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VOL. 6.

#### FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

NO. 280

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IRELAND'S STRUGGLE FOR THE FAITH.

XXIV. J. F. C.

O Faith! thy victory overcometh A wicked world, and the wiles thereof. Pierce with thy lance the vapor that be-numbeth Our Christian hope, our warmth of Christian

Having succeeded, by fraud and faithlessness, in robbing the Irish gentry of their lawful property, Ormond sought to divide the episcopacy and clergy, that he might complete the ruin and perpetuate the humiliation of the Irish race. He had noticed a certain diversity of opinion amongst the Catholics of Ireland on the subject of obedience due a temporal sovereign. The occasion of this difference of opinion was the publication, at the request of some of the clergy, by Peter Walsh, a Franciscan friar, of a remonto the Catholic priesthood. In this remonstrance the temporal authority of the Pope was, in the most vigorous terms, disavowed, and the Anglican doctrines of passive obedience and non-resistance as strongly maintained. A Synod of Irish prelates was convened, through the machinations of Ormond, who well knew strance to the king on the severity shown that no subject of discussion could be better chosen for the purpose of dividing them than those involving consideration of Gall'can and ultramontane principles.

This memorable synod, says McGee, This memorable synod, says McGee, which tested so severely the fortitude of the outlawed bishops, met in Dublin, on the 11th of June, 1666, and sat fifteen days. The primate, O'Reilly, the Bishop of Meath, the vicars of four other bishops, (all who then remained alive,) and the superiors of the regular orders attended. The regular clergy at the time, in Ireland, amounted to eleven hundred, and the seculars to seven hundred and eighty. By these, through their repreeighty. By these, through their representatives, the propositions of Paris were formally repudiated, and "the remonstrance" set aside as of questionable orthodoxy. They condemned the books orthodoxy. They condemned the books advocating separation from England, and presented a succinct declaration of their own loyalty. Wherever the propositions or the remonstrance had trenched on the Papal supremacy, they courageously demanded both. On the 25th the synod was ordered to disperse, the bishops and was ordered to disperse, the bishops and vicars fled, and all seminaries and conmate O'Reilly, after being imprisoned in England, was allowed to exile himself 1669, he died at Brussels, and Dr.

Oliver Plunkett, a professor in the College de Propaganda Fide, was sent from Rome to fill his place.

Thus did the wily Lord Lieutenant fail in his netarious scheme of dividing the Irish episcopacy and clergy. Had he succeeded in this propagation in the propagation of the propa ceeded in his purpose he would, no doubt, have so weakened the Irish people, who cling with such fidelity to their clergy, as to make the effacement of Catholicity from the island a work of comparative facility. But the hand of God was again visibly stretched out in protection of his people, and Ireland's foes had still to confront an united people and an undivided clergy. Ormond's influence was so weakened by his failure and by the remonstrances of continental sovereigns with Charles II., that he wa forced to resign the vice-royalty. His successor, Lord Berkeley, came over in 1669. He owed his appointment to the Duke of York, afterwards James II., and was well disposed towards the Catholics. Lord Barkeley's administration was a blessed though brief period of power for the Catholics in Ireland. Primate Plunkett, according to McGee, openly visited his diocese, confirmed children, ordained priests and consecrated churches. A synod wes permitted to sit in Dublin without state interference. The archbishop of Dublin, Peter Talbot, was received in his robes at the castle. Chapels were connived at in every ward and priests arrived daily from foreign parts. Catholic aldermen were admitted to the municipal councils and a few Catholic commoners elected

to Parliament. Encouraged by this brief period of toleration, the Catholic gentry, disinherited and despoiled by the act of settlement, named Colonel Richard Talbot, one of the Duke of York's most devoted friends and favorites, as special agent to promote their claims at court. So well did he succeed that in August, 1671, not withstanding all the efforts of Ormond, Orrery and others, a royal commission was issued, during the recess of Parliament, to inquire into the allegations and complaints of these Catholic noblemen and gentlemen. No sooner was this measure announced than a regular storm arose among the Protestants of both countries.

