children. This is beingnant rather to ms children. This is exemplified in a beautiful passage which occurred in the life of Saint Elizabeth of Hungary. After this holy queen had been driven from her throne and reduced to great straits, our Blessed Lady frequently Church

preserved to her, and revealed to her many hings concerning her youth in the temple; and she told her that during that period lessed Trinity ; which vision made her eart so overflow with holy joy, that rearning again to the visible things of this orld, the very trees and stones were dear her, and she oftentimes embraced them th a holy love, as being the works of her with a noty love, as being the works of her gracious Creator, just as a child kisses the articles which have but *belonged* to a

ted by those who have the charge of chil-dren, was the portion to which Catherine devoted her utmost care. Doubtless the beautiful scenes and healthful air of the catherine to be autiful scenes and engaged several trusty with ymen, to assist

Doubtless the beautiful scenes and healthful air of the country, with the charm of forests and glens and rushing streams at hand, ever varying in their as-pect as the seasons succeeded each other, in the first tender hues of spring, in the fall glow of gorgeous summer, in the attachment to the Church. Failhfully nave we worked, and I here give the result of this ten years' labor to all Catholic parents, for the welfare of their children's holy faith. Without any fear of successful contradiction, I say to them openly: Keep your children from and out of mixed mariages, lest in fifty years you need another St. Patrick or St. Boniface, to horses in Cole's Circus, so that it must be convert a nation of pagans, made up of your grandchildren. Here is a looking-glass! stand before it, watch it closely! specific for pain both in man and beast. It certainly has obtained great popularity for I meet with its devotees wherever Our town numbers one hundred and fifty go.

families entirely Catholic, and four hun-dred and fifty "mixed families." Of these latter, four hundred have fallen away entirely and completely from the Church; of the fifty entrerely professing the faith entirely and completely from the Church; of the fifty outwardly professing the faith, only twenty earnestly strive to raise their children Catholics. Thus, four hundred children Catholics. Thus, four hundred and thirty families are gone; count three children for each, and you have the round number of twelve hundred and ninety number of twelve nundred and ninety-including parents, sevencen hundred and twenty souls lost to the Church-the work of less than twenty years. All my suc-cessors, within a hundred years, will not bring as many converts into the Church, as in the remedy which every one was praisfour hundred and thirty careless parents, ing and used it. I have every one was prais-ing and used it. I have ever since been glad that I did so, for both my wife and myself realized speedy relief and cure. The St. Jacobs Oil is a splendid curative within so short a time, have sent out of the all-saving "Bark of Peter." Many of the parents in the mixed families referred to, were themselves the results of mixed marriages, proving the every-day experi-ence, that the second generation of such power; in short, it is just the best of lini-ments."

Now, if we consider that God made Adam On Riggs avenue is located the popular unions will always be an entire loss to the ad she told her that during that period e was often wrapt in eestacy, and beheld spirit the three Adorable Persons of the that in the Jewish nation, the chosen peo-best Writiger which wision made her that in the Jewish nation, the chosen peo-best Writiger which wision made her that in the Jewish nation, the chosen peo-tor the transformation of the stomach. He has been so troubled for years, and will probably be subject to it all his life. Sometimes he anything else. Mr. Sloan is subject to be subject to it all his life. Sometimes he we consider the emphatic condemnation | wakes at night with a horrible pain gnawwe consider the emphatic condemnation of mixed marriages in the New Testament; when we see that nearly four hundred councils and synods forbid them; when we hear every Holy Father, every doctor of divinity who had occasion to speak on the subject, condemn, them; when every ders in a case of sprain. One of his men articles which have but belonged to a much-loved parent. The starry heavens were among the sights on which Catherine and Barbara particularly loved to gaze: they known othing either of the names or of the marvelous evolutions of the celestial bodies. That God made on the fourth day, the sun, the moon and the stars, ordaining that the

which were prominent features in her character, she said : "Mother Bridget and I are very uneasy, fearing ye have received ill-tidings; for Liver, Kidney and Bright's Disease. A medicine that destroys the germ or cause of Bright's Disease, Diabetes, Kidney

MARCH 9, 1883.

Brothers.

Four little feet on the fender, Four fittle feet on the render, On a stormy white's hight, Four little feet on the white, hard snow, In the cold gray, dawning light, Straying together through summer woods, Out in the autumn's rain— Oh, c.ear and deep were the foot-prints That never will come again!

Four little busy, bare, brown hands, Ready for work or play From the first stir of piping birds, To the last faint gleam of day, Ready for book, or line, or gun, Ready to help or to bear. Four little hands at even-tide Solemnly clasped in prayer.

Four strong feet in the press of life, Firm with the tread of health, Keeping step with each other yet In the race for fame and wealth. Four hands grasping each other tight In every pleasure or pain, Hands still full of a kindly strength, Still free from unholy stain.

.

Four weary feet on the fender, Four weary leet on the lender, Four weary hands that ask Only the Master's "That will do," And then to let drop their task, Sitting again by the fire-side, Calmiy and solemnly glad, Two old men, talking together Of the pleasant days they've had.

Of the woods, the fields, the school-hou Their loves, their losses and gains. Their loves, their losses and gains, And how they stood by each other Through changes, pleasures and pains And now with hearts still sweet and stro At the end of earthly strife, Still hand in hand, they are waiting For the dawn of a grander life.

When these brothers shall meet again, when these of others shall meet again. In the land for which we pray, When their feet tread the hills of God, Oh, what will they do and say! When their hands find their angel's wo And their hearts diviner joys. Will they not still in memory keep gel's work Will they not still in memory keep Some sweet remembrance, calm and deep, Of the days when they were boys?

THE DECAY OF PROTESTANTISM.

By Bishop McQuaid.

CONCLUDED.

But some may say, our numerously attended Sunday schools in cities and towns disprove the theory that Protestan-tism is decaying through the want of children in the families of church members. Statistics with regard to the New Eng-land States demonstrate this theory of few children among church members as an undeniable fact. "Besides the strictly native New Englanders," says Dr. Allen, "there e Popular Science Monthly, is only one other people, or race, where there has been such a natural decrease in numbers—that is, the Sandwich Islanders." This assertion finds its strongest sustainin the testimony of Mr. J. W. C. Leveridge, for forty years prominent in Sunday-school work, and now Secretary of the Sunday-school Association of New York County. He thus unburdened his mind to a reporter of the New York Times: "They (the churches) never report so

(the churches) never report so many scholars for the church, and so many for chapels and missions, but so many in the lump. The reason for this is, in plain English, that they are ashamed of themselves. There are lots of these big churches on Broadway and Fifth Avenue, with from eight hundred to fifteen hundred members, who cannot show one hundred Sunday-school scholars. Why is this? you ask. Well I guess rich people have you ask. Well I guess rich people have about quit having children. And even middle-class Christians don't seem to do much better. When I was a younger man than I am now, our Sunday-schools were largely made up of the children of church members. Now the children of Christian nembers. Now the charter of charter and parents are awfully few and far between," Rev. Mr. Eaton, of the Universalist denomination, said to the same reporter: "Our Sunday-school is in excellent condition, but it is largely composed of child ren whose parents have no connection with the church—chiefly the better class of Germans. The fact is, Universalists don't

seem to have any children." The Super-intendent of Rev. Mr. Collyer's Sunday. school made a similar remark with regard to Unitarians. It may be asked, after pondering on the significance of the above facts: Do culture and sterility, natural or artificial, even in Protestant churches, go hand in hand?

A common-sense view of the working Protestant chur

of science. The theories of the scientific school have more weight than Bible, church creeds, or theological teachings. The belief loaned to a congregation one Sun-day may be taken back the next. Science, in more of its class science, in many of its false assumptions, domi-neers over theology. In a word, the laity have learned from their ministers to hold few or no dogmatic truths. Constant changes, vexatious uncertainties, doubts, negations, have led multitudes into the ranks of cultured Agnostics and polished Athei

Of late years secret societies, with min Of late years secret societies, with min-isters or chaplains for high-priests, have ingulfed many who find in the lodge a substitute for the church. The attrac-tions for men, wanting in the latter, are found in the former; the restrictions are less; there is no troublesome creed; the coveted exclusiveness is obtained. Churches are left for women. Much more might be said. Let this

suffice. It may be asked, Do Catholics rejoice at the evident decline of Protesrejoice at the evident decline of Protes tant sects? If Protestants drew nearer to the one true fold as they forsake their own Catholics would indeed be glad pasture and, with happy hearts, give thanks to Goo add, with happy hearts, give thanks to God, through whom alone such a mercy can come, and welcome them to peace of mind and refreshment of soul. But as the decay of Protestantism is a transition from church examination the decay church organizations, that held some of the great truths of salvation and administered baptism, to the ranks of indifferentism and baptism, to the ranks of indifferentism and infidelity, Catholics grieve. The late Rev. Dr. Spring, of the Old Brick Church of New York City, publicly announced his preference for the Infidelity of Voltaire over the teaching of Catholicity. His co-rolicionists are him of his preference to religionists are heirs of his preference with a vengeance

Yet Americans are not infidels of the stamp of the continental European infi-dels. These glory in their infidelity, and have no shame in blaspheming God, whom they seem to hate. When Americans doubt and deny, they do so with regret. Our "Bob Ingersolls" are not numerous, while the crowd of those willing to pay to

hear his revilings of sacred truths is great. Most commendable indeed is the earnestness, the zealous work, and the large generosity of many non-Catholic church people in the United States. Catholics believe that their efforts are well-intentioned sacrifices for religion, for charity, and the religious education of the wealthier members of their churches. Catholics appreciate the many good words spoken in past by able non-Catholics, in favor of the inspiration of the Scriptures, of a belief in God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost ; in the Incarnation and Redemption, in eternal rewards and punishments, and in eternal rewards and punishments, and in other truths. They sincerely regret that, in the impending struggle between Iufi-delity and Catholicity, their aid shall be wanting; and regret yet more that so many who were once members of Evan-gelical church organizations shall be seen in the ranks not of indifferentiate the set in the ranks, not of indifferentism, but of open and avowed Atheism. It is not intended to present in this

article a comparison with Catholicity. Whatever falling off in numbers there

may be among members of the Catholic Church in some countries, is accounted for by their neglect to listen to the Church when she condemns secret societies, by the evil influence of political State oppression, and by the sinking of religious truths when conflicting with national questions. For these losses there are compensating gains in other quarters. In her creed, government, and ministry, she is as strong to-day as ever in the past, though the helping hand of ruling power is greatly weakened, or altogether withdrawn.

The Sunshine of Kindness.

All of us need encouragement to do ood. We may love God, and love Him truly: and high motives may be continu-ally before us. Yet who has not felt ally how the absence of sympathy tried him, and how all things began to look like de-lusions because no one encouraged him in his work? Alas, how many noble hearts have broken under this ignoble weariness. How many plans for God's glory have towns notes that their members are highly fallen to the ground, which a bright look Either because we were busy with our own work, or because we were jealous and spoke critically, we have not come with this facile succor to the rescue, not so much of our brother, as of our dearest Lord Himself. How many institutions for the comfort of the poor, or the saving of souls, have languished more for want of approbation than of money; and though sympathy is so cheap, the lone priest has struggled on till his solitude and his weariness have almost given way beneath the burden, and the wolves have rushed in upon that little flock of his Master's In upon that here how of so lovingly sheepfold, which he had so lovingly marked off as his own peculiar work. What a wretched thing it is to be unkind? I think I can better face my sins at the lite last day, than any unkindness, with all its miserable tertility of evil consequences. But, if we have no notion of the far-reaching mischief which unkindness does, so neither can we rightly estimate the good which kindness may do. Very often a heart is drooping. It is bending over itself lower and lower. The cloud of sadness thickens. Temptations lie all round, and are multiplying in strength and number every moment. Everything fore-bodes approaching ruin. That coming sin may be the soul's first step to an irretrievable ruin. Not so much as a kind action, not so much as a kind word, but the mere tone of voice, the mere fixing of the eye, has conveyed sympathy to the poor has conveyed sympathy to the poor suffering heart. And all is right again in an instant. The downcast soul has revived under that mere peep of human sunshine, and is now encouraged to do bravely the very thing which in despondency it had almost resolved to leave undone.-Faber.

CONTINUED FROM LAST WEEK.

Who can read without emotion, this simple narrative of the mercies of the Saviour to those whom the world despises and rejects? It is but a repetition of the Gospel story: the world represented by the cruel Pharisee despises the poor Mag dalen whom Jesus receives with joy and places near His Virgin, Spotless Mother; for beneath His cross on Calvary, stood Mary His Mother and His Beloved Disciple St. John, both emblems of purity and in-nocence, but there stood also, the once sinful Mary Magdalen, now so dear to the Heart of Jesus, representing the myriads of sinful souls who were to be rescued by the Precious Blood of Her Divine Master. Philanthrophists and well meaning men anxious for the preservation of public morals, in their attempts to blot out that terrible stain on society—the social evil— always imagine when not guided by the true light of the Gospel, that repressive laws by the police can put a stop to orime. From time to time these men, zealous for public morality, convene meetings to take action on this subject, speeches are made, the police are blamed for being lax in their duty, and some one or other censured, then there is a sudden outburst of zeal in enforcing the law, the dwellings of these unfortunate creatures are incanded f these unfortunate creatures are invaded, the inmates are scattered, or are brought before the magistrates and sentenced to several months' imprisonment. A little flaming tow, has burned itself out. These flaming tow, has burned itself out. These wretched creatures return again to their Magdalens, eight Penitents and four desti Why was there no good result, reward. before. at least no result of any consequence, from this severe action of the authorities ? Why? Because the evil was not attacked with the proper weapons. Undoubted the law can do a certain amount of go Undoubtedly, but it cannot do all—it can only help. The evil is a moral one, it is the heart that is at fault, and the Holy Scripture tells us "In the hand of God is the heart of man." It is God then, it is religion alone that can When the Mississippi overflows its bank no one ever dreams of using moral suasion to persuade the river to return to its ordinary bed. Why then expect that physical heart. Repressive legal measures are cer-tainly most useful, but they must be not anny most useful, but they must be not only vindicative but medicinal; in other words, while they punish those who thus offend against public morals, the punish-ment should be such as may lead to the complete reformation of the offender. How can this be done? By enabling these poor unfortunate creatures, many of whom would gladly give up a life, of which they are tired and which they never loved, to find a shelter, a *home*, where by honest work they may support themselves and not be the objects of hatred to God and of scorn to men which they are at present. Too often, alas! in many monasteries, have the Sisters of the Good Shepherd been obliged to let poor penitents go back into the world, where a thousand dangers awaited their weak hearts, because the funds of the house being insufficient, there was no means of keeping them in the

Asylum. Ought not those whom Divine Providence has called to aid in the government of States-ought they not consider before God, and ask themselves, how can they best prevent crime; how can they put a stop to the fearful deluge of immorality which floods the world at the present day? Were some of those large sums of money lums for those poor creatures, where they tell. ght retire when the time of their pur

SISTERS OF THE GOOD SHEPHERD. relating to the community are printed ; in a word, the number of branches taught depends on the number and talents of the inmates.

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

inmates. Besides the industrial occupations, they have catechetical instructions, spiritual reading in common, from some book suited to their condition: morning and

night prayer, the hearing of Holy Mass and the reception of the Sacraments of Penance and the Blessed Eucharist at different times, according to the dispositions of each one. When sick, they receive the utmost care and attention from the Nuns themselves in the Infirmary of the Asylum, everything is done to ease their sufferings and to restore them to health as speedily as possible. Should there be no prospect of recovery, then the most motherly care is lavished upon them, to make their declining hours happy and to prepare them to meet the Judge of the livi the dead, Jesus Christ whom they offended in years past, but whom they have for a long while loved and served most faith-fully. No wonder that their last moments are filled with consolation and heavenly joy, feeling that the time of suffering and trial is over and that the reward is near at

Communion and Confirmation, while twenty received the Sacrament of Baptism. Forty-five of these penitents became Magmarried haunts of vice and lead the same lives as tute Children were called to their heavenly

Who will say that the Community of the disposition of those who were to take them, and as the distribution went onwho will say that the Community of the Sisters of Our Lady of Charity has not been called by God to do a noble work of devotedness and has not been sinthe final separations becoming realities many a curly head settled into the cus so hard, as not to be moved to generosity, sional sob told the sad story; then the little one last chosen accepted the caresses of its new, friend silently, sometimes wonderingly, but more frequently with a repose and confidence entirely at variance with its age. the sight of the devotedness of these Nuns of the Good Shepherd and the healed, vice is at an end. We do not try to stop physical evils by moral remedies. It was a study, too, to see the efforts of those who took the children. There was the demonstrative woman who began at once to kiss, fondle and use baby-talk; there was the man who wanted to be feel, if he give of his worldly goods to help an undertaking so great, so noble, so pleasing to Jesus Christ and His Blessed Mother, that when his last hour comes He tender and make a good first impression, but who couldn't say anything but the manliest kind and manly things; there was remedies, such as brute force, can put a will hear the voice of our sweet Saviour stop to a moral evil. It may no doubt now in his heart, saying "Come, blessed of my and then prevent such or such a crime but it cannot reach the source and cure the evil at the fountain head, the corrupt heart. Repressive legal measures are cer-tainly most useful hat they mut he are the voice of our sweet Saviour Father, possess the Kingdom prepared for you—for I was hungry, and you gave me to drink:"I was homeless and you sheltered the careful mother who at once wrapped and in fact, men and women who had every kind of notion as to the care of children and with various ideas as to the best way

"But Lord" -- will that Christian say, in which to win the affections of the little "when did I see Thee hungry and fed thee; thirsty and gave Thee to drink? Or when did I see Thee homeless and shell deepest mourning, and her selection was a rosy-faced little girl whose hair fell in a tered Thee?"

How sweet! How consoling the answer shower of gold over the pretty little blue cape. Whether the choice was because of a resemblance to a baby lost does not matter. The recognition between the baby and her new works are between the "Amen I say to you, so long as you did it to one of these my least brethren, you did it unto me." St. Matt. XXV. 34 40. baby and her new mother was instantan-THE END.

"FORTY BABIES "

HOW THE CHILDREN FROM THE NEW YORK FOUNDLING ASYLUM ARE PLACED IN CATHOLIC HOMES.

other evil agence would steal the treasure, and the baby nestled there as confidingly and contented as though she held the place by the right of birth. "Now that will be a happy choice," From the Detroit Free Press. At 9 o'clock Tuesday morning the wait-ing room at the Third street depot was crowded with men and women, who were evidently not going to travel and the depot attaches wondered as to the cause There were men and of the event. women, all seemingly acquainted, yet all looking askance at each other as th suspecting that their several sep now set apart for costly female prisons, and for high salaries to a host of prison officials, devoted to the providing of asy. the particular opponent it was hard to

said Mr. Hughes to the representative of the Free Press, who was present, "because they took to each other naturally.' seems hard, though, this breaking up

nes at once.

child cried.

of infant associations." "It does at first glance, and especially to those that have given the subject no ight.' "Well, isn't it paid ?"