Complaints, says Taylor, were made, both in England and Ireland, that gov-ernment was indisposed to maintain "the

Protestant ascendancy," as the monopoly of power, place and profit, enjoyed by the dominant religion, was called. Tales of conspiracies, plots, and threatened massacres, were revived, and eagerly spread, by those who were so deeply interested in exaggerating the dangers of Popery. The crosses which the lower orders of the Catholics affits to their doors on Corpus Christi Day, were said to doors on Corpus Christi Day, were said to be placed there as marks for the destroy-ers to pass by; and these symbols, raised or based there as marks for the destroyers to pass by; and these symbols, raised by superstition to scare witches and malignant demons, were asserted to have been the invention of treason to avert massacre. But the Cromwellians had soon greater cause for alarm. The Catholics, through Talbot, complained of several gross frauds that had been practised on persons of their religion in the matter of reprisals, and obtained from the King commissioners of inquiry, "to search out and represent the defects of papers or warrants for justifying any clauses contrary to the King's declaration, the first ground of settlement." The Cromwellians acted with their usual promptitude and vigour; they appealed to the people of England against the designs of the court; and the appeal was answered by people and parliament with a force which Charles was unable to resist.

Then, as Mr. McGee has it, the Puritan majority of the new House of Commons, in 1693, conwelled the being the size of the court is the commons, in 1693, conwelled the size of the court is the commons, in 1693, conwelled the size of the court is the commons.

Then, as Mr. McGee has it, the Puritan majority of the new House of Commons, in 1693, compelled the king to recall Lord Berkeley, and to rescind "the declaration of indulgence of dissenters," granted three years before. They did not step here: they proceeded, in the infamous "test act," to declare every person incapable of civil or military employment who did not take the oath of ployment who did not take the oath of supremacy, renounce transubstantiation, and "receive the sacrament" according to their heretical form; they demanded

France for present safety.

After three years of truce or toleration. After three years of truce or toleration, the was was thus renewed on the Irish church. In these years she had undergone such reparation as enabled her to survive the terrible storms then approaching. The primate, Oliver Plunkett, a man of rare sagacity, goodness, and energy, had increased the secular clergy from eleven hundred to above two thousand; healed the breaches between clery from eleven hundred to above two thousand; healed the breaches between the Dominicans and Franciscans, and while maintaining the dignity of his own see, had aided in the restoration of several others. His astonishing labors were the best proof that he was the worthiest of all the Irish church to fill the see which St. Patrick had founded, and which St. Malachy had, under similar circumstances, repaired.

and which St. Malachy had, under similar circumstances, repaired.

Lord Essex, Berkeley's successor, continued viceroy in Ireland till 1677, when he was succeeded by old Ormond. He permitted the secret exercise of Catholic worship, which Ormond, now that the war bishops were all dead, would probably have continued to allow, had not "the Popish Plot" suddenly backe out in

In baseness, atrociousness and mendacity it stands unique in history. Protestant historian of undoubted

authority whom we have so often cited, dealing in his History of the Civil Wars in Ireland with this period of that un-tortunate country's story speaks of the infamies of that time in language as

strong at least as any we could employ:
"Ormond had not long returned to the government, when he was astounded by receiving from England intelligence of the discovery of an alarming plot. The LordLieutenant had too much experience in the manufacture of plots bire-if in the manufacture of plots himself, not to discover at once the nature of the pretended discoveries made by Tongue and Oates; but he knew also the danger of discrediting popular delusion, and he pretended an alarm which he did not It is impossible to discover the real authors of that mystery of iniquity and absurdity called the Popish Plot. If, as there is reason to suppose, it was originally contrived by Shaftesbury and his party, we must not conclude that they either expected or wished for the disgraceful scenes that followed. They could not have anticipated the monstrous credulity that swallowed the tales told by Oates, Bedloe, Dangerfield, and the other herd of informers, full of inconsistencies, improbabilities, contradictions, and even physical impossibilities. Every Englishman must wish that the pages recording these scenes of national injustice, insanity and disgrace, could be blotted for ever from the history of his country; but yet it is well that they should remain, to prove that bigotry, and its attendant ferocious persecution has not been monopolized by any single sect or denomination, and that the excess of "zeal without knowledge" belong not to any particular creed, but are the consequences of ignorance and prejudice, worked upon by the unprincipled and

The contrivers of the plot saw that its truth would be at once questioned, if all mention of Ireland was omitted; for if such horrors as they described were prepared for England, where the number of the Catholics was inconsiderable, what was to be expected in Ireland, where they formed the great bulk of the popu-lation? Unfortunately for the plotters, however, they were unacquainted with the circumstances of Ireland, and proceeding by guess, fell into some outrage-ous blunders. They averred that the

leaders of the threatened Irish insurrection were Peter Talbot, the Catholic Archbishop of Dublin, Lord Mountgarret, and Colonel Peppard. Orders were consequently sent over by the English Council to have the persons of these dangerous traitors secured. Ormond proceeded to obey these commands. He found Talbot in the last stage of a painful and dangerous disease, and Lord Mountgarret bed-ridden from old age, and arrested them without any difficulty; but Colonel Peppard escaped all researches, for Peppard escaped all researches, for the simple reason that no such person had been ever in existence! Their next guess was equally unhappy. They assured the Lord Lieutenant that a vessel, laden with arms and ammunition, for the use of Popish rebels, was actually on her way to Waterford. Orders to have the vessel seized, and strictly searched, were issued. She arrived, and was found to contain nothing but a cargo of salt.

Ormond yielded so far to the clamour of the times as to issue two proclamations, which, by their severity and injustice, ought to have satisfied the ardent zeal of the fiercest Puritan. He first ordered that the relations of known Tories \* should be committed to prison, until such Tories were killed or brought to instige and that are killed or brought to justice; and that any parish-priest of any place where robbery or murder had been committed by these or murder had been committed by these Tories, should be committed to prison, and thence transported, unless, within fourteen days, the guilty persons were killed or taken, or such discovery made as would lead to their apprehension. The second forbade the Catholics to enter the Castle of Dublin, or any other fort, without special permission from the without special permission from the authorities; and ordered that fairs and markets should be held outside cities and corporate towns, and that the peasants should attend them unarmed. The ants should attend them unarmed. The English plotters were not satisfied; they recommended Ormond to arrest all the nobility and gentry of Irish name, and to banish the Catholic inhabitants from every city and walled town. The Lord Lieutenant clearly understood the meaning of these hints. They wished that the Irish should be goaded into rebellion by severity, and thus at once afford a pre-The severity, and thus at once afford a pre-text for new confiscations, and confirm the plot, whose credit was greatly shaken by the continued tranquility of Ireland. But Ormond, with all his faults, was above practising the arts of the unprincipled Parsons, and, besides, was too proud to be the instrument of others' guilt. He persevered in a course of moderation; and Ireland, to the sore annoyance of the zealous Protestant leaders,

remained undisturbed even by the sem-blance of rebellion." blance of rebellion."

We can see no good ground for this attempted justification of Ormond. The Viceroy knew that every step taken, every measure adopted in pursuance of the popular outcry against the Catholics was the outcome of injustice. He should, therefore, have resigned office rather than in any way participate in the infamies of that iniquitous time. But there was neither truth nor justice in him. And if he did not go justice in him. And if he did not go as far as the Puritans desired in his outbably have continued to allow, had not "the Popish Plot" suddenly broke out in Londor.

We will employ no language of our own in description or condemnation of this infamous, nay, diabolical conspiracy. In baseness, attack, would fain believe, from our knowledge of his character, as shown by his antecedents, from some selfish motive rather than from a purpose to serve the nation.

The Tories were the remains of the armies that had been disbanded after the civil wars had terminated, joined by such of the peasantry as had been driven from their homes, when the lands of Ireland changed masters under the Act of Settlement. These banditti committed several outrages: but none of such a character as to entitle them to the name of insurgents. They were, in fact, nothing more than common robbers.

#### A WELL MERITED TRIBUTE.

On Saturday evening last a pleasing ceremony took place in the drawing room of St. Peter's Palace in this city, when Miss Rose Dibbs was presented with an address and testimonial by the members of St. Peter's choir, of which she has been for some of St. for some years a member. There were present, in addition to the regular members, Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Mrs. and Mr. P. J. Watts, Messrs. Jones and Coles and Mr. Thos. Coffey, publisher of the RECORD. When all had assembled Mr. J. Drumgole in a few words asked Mr. Lebel to read an

na a lew words asked Mr. Lebel to read an address, which is as follows:

To Miss Rose Dibbs,—We, your friends and members of St. Peter's Cathedral choir, desirous of testifying our feelings of regard and esteem, have assembled to of regard and esteem, have assembled to-gether to congratulate you upon your ap proaching nuptials; while doing so we cannot refrain from expressing deep re-gret that the happy event will cause you to sever yourself from us.