"In a measure, yes. But if you will study the subject in all of its phases, I think you will agree it is a noble work and "How do you make your selections of foster parents ?"

HALF HOURS WITH THE SAINTS.

Answers to such a question were plentiful

The older boys looked around on the smaller ones in a pitying sort of way, and quietly walked through the cars, kissing a

words of adieu to there, yet with a speak words of adieu to there in manly, hope tones. Then the little ones pratiled go byes to each other, exchanged doll kissed one another, and in many hole

byes to each other, exchanged dollies, kissed one another, and in many babyish ways proved conclusively that they knew

the meaning, young as they were, of the

Meanwhile the man on the platform

who proved to be Hugh Hughes, agent of the New York Founding and Orphan Asylum, had gone through with the names in his book, and found that while two or thereof.

two or three of the persons wh had asked to be given, and promised t adopt, an orphan, were not present, ther were on hand others who had not befor

the name of the person who was to adopt with the name of the child to be adopted.

and asked that there be no unnecessary excitement and haste. Then the distribution began, and for

over an hour there were scenes enacted which would have touched the heart of

the most stoical. Each orphan had a bit of white cotton cloth sewed on his or her outer garment underneath the collar and

between the shoulders. On this bit of cloth was written in indelible ink the asylum number-for each child in such

institutions is numbered—his name, ag nationality and any other necessar matters of record. It was both curior

and sad to see the look of expectancy on the faces of the little ones as some new

foster mother or father would enter the car, and as Mr. Hughes' assistants began looking under the collars for the child

They seemed to be mentally considering

oned corner of a car seat, while an occa-

ional sob told the sad story; then the

er charge in shawls and cloaks and thi

Among others was a lady dressed in the

and mutual. Both mother and cried. The mother took her to her

bosom as though atraid death or som

necessary

, and who wished a boy or a gir Mr. Hughes explained that he would

Saint Anastasius.

ONE'S LIFE SHOULD BE CONFORMABLE with ONE'S FAITH. -- A Persian, named Magunda, of illustrious birth, was serv-ing in the army of thosroes when this prince took possession of the town of Jerusalem. This event having afforded Magunda an apportunity of becoming Magunda an opportunity of becoming acquainted with the Christian religion, he uitted the army forthwith, joined the Christians, and received the sacrament sacrament of baptism, taking the name of Anastasius After having passed seven years in the monastery at Jerusalem, he thought himself bound to carry to his countrymen the light of the gospel, even at the risk of lying the victim of his zeal. This actually ame to pass, for he was seized and taken before the emperor, who, being unable to induce him to apostatize, sentenced him to be strangled. His head having been afterwards struck from the body, the preous relic was brought to Constantir ence to Palestine, and finally to H where it actually remains. The martyr-dom occurred in the year 628.

MORAL REFLECTION.—How many Chris-tians labour under the deplorable error that faith without works is sufficient for salvation, or who take but small pains to shape their works according to their belief! And yet their very faith condemns them. "Thou believest," says the apostle St. James, "thou dost well; the devils also believe and trem!le."—(Jas. 19.)

St. Timothy.

CHRISTIAN EDUCATION. — Timotheus, the child of a father who was attached to the superstitions of paganism, had the happiness to possess a mother who was a devout Jewess, named Eunice; whose mother again, Loyda, was in hke manner a no less pious follower of the same reli-gion; and who both trained him to virtue from his early years. The apostle St. Paul having become acquainted with him while journeying through the towns of Asia Journeying through the towns of Asia Minor, grew attached to him, styling him ever his faithful and well-beloved son. Among the epistles which St. Paul ad-dressed to him, the two which have been preserved breathe throughout the tenderest friendship. St. Paul conferred upon est inendanip. St. Faul conferred upon him episcopal ordination, and thought he could not act better by the Church of Ephesus than by intrusting it to the soli-citude of a pastor so pious, wise, and zealous. Timothy perished as a martyr while bent on accomplishing a work of benevo-lence. Wishing to snatch from torments lence. Wishing to snatch from torments certain unfortunate victims whom the idolaters were about to sacrifice to their them the sacrifice to their false gods, he was himself seized by them. dragged through the streets, and stoned to death, in the year 97.

MORAL REFLECTION .--- There is nothing more urgent than to form man to good from his very youth; the whole life very often depends upon the early principles instilled. It is written: "A young man according to his way, even when he is old, will not depart from it."—(Prov. xxii. 8.)

Conversion of St. Paul.

CORRESPONDENCE WITH GRACE -Saul, accompanied by numerous satellites, was betaking himself to Damascus, there to receive orders to persecute the Christians A sudden light encompassed him, blind-ing him and casting him to earth, and a voice from Heaven was heard, "Saul, Saul, wherefore persecutest thou me?" He, answering, said, "Who art thou, Lord?" "I," said the voice, "am Jesus of Nazareth, whom thou persecutest." "Lord," answered Saul, "what wouldst thou that I do?" Saul, "Get thee to Damascus, to a disciple named Ananias, and there learn what thou hast He was led thither by the hand. to do. for Saul had become blind. Ananias, im-posing hands upon him, restored him to sight; instructed him in the Christian religion, changing his name to that of Paul, which he was afterwards to render so illustrious. St. Paul forthwith began

respectable, their equipments costly, all the furnishing and upholstery parlor-like, pervaded and emcompassed by an atmosohere of exclusiveness. In a word, these churches are not for the poor, and the poor do not go to them. For the poor, missions and chapels are built and suppor-ted by wealthy fellow-religionists, on side For the poor, streets and in the suburbs. Poor people. not mendicants, resent the affront of send-ing them away from their brethren. For one or two months of the summer season. ministers and their wealthy parishioners adjourn to the sea-shore, or to the lake-side, for religion and health, leaving behind churches and their spiritually uncared for poor. Many forget to return when the churches re-open. Another hindrance to the growth of

Protestantism is found in the impossibility of providing churches with ministers of providing churches with minister educated up to the standard required by Americans at the inadequate compensation offered. The advance of the American people in intellectual development, their habits of thought and study with regard with regard to everything that comes before them, in their business or occupation, in politics and religion, make them fastidious in the preacher or minister. They such of him. He must be as demand much intelligent, at least, as themselves; be able to treat subjects of the day with readines and skill, in language flowing, rich, and attractive, or their own minds, run ning ahead of his, may be on the alert to supply the missing word, or the apt arguto their demand can do better in some up to their demand can do better in some other walk of life, and he may not see necessity of sacrificing himself and family for a flock unwilling to make sacrifices for him. Hence every day we hear of able ministers deserting the pulpit and of congregations with church pulpit but no preacher. Thus, Rev. Dr. Tyng, of New York, came down from his pulpit, and resigned what might be called a large salary to do better for his family in the insurance business. His case While the statistics is not exceptional. furnished by the secular press relate chiefly to cities, the losses to Protestantism in the rural districts come in no small degree from their inability to obtain

Nothing has developed skepticism in the laity more effectually than the minister's quickness in giving up a doctrinal point cines sell well, and ma at the demand of secularists, on the plead mers will take no other.²

Fear Not.

All kidney and urinary complaints, especially Bright's Disease, Diabetes and Liver troubles, Hop Bitters will surely and lastingly cure. Cases exactly like your own have been cured in your own neighborhood, and you can find reliable proof at home of what Hop Bitters has

Charles T. Casselman, Druggist for Charles T. Casselman, Druggist for Chesterville, writes to the Proprietors of that Sovereign Tonic, Burdock Blood Bitters, "Your Burdock Blood Bitters

give universal satisfaction. All your medicines sell well, and many of my custoishment would be over, or whither under certain circumstances they might have the option of going instead of being sent to not the result be rison: uld eneficial to the nation at large? At least it is an experiment well worth trying, and since private charity, although so restricted, can do so much good, how much more could be done if State aid were to supply what private charity is unequal to.

What a difference there is to those por fallen women, between the cold walls of ofa prison cell, which only increase their irage and make them hate the unfeeling world that sent them there, and the plain whitewashed walls of the Asylum which speak to their heart, for thereon they behold the rucifix that reminds them of Christ whom they have offended, the image of that Mother in heaven who prays for them though all their relatives on earth have rejected them ; the pictures of the Saints yet gained heaven by severe penance, as they should strive to do. Even that colored print representing a sheep in the wilderness caught by its wool in some wilderness caught by its wool in some brambles, which pierce and hurt it, while the charitable Good Shepherd who has just found His lost and loved sheep gently disengages it, goes straight to their hearts, those hearts which have passed through so much sorrow, passion, agony and guilt. How it says to them more plainly than words could say, "Come to me all ye who are burthened and heavily laden and I will refresh you." What a difference, too, between the

stern harsh voice of a matron ordering No. 25 to be punished severely for some breach of prison discipline and the kind curiosity. A change remonstrance of the Sister reminding her dear "child," of Jesus Christ who died for her, asking her not to offend Him aney disobedience? Which of the two will the sooner reach the heart of that poor outcast, for after all the most obdurate person has a heart and there is a way to each it?

In the Home provided for them, these penitents are never allowed to be idle. There are stated hours in the day for recreation, at other times they work in silence. Occupation of every useful kind is afforded them. Many are engaged in the laundry, drying and ironing rooms, and some in the fields and garden. Others, Many are engaged in who have a taste for it are taught plain and fancy sewing; some make and fancy sewing; some make gloves; others, artificial flowers; in the Monastery

at Ottawa is a printing press; where books

Meanwhile Depot Master Clark had received a telegram as follows :

"ST. THOMAS, 7 A. M. "We have forty children, six from Monroe, six Michigan Central Railroad, and twenty-eight from Detroit."

Then the mystery was greater. The baggage men, gate keepers and all em-ployees came to read the dispatch, and one old man wondered : "What the Michigan Central Railroad wants of six children ?

"One thing is certain," said Depot Master Clark, "the Canada Southren train is too late at St. Thomas, and there are forty children aboard."

The remark was overheard by a benevo-lent-faced old lady who was "sure the little ones 'll be fearful hungry when they get to Detroit." and in this way it leaked out that the other leaked out that those who were waiting at the depot were there to meet children rejected them; the pictures of the Saints who were once sinners as they are, and orphan Asylum, whom they were to

It was not until noon that the trainthree hours late-pulled into the depot, and gate-keepers were helpless. There was no keeping the crowd less than five minutes a hundred or more men and women were crowded ale the side of a passenger coach, through the windows of which could be seen dozens of bright young faces either comfortably sur-rounded by tiny blue hoods or looking out from under new felt hats. Presently a rosy-faced, rather fat and decidedly jolly man stepped upon the platform of the car,

with a si hall note bock in his hand, and So far all had been excitement and

curiosity. A change began immediately with the calling of the names. Inside were the forty and more children, some busy with their dolls, others hugging a picture book, and yet others with an apple or an orange, trying to eat. They were a bright, merry, yet tired lot. The first epoch in their lives had arrived. Two er three of the boys were perhaps 8 years

old, but the others ranged from 3 to 5 years of age. They had been together from birth and were now to separate for life. Knowing no parents and no home, save the asylum, where they were one family, they were now to meet strange men and women who were to be fathers and mothers to them; they were to go to homes new to them, and entirely different from any they had ever known; they were to bid each other good-by forever. Did the babies realize their situations ?

"An agent visited Detroit and gave notice that a certain number of orphan for adoption would be brought here. Then that agent received the names those persons wishing to adopt children. The next step was a careful personal in-vestigation by the agent of all who ex-pressed a wish to adopt children. Their omes, their religious, social and busines habits were investigated, and, finally, recommendations are required. Generally these recommendations are from the priests to whose parishes the applicants elong.

"How do you know whether these investigations and recommendations-care fully as they may be made-always result well for the orphans ?"

"Bless you, we don't lose sight of a child! Not a child ever leaves our care until it has reached manhood or womanhood. The children are distributed, as you have seen, and we keep a record, a complete accurate record of everything. to the depot, lpless. There among the laity keep watch and back, and in guard over them. Each orphan has a sub-guardian, so to speak, who assume the duty of watching its growth."

"Bat supposing you should find an orphan who has been placed where improper social or religious influences exist or where for some other reason the child is not happy ?"

"We invariably recall it and care for it until we can find a desirable home for it.. We are very seldom called upon to do this, but when we find it necessary we do not hesitate or fail in correcting the will?"

197 Hoods, scarfs, ribbons and any fancy articles can be made any color wanted with the Diamond Dyes. All the popular

"ROUGH ON RATS" clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs, ants, vermin, chipmunks. 15c.

An Important Office .- One of the most important functions of the animal Economy is the depurtive action of the Kidneys, if they are obstructed in their work great suffering and dangerous disease ensues, such as Dropsy, Diabetes, Bright's Disease and many other painful affections. Do not suffer from Lame Back and inactive Kidneys, when Burdock Blood Bitters act sol promptly upon the Kidneys, Liver, Bowels and all the secretions, and speedily restores health to the afflicted.

preach the Christian religion: bein ready to encounter a thousand deaths for the love of Him whom he had so much persecuted. He encountered death indeed a thousand times, and at length ended his life triumphantly.

MORAL REFLECTION .- May we ever be able to bear a like testimony with the great Apostle. "When God called me, I condescended not to flesh and blood. (Gal. i. 17:)

The Best Society.

The choice of books rests with ourselves. If we don't desire to be excluded from the best society, we must shun bad books -the merely sensational novel, the sentimental rhyme, and the tales of fiction in which there is nothing either wholesome or natural.

In these days there is an increasing wth of this light literature, and worst growth of this light literature, and worst of all it falls into the hands of the young, who are both quick to receive and apt to retain. This literature spoils the taste and relish for the best kind, and indeed unfits those who absorb it for entering into the best society of books. As there is an artificial society of human beings, so there is also an artificial society of howks in is also an artificial society of books in which there is neither nature nor art in Which there is neither nature nor art in the highest sense. The reading of them destroys the faculty of memory, they are so light, yes, light as thistledown that is lifted on the wings of the vine and scattered everywhere, producing thistles who

The best society of books opens out to such companionship awakens which herald gives us gleams of blessedness which herald that for the great minds, living and dead, and gives us gleams of blessedness which herald felicity that never dies .- Emily Faithful.

"In a Decline,"

Dr. R. V. PIERCE : Dear Sir-Last fall my daughter was in a decline and everybody thought she was going into the con-sumption. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her. MRS. MARY HINSON,

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

Ehr Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 486 Rich-

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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALEN. Dondon, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAN MR. COFFEY.—As you have become proprietors and publisher of the CATHOLIC REGORD, 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 ithas been, thoroughly Catholle, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and exclu-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholle interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-gement the RECOR will improve in useful-messand efficiency ; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the clergy and latty of the diocese. Bellever me, Your very sincerely, O'More was rash even to a fault, and finally fell a victim to reckless confidence

e me, Yonrs very sincerely, + JoHN WALSH, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY

LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. LETTER FROM BISHOP CLEARY. Bishop's Palace, Kingston, 13th Nov., 1852. DEAR SIE:--I am happy to be asked for a word of commendation 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 'oo the Journal and am much pleased with its excellent literary and religious character. Its judicious selections 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. I shall be pleased if my Rev. Clergy will countenance your mission for the diffusion of the Record among their congregations.

Conntciance your mission for the diffusio countciance your mission for the diffusio of the Record among their congregations. Yours faithfully. JAMES VINCEST CLEARY, MR. DONAT CROWE, Agent for the CATHO LIC RECORD.

Catholic Record. LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 9, 1883.

VI. There appeared in Ireland about this time a class of men known as "Undertakers." They were Englishmen, determined to acquire fortunes in Ireland at the expense of its unfortunate people. They Hercules Pisarro, a soldier of some disfollowed in the wake of conquest, laying claim to estates and lordships alleged to have been forfeited by disloyal Papists. Some were known only at court, others whom Fitzmaurice had met in Spain. had acquired some reputation on the field. Stukeley obtained from the Sovereign all were characterized by some of the very Pontiff the titles of Marquis of Leinster worst of the vices that afflict humankind. and Baron of Idrone and Ross, and was be-Amongst them were the sleek and sly Sir sides named Vice-Admiral of the fleet. Christopher Hatton ; the bold but faith-The expedition having set sail, Fitzmaurless Sir Walter Raleigh, the lying and ice, with the papal blessing and exhortathieving Richard Boyle, first Earl of Cork, ion encouraging him, proceeded overland the daring and unscrupulous Sir Peter to Spain whence he was to take shipping Carew, and the cruel, though unfortunate, for Kerry to join Pisarro and Stukeley on Walter Devereux, Earl of Essex, to whose the historic shores of that county.

for a continuance of peace.

race misfortune seemed to cling. Essex This was in the beginning of 1579. Sir obtained, in 1573, a grant from the queen Henry Sidney was no longer at the head Montreal will, before the next municipal of the Irish government, but Sir William was made President of Ulster, and after- Drury filled the post of Lord Justice and was made President of Ulster, and after-wards Marshal of Ireland. But if he had himself influence at court he had also dent of Munster. The whole South of queen's special favorites. He also arrival of Fizmaurice with the expedition- for the post, from whom it cannot be found a foe in Fitzwilliam, acting deputy ary force. The queen's vessels meanin Dublin, who constantly endeavored to while swept the Irish coasts with an eagerthwart his schemes of reduction. His ness and vigilance that it would have this matter that we have heard rumor he was so often recalled from the North persons who had landed at Dingle in disto do service in Munster, that his follow- guise were seized by government agents ers lost heart, and the realization of his and brought before the Earl of Desmond. own favorite schemes became an impossi- One of these was O'Haly, Bishop of Mayo, bility. The colony he had planted in the and another a friar named O'Rourke. All North was so constantly harrassed by the three were sent by Desmond to Sir Wil-O'Neills and the Scotsmen of Antrim as liam Drury at Kilmallock, where they to be threatened with total extinction. were first put to torture and finally execu-Essex, to retrieve his waning fortunes, had ted. Fitzmaurice did not reach Ireland till

now recourse to treachery. Having se July, there to find no tidings of the arricured, by artful representations, the alli- val of Pisarro and Stukeley.

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

troops, cruelly butchered. But the masabandon the cause of Ireland. On resacre was not left unavenged. Rory O'ceipt of the news of the death of Sir More, chief of his tribe, a brave and dar-James Fitzmaurice, Gregory XIII. issued ing prince, inflicted severe losses on the a bull wherein he commends the virtues English troops. He captured Naas, Athy of the deceased nobleman, and grants the and Leighlin, and at one time had almost same indulgence to all who should enlist undisputed sway in Kilkenny, Carlow under the banners of John or James of and Kildare. Success did not, however, Desmond as that accorded to those fightblind him to the dictates of mercy. He ing against the Turks for the recovery of even spared Cosby, the sanguinary monthe Holy Land. This bull bears date ter who had planned and executed the May 13th, 1580. slaughter of his kinsmen at Mullaghmast.