During your long and faithful member-ship you have endeared yourself to us all by your many good qualities of heart

by your many good qualities of heart, your kind and lady-like behaviour, and more especially by your self-sacrificing and unselfish attendance at all services and rehearsals in all seasons and weather. We ask you to accept the accompanying gift as a small token of the esteem we

ear you, and in conclusion we beg you, on the threshold of your new life, to re-ceive our best wishes for your future happiness, and while deeply regretting your departure from our midst we will ever pray that we may all have one day a grand reunion in the Choir of Heaven, there to sing the praises of God for all

eternity.

Father Tiernan made a touching reply on behalf of the young recipient, endors, on behalf of the young recipient, endors, ing the sentiments contained in the address, and concluding by wishing Miss Dibbs happiness in her new life. The present consisted of an elegant china tea ervice and several articles of silver ware, which were procured at the Crystal Hall, the well-known establishment of W. J.

#### LETTER FROM RICE LAKE

On Sunday, 10th inst., (Septuagesima) what we hope will prove a new era in the religious life of our Catholic people in and around Harwood, was inaugurated. On that memorable morning His Lord-ship the Most Rev. Bishop of Peter-borough, arrived from Cobourg, ac-companied by our pastor, Rev. E. H. Murray, Cobourg; Rev. C. Murray, Corn-wall, and Rev. M. O'Donohue, Belleville, to open and dedicate our new church to the open and dedicate our new church to the

open and dedicate our new church to the service of Almighty God.

From what point soever an observer may approach Harwood, our church will attract his attention. A brick building 50x32, beautiful design and structure, it stands on a headland—an elevated plain—bounded on the west, north and east by the waters of Rice Lake, and about one eighth of a mile west of the present to. eighth of a mile west of the present ter-minus of the Cobourg and Peterborough minus of the Cobourg and Peterborough R. R. Entering the now sacred edifice, one feels he is in a place of prayer and sacrifice, spacious and well lighted, of lofty arched ceiling, and terminated at the further end by an apse, in which are the sanctuary and handsome altar, well furnished with all necessaries for offering the Holy Sacrifice of the Mass.

For thirty years and over that our face

For thirty years and over that our fa-thers and we assisted at Mass in the hospit-able house of the late Mr. Dwyer, were we hoping for what we now possess, but it remained for our present energetic pastor, under the paternal guidance and encouragement of the first Bishop of Peterboro, to provide for us this long-desired happiness

piness.

Arrived at the church His Lordship, assisted by the clergymen, and followed in procession by the large congregation, canonically performed the sacred rite of dedication, first kneeling at the door, then making the circuit, out and inside, with choral chanting of psalms and sprinkling of holy water. This solemn ceremony being ended, Rev. C. Murray, brother to our dear pastor, took his place on the altar platform and delivered the sermon, which, for appropriateness, depth, and which, for appropriateness, depth, and elegance, has seltom been equalled. Your correspondent hesitates attempting an outline, for everything short of a verbatim report will be only an injustice. The pleasing, youthful appearance of the preacher, the full musical voice, the cary grace of manner, the perfect enunciation, blended so to adorn the solid, symmetrical body of the discourse as to charm his as it blended so to adorn the solid, symmetrical body of the discourse as to charm his audience that was being so highly instructed. Every doctrine laid down by the preacher was supported by clear and convincing proofs. His text was from the 83rd psalm, "How beautiful are thy tabernacles, O Lord of hosts, etc." They were assembled to witness the dedication of their new church under the title of the Sacred Heart church under the title of the Sacred Heart, and of that altar on which no shadowy, but a real sacrifics would be offered. but a real sacrifice would be offered.
Sacrifice was an essential element of religious worship, and the idea of sacrifice necessarily included those of a priest and an altar. So essential was sacrifice in the idea of religious worship, that even pagans of all times offered sacrifice.

From the earliest days of the human race that the Edd prescribed services (Fig. 2). the true God prescribed sacrifice, Cain and Abel offered the firstlings of the flocks and of the fruits of the earth. Jacob, enlightened from heaven, no sooner awoke from his mysterial draw the heaven. from his mysterious dream than he secrated an altar and offered sacrifice.

Abraham prepared an altar to sacrifice his only son. God substituted the victim. The victim was changed, but the priest and the altar remained the same. time came the great High Priest, Jesus Christ, foreshadowed by all His true predecessors, and offered the great sacrifice, the cross being the altar, He himself the priest and victim. He commissioned his apostles and their successors to continue the sacrifice to the end of time. The altar is changed, but priest and victim remain the same. It is now not the cross but the altar in the Catholic Church, Christ himself remaining the same victim and the same high Priest. The preacher concluded with an exhortation to his hearers to a faithful attendance at the hely samiface wherever the same high Priest. sacrifice, wherever and whenever

that blessed opportunity of assisting at Mass were offered them.

At the conclusion of the sermon High Mass was celebrated, the Bishop presiding on his throne, Rev. M. Donohue celebrant, Rev. C. Murray presiding at the organ and Rev. E. Murray conducting the choir. Before dismissing the congregation a few choice words were spoken to them by His Lordship, that now they had their new church he hoped they would use it not only by punctual attendance at mass, on the Sundays their pastor could come to them, but also by assembling on all other Sundays with their children for catechism, to finish by the joint prayer of the Holy Rosary, in compliance with the wishes of the Holy Father lately communicated to the bishops and through them to the priests and faithful of the world. The report given him of them by their pastor was very gratifying, particularly so were two points in the report, namely, 1st, that they were good practical Catholics, and secondly, that though few in number their contributions had been so generous that of the twenty two hundred dollars needed for purchase of site and erection of the church, a debt of but a few hundred dollars remained. His Lordship reminded them also how grateful they must be to Father Murray, who, notwithstandiallabor and anxiety entailed by the pur chase and preparation of that splendid property in Cobourg, and the establish-ment of the convent schools, found time

for the simultaneous erection of this church. He prayed God to bless and re-ward their indefatigable pastor and them-His Lordship then gave the Episcopal Benediction, and the large congregation retired, lappiness beam ng from every

ent Protestants of the district and many Catholies from Cobourg and other conterminous parishes, who came to testify by their presence and liberal contributions to their esteem for Father Murray and their admiration of his labors and successes in his various arduous undertakings. The visitors from Cobourg spoke of the difficulties the bishop and clergy must have encountered coming from Cobourg that morning, over a winding, almost impassable, road of fifteen miles—but when duty calls Bishop Jamot, comforts or inconveniences

road of fifteen miles—but when duty calls Bishop Jamot, comforts or inconveniences count for little with His Lordship.

The Catholics of Harwood are deeply grateful to Mr. Barber, of Cobourg, superintendent of the Cobourg and Peterboro R. R., for his kind assistance in securing the most eligible lot on which the church is crected, it being part of the lands owned by the chief owner of the R. R. Also to W. Reid, Esq., contractor, and C. Carruthurs, architect, for the satisfactory manner in which each performed his part. The church was commenced 25th June, 1883, and finished 23rd October, 1883. It was to have been dedicated four weeks earlier, but the ceremony was postponed because but the ceremony was postponed because

#### LETTER FROM DESERONTO.

As a description of this thriving village may be of interest to your readers, especi-ally anything appertaining to the Catholic population, I, with your kind permission, will give them a short sketch of the place. Descronto, formerly Mill Point, is a village of 1,500 inhabitants, beautifully situated on the far famed Bay of Quinte, the mouth of the Napanee River, and 7 miles west of the town of Napanee; it is easily accessible to the outside world, as steamers arrive and depart from and to all Bay parts daily, and once a week from Montreal during navigation; and the train of the Bay of Quinte Railroad, which con-nects with the Grand Trunk 4 miles north

of the village, meets all trains going east of the village, meets all trains going east and west.

About 30 years ago H. B. Rathbun came from the State of New York and commenced the lumber business on a small scale, which since that time has grown to gigantic proportions through the energy of the Rathbun company, of which F. W. Rathbun is the indestriction. energy of the Rathbun company, of which E. W. Rathbun is the indefatigable manager, (II. B. Rathbun having retired to private life some years ago). The Cogives employment to a large number of families, and among them many Irish Catholics have found good situations. The Co's, three shanty managers are Irish Catholics and are in the Company's employ some 20 years. Tobias Butler, the veteran shanty man, with James Scanlin and Thomas Callaghan, his juniors in the veteran snanty man, with James Scanlin and Thomas Callaghan, his juniors in the business, are ever ready to help the cause of our holy religion, and their jovial countenances are always a welcome sight in our village. Another true hearted Irishman is Thomas Roach, jr., the able manager of the Cedar Mill. Of the leading Irish Catholics not in the employ of the company, I may mention Patrick O'Connor, the genial proprietor of the O'Connor, the salways on hand to cater to the wants of the travelling public and the wants of the travelling public, and who from a small beginning, has so in-creased his business that now the village has one of the finest hotels in this section of the country. I may also mention Michael O'Donoghue, the obliging proprietor of the Ferguson House, who, alth but a short time in business, has won the