THE MAYORALTY OF MONTREAL.

in his own prowess. He was treacherously The municipal contest in Montreal has killed by one of the queen's troops during terminated, as we expected, in the a parlay he was holding with his commantriumphant return of Mayor Beaudry. der, the Lord of Ossory. While the North Every effort was made to procure his and the East of Ireland were disturbed defeat, but in vain. Mr. Bulmer's supand preoccupied by these events and their porters accused Mr. Beaudry of appealing immediate results, Munster enjoyed a to prejudice, but never ceased themselves brief period of much-needed tranquility. from urging the English-speaking electors The Earl of Desmond, unmolested for the to vote for their candidate on the ground noment in the possession and enjoy- that his opponent was a French Canadian. ent of his vast estates, was certainly In a city like Montreal it is, we hold, but averse to a re-opening of hostilities, and just and right that the municipal offices his brothers were also for a time anxious should be fairly apportioned amongst the different classes of the population, and the

But James Fitzmaurice, just then on the chief Magistracy given in turn to some ontinent, was not idle. His movements worthy representative man of each of ment that can live for any time. It grievances. were watched and his steps everywhere logged by English spies. He visited the population of Montreal is divided into ourts of France and Spain, and, though three classes, the Irish Catholics, the ionorably received, his projects did not French Canadians and the English speakneet with open approval from either the ing Protestants. If there be any one of ranks who have avowed determined in his administration. French or Spanish sovereigns, both of these three classes which has had a smaller whom were at peace with Elizabeth. In than its due share of civic offices, which given France all its glory and all its distracted by agitation, afflicted with enviable title: what a graceful com-Rome, however, he met not only has had fewer of its representative men in greatness. With such men at the want, and torn by strife, is it not, we bination of virtues and female adornwith a hearty reception but with the civic chair than its population en- head of her affairs France cannot be ask, due to the fact that there have ments, is included in the proud apactive support and assistance. In the titled it to, it is certainly the Irish Catho-Eternal city he found many friends of the lie body. Mayor Beaudry was, as we IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE Catholic cause. Amongst others Cardinal pointed out, perfectly willing to retire Allen, the famous Saunders, and O'Mul- for an Irish Catholic candidate, but could rian, Bishop of Killaloe. At the expense not see his way to adopt such a course for of the Sovereign Pontiff, Gregory XIII., a representative of a class that has had

who deeply sympathized with the op- more than its share in proportion to poppressed Catholics of the British Isles, an ulation of the civic offices, and more on the expeditionary force of 1,000 men was organized and placed under the command of the Chief Magistracy.

tinction. This force set sail from Civita the past given very little consideration to Vecchia in a squadron commanded by the just claims of the Irish Catholic body. Thomas Stukeley, an English adventurer, They have never sought the alliance of Irish Catholics, except to promote their own selfish purposes. They took sides with the Orangemen in their attempts to set law at defiance and offer insult to the great majority of the people of Montreal. We warn our friends in that city against any alliance with men who thus acted, unless they feel satisfied that the alliance will procure them equal privileges with every other class of their fellowcitizens and inflict no wrong upon any.

election, be enabled to unite upon some difficult to make a choice.

achieved is due to methods and actions of which no honorable men can approve. We warn our fellow-countrymen against

try. French Catholics have, while House of Commons is nothing if not the present state of things continue an attempt to excuse his own failure in France, a very important daty to by attributing to the Land League perform, that of maintaining Catholic | the methods and action of midnight schools wherever such schools can conspiracy. But despite all his ac-

of their country from the blight of the chief of the Irish party. His recorruption. The ministry just formed by M. in the British Parliament, confirms

as strong as any that could be formed fellow members have raised him. out of the materials at his disposal. Mr. Forster is an avowed enemy of But it is a ministry that cannot en- Ireland. He had at one time at of the Northwest to Canada would be indure. The French republic itself is hand the power and the means of evidently doomed to extinction, and doing much towards alleviating it may be that the cabinet of Jules Irish distress and removing Irish Ferry will be the last to be formed grievances. But he did everything under that regime. But, whether it possible for man to do to increase be the last or not, it is not a govern- that distress and intensify these these classes. By common consent the is not radical enough for the Radicals, and is too radical for honest and before the world convicted, not hostility to that religion which has If Ireland be to-day unfortunately its immense and varied resources placed at the head of its affairs? and its cultured and ingenious peo-

ple. It was only after a long and painful delay that the present ministry was formed. The ablest French statesmen had nothing to do and would have nothing to do with its formation. Composed of men who, in addition to noted mediocrity, profess the most dangerous principles, it must go the way of all flesh, and die an early death, unwept and unhonored.

FORSTER ON IRELAND.

Still smarting under the defeat and humiliation inflicted on him by the Land League, Mr. ex-Secretary Forster lately took occasion in the House of Commons to recite the time-worn accusation that for the crimes and outrages which, during which he made with all the virulence at his command, he combined a bit-

ter personal attack on Mr. Parnell. The latter, however, holds too high of certain individuals (one especially) who a place in the esteem and affections have earned sad notoriety in Canadian of the Irish race all over the world annals as claiming the civic chair of Mon- to be in the least disconcerted by ment insists upon a thorough revision of their machinations, and will not on our part fail to hold them up to denunciation are throughout the unfortue and must lead to the triumph and for the unassailable, and must lead to the triumph of truth, justice, and religious liberty. nate country it was his duty to rule or ill disposed themselves towards religion, THE NEW FRENCH MINISTRY. with justice, than any or all of the must necessarily yield to the necessities of

tion of Frenchmen be raised under greatly injured the fair fame of Ire- with marvellously few mishaps during

be maintained. Thus can they, so cusations, his failure will ever stand long as the darkness of radical and out in bold and conspicuous characinfidel sway prevails, and it cannot, ters in Irish history. Mr. Parnell from present indications, long pie- met the charges of the ex-secretary vail, save, at least a part of the youth with a calmness and dignity worthy

joinder, one of the ablest ever heard

Jules Ferry, is, we presume to think, him in the position to which his He stands before the British nation

republicans. It counts men in its only of incapacity, but of criminality

the happy nation it should be with been too many such men as Forster pellation which can so rarely be ap-

THE RELIGIOUS STRUGGLE IN GERMANY

There was an exciting debate in the Prussian Landtag on the estimates of the Ministry of Worship. Owing to the insincerity of the government, some excuse is being constantly formed for delay in bringing the negociations with the Vatican to an humility of her heart are stamped amicable close. Accordingly, Herr Wind- on her open brow and the fair face thorst, the Catholic leader, in the course of is never clouded with discontent, or the debate, openly charged the government stained with the flush of anger. with being blameable for the present con-

flict with the Vatican, as it has not been in earnest in its negociations. The government was not, he held, really desirous of peace with the Vatican, but the court favored it. Schorlemer affirmed that the state would be forced to peace with the Roman Curia in order to terminate the expatriation of and rejoicing with them in their happiness. moralization and prepared the way for

the triumph of socialism. Thus vigorously attacked, the minister said he would place no difficulty in the way of religious schools, but desired to prevent the exercise of what he termed a certain special influence multitude, diffusing blessings and over the schools. The government, he gladness around her, and eliciting claimed, had almost entirely ceased the the admiration and love of all who sequestration of the incomes of the are so fortunate as to see and hear clergy. He also announced, amid general her. surprise, that the government had extended

pardon to Bishop Melchers. Cardinal Jaco-

MAR. 9, 1883.

that system, Christianity will have land in the eyes of the world. His all that time, that neither the Bay itself Lo further influence over the coun- late onslaught on Mr. Parnell in the nor the Straits, so far as is known, ever freeze over, and that the amount of floatingice coming from the northern shores of the Straits is perhaps greater at midsummer than at any other season of the year, we fail to see how the navigation of this passage can be impossible, especially when for the frail, slow, wooden sailing vessels of the past we substitute the Clyde-built iron propellers of the pres-

> No one will dispute our contemporary's position when it affirms it to be certain that a railroad running into, say, York Factory, would not pay, unless the Bay were navigable for at least three or four months of the year, and that if the wheat of the Northwest could be shipped to Liverpool via Hudson's Bay, the value

creased a hundred fold. We join with the Times in the hope that the government will at the earliest available moment make some practical test of the navigation of Hudson's Bay and Straits. The interests of the North West and of the whole Dominion require that this step be taken without delay.

THE CHRISTIAN WOMAN.

What a fair and beautiful vision is plied with justice to any of our sex ! Beautified, if not by nature, by the sweet and amiable expression which the peace of heart imprints on the countenance, the truly christian woman moves on her way through life, like a gentle bark over the placid bosom of a lake, unruffled by the tiniest ripple. The purity and

For all men, for those whom Christ has called his brothers, she feels a universal affection and sympathy, unsullied by any trace of jealousy or envy, but mingled with the desire of helping them in their difficulties. consoling them in their afflictions,

Like Mary, her Divine Mother and only model, this chosen one of God, by her very humility, stands peerless and alone above the common Not alone in the modest retirement

of a simple cottage, nor in the more treal by reason of being Irish Catholics. such assaults as that of Mr. Forster. the May laws as essential to the very exis. life does this gentle being reside; her The latter was a huge failure as an tence of the Church in Germany. The sphere is far from being limited to administrator of Irish affairs, and position taken by the Cardinal Secretary any particular state in life. Glance did more by his wicked and short- of State is from every standpoint of wise through the crowded halls of the sighted high-handedness to invite policy and sound statesmanship utterly rich where the light laugh and careless tone bespeak the levity of heart. The Prussian ministers, however insincere

MAR. 9, 1883.

cepts a rebuke with patience an humility, knowing it is given for he good

As a teacher she cannot fail to command the deepest affection and reverence from those who have been entrusted to her care. She is firm and inexorable in the discharge of her duty, but withal kind and affable filled with an earnest zeal for the promotion of the interests of her pupils, whom she loves equally well and devotedly.

From this imperfect sketch of a perfect woman-as far as the word can find its application in the worldit might be deduced that she is one who has always a prayer on her lips and can find no time for relaxation from duty. But this is a mistaken idea. On the contrary, it is her delight, at the proper time, to promote the pleasures of others. Her laugh is as gay, and her smile as cheerful as we could wish either to be, only there is none of this wanton levity or giddiness in her manner, a certain index to natural thoughtlessness if not to something more serious.

So long as the conversation or amusement is morally irreproachable it is sure to meet her earnest approbation and active participation, but she cannot listen to slanderous tongues or otherwise encourage dangerous pastimes.

She has no narrow views or unsympathetic ideas. Her heart is a slave to none of those petty jealousies or suspicions to which the majority of her sex is often subject; she envies those only whose virtues she admires and seeks to imitate.

The most admirable feature in the character of the truly virtuous woman is the utter unconsciousness of her own worth, and her constant efforts to attain a higher standard of moral excellence. If she compares her own life with the lives of those around her, it is but to see greater trials in theirs, or less forbearance in hers.

Her humility guards her from presumption, and she rarely allows herself to judge the conduct of others. How nobly she forgives an injury She tries to remember that "could we but read the secret lives of our enemies we would find therein enough sorrow and suffering to disarm all our hostility."

If the moral standard of the ideal christian woman were more universally adopted, how much misery and sin would be spared to many a human heart, thirsting for a word of a consolation or encouragement, but seeking in vain for one who will bestow it. Considering the powerful influence that woman wields over her fellow-creatures, is it not to be regretted that she oftenest turns to a bad account the means given her of leading the hearts of those around her, hearts which, if her own were pure, might be bathed in its innocence, and thus acquire that spiritual beauty which virtue always imparts to its adherents.

ance of Con O'Donnell, he made that the Earl of Desmond, gave him no sign of prince his prisoner and sent him in irons friendship, or promise of support. Fitzto Dublin. But his conduct towards maurice, accordingly, took a position on a Brian, lord of Clandeboy, his chief oppo-nent, was still more reprehensible. That wherein he moored his vessels. He raised chieftain, with his wife, brother and house- a fortification and was soon joined by hold, having paid him a visit, was made the John and James of Desmond, as well as victim of heartless treachery. As the visi- by 200 of the O'Flaherties of Galway. jors were seated at the table of their host, But the latter, seeing no sign of the arrival on the fourth day after their arrival, the of the expeditionary force from the contisoldiers of Essex, bursting into the hall, nent, soon abandoned the Geraldine chief. put all to the sword, youths, maidens and This was not his only misfortune. An women. Brian and his wife only were English ship and pinnace sailing from spared from the general massacre, to be Kinsale captured his Spanish vessels in conveyed to Dublin, where they were first the very sight of his feeble fortification. subjected to torture and mutilation as a Under these circumstances, Sir James depreparation for the death they soon after cided on retiring to one of the fastnesses underwent. But crime so outrageous and of the Galtee mountains. But, finding revolting did not bring fortune to Essex. this impracticable, resolved on crossing He himself died two years afterwards the Shannon, hoping there to find some (1576) an ignominious death. His death better opportunity for escape to the conis believed to have occurred from poison tinent or for renewed action in Ireland. administered by order of Leister himself, It was in this attempt to reach the West

who soon after married his widow. ern shore of the Shannon that he met his The undertakers looked upon relentless death. Pursued by Sir William Burke war with the Catholics of Ireland as the with a body of retainers, he fell mortally very best means of advancing their own wounded near the site of the present vil. interests. They cast to the winds not lage of Barrington's Bridge, on the beautionly every dictate of justice and honor, ful little river Mulkern, in the county of but frequently disregarded the suggestions Limerick. He had the privilege of receiv. of prudence if not of good policy. Vio- ing before death the ministrations and lence and perfidy were the means they consoling rites of that religion in whose usually took to accomplish their purposes. interests he had so long and so faithfully In 1577 occurred a frightful massacre at struggled. Mullaghmast, of four handred persons be-

The expedition led by Stukeley met longing to the chief families of Leix and with a fate equally tragic. The squad-Offally. At Mullaghmast, the O'Mores, ron that set sail under his command from O'Kelly's, Lalors, and other leading Irish Civita Vecchia arrived at Lisbon just as families assembled, on the invitation of the Portuguese prince Don Sebastian was Francis Cosby, the local commander of starting on an expedition against the the Queen's troops. They were met by Moors. For some reason or another several of the adventurers, who had re- Stukeley and Pisarro, abandoning their incently either taken possession of land tention of going to Ireland, proceeded there or expected soon to take possession with the Portuguese to Africa, where, on there or expected soon to take possession of neighboring estates. Four hundred of the field of Alcazar, all perished ignobly. but positively anti-Christian. It is connect the League with the con- Company have regularly each summer

The new French government life. Like al! French governments pathy whatever. Their very exist- gious difficulty in Germany. formed within the past few years, it ence, not to speak at all of their contains no element of strength or abominable methods of action, is one public respectability. We can well of the greatest obstacles to Ireland's understand how politicians of no freedom. What Ireland requires is character, but gifted with a volubil- open and united action on the part ity equalled only by their insincerity of her people of all classes, or, at all and mendacity, may occasionally events, of the masses of the populaclimb into popular representative tion. Such action could not fail to bodies. But that such men could, in bring about in a few years comparany state, be intrusted with the reins atively a very great change in the of govertment, would be passing be- social condition of the country and lief had we not before us in France lead, without fail, to a decided amerepeated instances of their success lioration in its political status.

in disgracing their country by de- The leaders of the Land League, ceiving their fellow-citizens. The recognizing this truth, sought from world at large has been deeply the very beginning of the agitation grieved by the sad spectacle pre- to dissociate it from any form of ilsented by a nation so great and so legal action. They eschewed con- hold that it is navigable for at least six illustrious as France, being placed spiracy in its every shape and man- months in the year. And there are some under the sway of such men as Gam- ner, and openly and constantly rebetta, Paul Bert and Jules Ferry. probated outrage and assassination. Potiticians such as these are the pro- Mr. Forster sought to put down the

as a nation, return to the sound prin- aghast, all for the purpose of van- other time than mid-summer, and then ciples dictated by religion and mor-ality. The radical element has set up, for the purpose of preventing each a return to sound principles a discust. Ever since his retirement school system, not only unchristian, he has sought by way of revenge to small sailing vessels of the Hudson's Bay

secret associations which misgovern- the monarchy with whose very existence ment has of late years created in the cause of religious freedom is bound formed by M. Jules Ferry gives Ireland. With these associations or up. We look for a speedy and final setpromise neither of stability nor long with their objects we have no sym- tlement, on the basis of justice, of the reli-

HUDSON'S BAY.

The Winnipeg Times, discussing the practicability of the navigation of Hudson's Bay, premises with the very just remark that many unacquainted with oceanic navigation, passing through the bay and straits at mid-summer and seeing ice floes for the first time, have hastily come to the conclusion that the Hudson's Bay route must be quite impassable in the spring and fall. The popular acceptation of this erroneous idea has, as our contemporary also remarks, created a prejudice against this route before its real merits or demerits are at all known to us. Certain officers of the Hudson's

even of opinion that it is navigable for the entire twelve months. "But as a duct of the evil views, maxims and League. He imprisoned its leading is very meagre." Our contemporary principles that have for nearly a members, interfered with the liberty takes good ground in favor of enquiry by century prevailed in France. To rid of the Irish press, and established a its statement of the fact that no attempt herself, if not of their presence, at system of terrorism that would have has ever been made to navigate the waters lesst of their control, France must, made the ministers of the Czar stand of the Hudson's Bay and Straits at any ciples dictated by religion and mor- quishing the League. But the only in small sailing vessels, ill-adapted such a return to sound principles, a disgust. Ever since his retirement that for over two hundred years these

There, if duty calls, you will recognize her by simplicity of dress, by modest, unobtrusive demeanor, and careful choice of friends. There is nothing about her to tell of vanity or worldliness; no artful looks or ways whereby she may attract attention. Faithfully and earnestly she follows out her duties, nor fears

to overstep the limit of ordinary goodness, but few know how often and how generously she sacrifices the pleasures she allows herself, when the slightest occasion presents itself of pleasing God or her fellowcreatures by the act of self-denial. In humbler life she is also to be found, in seeking to recall the lost soul from shame and sorrow to the peace of virtue, but closing her own eyes and heart to the fearful temptations which beset her on every side, and turning to good account the simplest action of life.

As a mother, her moral beauty is increased ten-fold by the tender and earnest solicitude she bestows on the precious souls that God has placed under her especial care. Like Blanche of Castile, the life of her child would indeed be worthless as the price of a mortal sin, and the preservation of his innocence and purity is the dream of her life. She will not yield to wilful caprices, but the retusal of a favor is so gently administered that an assent could scarcely be more acceptable. As a daughter she is a model of

of neighboring estates. Four nundred of the held of Alcazar, all perished ignobily. Our positively anticonfistion. It is connect the League with the con-the Irish were, by them and by the queen's The Sovereign Pontiff did not, however, their hope that if the rising genera- spiracies and murders that have so made a trip to York Factory and back greatest love and kindness. She acfilial affection and reverence. Her

THE MODERN MISSION OF AUS. TRIA.