esteem of the public. The Catholic people were very badly in need of religious instructions, until about four years ago when they resolved to remedy the evil by starting a fund to enable them to build a church of their own, as the nearest place they could hear mass was Marysville, a village four miles from here; by earnest endeavor, ably assisted by the Rev. Father McDonough, the kind pastor of the Napanee mission, of which Deseronto forms a part, and the generosity of our Protestant neighbors, their undertaking has proved a success, as we now have a nice brick church, which is a great improvement on our former place of worship, the Rathbun Hall, kindly lent us by the Rathbun company, and where we had Mass every month for the last four years. The church cost \$3000 and is near paid for, the Rathbun Co., although firm Presbyterians, giving the building site with their usual good will towards all classes of the community.

Mass was said for the first time in our mew church last October, which was crowded with people from the surrounding country who came to join with the people of the parish in returning God tnanks for the benefit he has bestowed on the people of Deseronto in the form of our neat little church, which he has enabled them to build in such a short time; and also to hear an able sermon preached by the Rev. Father Gauthier of Williams-

The Church will not be dedicated until the return of his Lordship Bishop Cleary from Rome in the spring. Another grievance the people are labouring under, is the want of a separate school, where the children could receive religious instruction every day, as they are sadly neglected in this respect now, but we hope there is a brighter day in store for them, for the Rev. Father McDonough has promised that after the first of March next be will hear their catechism every Sunday after Mass; (we are to have mass three Sundays in each month after that date) and we ope parents will not neglect their duty but will see that their children will have

their lessons prepared for each Sunday. What a pleasing sight it will be to the Catholic traveller, when on board the Bishop Vargas, who was then going to steamer approaching our village he sees the aid of his reo.le. Catholic traveller, when on board the

face, and praying blessings on their beloved bishop and pastor: "The Lord preserve them and give them life and make them blessed upon earth." Your correspondent noticed in the congregation many prominent Protestants of the district and many Catholice from Cabonya and other canter.

Application for the first time our neat church, surmounted with the sign of our redemption, over-looking the bay; and when he lands, the first Catholic child he meets will proudly point out the place where he first learned the rudinness of our holy faith. Apologizing for taking up so much of your valuable space.

An IRISH CANADIAN.

#### ENTERTAINMENT AT BOURGET

On Wednesday night, February the 13th inst., at Bourget College, Rigaud, P. Q., particular attention and interest were lent to the praiseworthy proceed. ings of a dramatical and musical entertainment which was of a most agreeable and interesting nature.

Although the weather and roads were extremely bad they did not hinder a great many members of the clergy, friends of the college, and relatives of the pupils

from being in attendance.

At 8 o'clock p. m. the capital programme began to be discussed with exquisite ability and exactness, by all the respective actors. The proceedings were interspersed with a choice programme of comic songs, music and declamations. declamations.

declamations.

The following were the principal actors that took part in the interesting tragical drama, "Reve et Reveil," and who all succeeded very well in their difficult roles: Masters L. de L. Harwood, W. Poitras, H. St. Denis, D. Gareau, H. Lalonde, O. Mongenais, E. Ladauceur, E. Lalonde, W. Legault, L. Mongenais, D. Grenier, D. Bertheaume, A. Brule, W. Aubrev, and J. Boutin.

Grenier, D. Bertheaume, A. Brule, W. Aubrey, and J. Boutin.

The actors of the comical drama, "Las petites miseres de la vie humaine," were: Masters E. Choquette, W. Poitras, W. Legault, H. St. Denis, L. de L. Harwood and E. Lalonde.

Between the different acts the college

bind executed artistically very choice pieces, the college choir rendered skill-fully one of the most harmonious trios, styled "Dedipe a Colone," by Sacchini. Mr. H. Lulonde favored us with a most beautiful song, also Mr. H. Major sang and declaimed with much ability and comicality a beautiful piece entitled "The trials of a student at college," We must, not, forget to mention, the great must not forget to mention the great musical bufloonery and dialogue, "The two fishermen," which was irreproachably well acted by Masters O. Mongenais and The directors succeeded in carrying

out everything pleasantly and satisfac

The entertainment was highly cre litable to both the college and pupils. We able to both the college and pupils. We are happy to note such events, as they tend to engender an attachment between the public, the pupils and the college. After the accomplishment of the different parts that comprised the soirce, the assembly took their departure, bringing with them a happy souvenir of which the evening was the echo. Hoping that the directors of the college will soon present them a similar occasion to come and passa few agreeable, interesting and profitable hours.

X. X.

"If one attacks the Romish Church." says a writer in the Chicago Appeal, the organ of the Reformed Episcopalians, "Galileo is the gun of the largest calibre. If one asthe gun of the largest calibre. If one assails Christianity, Galileo is a whole battery. The popular impression is that Galileo was a pious, truthful, learned man of science, who was hung, drawn and quartered by the Christian religion. In the face of all the tears, eloquence and indignation which has been vented over this one solitary scientific (marker) it is this one solitary scientific 'martyr," almost cruel to tell the truth about him. He is such a magnificent weapon against the Jesuits that we Protestants are loth to the Jesuits that we Protestants are loth to give him up. But let us do justice even to the devil. Galileo's condemnation was the work of the scientists of his day; his enemies were his fellow astronomers, who sought to entirely overthrow him. All the protection and support he ever re-ceived was, directly or indirectly, from ecclesiastics! The Roman Inquisition ecclesiastics! The Roman Inquisition repeatedly refused to prosecute him, though urged to do so, and, when at length his scientific enemies who all were advocates of the Ptolemic System, forced the Inquisition to try him, the Holy office contented itself with permitting him to maintain that Copernicanism was "scientifically likely in the highest degree, but not to teach that it was absolutely proven." Under this decree the Inquisition virtually stood between him and his tion virtually stood between him and his hostile scientific brethren for the space of seventeen years,"

#### Heroism of a Catholic Bishor.

The Cosmopolitan of Brownsville, Cameron county, Texas, relates the following instance of a Catholic Bishop during a recent epidemic in that State: During the epidemic at Manzanillo, the priest, being sick, asked for an assistant. The Bishop of the diocese called to him a young priest, and told him to go. "But," objected the priest, "you are ordering me to my death." "It is true," was the reply, "if you are afraid, do not go." The next day the Bishop was missing from his house, and, on inquiry, it was found that he had been seen on the road to Manzanillo. He was pursued, and, on being overtaken, the young priest before afraid but by the noble act of his superior brought to a sense of duty, on his knees asked to take the place of the noble

Could I have chosen, dear, for you, Your tender feet would have been led In lands where thornless roses shed Their sweets, and clear streams wands through. And soft winds blew.

Pain with its sadly weary cry
You had not known, nor heavy care,
Nor doubt's unrest, nor falsehood's snar
Grief with obedient averted eye,
Had passed you by.

But friendship's ever-blessed charms
Had been your own, and all that gold
Within its pleateous hand coold hold;
And love had wrapt you in his arms,
Safe from all harms What foolish wisdom, dear, was mine!
From such reposeful heights afar,
You saw the gleam of your own star;
What mattered wind, or shade or shine?
You knew the sign.

The stream must to its ocean run; Brave feet must walk their fated path; The acorn bides the tempest's wrath; From peaks that weaker wings must shun The eagle seeks the sun.

THE STORY OF THE

SCOTTISH REFORMATION.

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

CHAPTER V. Mary was received with great joy by

all classes of her servants, but it soon be

came evident that it was considered too

dangerous to allow her that liberty of opinion in matters of faith for which the Reformation was nominally established.

John Knox acted like a mad Dervish, and poured forth torrents of abuse against "the idolatrous mass." The Re-forming nobility virtually ruled the country and left to Knox the chief management of the fanatical department Fanaticism was their means to an endtheir secure possession of church pro-perty. Of course streams of calumnes perty. Of course streams of calumnies and invectives approved of by the superior classes told powerfully upon the ignorant and impressionable people. One holy zealot, assisted by a number of armed men, rushed into the Court of the Queen's Palace, for the purpose of murdering the priests, and was only prevented from performing this act of piety verted from performing this act of piety.