Great empires are often subjected to strange variations of fortune in the course of their existence, and oftentimes that which appears to be their fall is but a transformation necessary for their restoration to power. For three centuries the House of Austria ruled over the Western Empire. The sceptre of Charles V. either held in subjection or disturbed every nation of the West. It took two full centuries to reduce this formidable power. The kings of France succeeded little by little in weakening the influence of the imperial sway, and in later times down to 1866, there was not any general European complication that did not entail some loss lea on the Austrian empire. As emperor of mu Austria, the heir of the Hapsburgs, has the now claim only to Bohemia, Tyrol and thi the patrimonial duchy. The empire of the West has been, within

a few years, revived and re-constituted but to be the inheritance of another race. With its revival and reconstitution the mission of the House of Austria seemed du at an end. Not so, however, for by one Jol of these singular phenomenon accountable of only through the wisdom and providence of God, it so happens that just when Austria ceases to be a power in the West it begins to assert predominance in the East. less Have we not a parallel for this phenomwit enon in the history of Rome ? When ord the empire of the Cæsars became unable to bear the burden of its supremacy in the mu West, did not Constantine, leaving Rome to the mild sway of the Vicar of Christ, found at Byzantium a new empire that lived for ten centuries after the fall of the had Western Roman empire.

cepts a rebuke with patience and good.

As a teacher she cannot fail to command the deepest affection and reverence from those who have been entrusted to her care. She is firm and inexorable in the discharge of her duty, but withal kind and affable, filled with an earnest zeal for the promotion of the interests of her pupils, whom she loves equally well and devotedly.

From this imperfect sketch of a perfect woman-as far as the word can find its application in the worldit might be deduced that she is one who has always a prayer on her lips and can find no time for relaxation from duty. But this is a mistaken idea. On the contrary, it is her delight, at the proper time, to promote the pleasures of others. Her laugh is as gay, and her smile as cheerful as we could wish either to be, only there is none of this wanton levity or giddiness in her manner, a certain index to natural thoughtlessness if not to something more serious.

So long as the conversation or amusement is morally irreproachable it is sure to meet her earnest approbation and active participation, but she cannot listen to slanderous tongues or otherwise encourage dangerous pastimes.

She has no narrow views or unsympathetic ideas. Her heart is a slave to none of those petty jealousies or suspicions to which the majority of her sex is often subject; she envies those only whose virtues she admires and seeks to imitate.

The most admirable feature in the character of the truly virtuous woman is the utter unconsciousness of her own worth, and her constant efforts to attain a higher standard of moral excellence. If she compares her own life with the lives of those around her, it is but to see greater of that empire adopting every measure to trials in theirs, or less forbearance in hers.

Her humility guards her from presumption, and she rarely allows herself to judge the conduct of others. How nobly she forgives an injury ! She tries to remember that "could we but read the secret lives of our enemies we would find therein enough sorrow and suffering to disarm all our hostility."

If the moral standard of the ideal christian woman were more universally adopted, how much misery and sin would be spared to many a seeking in vain for one who will bestow it. Considering the powerful influence that woman wields over her fellow-creatures, is it not to be regretted that she oftenest turns to a bad account the means given her of leading the hearts of those around mutations, and that it must itself succumb her, hearts which, if her own were pure, might be bathed in its innocence, and thus acquire that spiritual beauty which virtue always imparts to its adherents.

The quiet and secure possession of Hunhumility, knowing it is given for her gary, and the occupation of the provinces on the Eastern shores of the Adriatic, clearly indicate the course of victory that the future has in store for Austria. The Mussulman onslaught was met, arrested and broken at the gates of Vienna and the West saved by Sobeiski. From this same Vienna shall go forth the strength that shall finally and forever drive back Islamism to the wilds of the East and restore to Catholicism the Greek provinces now under schismatic control. The fatal schism of the East preceded the fall of the empire founded by Constantine. But the new empire of the East shall be Catholic, and from its very beginnings the cross shall flash from the historic turrets of Saint Sophia. It does not require the eye prophetic to foresee the coming of these great events. The re-construction of a new Eastern empire, to be ruled by the House of Hapsburg, is the object to which all the recent events of a seemingly confused history have been directed. Neither Richelieu, nor Louis XIV., nor Napoleon, nor Bismarck after Sadowa, foresaw this revival of Austrian power in the East. But these statesmen were all unconsciously working out the designs of God in their course towards Austria. And now, after many years, the results of their workings

have become apparent, and point to one glorious fact, viz., that there is to be a great Catholic empire in the East with a Hapsburg for its sovereign.

bring this certainty to fruition it is not given us to know. One thing, we know, there is in store for Austria a grand future in the East. Till now the march of civilization seemed directed from East to West. Through the instrumentality of Austria a counter current has been formed, and now there is a movement of civilizing forces directed from West to East. Already Bosnia and Herzegovinia have been evangelized, old churches long in ruins shall soon spring from their ashes into new life and find new pastors for their flocks.

At this critical time, when Austria has decided upon extending its influence to bring back to the church countries that schism has torn from its rule, it is indeed a happy augury to see the government tighten the bonds unifing it with the Holy

That government was the first amongst those of the Catholic nations of Europe to protest against the spoliation of Rome. Italy has not yet recovered equanimity since that protest.

The Austrian government is apparently deeply impressed with the fact that all great empires for fifteen hundred years were founded and flourished under the shadow of the Cross, and the protection of the Papacy. In the new partition of the For writers one of the surest paths to fame European continent, evidently at hand, it easy to see what shall be the role of Austria, what the role of the Papacy. We can see no place for Italy, as human heart, thirsting for a word of at present constituted, in the approaching consolation or encouragement, but redistribution of political power. It is quite clear that Italy has not yet entered | fathers. on the true course of national greatness, and that its present condition is simply transitory. One thing is however certain, viz., that Italy, under revolutionary sway, cannot successfully oppose or impede the action of the Papacy in these great before the force of events and of the purposes of the Almighty will. The mission of Austria being to re-conquer for the benefit of Holy Church those provinces of Europe so long subject to Mussulman sway, the Papacy shall derive from its accomplishment a great increase of power and influence, while the political importance of Italy shall thereby seriously suffer. The occupation of Rome by the Savoyard dynasty is but one of those many accidents to which the Papacy has, during its long life, been subjected. But this accident, transitory in character as all other accidents, shall cease to be, in the days near at hand, when the Papacy shall preside over the re-organization of Europe on a basis more solid than that of the Congress of Vienna or that of Berlin. Blind must he have been who saw not in the course of European politics a direct connection between the events proceeding from the Congress of Westphalia and leading to that of Vienna. Blind also must he be who sees not the fact that from the Congress of Berlin sprang an order of things entirely new.

incompetent to succeed to the throne. Needless to say that the English public mind was very seriously affected by the rapid changes in church and state that occurred from the first rebellion of Henry VIII. against papal supremacy, on through the eventful period of Elizabeth's reign. Religion became a matter of party politics. That large portion of the general public which worshipped success in any and every form sided with whatever party was for the moment predominant in the government of the country. And in the days of Elizabeth the government spared no effort to procure for the reformed religion the support of every man prominent in war, letters, and statesmanship. In many instances these efforts were but too successful, but in others they egregiously failed. Amongst the latter must be, we believe, reckoned the case of Shakespeare. "All Shakespeare's inspiration," says Mr. McCarthy, "is Catholic to the core. He

speaks of Catholic days, of Catholic peooles and periods, of Catholic worship, of Catholic ceremonies, of Popes and prelates, priests and nuns, of all the sacraments of the church, of the pains of hell and of purgatory, of the redemption from sin through the merits of Christ, of God the Father, Son and Holy Ghost, of the Blessed and Immaculate Virgin Mothereverything that a Catholic believes and knows by heart is there. Even in his one play, Henry VIII., that touches on the opening of the 'Reform,' Rome and How many years may be required to Rome's beneficent power are nobly vindicated. Shakespeare is steeped in Catholicity from cover to cover. To open him is like entering a great Catholic cathedral filled with a vast and motley throng of all ages and all nations, of divers grades in church and in society, and all united under the one head and all one in faith, in worship and in prayer. To argue about Shakespeare's Catholicity is sheer waste of time. Tolle lege ! open the volume and read. His writings proclaim his religion on every page. Had he been a Protestant at a time when Protestantism was

struggling to engraft itself on the heart of England, surely he would, with his supreme intellect, have given at least one utterance in countenance of the new belief, one argument in favor of it. Yet you may search all Shakespeare in vain for a single Protestant thought or expression."

These are, we think, very just and well sustained views on the much debated question of Shakespeare's religion. There seems to us little doubt that if Shakespeare had embraced the 'reformed' religion there would be in some portion of his writings some indication, however slight, as to his belief. The days in which he lived were days of the fiercest religious animosity. This animosity found frequent expression in the literature of the day. was abuse and misrepresentation of the ancient religion. Yet Shakespeare, whatever his life may have been, did not certainly write as a Protestant, or as one anxious to acquire influence and success by heaping calumny on the faith of his

FROM OTTAWA.

The great event of the week terminating on Saturday, was of course the polling for the election of members to the Legislature of Ontario, which occurred on Tuesday, the 27th ult. The contest was one of the keenest, if not the keenest known in the political history of the Province. From the close of the polls till a very advanced hour at night, the very greatest excitement prevailed in the Dominion Capital to know the result of the election. Eager crowds gathered at the Free Press and Citizen offices to ascertain the fate of the candidates on each side. In the Commons chamber the members showed undisguised anxiety to get the news. As the returns came in, they were eagerly scanned, and it was not till past midnight that it became certain that Mr. Mowat had scored another victory, but this time by a largely decreased majority.

Opposition. Cardwell Hamme Dufferin toss Jundas Broder Brereton... Ermatinger White, S Wilmot. French, F. J Lauder Creighton Durham, E. Elgin, E Essex, N. dville, S. Grey, N.... Halton reighton. Kearns. Hudson Wood. astings, N Clancy Metcalfe Merrick Preston Kingston. Leeds & Grenville, N Leeds, S. Lennox. London. Middlesex, W Roe. Meredith. Morgan. Mulholland Baskerville Hess North Ottawa . Perth, N Peterbor Hess., Carnegie., Robiliard, H. McKay., Kerr., Morris Clarke. Fell. Russell Simcoe, S. Stormont ... Toronto, E Toronto, Victoria, York, W Total-35

Independent. ... Lees ... Hart.

Elections have not yet been held in Muskoka and Algoma, but assuming that each party wins one of these seats Mr. Mowat will have a clear working major-Mowat will have a clear working major-ity of twelve. The Conservatives have, taking the last general election as a basis, gained the following seats: Cardwell, Cornwall, Elgin East, Grev South, Hal-ton, Hastings East, Kent West, Lennox, Middlesex West, Northumberland West, Perth North, Victoria North, York West, and if we include Mr. Hart Primes Edand if we include Mr. Hart, Prince Ed ward, a total of fourteen. The Liberals on the other hand, taking the same basis of calculation, gained the following places ex South, Glengarry, Hastings West Middlesex East, Prescott, Simcoe West, Welland, or a total of seven. Their net loss is therefore also seven, or fourteen on a division. One of the peculiarities on a division. One of the peculiarities of the election is the large number of narrow majorities on each side. The new members on the Ministerial side are new members on the Ministerial side are Messrs. Gillies, Sills, Mackenzie, Gould, Dowling, Phelps, McIntyre, Morin, and on the Opposition side, including the new member for Prinze Edward, Messrs. Hammel, Ross, McGhee, Ermatinger, Wilmot, Blythe, Kearns, Hudson, Wood, Clancy, Preston, Roe, Johnston, Mulhol-land, Hess, Carnegie, Robillard, McKay, Clarke, Hart, Fell and Gray. Of these gentlemen Mr. Gillies of North Bruce sat for several years in the House sat for several years in the of Commons, and Messrs. in the House Preston Carnegie and membe and Carnegie were members of former Legislatures, but not of the last. Of all the members who will hold seats in the Legislature just elected, Messrs. Par-dee, Baxter, Carnegie and Murray only held seats in the first Parliament of On-tario. Messrs. Baxter and Pardee have sat uninterruntedly since 1867 Mr were sat uninterruptedly since 1867. Mr. Carnegie was defeated in 1871 and did not again, till this year, offer himself as a candidate. Mr. Murray was first elected North Renfrew in 1869, but was de-ted in 1871. He did not contest the feated in 1871 eat for the Provincial Parliament in scat for the Provincial Parnament in 1605, but in 1879 was nominated in the Reform interest and elected by a majority of 102 over Mr. Thomas Deacon, Q. C., who had nterest and elected by a majority of had over Mr. Thomas Deacon, Q. C., who had represented North Renfrew in the pre-ture Parliaments. Last spring Mr. represented North Renfrew in the pre-vious two Parliaments. Last spring Mr. Murray resigned his seat in the Local Legislature, to contest North Renfrew for the Commons to be defeated, however, by a small majority. In October last he consented to the return of Mr. McAllister, a gentleman of independent views, but upon the dissolution of the late Parliament, in compliance with a numerously hament, in compliance with a numerously signed requisition, again announced him-self a candidate, and defeated his old op-ponent, Mr. Deacon. There are nine Catholic gentlemen elected to the new

Catholic gentlemen elected to the new Legislature. Of these Col. Morin of Welland, Messrs. Fraser, Brockville, Dowling, South Renfrew, Murray, North Renfrew and McMahon, North Went-worth are Liberals and Messrs. Robillard, Russell, Baskerville, Ottawa, White, North Essex, and Claney, West Kent, Conserva-Devend Ottawa, and North Essex tives. Russell, Ottawa and North Essex are constituencies with a Catholic majorare constituencies with a Catholic major-ity in respect of population, but all the other constituencies that have returned Catholics contain a Protestant majority. Catholic constituencies, on the other hand, such as Glengarry, Cornwall and Prescott, send Protestant representatives to the Legislature of Ontario. No little to the hegisfature of Ontario. No little interest has been excited amongst mem-bers of Parliament from the Maritime Provinces in the Minis-terial crisis in New Brunswick. At the last election in that Province the Dominion party-lines were into the Dominion party-lines were introduced into the contest and the result was the return of about an equal number of Liberals and Conservatives to the House of Assembly. On Monday, the 26th ult, after the address in reply to the speech from the throne had been proposed, in that body, Mr. Blair, of York, moved an mondmant directly at pressive of want of amendment directly expressive of want of confidence in the government. After brief discussion the motion was put and carried by 22 to 18. The latest news from carried by 22 to 18. The latest news from Fredrickton indicates an immediate dis-solution in consequence. One of the inter-esting Parliamentary incidents of the week has been the unseating of Mr. Jen-kins, who had taken one of the seats for Queen's Co., P. E. I., and the seating of Mr. Brecken, the former member, in his stead. Messrs. Jenkins and Brecken wece the two Conservative candidates at the last the two Conservative candidates at the last elections against Messrs. Davies and Laird, Liberals. Mr. Davies headed the poll by a large majority. Messrs. Brecken and Jenkins followed next, each with a vote almost equal, but with a slight majority for Mr. Breeken. The returning officer, however, declared Mr. Jenkins elected, and the latter took his seat at the opening of Parliament. Mr. Brecken brought the matter into Court and had the satisfaction cn Monday of having judgment rendered by the Supreme Court in his favor. Mr. Jenkins had to step down and out, and Mr. Brecken now sits as one of the representatives for Queens. From the report of the Department of Railways and Canals laid before Parliament on Monday, the 26th ult., we gather the information that under the terms of the contract entered into in 1881 with the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, the Government have undertaken to construct the line between Prince Arthur's Landing, on Lake Superior, and Red River, and between Savona's Ferry, at the foot of Lake Kamloops, and Port Moody, in

British Columbia; and the company, on their part, have undertaken to construct within a specified time the line between Callander Station, their eastern terminus at the east end of Lake Nipissing, and Prince Arthur's Landing; also between Red River and Savona's Ferry—the whole line to be the property of the company, and to be maintained and operated by the said company.

Trunk Line-The following distances are calculated on a route running through the city of Winnipeg, and by the Kicking Horse Pass, if approved :

From Callander (120 miles west from Pembroke) to Prince Arthur's Landing an estimated distance of From Prince Arthur's Landing to Miles Landing an estimate Landing to From Prince Arthur's Landing to Winnipeg. From Winnipeg, via Kicking Horse Pass, to Savona's Ferry (at the foot of Kamloops Lake) an esti-mated distance of. From Savona's Ferry to Port Moody. 650 433

 $1,259 \\ 215$ Approximate length of the trupk line between Callander and Port Moody on the Pacific

In addition to the line of the Canada entral Railway between Ottawa and Central Railway between Ottawa and Callander, a distance of 228 miles, which was acquired last year by the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, they have now purchased and operate the portion of the line of the Quebec, Montreal, Ottawa and Occidental Railway between Ottawa and Montreal, a distance of 119 miles; being an addition of 347 miles incorporated into their main line system, making the total approximate distance between Montreal approximate distance between Montreal and Port Moody 2,904 miles.

The several lines operated and mained by the government during the past tair fiscal year were: Miles

The Intercolonial Prince Edward Island. Windsor Branch (m Branch (maintained only) 32

Total mileage 1,071 The readers of the RECORD will learn with pleasure of the fact that a delegation consisting of about twenty members of Parliament, representing all the different provinces of the Dominion, and headed by Dr. Fortin, waited upon the Minister of Finance on Wednesday, the 28th ult., with reference to the scheme for extending the trade of the Dominion with Brazil, which has been lately agitated by the Brazilian Consul in Montreal. Dr. Fortin repre-sented that in 1865 the Canadian Government took steps, with the approval of the British Government, to open negotiations for the extension of our trade with Brazil and other South American countries, but nothing came of it, Confederation taking place in the meantime, and the scheme was lost sight of. After stating the great advantages that would accrue to this country by opening up trade with South America, he proposed that an effort should be made to induce those countries to grant a free entry or at very reduced tariff the raw products of the Dominion, such as lumber, fish, coal, etc., as a compensation for which Canada could admit their molasses and coarse grades of sugar free of duty; and he considered this an opportune time, in view of the large surplus in the treasury. He represented that it would also graditly imper the direct the surplus of the s also greatly improve the shipping busine of Canada, and Halifax would be special ecially benefitted, as it is 406 miles nearer to Brazil than Liverpool, and 30 miles nearer than the city of New York. Messrs. Curran, Burns (Gloucester) and Valin (Montmor-enci) and other members also joined in the discussion.

Sir Leonard replied that he was perfectly in harmony with the object of the deputation and that all along for the past five years the Government had endeavored were met with one-sided views on the part of these countries, which represented that their finances would not allow them to reduce their tariff, although the Do-

loan of certain sums of money required for the public service, was read a second time. Hon. P. Mitchell asked whether any correspondence has passed of which the correspondence has passed of which the government have any intimation between the government of the United States and the British Minister at Washington, or the British Minister at Washington, or the British annister at washington, or between the government of the United States and the British Government, in re-lation to a notice of termination of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, Exception on the part of all the neurophysical states and the founders of the States and the British Government, in re-lation to a notice of termination of the Fishery clauses of the Washington Treaty, Exception on the part of all the neurophysical states and the founders of the States and the British Government, in re-but which with that co-operation can be easily fulfilled. Its fulfilment will prove a benefit to the country at large and re-flect lasting credit on the founders of the F C Hon Wr. McLellan said the United States Government for copies of all resolutions introduced into Congress which relate to the question. Mr. Fortin moved for and obtained an order for copies of correspondence between any members of this House or other persons and the Government, in relation to the Hydrographical Survey of the great lakes, the river and gulf of St. Lawrence and the other maritime coasts of Canada. and the other maritime coasts of Canada. On Wednesday, the 28th, Mr. Yeo asked whether the Minister of Railways has had his attention called to the dangerous situ-ation of the railway station in Summer-side, Prince Edward Island; and whether it is his intention, this summer, to have it is his intention, this summer, to have the necessary alteration made to relieve the travelling public from the dangers they are daily subject to arising from the situation of this station house? Sir C. Tupper said his attention had been called to the subject. He had learned that the land was at one time expropriated by the Local Government for an overhead bridge, which land has since been surrendered to private parties; the Government would have erected an over-head bridge as intended, had the land not been sold. Hon. Mr. Blake asked for a statement for the fiscal years 1880-81 and 1381-82, and for the current year to date, as to persons employed in any of the departments whose remuneration is charged public works in connection with which they are employed. Carried. Mr. Watson asked for copies of the Order-in-Council setting apart lands to be granted to the Qu'Appelle Valley Farm-ing Company and containing the condi-tions of such grant. Carried. Mr. Burpee (Sunbury) asked for a re-turn of immigration agents and employees who received pay from government durpublic works in connection with which who received pay from government dur-ing the calendar years 1881 and 1882. Carried.

One of the events of last week in the Capital was the meeting held on Monday, the 26th, to take preliminary steps for the organization of a Historical Society.

For information as to the proceedings at the meeting your correspondent is in-debted to the Free Press report.

Among those present were Rev. Father Dawson, L'Abbe Tanguay, Dr. Thorburn, Dawson, L'Aobe Tang Laval University), Rev. Mr. Marceux (Laval University), Col. W. White, Principal MacCabe, Rev. F. W. Farrier, Senator Power, Dr. Baptie, B. Sulte, Mr. Collingwood Schreiber, W. D. DeCelles, Dr. Wickstead, James D. DeCelles, Dr. Wickstead, James D. DeCelles, Dr. Wickstead, James Fletcher, Pascal Poiricr, Rev. Father Filiatre, A. Lusignan, T. Ridout, Dr. Bell, Mr. Scott, T. Rose, Carroll Ryan, George Johnston and others. Dr. Thorburn was appointed chairman. Mr. Bulmer ad-dressed the meeting, and in an excellent appointed chairman. speech gave many reasons in favor of the establishment in the Capital of such a soci-ety. Dr. Thorburn expressed some doubts as to the propriety of starting a new society and advocated the fusion of the propried bitanical society. proposed historical society with some existing organization. Mr. Suite thought that the wants of

the country in this respect could only be met by an independent society. We had ample materials at hand and only needed to make a beginning. To commence at first with an elaborate programme was out of the question. Let the progress of the society in some sense determine what should be attempted. He concluded by paying an eloquent tribute to Father Tanguay, and urging the formation of the

society. Mr. MacCabe heartily supported the project, and gave it as his opinion that an institution of this kind was greatly needed in Ottawa

Rev. Father Dawson said it would be impossible to attach this movement to any society already in existence. A socidevoted exclusively to work of this kind would find quite enough to do with-out attempting to mix things which would not mix. He, like the speakers who preceded him, urged the formation of the society.

Mr. Poirier said that evidently the meeting was almost a unit for an organization and on an independent basis, had visited Nova Scotia and could bear testimony to the extraordinary work done in that province, as their collection of records, in extent and magnitude, surpassed any other collection in Canada. They had over 1,000 volumes bound up and a great mass unbound. Only last year they saved

mass unbound. Only last year they saved some 200 volumes from pulp mill. Mr. DeCelles made an exceedingly cau-tious and careful speech. He said that no man in the room had more veneration for a work of this kind than himself. So much was this the case that sooner than see the society die or drag out a miserable existence ne would prefer that it should never be formed. He gave a num ir of reasons why collections of the kind men-tioned had not been made before. He heartily approved of the project and trus-ted that one and all would enter it with becoming ideas of the importance, both of the organization and the work it had in view.

After addresses from Dr. Wickstead, Ion. Senator Power, Rev. Mr. Farries, Hon. Hoh. Senator Fower, Rev. Mr. Farries, and others, in support of the movement, Rev. Father Marcoux, of Laval University, was called on. He spoke in French, and in common with those who preceded him, said that the movement had all his sympa-thies. He believed that Laval would sup-port it in common with cher university. port it in common with other universities throughout Canada.

The first resolution was moved by Rev. Father Dawson, and seconded by Mr. Poirier. It was:

"That in the opinion of this meeting it is advisable to form an Historical Society in the City of Ottawa.

It was then moved that a committee of eight, with an equal number of representa-tives from the two nationalities, should be chosen by ballot to increase the membership

chosen by ballot to increase the inclusion of and prepare a constitution. The ballot resulted in the following choice: Dr. Thorburn, Principal MacCabe, Col. White, Dr. Wickstead, L'Abbe Tanguay, B. Sulte, A. D. DeCelles, Pascal Poirier. It will thus be seen that the Historical Society of Octawa is on a fair way not only to successful organization, but to a long and active life of usefulness. The Society has before it the accomplishment of a task that will require of course earness co-operation on the part of all its members, but which with that co-operation can be easily fulfilled. Its fulfilment will prove Society. F. C.

THE MODERN MISSION OF AUS. TRIA.

Great empires are often subjected to strange variations of fortune in the course of their existence, and oftentimes that which appears to be their fall is but a transformation necessary for their restoration to power. For three centuries the House of Austria ruled over the Western Empire. The sceptre of Charles V. either held in subjection or disturbed every nation of the West. It took two full centuries to reduce this formidable power. The kings of France succeeded little by little in weakening the influence of the imperial sway, and in later times down to 1866, there was not any general European complication that did not entail some loss on the Austrian empire. As emperor of Austria, the heir of the Hapsburgs, has now claim only to Bohemia, Tyrol and the patrimonial duchy.

The empire of the West has been, within a few years, revived and re-constituted but to be the inheritance of another race. With its revival and reconstitution the mission of the House of Austria seemed at an end. Not so, however, for by one of these singular phenomenon accountable only through the wisdom and providence of God, it so happens that just when Austria ceases to be a power in the West it begins to assert predominance in the East. Have we not a parallel for this phenomenon in the history of Rome ? When the empire of the Cæsars became unable to bear the burden of its supremacy in the West, did not Constantine, leaving Rome to the mild sway of the Vicar of Christ, found at Byzantium a new empire that lived for ten centuries after the fall of the Western Roman empire.

THE RELIGION OF SHAKES-PEARE.

In a late issue of that excellently conducted periodical, the Catholic World, Mr. John MacCarthy deals with the question of Shakespeare's Catholicity. Mr. Mac-Carthy, who is a very able, studious, and conclusive writer, maintains that if Elizabeth had any religion at all, it was doubtless the Catholic-but when Rome broke with her she broke with Rome, and in order to establish her own legitimacy and right to the crown, set up, but not without much hesitation, a church of her own. She soon learned to hate that church of which she had so long been, at least seemingly, a devout member, because its chief pastor had confirmed her own father's sentence declaring her illegitimate, and, therefore,

The result, as nearly as it can be ascered, tainincluding the elections by accla-mation, is as follows:

Constituency. Addington Name Addington... Brant, N.... Brock, Ville... Bruce, N.... Bruce, S.... Durham, W. Elgin, W.... Essex, S.... Deroche Young..... Hardy.... Fraser... Gillies... O'Connor McLaughlin.. Cascadon Cascaden Balfour... Rayside... Baxter.... Essex, S. Glengarry... Haldimand... Hamilton... Hastings, W. Huron, E. Huron, W.... Huron, S. Kent, E. Lambton, E. Gibson... Sills... Gibson... Ross. Bishop... McCraney Graham . Pardee... Caldwell. Lambton, E. Lambton, W Lanark, N. Lincoln.... Middlesex, E Middlesex, N Neelon Mackenzie. Waters.... Harcourt... Freeman... Ferries.... Gould.... Monck..... Norfolk, N. Northumber Ontario, N Ontario, S Oxford, N. Dryden Mowat xford, S. bisholn Peel Perth, S Peterboro, E Ballantyn Bailantyn Blezard... Hagar... Dowling... Drury... Phelps. McIntyre. Snider... Masters... Morin... Clarke... McKim Laidlaw... McKahon Awrey. Renfrew, S. Simcoe, E. Simcoe, W. Victoria, S. Waterloo, N. Waterloo, S. Welland.... Vellington, (Wellington, S Wentworth, S Wentworth, S Awrey Badgerow. Widdifield

What the Price of a Book Means.

There are frequently many questions asked why a book should cost this or that, when the print and paper and binding cost not half of it. Our readers may like to have one or two of these questions briefly answered. The price of a book must pay for the writing of it, for the risk in publishing it, for the cost of manu-facture, for advertising and sending, and for the average of beging it in stock for the expenses of keeping it in stock and selling it. The author usually gets ten cents on the dollar of the retail price for each copy sold, whether the publisher and bookseller make money on it or not. The publisher takes this risk, and fre-The publisher takes this risk, and fre-quently, even with sagacious publishers, as one said to us recently of his spring books, five do not pay, and the loss must be made up on the sixth that does. And it toosts a good deal to make a book nowadays, for, though paper has gone down since the war, labor is the chief cost, and is not much lower, while the public taste demands more and more costly ornamen-tation. tation. Then, to get the book to the public, the newspaper and express bills must be paid. Then it costs the bookseller a preat deal to keep up such a store as a bookstore should be, probably more in proportion than in any other branch of business, and, to keep a full supply, he business, and, to keep a full supply, he must buy many books which the public may not like, and which have to go over into his "loss" account and be paid for out of the books he does sell before he can earn his bread and butter. That is why! Add all this up, and it comes to something.

Cardinal Hassoun has bought ground in Rome with a view to the erection of a seminary for the education of Armenian candidates for the priesthood.

THE CATHOLIG REGORD

The Golden Thread.

6

For life is one, and in its warp and woof There runs a thread of gold that glitters fair, And sometimes in the pattern shows most where there are sombre colors. It is true That we have wept. But oh ! this thread of

gold, We would not have it tarnish; let us turn Oft and look back upon the wondrous web, And when it shineth sometimes, we shall know That memory is possession-Jean Ingelow.

THE CHURCH OF THE POOR. Splendid Sermon by Cardinal Man-

ning.

PERSECUTION THE CAUSE OF IRISH POV-ERTY.

Cardinal Manning recently preached an eloquent discourse in St. James' church, London, in aid of the St. Vincent de Paul Society. In the course of his remarks his Eminence thus alluded to the Catholic Church as the patron and protector of the poor:

Church as the patron and protector of the poor: The love of the poor, and of those in need, is one of the true marks of the Church of God. This care for the poor was not a tagan virtue. Even the Jews did not practice it in its fullness. Their charity was limited to certain times, to provileged races, and to particular people. Go with the function methy and to particular people. Go with the function of the grand structure, we hear a bell ring and we see a long line of monks going to their we see them returning: they are going to their frugal meal. Another procession follows. It is the poor of Christ, who follows to assist those in whom they recog-nize the beloved of Jesus Christ. IT was a sadd pay FOR THE POOR OF ENGhim, I will sell him to another. When he can work no longer, why should I waste

an work no longer, why should I was a say ball for the Poor of Ester my substance upon him? In those days homes for the aged and the needy knew no existence, and for those passing from life to death, there were no brothers of St. Vincent de Paul or Little Sisters of the Poor to minister to their wants with will-ing heads and leader. They con-ting head and head a sub-sall for the Poor of Ester-stance of the sub-sall for the sub-sall for the sub-sall to adore, and received in exchange the revenues of the monasteries of England. ing hands and loving hearts. They con-sidered the poor were made solely for the service of the rich. But

sidered the poor were made solely for the service of the rich. But THE BRIGHT DAY OF REDEMITION HAD COME At last ; Jesus Christ came upon earth to redeem mankind, and establish a new system and a new order of things, which we know by the one comprehensive name of Christianity. He was to pull down and cast away all that was contrary to the good, the beautiful, and the true—all that was contrary to the law of God and the charity of the Sacred Heart of Jezus. There must be classes in society. I can-not tell why, but so it is, wherever there is multiplicity there must be classes of mere Among the heavenly spirits there are

multiplicity there must be classes of men. Among the heavenly spirits there are many; and, therefore; we find orders poor.

ng them. There must be choirs, and, among them. There must be enours, and, if I may so speak, passes among them. There are angels and darchangels, and dom-inations and thrones one above the other. So on drith we find the reflection of the order that exists in Heaven. We have the treasuries of the poor, confided to them by the faithful to administer to the poor, until the eve of a covetous king fell So on drith we find the relevant of the order that exists in Heaven. We have the rich and the poor, the noble and the poor, until the eye of a covetous king fell upon and took possession of them. The rowlt was from that day to this, and perthe rich and the poor, the noble and the ignorant, the prince and the peasant. How are all these classes to be governed? Paganism failed, and even the Jews were unequal to the task by which Christianity wedded class to class, and by which Chris-tianity has established order and harmony between the one and the other. All men are one, because they all come from the earth. They are one as children, because they have all one Father who is in Heaven. They are one in destiny, because the same home waits for them all. Christianity had succeeded in thus governing mankind they have all one Father who is in Heaven. They are one in destiny, because the same home waits for them all. Christianity had succeeded in thus governing mankind by preaching the Gospel of Christ. Men in affluence were to be kind and consider-ate to the poor, to those in need, in dis-tress, and in misfortune. By preaching poverty and mutual love,

poverty and mutual love, CHRISTIANITY TAUGHT MEN to know that those who ask an alms of them were their brethren, that so they might realize the meaning of the words, "Ellessed are the noor in grift for division of the source of the sou them were their brethren, that so they might realize the meaning of the words, "Blessed are the poor in spirit, for theirs is the Kingdom of Heaven." Our Lord Blessed are the poor in spirit, for their is the Kingdom of Heaven." Our Lord was the first to preach this, not only by word, but also by example. Did ever a preacher preachso eloquently as Christ did by His example; He who being rich, for our sake became poor. He had a stable for His first house and a manger for His bed. His poverty gave Him naught that He wanted, and made Him want for all. When His apostles fled and forsook Him,

bed. His poverty gave time naught that He wanted, and made Him want for all. When His apostles fled and forsook Him, poverty still stood by His side. On the cross of Calvary, poverty stood true to Him still. If you would know the pover-ty of Christ, go to Bethlehem and look on that stable. Go and look on the poverty that stable. Go and look on the poverty of Nazareth. You will there see that though "the foxes have holes and the birds of the air nests, the Son of Man had not where to lay His head." Look at Him on the Cross, where He dies nailed on the tree of scorn. He is taken down, and a windof scorn. He is taken down, and a wind-ing sheet is given Him in charity, and finally he is buried in a borrowed tomb. As our Lord preached poverty in Himself, so did He respect it in others. His mira-cles during His public life on earth were all worked to benefit the poor. He did not cause the sun to stand still in the heavens. He did not move mountains, but He cave sight to the bilind, hearing to out He gave sight to the blind, hearing to the deaf, and restored the dead to hile, and preached the gospel to the poor. All His miracles were wrought for the love of the poor and the suffering. He sent His angels to the poor shepherds with the glad tidings of the birth of their Infant Re-burner. He chose poor fishermen for the deaf, and restored the dead to life, tidings of the birth of their Infant Re-deemer. He chose poor fishermen for His apostles, He chose a poor woman for His Mother, and a poor man for His foster father, and a poor man as his precursor. AS CHRIST WAS POOR, SO IS HIS CHURCH inspired with the love of the poor. If it were not filled with the love of the poor, the Catholic Church would not be the were not filled with the love of the poor, the Catholic Church would not be the Church of Christ. So, when we look back during the last nincteen hundred years, we see the Church sometimes in honor and at another despised by men—now persecu-ted and now lifted up again—now basking in the sunshine of the favor of princes and kings—again worshiping silently and hid-den in the catacombs—ever and always the Church of the poor, the grand old Cath-olic Church. Again, when she emerged George Keley of Dunchurch, Parry Sound, for the last six years suffered from Dyspepsia, and had tried Doctors and Patent Medicines, until out of patience with all treatment, but was induced by a friend to t: y Burdock Blood Bitters, Before Ducking one bette has were seturished at inishing one bottle he was astonished at the result, and declares he never felt bet-ter in his life, and "I could name" (says he) olic Church. Again, when she emerged from the catacombs, dressed as a bride for "half a dozen others who have derived great benefits from the medicine." the altar, she came forth to govern and rule men as the only true and living Church of Jesus Christ upon earth. In Mr. Abraham Gibbs, Vaughan, writes : "I have been troubled with Asthma since her grandeur and prosperity, we find her still the same Church of the poor. We find her in ages gone by founding societies like those we have in our midst to-day— societies of good me and durity to-day— I was ten years of age, and have taken hundreds of bottles of different kinds of medicine, with no relief. I saw the ad-vertisement of Northrop & Lyman's Emulsion of Cod Liver Oil with Lime and cieties of good men and devoted women societies of good men and devoted women whose object in life was to dispense to the poor the alms of the rich entrusted to their care. The surplus revenues of the Church were directed to be given to the poor, and in certain cases some of the vessels of the altar were to be sold and given to the poor.

THE IRISH CHARACTER. This is the history of the Church and her

ministers, so MUCH REVILED IN THESE DAYS. Her monasteries were places in which men, living under the banner of Christ, bound themselves to live in unity, peace and love in the service of their Divine Its Strong and Weak Points Contrasted.

It is a remarkable fact that the Irish It is a remarkable fact that the Irish character puts its worst side out. There is a story told of a negro that is quite in point. A white man, locking at this negro's basket of fruit, remarked that a nice rosy apple resembled the white man, while the negro was represented by the chestnut. To this the negro aptly replied that the white man, notwithstanding his fair exterior, had many little black grains at his heart, while the negro. in spite of Master. They were more than this. The poor knew wherever there was a monastery there was a home for the suffering poor of Christ. They knew they would never be turned from the monastery doors till their wants were supplied. Before the name of Protestant was known, and before the seeds of discord were sown in this land, these monasteries existed. We had them almost without number in this this land, these monasteries existed. We at his heart, while the negro, in spite of his homely appearance, was sound within. Experience teaches us that appearances bury and Caterbury are names to be remembered. Others there were in both the factor of the conventional smile, or

remembered. Others there were in both countries, WHOSE IVY-COVERED RUINS STAND TO THIS DAY, Preaching sermons to man, and telling him of the love of the Catholic Church for the poor. Go with me in thought to graze on one of these monasteries in all its ancient grandeur. As we look on the grand structure, we hear a bell ring and we see a long line of monks coinc to the source of the convention al smile, or the fashionable greeting that we should lock to, for these can be—nay, are—fre-quently assumed for the occasion, but we should rather regard the moral qualities which God has made the criterion of con-duct; we should consider the religious spirit which is so highly prized by the God of the universe. If we accept the dictum of the arrogant and fickle people who constitute "the

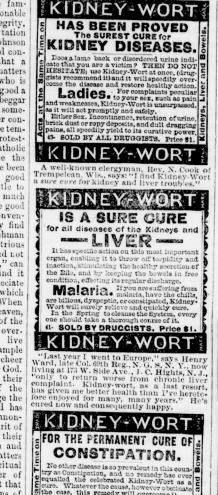
and fickle people who constitute "the world," the Irish are not up to the mark. In what respect, pray? Who has made the indolent race of "do-nothings" the judges of the Irish character? Like all idle folks, they give themselves up to vanity and to criticising their neighbors. would you have the Irish people spend their precious time in fashionable trifling? Would you have them are the silly fashions of the day? It is easier to let those fashions take their course than to attempt to keep pace with them. They are as is well known chartering as the are, as is well known, changeable as the wind. One man said that he had worn the same hat thirty years, and that during that period he had been in the fashion several times, for the vagaries of fashion had brought in, after irregular cycles, the style of hat which he continually wore. style of hat which he continually wore. Now let me quote the opinions of Doc-tor Johnson, Cardinal Newman, and Father Fabre on this subject. The fam-ous English moralist says that fashionable people pride themselves on their integrity, when the fact is they had no temptation to be dishonest; they mistook, Johnson continues, a full stomach for a good con-science. Cardinal Newman says that a grand lady who is quite *au fait* in matters of conventional politeness, and who is never seen in anger, has not as good a chance of heaven as an old Irish beggar woman who says her beads and is some-times driven by the privations of her con-dition into the sallies of a passionate tem-

monasteries, the homes of the poor, and banished the monks, the fathers of the dition into the sallies of a passionate tem-per. Father Fabre says that not Protestants only, but converts to the Catholic faith even are apt to undervalue the merit of Irish Catholics. They have been so much accustomed to look to so much accustomed to look to a good coat as a prima facie evidence of a title to consideration; they have been so much used, when Protestants, to associate good dinners and carriages and mild conven-tion bits with a solution of the solution of the solution to a solution of the solution of the solution of the solution to a solution of the solution of the solution of the solution to a solution of the solution o tionalises with goodness that they find it hard to believe that yonder Irishman and his wife and their children, industrious and virtueus but poorly dressed, and not versed in the small talk of "society," can be seen the small talk of be meritorious individuals. They find it difficult, Father Fabre adds, to appreciate the vast fund of faith and piety which dwells in the Irish Catholic's heart. When our divine Lord came down from from dwells in the Irish Catholic's heart. When our divine Lord came down from heaven, did He not come in the appearance of the poor 7 It was the lot of the great over-whelming majority of mankind to live and die poor, and He came for an example to all, especially to the majority, to cheer them in their toil by likeness to their God. Is it by their readiness in repartee, their acquaintance with the customs of the vain world of fashion, that we judge the holy ones whom the Church of God has raised to the honors of her altars by canon-ization, and not rather to their spirit of the charity of God, their denial, their sacrifices for the cause of religion and their services to their neighbors in matters relating to the corporal and spiritual Sad is my fate! said the heart-broken stranger: The wild deer and wolf to a covert can nee. But I have no refuge from famine and dan-ger-A home and a country remain not to me. Since '48 six millions of her children have left her shores or died from famine and disease. This shows that, when the

Dublin's Pleasure Park.

The Phomix Park, the scene of the assas-sination of Lord Fredrick Cavendish and Mr. Burke, for which so many prisoners are now on trial, contains 2,000 acres, and is entered, like Hyde Park in London, by a stately gateway. It is surrounded by a solid coped wall, and is the play-ground of the Irish metropolis, civil and military, and contains bits of leafy bower and grassy often, in which solitude. pure and simple and contains bits of leary bower and grassy glen, in which solitude, pure and simple, may be realized. It contains statues of Lord Carlisle, Lord Gougli, and a hideous granite obelisk, frequently referred to in the evidence, 200 feet in height, recording the availation of the the state of t the exploits of Wellington. The spot where the assassination took place is about half a mile from the entrance, and is over-looked by the vice-regal lodge, the semi-official home of the Lord Lieutenant, which looks exactly like a twin of our White House. It has, however, the advantage of many mountain views of great beauty. A little further on are the official residences of Mr. Trevelyan and Tom Burke's suc-

AN EXAMPLE FOR PROTESTANTS.-Re-cently in New Orleans there was buried a cently in New Orleans there was buried a colored servant of the Rev. Hugh Miller Thompson, recently elected Episcopal Assistant Bishop of Mississippi, from the rectory of Trinity Church. A nice coffin had been provided. The bier was placed in the large dining-hall of the rectory, around which lighted candles were placed, as is the custom in Roman Catholic burial, the neers how having hear hearing. the negro boy having been baptised a Catholic and attended St. Alphonsus Church. A priest from that church was sent for before the boy's death, who admin-





MARCH 9, 1833.

THESE CROSSES, STATUES & CRUCIFIXES VISIBLE ALL NIGHT -IN THE-

DARKEST ROOM!

When Nothing Else Can be Seen They Shine Out Like GLOWING STARS!

HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP WOOD, OF PHILADELPHIA, Has a Luminous Crucifix, and says, " It is a great incentive to devotion.

READ! READ! READ! READ!

sent for before the boy's death, who admin-istered to him the usual sacraments, and who officiated at the services held over the body at the rectory. Four white boys acted as pallbearers, one of whom was the Rev. Dr. Thompson's, who, with the rector's the Being whose emblem shines and over-shadows my sleeping moments. Yours in X. BRO. JOACHIM.

From the New York Correspondence of the Dublin Freeman's Journal, February, 16th, 1881.

1640, 1881. Through the courtesy of Mr. J. R. Maxwell, & Co., proprietor of M. Cerqui's Chemical Compound, we were favored with a private view of one of the most wonderful discoveries of the century. I was led into a room, the curtains were drawn and every ray of light was clear, bright, awe-inspiring distinctness, first the figure of the Sn flour suspended in space, foreground was the figure of an angel bearing a crown that seemed to make the writer, the feeling of faith and veneration possessed a Catholic, it then overwhelmed the writer, the scept was so novel and reverential. Upon leaving we were presented with a cross; it is His cross watches and guards you.

We also have the honour to refer to the following Clergymen and Sisters :

Rev. Thos. Kierns, Lehigh avenue, Philadelphia, Pa.; Rev. J. Slattery, Susquehanna, Pa.; Rev. J. Murphy, Blossburg, Pa.; Rev. M. Voigt, Franciscan College, Trenton, N. J.; Rev. T. Reardon, Easton, Pa.; CONVENT OF GOOD SHEPHERD, Baltimore, Md.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses.

Send \$1.00, One Dollar, \$1.00, Send and Get One of Our Luminous Crosses. If you possessed a Cross of any religious object treated with this compound, you will be viewed at night, when darkness and silence reign supreme, then like protecting figures, insignias of our faith, beautifully bright, unliftuenced by the surrounding gloom, they are an inspiration for the last thought or word before sleep overcomes us. We are now manufacturing such crosses, and a number of different statuettes, crucifixes, also desire to inform you that we are prepared to treat at a nominal cost, any article of a like nature you may wish to have rendered as distinct an light as they are during the day For \$1.00 we will send you a Cross, including pedests, possessing this desirable quality, confident that after once with easing the feeling it inspires, looming up like a torch of faith the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the blackness of night, you will order more, and urge upon your friends the satisfaction the blackness of night, you will order for the night.

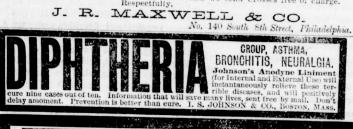
\$1.00 each for Crosses.

\$2.00 each for Crucifixes.

\$3.00 each for of Statues B. V. or Saints.

Crosses \$9.00 per dezen, or \$5.00 per half dozen.

#2" Send Money by Registered Letter and we send Crosses free of charge. Respectfully,





MARCH 9, 1883.

Kate of Killashee.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS. [For Redpath's Weekly.] Bright are the heather blossoms on 1 mountain brown, And bright the waves of Camolin, th But bogs of cambin, the But brighter still than flower or ri loveller far is she. The pride and boast of Longford -fa of Killashee.

Sweet is the rippling laughter, the m her tongue, Like some old Irish melody by siren and sung, And like the laughing waters that run ing to the sea. In light and beauty shining, is Kate or ashee.

How bright her rosy blushes, her when'er we met, Ike rainbow tid upon the rose, with morning wet, And bright the love-glance beaming fro eye of hazel-brown, Oh ! she's the Star of Leinster, the pr Longtord-Town!

Fair Kate, 'tis mine to wander afar

Allocation of the standard of

STRONG DRINK.

Bishop Keane on Intemperance and Scandal, Ruin of Families Produced by it.

In his Lenten Pastoral, just issue his people, Bishop Keane, of Richm addresses them as follows on the sin o temperance: You know well, venerable and bel

You know well, venerable and beld brethren, that one of the commonest most powerful incentives to concupise —perhaps the most common and r powerful of all—is strong drink. Prel and Councils have proclaimed that worst fuel of sensuality, the most dur source of sins and scandals, of the rui families and the destruction of souls, i families and the destruction of souls, i temperance. Pastors mourn over it as scourge of their flocks; Christians and i ple of the world alike denounce it as bane of soliety. We need, therefore, o no apology for making special mention it here, and calling on our people to a no apology for making special mention it here, and calling on our people to sh it, to denounce it, to labor for the exter ination of so great an evil. While we thankfully express the conviction that people of this diocese would comp favorably with any other on the score coloristy and examption from the avil favorably with any other on the score sobriety and exemption from the evils intemperance, yet we know that there a unhappily, too many exceptions to rule; and we appeal to them to remain longer a grief to their families, a sorrow the Church and abd example to their to low-Catholics. We appeal to them to ro themselves at the beginning of this he season of Lent, to break the chain of th habit and fling it from them, to sh places and persons that are a danger places and persons that are a danger them, and so to spend this blessed time self-denial and prayer, that at its clo they may have no desire to return again

they may have no desire to return again it the ways of temptation, Considering how great are the evils an how shameful and wide-spread are the scandals that are caused by drink, it would have be in the own heart if that have scandals that are caused by drink, it would indeed, be a joy to our heart if that happ day should ever arrive when our Catholic would have nothing to do with dispensin drink to the public. But one point w must absolutely insist upon, namely, tha they who are engaged in the liquor busis ness shall not carry on the traffic on Sun day. This is an inexcusable violation o the law of God, and the law of the land It is vain to argue that others do it; other It is vain to argue that others do it; other do many things that Christians cannot in conscience do-and this is one of them It is equally vain to urge the profits that It is equally vain to urge the profits that are made by selling on Sunday; for again there are many ways of making profit in which Christians cannot conscientionsly engage, and this is one of them. Nor is it any better to allege the loss of custom and business that would otherwise engage and business that would otherwise ensue; for, on the one hand, there are some who comply with their daty in this matter who

declare that, in the long run, they are not losers by it; and, on the other hand, if a

business is such that a Catholic cannot

make a living in it by acting according to

his conscience and his religious duty, then he is evidently bound to refrain from such business or to abandon it. The Rev.

Clergy are directed to insist on this point,

both in the pulpit and in the confessional. And, in the words of the second Plenary

Council of Baltimore (in 470:) "We ex-hort pastors, and we implore them for the love of Jesus Christ, to use every effort for the extirpation of the vice of intem-

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

NOTIME LIKE THE PRESENT for seeking

Every symptom is the herald of a disease, every lapse from a state of health should be remedied at once, or disastrous con-sequences are likely to follow. Incipient dysnepsia slight ordinarce incipient

medicinal aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailments" manifest them-selves. There are no "minor" ailments.

perance.

LOOK AT IRELAND AS SHE WAS.

Since 48 six millions of her children have left her shores or died from famine and disease. This shows that, when the Catholic religion ceases to be the religion of a country, poverty comes in, and is treated by the state only with the hard hand and cold heart that a state can com-mand. The Catholic Church is the Church of the poor, The Catholic Church is the Church of the poor, The Catholic Church is the friend of the poor, and carries out her alms, among other ways, by means of the society for which I have to appeal to you to night—the Society of St. Vincent de Paul. Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, says re-garding Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, that she would not keep house without it. She can not speak too highly of its merits as a remedy for Colds, Coughs, Bronchits, Asthma, weak lungs and all pulmonary troubles. A cold may be cured by it in one day. THE tobacco of Martinica was once the sthma, weak lungs and all pulmonary oubles. A cold may be cured by it in ne day. The tobacco of Martinica was once the the pleasure of being assiducusly courted the pleasure of being assiduces the pleasure of being ass

THE tobacco of Martinica was once the favorite with the smoking world, and when old Father Henipen descended the Mississipi about 1680 the Indians were much surprised to see an European with such an excellent sample of their native plant. But the smokers of the "Myrtle Navy" would give bat a poor account of the energy encloped of the transport of the pleasure of being assiduously courted by the ambassador of King George II., of England, and of bidding defiance in high terms to the ambassador of George III. Scattered over all Europe were to be found brave Irish Generals, dexterous Irish diplomatists, Irish counts, Irish barons, Irish Knights of St. Louis and of the energy encloped of the White plant. But the smokers of the "Myrtle Navy" would give but a poor account of the once celebrated Martinica. Their favorite brand is as much superior to it as it was to the raw and uncured leaf which the Indians of that day smoked. not have been ensigns of marching regi-ments or free men of petty corporations." The celebrated "dictator" of the Edin-burgh Review, Lord Jeffery, speaks of the genius of Edmund Burke and of others of his land of genius. Lord Beaconsfield said that if there were any examples of the ancients to be found in modern times they were to be found in in the modern times they were to be found only in the sermons of the French preachers of the speeches of the Irish orators, and that Mr. Shiel's speech at Penenden Meath was a specimen of the orations delivered in Greece and Rome in the palmiest days of eloquence. -Rev. P. A. Treacy.

Precautionary. There have been many precautions against fire published, but let a person become accidentally burned or scalded, and few people know what to do in absence of a doctor. The very best remedy known is Hagyard's Yellow Oil, the great House-hold Panacea for all painful inflammatory diseases.



\$72 A WEEK, \$12 a day at home easily made. Costly Outfit free. Address Tave & Co., Augusta, Me. Office-Carling's Block, London.

sequences are inkely to follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costiveness, a tendency to biliousness, should be promptly coun-teracted with Northrop & Lyman's Vega THOS. BRYAN, and 75 Dundas street, west. teracted with Northrop & Lyman's Veg-etable Discovery and great Blood Purifier, and the system thus shielded from worse consequences. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. MATHESON'S PLANES, BEVEL EDGE CHISELS, DISTON'S & FLINE'S HAND and CROSS-CUT SAWS, ROPES, CORDAGES, SCALES, etc., etc., at

116 Dundas St., (North Side), LONDON.

MINION FOR

DR. T. A. SLOCUM, 181 Pearl St., New York.

\$66 a week in your own town. Terms and \$5 ontfit free. Address H. HALLET & Co., Portland, Me.

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

A Pleasant and Effectual Cough Remedy. If you will go to your nearest druggist and ask for a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, you will possess the best known cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthna, Hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles that terminate in Consume. lung troubles that terminate in Consump-

Don'T DIE in the house. "Rough on Rats." Clears out rats, mice, flies, roaches, bed-bugs. 15c.

MARCH 9, 1883.

Kate of Killashee.

How bright her rosy blushes, her smile when'er we met,
Like rainbow tiut upon the rose, with dew of morning wet,
And bright the love-glance beaming from her eye of hazel-brown,
Oh! she's the Star of Leinster, the pride of Longtord-Town!

STRONG DRINK,

Bishop Keane on Intemperance-Sin and Scandal, Ruin of Families Produced by it.

In his Lenten Pastoral, just issued to his people, Bishop Keane, of Richmond, addresses them as follows on the sin of intemperance:

You know well, venerable and beloved brethren, that one of the commonest and most powerful incentives to concupiscence -perhaps the most common and most powerful of all—is strong drink. Prelates and Councils have proclaimed that the worst fuel of sensuality, the most dureful source of sins and scandals, of the ruin of families and the destruction of souls, is in-temperance. Pastors mourn over it as the temperance. Pastors mourn over it as the scourge of their flocks; Christians and people of the world alke denounce it as the bane of society. We need, therefore, offer no apology for making special mention of it have and calling and a special mention of he apology for making special mention of it here, and calling on our people to shun-it, to denounce it, to labor for the exterm-ination of so great an evil. While we can thankfully express the conviction that the people of this diocese would compare favorably with any other on the score of avorably with any other on the score of sobriety and exemption from the evils of intemperance, yet we know that there are, unhappily, too many exceptions to the rule; and we appeal to them to remain no longer a grief to their families, a sorrow to the Church and a bad example to their fel-low. Gathelies. We appeal to them to remain the church and a bad example to their fel-low-Catholics. We appeal to them to rouse themselves at the beginning of this holy season of Lent, to break the chain of their habit and fling it from them, to shun place and proceen that many the shun

season of Lent, to preak the chain of their habit and fling it from them, to shun places and persons that are a danger to them, and so to spend this blessed time of self-denial and prayer, that at its close they may have no desire to return again to the ways of temptation, Considering how great are the evils and how shameful and wide-spread are the scandals that are caused by drink, it would, indeed, be a joy to our heart if that happy day should ever arrive when our Catholies would have nothing to do with dispensing drink to the public. But one point we must absolutely insist upon, namely, that they who are engaged in the liquor busi-ness shall not carry on the traffic on Sun-day. This is an inexcusable violation of the law of God, and the law of the land. It is vain to argue that others do it; others do many things that Christians cannot in conscience do—and this is one of them. conscience do-and this is one of them. It is equally vain to urge the profits that are made by selling on Sunday; for again there are many ways of making profit in which Christians cannot conscientiously engage, and this is one of them. Nor is it any better to allege the loss of custom

Survival of old Superstitions.

BY WILLIAM COLLINS. IF or Redpath's Weekly.] Bright are the heather blossoms on Beara's mountain brown, And bright the waves of Camolin, that roll but brighter still than flower or rill, and to veller far is she. The pide and boast of Longford-fair Kate of Killashee. Sweet is the rippling laughter, the music of her tongue. Like some odd rish melody by siren played and sung. And like the heaghing waters that run dane-ing to the sea. Definitions which still linger among the peasantry in various parts of Great Britain, and which are probably not known to many people outside the particular local-ity. In Cornwall it is still the case that no miner ever whistles under ground. In the North no child's nails are ever cut on Sundary; until a child is twelve months old its nails are always bitten instead of cut; the inside of its hands is never washed until three months after its birth ; and it until three months after its birth ; and it until three months after its birth; and it is invariably carried up-stairs before being taken down-stairs. Sunday is considered a lucky day to be born on; and a child born after midnight will see more of the And bright the love-glance beaming from her eye of hazel-brown.
And bright the love-glance beaming from her eye of hazel-brown.
And bright the love-glance beaming from her eye of hazel-brown.
And bright the love-glance beaming from her eye of hazel-brown.
Bair Kate, 'tis mine to wander afar from Erin's strand.
Alone beside the Hadson's wave, within the stranger's land:
But backward ever files my heart to home, and love and theeTo Longford's pleasant valleys and the Rose of Killashee.
born after midnight will see more of the world than others. Marriage must on no account be solemnized upon Saturday, but always, where possible upon Wednesday. The person who, when being married, kneels first at the altar-rails will die first, and so will the one who first goes to sleep upon the wedding night. The superstitions of Ireland and Scotland are legion.

The Bad and Worthless

The Bad and Worthless are never IMITATED or COUNTERFEITED. This is especially true of a family medicine, and it is positive proof that the remedy IMITATED is of the highest value. As soon as it had been tested and proved by the whole world that Hop Bitters was the purest, best and mest valuable family medi-cine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the eine on earth, many imitations sprung up and began to steal the notices in which the press and people of the country had expressed the merits of H. B, and in every way trying to induce suffering invalids to use their stuff instead, expecting to make money on the credit and good name of H. B. Many others started nostroms put up in similar style to H. B, with variously devised names in which the word "Hop" or "Hops" were used in a way to induce people to be-lieve they were the same as Hop Bitters. All such pretended remedies or cures, no matter what their style or name is, and especially those with the word "Hop" or "Hops" in their name or in any way con-nected with them of their name, are inita-tions or counterfeics. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label Tract tions or counterfeits. Beware of them. Touch none of them. Use nothing but gen-uine Hop Bitters, with a bunch or cluster of green Hops on the white label. Trust nothing eice. Druggists and dealers are warned against dealing in imitations or

Consumption Cared.



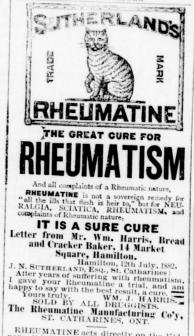




Pride of the Valley cures Catarrh, Dyspepsia, Liver Complaint, Coughs, Colds, Chills

and Fever, Fever and Ague Read one of the testing of which we could give thoo which "I certify the 1 a to dwith Catarrh in the head, scherling phlegm in the in the choking and "scong at night for years, so I could not "p, often troubled with duil, lifeless for a pains in the chest and back. After giv, undreds of dollars to doctors and giving up all hopes, I tried the PRIDE OF THE VALLEY, and am now able to do my work after seven year's sickness." MRS JAMES MCNEIL, 202 Support of my wife's is con rect.

202 Since Street, London, Ont The above statement of my wife's is correct. JAMEN MONEY AND JAMEN MONEY For sale ty all druggists, manufactured by Prof & M Shrives, London, Ont.



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RHEUMATINE acts directly on the Kid-

for those suffering from KIDNEY COM-Solb BY ALL DRUGGISTS. - Wholesalt Agents: Toronto, Northrop & Lyman Hamilton, J. Winer & Co.; London, James Kennedy & Co.

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IN	DEX
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CROUP, TAKEN IN	TERNALLY FOR
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DEAFNESS.

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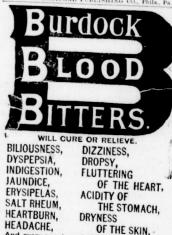
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sordered LIVER, KIDNEYS, STOMACH,

d every specie

and business that would otherwise ensue; for, on the one hand, there are some who comply with their daty in this matter who declare that, in the long run, they are not losers by it; and, on the other hand, if a business is such that a Cathelia const business is such that a Catholic cannot make a living in it by acting according to his conscience and his religious duty, then his conscience and his religious duty, then he is evidently bound to refrain from such business or to abandon it. The Rev. Clergy are directed to insist on this point, both in the pulpit and in the confessional. And, in the words of the second Plenary Cauncil of Baltimore (in 47c) (We ex-Council of Baltimore (in 470.) "We ex-hort pastors, and we implore them for the love of Jesus Christ, to use every effort for the extirpation of the vice of intem-perance."

FLIES, roaches, ants, bed-bugs, rats, mice, crows, chipmunks, cleared out by "Rough on Rats." 15c.

No TIME LIKETHE PRESENT for seeking medicinal aid when what are foolishly called "minor ailments" manifest them-selves. There are no "minor" ailments. Every symptom is the herald of a disease, every lapse from a state of health should be remedied at once, or disastrous con-sequences are likely to follow. Incipient dyspepsia, slight costiveness, a tendency to biliousness, should be promptly coun-teracted with Northrop & Lyman's Veg-etable Discovery and great Blood Purifier, and the system thus shielded from worse consequences. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St. Mr. John Magwood. Victoria Road NOTIME LIKETHE PRESENT for seekin

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

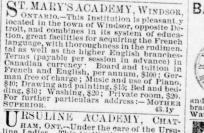
A Pleasant and Effectual Cough Remedy. If you will go to your nearest druggist and ask for a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's and ask for a 25 cent bottle of Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, you will possess the best known cure for Coughs, Bronchitis, Asthma, Hoarseness and all throat and lung troubles that terminate in Consumption

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

AFFAIRS IN IRELAND.

BY CABLE FROM IRISH SPECIAL NEWS AGENCY LONDON, March 1, 1883 .- The Parlia-

8

LONDON, March 1, 1883.—The Parlia-mentary prospect was very gloomy for the Irish party at the beginning of the week. Forster's speech was an immense success for the moment. During the two hours of its delivery it was drunk in eagerly by a crowded house. In all parts of the house Parnell was said to be crushed. The Irish leader listened atten-tively and was absolutely unmoved dur-ing the whole course of the ex-Chief Sec-retary's venomous attack upon him. The first retrieval of the position was the speech of T. P. O'Connor, which put the Govern-ment on its defence. It was the most effective speech the Member for Gaiway has yet delivered in the house. Parnell'sspeech was most eagerly looked

Parnell's speech was most eagerly looked forward to, as he had obstinately refused forward to, as he had obstinately refused to be drawn out for several nights. The English press howls more than ever, but Irish national opinion is unanimous that it was the most dignified and effective address Mr. Parnell has delivered for years. Justin McCarthy, in a telling speech, proved Forster's complicity in the assassin-ation plots of Mazzini. These various inaticn plots of Mazzini. These various in-cidents cooled the first ardor of the recep-tion accorded to Forster, and his defeat was complete when he was thrown over openly by Trevelyan, who said he regret-ted the speech of his predecessor. Cham-berlain completed his discomfiture by holdly creating the declaration, that coer-to No. 3. Archee, windsor ; hev. P. Bardou, Cayuga. All our Branches in Canada have been made aware of the loss I sustained by the late failure of the Mahon Banking Co. of this city. The amount lost on C. M. B. A. ; holdly creating the declaration, that coer-

berlain completed his discomfiture by boldly repeating the declaration, that coer-cion without concession would make in No. 17 assessment. As I have endea-vored to strictly comply with our consti-tutional regulations, this loss was through no neglect whatever of my C. M. B. A. The general result is that while the Eng-lish journals are still in a flame of passion Parliament is tired or ashamed of the attacks on Parnell and the Land League. William O'Brien, who already ranks among William O'Brien, who already ranks among attacks on the particular Bank in which I was to deposit said funds, it is not improbable but I could attacks on Parnell and the Land League. William O'Brien, who already ranks among the most impressive speakers in the House, pointed on Monday night with fierce truth to the disgraceful jury packing which is carried on in Dublin. He showed con-clusively that the Emergency juries which have tried all the recent cases are almost method. Between the speakers and the true to be sole to state that to lose by my position in their Council, the speaker the speakers are speaker to be able to rate that the speaker the speakers are speaker to be speaker to be able to state that to lose by my position in their Council, the speaker the speaker to be able to state that to lose by my position in their Council, the speaker to be able to recent the speaker the speaker to be able to the speaker to be able to state that the speaker the speaker to be able to state that the speaker to be able to state that to lose by my position in their Council, the speaker the speaker the speaker the speaker to be the speaker to be able to state that the speaker the speaker to be able to speaker t have tried all the recent cases are almost whether 1 be legally hable of not. It is exclusively Protestant and were hounded justice by which they are guided in this indiced and partizan judges. He repeated the assertion of one of the condemned prisoners in Green street—that the prisoners in the street—that the urt was no better than a slaughter house. The Crown is determined to brazen the ing. whole thing out by denying there is any jury packing, and defending Lawson's

conduct. On Tuesday last Trevelyan made the worst speech which has yet been delivered that the people in certain districts in the wet could no longer hope to live there is they have acquired the habit of drink-ing tea, using flour for food and buying dresses in the shops. When the pinch of hunger came they would he hoped be hunger came they would, he hoped, be compelled to go to the workhouse or emi-Branch repay this assessment, on or before

The prolonged debates on the address have already seriously deranged the pro-gramme of the government and even now the Irish question overshadows the whole

London, March 3.—A letter from the Bishop of Raphoe, County Donegal, is published, in which he says the only chance the destitute people have to maintain life is through charity. He says the policy of their prompt action in this matter. the Government is evidently one of exter-

The famine-famished peasants of Glencolumbkille made a HungerDemonstration on Thursday, February 8. Two thousand gaunt and foodless children of "dark

gaunt and loodess children of "dark Donegal" clamored for bread and work before a Dr. Woodhouse, who, as Govern-ment Inspector, visited that district on the above date. Father Gallagher told the Correspondent Inspector Government Inspector some home truths before the people. He recounted how he, Dr. Woodhouse, was the fourth inspector that came down to report upon them with-in a few months; and the exaggergated reports of the quartet, amongst whom was Chief Secretary Trevelyan, did not bring sea-weed devouring people a penny

SUPREME COUNCIL OFFICERS date, and his own interest in the school has induced him to allow the proceeds of the lecture go to that purpose. The music Chancellor—T. J. Keena, Detroit, Mich. President—F. J. Riester, Buffalo. 1st vice-Pres.—W. C. Shields, Corry,

2nd vice Pres .- Thos. Coffey, London, Recorder—C. J. Hickey, Allegany, N. Y.; Marshal—J. A. Hickey, Detroit, Mich. Guard—J. T. Kinsler, M. D., Bradford,

Pa. Trustees—R. Mulholland, Dunkirk, N. Y.; John Clifford, Niagara Falls, N. Y., Wm. Franklin, Buffalo, N. Y.; S. McGary, similar treatment. Great sympathy felt for him in his severe affliction. Several deaths have occurred among Franklin ; Wm. Look, Detroit.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

GRAND COUNCIL OFFICERS OF CANADA. Chancellor-T. A. Bourke, Windsor. President-J. Doyle, St. Thomas. 1st vice-President-D. B. Odette, Wind-2nd vice-Presidet t-John Kelz, Toronto.

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 W. J. Lawrence, St. Catharines; A. Forster, Berlin; W. J. McKee, Windsor; Rev.
 P. Berdon, Cavara

year and ten months on Thursday last. Pupils attending the separate schools are expected to furnish their own books now, and a reduction has been made on the fees charged. The new system is the the fees chi ame as that in vogue in the public schools here. We ought to have a better Catholic

ibrary than we have here. The Monthly Magazine (London) reports Dr. Graham as saying that it is not a correct practice, after a cold is caught, to make the room a person sits in much warmer than usual, to increase the quantity of bed clothes, wrap up in flannel, and drink a larce quantity of hot tea, gruel, or other slops, because it will invariably increase the feverishness, and, in the majority of instances, prolong rather than lessen the duration of the cold. It is well known that confining inoculated persons in warm rooms will make their smallpox more that a similar practice in the present comme they will do so a defer their next meet-ing. Branch No. 4, at the call of its Presi-dent, lawyer Blake, held a special meet-ing on the 5th inst. At this meeting, which was largely attended, the following resolu-

by decorated crosses. The table is beautifully ornamented, and underneath

BRANTFORD LETTER.

and rever; and it is for the same reason that a similar practice in the present com-plaint is attended with analogous results, a cold being in reality a slight fever. In some parts of England, among the lower order of the people, a large glass of cold spring water, taken on going to bed, is found to be a successful remedy, and in fact many medical practinears. fact many medical practitioners recom-mend a reduced atmosphere and frequent draughts of cold fluid as the most efficacious remedy for recent cold, particularly when the patient's habit is full and plethoric.

Dr. Graham further says: It is generally supposed that it is the exposure to a cold or wet atmosphere which produces the effect called cold, whereas it is returning whereas it is returning to a warm tem-perature after exposure which is the real cause of the evil. When a person in the on the Association at large ; although I cold weather goes into the open air, every time he draws in his breath the cold air passes through his nostrils and windpipe I sincerely thank all our Branches for into the lungs, and, consequently, dimin-ishes the heat of these parts. As long as the person continues in the cold air he feels no held effect from its, but SAMUEL R. BROWN, Sec. G. Council. no bad effect from it; but as soon as he returns home, he approaches the fire to warm himself, and very often takes some warm and comfortable drink to keep out ST. PATRICK'S CHURCH, NAPANEE. In company with Mr. Richardson the cold, as it is said. The inevitabl the cold, as it is said. The inevitable con-sequence is, that he will find he has taken cold. He feels a shivering which makes him draw nearer the fire, but all to no purpose; the more he tries to heat himself, fresco painter, of Belleville, we had the pleasure a few days ago of inspecting decoration work of St. Patrick's Church, Napanee, recently performed by that gentleman, and which has transthe more he chills. All the mischief is here caused by the violent action of the formed the edifice into one of the most

formed the edifice into one of the most chaste and elegant places of worship in the district. The bases of the walls are warm drabs of various shades, with panels, the centres of which are of azure blue. The ceiling is divided off in cir-cles with decorated borders, and the snaces between the circles are filled in To avoid this, when you come out of a very cold atmosphere, you should not at first go into a room that has a fire in it, or if you cannot avoid that, you should keep

things there at the present time. The members of the school board prevailed upon Father Lennon to decline a couple What are they? Why so called? They are called night crucifixes because the beau ties they possess can only be seen and ap-preciated by night. Wherever they are

the lecture go to that purpose. The music for the evening will be especially good. Mr. Thomas Morrow, during the very severe weather a few weeks since, had the misfortune to have his hands frozen, since placed, whether in church, or private sanctuary, on altar, or on a bracket in the bed-chamber, they alone at night, when darkness covers all, can be seen shining with a steady white glow, a last inspiration to devotion. Read what is said about them on page air which time he has been carefully treated but last week it was found that mortification had set in, and the fingers of both hands had to be amputated, and there is still danger that one of his feet may need them on page six.

Cases of Fair Dealing in the Desert of Human Life.

Human Life. In some cases recently the newspapers are speaking of equity ruling where the law does not give a remedy-especially in the case of a corporation (corporations are often souliess). The Louisiana State Lottery Com-pany-a lady complained her ticket (winning one half of No. 43-713, which drew the first prize of \$30,600) had been fraudulently ob-tained; after litization the contestants com-promised amicably, each taking half. A lady residing in New York city had lost her ticket in the mail, but on application to M. A. Dauphin, President of the Louisiana State Lottery Co., at New Orleans, La., obtained a caveat, proved her right, and after a proper delay had her money paid to her. Such acts make one think that there are oases of fair dealing in the desert of human life. us recently. Mrs. Trnak, an old resident of the city, was buried about a month ago. Mr. Thomas Dunne, of Eric, Pa., who was killed while on duty as engineer of one of the fire machines of that city, was buried in Densities of that city, was buried the hre machines of that city, was buried in Brantford by the firemen, at the request of the Erie Brigade. He was a brother of Mr. Brian Dunne, of this city, and lived here for a number of years. Mrs. Dennis Burke died on the 22nd of Febufamily of young children. Mr. Lawrence McCormick lost a bright little girl of a

Spring.... Deihi, Trédwell . Clawson... Red

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Cornmeal.

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" tubs Cheese ♥ lb. Lard....

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" furkeys, each..... Chickens, # pair... bucks per pair... # ewt....

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London Markets.

..... 100 lbs.

Mr. Austin Jay, Copenhagen. Ont., says h was so afflicted with Liver complaint that h was so afflicted with Liver complaint that he was obliged to give up work. The druggist at Aylmer induced him to try Zoprsa with such good results that after using two bottles he was able to resume work as usaul. Says he got relief from the first dose, and is satis-ence. He gladly allows us to use his name. London, Ont., Mar. 5. GRAIN \$0 00 to 0 1 60 to 1 1 60 to 1 60 to 1 50 to 1 60 to 1 20 to 1 15 to 1 10 to 1 05 to CATHOLIC COLONIZATION MINNESOTA, For Circulars of information on the Cath lie Colonies of Minnesota and Graceville CATHOLIC COLONIZATION BUREAU, ST. PAUL, MINN. 18 00 to 25 00 16 00 to 18 00 8 00 to 10 00 2 00 to 3 00 1883-SPRING. 1883

> New Irish Serges. New Scotch Tweeds.

mon; light dull, at \$4 25 to 5 50. Hogs-Bearcely enough done to give tone to trade, buyers and sellers being apart in their views, and the buik of offerings held over; one load choice mediums brought \$7 75; pigs, 6 90 to \$7 10.

People wishing their Teeth to look white,

Use TEABERRY daily—at morning, at night It sweetens the Breath and reddens the gums

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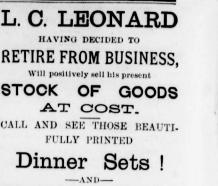
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New West of England

Trowserings. PETHICK & MCDONALD.



MAR. 9, 1883.



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mar9.3m Store for sale or rent about 15th March.

RISH BENEVOLENT SOCIETY -The regular monthly meeting of the frish enevolent Society will be held on Friday vening, 9th inst, at their rooms, Carling's lock, at 7.30. Al members are requested to e present. J. M. KEAKY, President. THE STATIONS:

OR WAY OF THE CROSS. Translated in 1882, from the Italian by Rt. Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pitts-

Rev. M. O'Connor, D. D., first Bishop of Pitts-burg. "These prayers will be found to be beauti-fully touching. They are short but pithy; recalling the mysteries methated upon, and foreibly impressing at the same time the moral lessons agrived from them." Republished in 1882 by Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, 33 Barclay St., New York, Price 10 cents each, or \$6.00 per 100 copies.

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GODLESS SCHOOLS. A compliation of evidence against secular schools the world over, by Rev. Thomas J. Jenkins. The contents comprise extracts from Papal Buils, pastoral letters from Bishops in every portion of the world, and many other inportant documents bearing upon the all important documents bearing education for Control of the second dressed to Catholic parents. It is highly commended by Archbishop Gib-bons, and many other prelates. T is book worth its weight in gold. - The Monitor. A very useful little manual.-Catholic Re-

A very useful fittle manual.-Cathouc Re-view. It will prove exceedingly valuable for gen-eral circulation and reference. - Western Home Journal. The work is simple, clear, straightforward, written for the people, with no unnecessary words.-N. Y. Freeman's Journal. It is the very best summary of its kind ever issued.-Western Watchman. It is not too much to say that it is the best work on the subject of warda. This little volume is therefore a truly Catholic publication.-T. F. M. in Catholic Universe. niverse. It is a work which every priest and Cath-lic parent should peruse carefully.-Sunday

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A TAUNTON Mass., woman relates th she recently sat beside another woman, stranger to her, in an Old Colony car. the train passed Quincy th pointed to the crowded burial place ne

pointed to the crowded burnal place he the track and remarked in a complace tone: "Pve got three of the best husban layin' there that ever a woman had N. Y. Sun. "Well, this was decenter the

if she had said, as some Massachuset women could say, "I have three husband

on this train or in yonder town." Thr dead husbands are a dismal fact; but tw

or three live ones are more significant.

THE English agent at the other end of the Atlantic cable, who furnishes the Iris news to the American Associated Pres recently startled people by the news tha a ship had been seized and taken to Hul loaded with dynamite, sent by America Fenians to Ireland. It turns out that the ship was destined for Panama where the

ship was destined for Panama, where th

THE English agent at the other end



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· CATHOLIC PRESS.

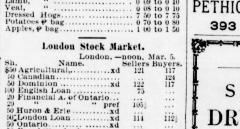
Catholic Review. THERE certainly does seem son I HERE certainly does seem some for the complaint of many Cathol perance men, that the more pros if not the more edifying Catholic is have given their societies little co ance. Possibly, some of this J may have risen from the unwilling some who could contain themsel join a total abstinence society. A s in which the temperate and the abs In which the temperate and the aby may combine on a combined pla has been just introduced in Chicago, the direction of the Jesuit Father, with the approval of Archbishop F. It is modeled on Cardinal Man "League of the Cross."

Buffalo Catholic Union. REMEMBER, it always takes at leas for gossip, slander, and all manner o speaking. Blame not, therefore, the

olous or vicious tongue, unless blame also the covetous ear. Wil eager, or, at least, willing listeners, ost inveterate gossips would at once their occupation gone. But there cases where the listener is far

guilty than the speaker. How charact those base creatures who, to gratify low curiosity, encourage the inno garrulity of children; stealing thus suspected into the sacred privacie others' households, and sure to misin pret what, despite all their prying, cannot wholly understand! Or those flatter servants into betrayal of the for or implicit trust of their employers! poor dupes of these wily news-hur are generally much more to be pitied to have do for the second to be pitied to blamed; for they seldom realize the n nitude of the mischief they are doing. if of an age to feel apprehensive, they easily reassured by the plausible, 'ii a go no further''-of their accomplice sin. Grown-up Christians, for the n part, fear to be spiritually under-estimate and are naturally impatient of anyth approaching to categobetical instruct

and are naturally impatient of anyth approaching to catechetical instructi Yet there are few who might not profi-bly go back to their days of youthful p paration for life's responsibilities, a recall in how many ways it is possible be accessory to others' sins. As rega-sins of the tongue, particularly, be always borne in mind that, if the speci-Paul Prys, the evil advisers, flatterers, a indulgent or tolerant listeners were dd away with, the race of calumniators, tractors and tale-bearers generally, wor tractors and tale bearers generally, wo soon become extinct. Boston Pilot.



26 to 0 28 25 to 0 27 22 to 0 25 18 to 0 22

 $\begin{array}{c} 13 & 10 & 0 & 20 \\ 14 & 10 & 0 & 20 \\ 12 & 10 & 0 & 13 \\ 12 & 10 & 0 & 13 \end{array}$

0 75 to 1 00 0 10 to 0 13 07 to 0 08 04 to 0 05 00 to 0 7

00 to 0 06 0 to 00 5

0 75 to 2 00

Montreal Market.

Montreal, Mar. 5. FLOUR-Receipts, 1,200 bls.; sales, 100;Market quiet, unchanged. Quotations are as follows; Superior, 5 10 to 515; extra, 4 90 to 5 05; spring extra, 4 90 to 5 00; superfine, 4 60 to 4 70 strong bakers', 5 00 to 6 50; fine, 4 10 to 4 20; middlings, 3 90 to 4 00; pollards, 3 50 to 5 75 Ontario bags, 2 10 to 2 50; city bags, 3 05 to 3 10. 8 10. GRAIN-Wheat, white winter, 1 15 to 1 17, Canada red winter, 1 18 to 1 20 spring, 115 to 1 20. Coru, 75c to 75c. Peas, 0 94 to 0 95. Oats, 40c to 40c. Barley, 60c to 70c

Apring 119 to 12x control Barley, 60c to 70c Rye, 70c to 71c.
PROVISIONS-Butter, Western, 16c to 18c Eastern Townships, 20c to 22; B. & M.,19c to 21c. Creamery, 60c to 60c. Cheese, 12c to 13;c Fork, mess, 21 60 to 22 60. Lard, 14;c to 14; Bacon, 13;c to 13;c. Hams, 14c to 14c. Toronto Markets-Car Lots.

of Government aid, or a potato out of a Government store. If, cried the priest, even the cost of these inspections was sent down, it would have done something— lighted some fires, filled some stomachs, saved some flickering lives. But what have these inspections resulted in? Noth-ing, absolutely nothing, save disappointed hopes amongst the people and additional charges on the borne-down ratepayers. In glowing contrast to the do-nothing In glowing contrast to the do-nothing attitude of the Government, another priest, who was present. Father McFadden, made feeling allusion to the private aid he had received, and referred especially to the brave help given him by two gen-tlemen in Belfast, differing from him and his people in faith, Messrs, Marcus Ward and Forster Green. The Shoriff of Clara meanths sit is

The Sheriff of Clare recently evicted a widow named Blake with her children near Farreby, a few miles from Kilrush, on the property of Mr. Richard Stakepoole, for non-payment of rent. The constabulary of Donegal used a number of cars and horses during the Land League agitation in Derry, into which county they were drafted at that time, and on the 14th ult, the cars and horses were sold by auction in the "Maiden City

Emigration from Mayo is assuming extensive proportions. The Allan Steam-ship Company have resolved to detail a special vessel to take the emigrants from Belmuilet, and the number of intending emigrants given by the Swinford Union

alone is some fifteen hundred.

The Duchess of Marlborough notified the Swinford Board of Guardians recently, that she had decided to devote the balance Things generally have been quiet here f £3,000 from the Relief Fund, started Image generally nave been quiet here in matters that would be likely to inter-est your readers but we kept moving along quietly and steadily. The work on the inside of the church draws near to conclusion, and will be done before many weeks, when we will have one of the inside olifone in this gating of Origin by her in 1880, for the purpose of assist-ing poor people to emigrate. There is, it of money for emigration, but none to keep the people from starva-



the finest edifices in this section of Onta-rio. Owing to the unfinished state of the work there have been no week-day ex-Wm. Walsh Esq., agent "CATHOLIC REercises during Lent, but special sermon ORD.

on the sacraments have been preached on Sunday nights at vespers. Rev. Father Sir,-We hereby cheerfully recommend Sunday nights at vespers. Rev. Father Sipple, of Boston, spent last Sunday with us and preached at high mass. the "CATHOLIC RECORD" as a first-class Catholic paper, and that no Catholic family should be without it. We will do all in our power to obtain subscribers for it.

Yours truly,

year.

circles are filled in as possible, and, above all, refrain from spaces between the circles are hiled in as possible, and, above all, retrain from taking warm or strong liquors when you taking warm or strong liquors when you are cold. This rule is founded on the same principle as the treatment of any as are all those of the cove of the ceil. The part of the body when frost bitten. If it was brought to be frost bitten. as are all those of the cove of the ceil-ing. Elegant gilt centre pieces surround the gasaliers and lend a richness to the general effect. But it is upon the altar that the finest work has been done. A painting of the crucifixion, in oil, the execution of which is of a high charac-ter, occupies a position over the altar, surmounted by the inscription, "Gloria in Excelsis Deo." On each side of the altar are panels of azure blue, surmounted altar are panels of azure blue, surmounted by decorated crosses. The table is

LOCAL NOTICES.

"The Only one in America."

are five nickes containing small statues of apostles and bishops of the church. It is hardly possible to give an idea of the general effect produced by the chaste designs and harmonious combination of calcure in the whole work—the edified are five niches containing small statues of apostles and bishops of the church. It is hardly possible to give an idea of colours in the whole work—the edifice has to be seen to be admired. On Sun-day evening last by gaslight the church looked a model of decorative art, and the congregation were delighted with the transformation. All that is now required to put St. Patrick's Church on a level with the other churches of the town is a bell, and Rev. Father McDonagh, to whom a large measure of credit is due for the great improvement effected in the build-addition will soon be made.—Napanee

We direct special attention to the an-nouncement of Mr. L. C. Leonard, pub-lished in this issue. Those who wish to buy anything in the crockery and glass-buy anything in the crockery and glassware line will save money by calling jat his store.

his store. Another Yoice in Favor of the Pride of the Valley. Hudsonville, Noy. 17, 1882. PROF. A. M. SHRIEVES. DEAR SIR:-YOUr valuable medicine has done me a great deal of good. I have only tried one box, find enclosed st for five boxes of Pride of the Valley, and oblige Yours Respectfully, C. GUILD, Hudsonville, Ottawa, Co. Mich. SPECIAL NOTICE.-J. McKenzie has re-

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has re-moved to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-chines on sale. On Sunday evening, the 18th of March, Rev. P. Lennon, our parish priest will deliver a lecture on the state of Ireland, which will devide the state of Ireland,

Yours truly, P. & J. O'MULLIN. It is estimated that the Catholic schools of Baltimore save the State \$350,000 a year.

WHEAT-Fall, No. 1, \$0 09 to \$0 00. No. 2, \$1 05 to \$1 04. No. 3, \$0 09 to \$0 00. No. 2, No. 1, \$1 19 to \$1 0 No. 2, \$1 08 to \$1 08. BARLEY-No. 1, 77. to \$0 77. No. 2, \$0 73 to 0 73. No. 3 extra, 66c to 67c. No. 3, 55c to 80 56. BARLEY-NO. 1, 466 to 67c. No. 3, 500 to to 073. No. 3 extra, 666 to 67c. No. 3, 500 to \$0.56. PEAS-No. 1, 430 to \$0.00, No. 2, 76c to 77c. OATS-No. 1, 430 to 41. No. 2, 00c. FLOUR-Superior, \$4 60 to \$4 65; extra. \$150 to \$4 55. BRAN-\$13 60 to \$13 00. BUTTER-136 to 21c. GRASS SEED-Clover, \$7 00 to \$7 50. BARLEY-(street)-60c to 73c. SWHEAT (street)-Fall, \$1 05 to \$1 10. SUPERATION OF THE SECOND OF THE SECOND

 BARLEY-(street)-60c to 73c.

 WHEAT (street)-Fall, \$10 5to \$10,

 SEAFORTH, Mar. 3.-Flour, No. 1, super, 4 80

 to 5.00; fall wheat, 0 95 to 1202; spring wheat;

 097 to 102; barley, 0 45 to 55; peas, 0 67c to 0 70;

 oats, 36c to 37c; hides, 6 25 to 6 50; butter, 18c

 to 20; cggs, 22 to 21c; cheese, 12c to 13c; pota

 oes, 0 32 to 0 35; corn, 60c to 0c.

 GUELPH, Mar. 3.-Flour, No. 1 super, 2 69 20

 2 \$5; fail wheat, 1 00 to 1 03; spring wheat, 1 00

 to 12; barley, 40c to 55c; peas, 70c to 86c; oats, 40c at 42c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 4 55

 90 at 42c; cattle (live weight); 4 00 to 4 50

 hogs 7 50 at 65; theese, 00 co 100; hay, 9 00 at 10c, 00; 17c to 18c; butter, 22c at 25c;

 eggs, 24 at 23; cheese 00 co 100; hay, 9 00 at 10c, 00; spring bakers, 5 90 to 6 5, 60; eastra, 9 00 at 10c, 00; spring bakers, 5 90 to 6 5, 60; eastra, 7 25 to 75; superior extra, 5 50 to 5 66, extra, superfine, 5 25 to 5 40; spring catter, 3 10 to 4 00; fresh ground, 3 85 to 0 00; canada catmeal; 1

 to 0 0; yellow k, d. cornmeal, 3 90 to 4 00; fresh ground, 3 85 to 0 10 co 100; spring wheat 1

 to to 18; barley, 60c to 70; peas, 77c to 79

 oats, 36c to 37c, on 14c, 100 to 0 00; spring wheat 1

 to 0; yellow k, d. cornmeal, 3 90 to 4 00; 575 to 5 85

 KINGSTON, Mar. 3.-Flour, No. 1 super, 7 00

 to 5 05; fall wheat, 1 00 to 0 00; spring wheat 1

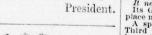
 to 5 0; fall wh

Live Stock Markets,

Live Stock Markets. EAST BUFFALO. March 3.-Receipts-Cattle, 2,312; hogs, 4,255; sheep, 2,600. Shipments-Cattle, 2,157; hogs, sheep, 4,000. Cattle-The offerings light; about all picked up, while one load of local built were also taken at private terms. The market closed at a triffe lower regimes. Sheep and lambs-Receipts mod-erate, with good shipping demand and favor-about all eastern reports. The market was which all the best offerings sold. Sales -Fair to good, sheep \$5 30 to \$5 85; choice to extra, \$6 to \$6 40; common light to fair, \$4 15 to 5 10; lambs steady, at \$6 50 to 6 714 for com-

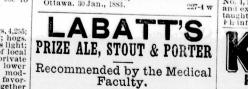
BUYERS visiting LONDON on TUESDAY, 6th MARCH, and UNTIL FURTHER NOTICE, will be furnished with certificates that if presented at the Depot Ticket Office will, without charge, be exchanged for a Ticket that will pass them home FREE.

GEORGE S. BIRRELL,





S EALED TENDERS, addressed to the Su-perintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Fender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of SATURDAY, loth MARCH, 1883, for the de-livery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the North-West Ter-ritories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Grocer-ies, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, 6c. — Form of tender and full partienlars rela-tive to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the In-dian Superintendent, Winnipeg. — Each ender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent. on the amount of the ten-ders for Manitoba, and ten per cent on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted. SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the S



Medals and Diplomas awarded at Philadel-phia, 1876; Canada, 1876; Australia, 1877; and LONDON BREWERY. Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street, Baltimore. No. 112 Fifth Avenue, N. Y.

JA Enly

Incorporated in 1868 for 25 years by the Legislature for Educational and Charitable purposes, with a capital of \$1,000,000, to which a reserve fund of over \$550,000 has since been added.

added. "A short solution has since been By an overwhelming popular vote its fran-chise was made a part of the present State Constitution adopted be c. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ebec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. The only Lottery ebec. 2nd, A.D., 1879. Its Grand Single Number Drawings take place monthly. A splendid opportunity to win a fortune. Third Grand Drawing, Class C, at New Or-leans, Tuesday, March 18, 1883-154th Monthly Drawing.

CAPITAL PRIZE, \$75,000.

100,000 Tickets at Five Dollars Each. Fractions, in Fifths in proportion. LIST OF PRIZES. 1 CAPITAL PRIZE. \$75.0 \$75,00 25,000 10,000 12,000 10,000 10,000 PRIZES OF \$6,000. 0,00020,00030,00025,00025,000APPROXIMATION PRIZES, 9 Approximation Prizes of \$750.... 9 a a 250... 6,750 4,500 2,250

200.... 2,250 Application for rates to clubs should be made only to the cof the Company in For further information write clearly, giv-ing full address. Send orders by Express, Registered Letter or Money Order, addressed only to M.A. DAULPHIN

M. A. DAUPHIN, New Orleans, La.

or M. A. DAUPHIN, 007 Seventh St., Washington, D.C.

227 4w 607 Sevenih St., Washington, N.B.-In the Extraordinary Semi-Annual Drawing of next June the Capital Prize will be \$150,0 c

TEACHER WANTED.

Male Teacher wanted in School Section No. 1, Biddulph. Application, stating salary and experience of teaching, and what section taught in last. Apply to James Carrigan, th infield P. O., Ont.



Tone, Touch, Workmanship and Durability,

ship was destined for ranaina, where in explosive was to be employed in the work of the projected canal. The ship, named the Cato, was abandoned at sea, and wa taken to Hull by salvors. She is badl battered and cannot proceed on her voyage She is a dancar where she lies and the Hu She is a danger where she lies, and the Hul authorities want to sink her, to which th salvors object. After all, she may yet das much damage as if she was O'Donovar Rossa's own special contrivance. IRELAND becomes restless and wretched by bad government. She is then told that no reform can be made while she is in a disturbed state. This has gone on fo

disturbed state. This has gone on fo hundreds of years. England's remed for Irish restlessness is coercion. When if robber's victim crics out, the robber mus gag him: argument is out of the question Sir Charles Gavan Duffy says:—"The as surance with which a solid, respectable educated, middle-class political block head, whom accident has made a member of Parliament or a Minister, flies to coer-cion on the first symptom of discontent in Ireland, though coercion has failed a hun-Ireland, though coercion has failed a hun-dred times, may well make one patient with Virginian slave drivers and Turkish

Freeman's Journal WHAT have the secret societies brought

pachas.

what have the secret societies brought to Ireland? Not any recent measures of reform. These were fought for and gained in open Parliament by the repre-sentatives of a resolute people,—they have brought only disgrace, treasen, and the vilest crimes. They have tread madly to throttle her just as she was beginning to breathe. Read the testimony of Carey, "one of the staunchest men in the order," and learn how the bittom of the order," and learn how the history of secret socie-ties repeats itself. When a man baptized Holy Catholic Church takes the oath of one of these societies, he does it in

corn, 70: 20 75c. OTTAWA, Mar. 3.—Flour, No. 1 super, \$5 25 to 5.50; fall wheat, 0 55 to 1 90c spring wheat 1 00 to 1 10 ; barley, 60 to 65; peas 0 70 to 0 75 oats, 40c to 42c; cattle, (live weight), 3 00 to 4 50; beef, 6 00 to 7 25; mutton, 8 00 to 9 00 dressed hogs 8 00; to 8 75; hides, 6 00 to 8 00 sheepskins, 0 90 to 1 30. wool, 21c to 23c; but-ter, 22c to 26c, eggs, 30c to 35c, cheese, lic to 12c hay, 12 00 to 14 40 perton; potatoes, 90c to 95c per bag; corn, 75c to 80c. [No newspapers to insert without special authority from this department through the Jucen's Printer.] Queen's Printer.] L. VANKOUGHNET, Deputy of the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, 30 Jan., 1883. 2274 w