vented from performing this act of piet by the intervention of the Lord Jam who had personally to stand at the chapel door and thus preserve the lives of the Queen's Chaplains. Knox was extremely wrath, and attacked Moray for having dared to interfere and distinctly declared in favor of the attempt to murder. At this time the Queen published a proclamation notifying her determination to maintain the Protestant form of worship which she had found established. There was, therefore, not the shadow of excuse for the horrible and vindictive manner in which she herself was persecuted. The dreadful fear of having to give up their ill-gotten gains, urged the nobility, however, to encourage the ignorant fanaticism of Knox and his "rascal multitude." Mary

differed from him with greater charity. But Knox replied in such a rude and violent manner as to cause the Queen to shed tears. Nothing could surpass the of Moray—was evidently determined not insolence of his invectives and gesticulation of Moray—was evidently determined not insolence of his invectives and gesticulation of Moray—was evidently determined not she explained for them all, and at last died nobly on the scaffold for the faith which tions-indeed generally his conduct was more that of a malicious madman than of a reasonable being. In an argument which took place on this occasion, Mary contended that in religion, subjects were bound to follow, not the will of their Prince, but the commands of their Crea-"If." said he, "all men in the days

having sent for the great apostle, calmly

and reasonably endeavored to show him the necessity of treating people who

the commandment may virtually be said to resist." "Nay," rejoined Mary, "They did not resist with the sword." "That," said Knox, "was simply because they had not the power." Here he was telling a glaring falsehood. But Mary same had

a glaring falsehood. But Mary saw behind the veil of this untruth, that the how can it be otherwise? For Princes principles of the Reformation in Scot-land, and of rebellion to all lawful an land, and of rebellion to all lawful au-thority, went hand in hand. Then in a rhapsody, as irrational as it was insolent, he spoke of subjects having the right to than in reading or hearing God's most take the scentre from Princes who persecuted the children of God-forgetting are more precious in their eyes than

that the early Christians, and the apostle S. Paul, were clearly of a different opinion, and that Mary had distinctly by law accorded full toleration.

The Reformation was now fully established, but the Ministers were cheated of their share in the plunder, and were naturally most indignant. They had performed the important work of poison-ing "the rascal multitude" with calum-nies against the doctrines of the Catholic Church, while they hounded them on asteries, as well as to the persecution of those people who cared to adhere to the faith of their fathers. But they had positively received nothing. The General Assembly of the Kirk demanded a share for the Ministers; but this was resisted by many of the Barons who had been most zealous promoters of the its plunder better than its principles. ngton, learned and worldly, openly scoffed," and Knox, who was no match in argument, had recourse to his usual weapon-violent abuse. At last, after terrible struggles, a share was allotted to Ministers in the same way that, after the feast, a banquetter may throw a bone to a dog. The bone in this case had very little meat on it, as it was asserted "that the only effect of the change was to secure a large share for the lay proprietors of church lands, to transfer a considerable portion to the crown, and to leave a wretched pittance for the Ministers.' Knox was dreadfully enraged at this arrangement, and his passion was further inflamed by permission being given for Mass to be said in the Queen's chapel, while sanction was re-fused to a proposed Book of Discipline. The impertinence with which the Ruler

out a system of outrageous The Ministers were to be the absolute rolers of the people and woe to any one who dared to oppose their or-ders. As to the character of these men, even Randolph, the English Protestant Ambassador, was forced to say, "to be plain with your Honour, our preachers be more vehement than discreet or learned, which I heartily lament." These gnorant men, like the blind leading the blind, continually misrepresented the doctrines of the Church. Books were few and dear education was necessarily not widely spread; the nobles were thoroughly interested in supporting the new religion, and as a result poor Scotland was sacrificed. Nothing has more tended to spread heresy than falsehood and ignorance. The calumnies of 1582 are impossible in 1882. A free press, cheap literature, and above all things the spread of education, have hewed down the intolerant tyranny of Presbyterian-ism and enabled men to see that if Christianity be true the only logically possible Christian Church is the Catho-The Lord James, now created Earl of

Mar, had really the reins of State in his hands. The Earl of Arran felt his disthe greatest tenderness and forbearance, and Rudolphi gives in his letters to Elizabeth a touching picture of her gentle-ness, justice and impartiality; at the same time, with that uprightness and the Scottish Queen discouraged every the Scottish Queen discouraged every intrigue on the part of English Catholics against Elizabeth. So far from counten-ancing them, or affording them the least support, she invariably assisted to the best of her ability in their detection and punishment. At this time a Catholic Bishop was sent as a special messenger from the Pope to the Queen. His visit was necessarily private, and so violent was the intolerance of the Reformers, that when it became known that a papal envoy had visited the palace, every effort was made to capture him in order that he might be put to death. In fact, we are assured that he was saved only in consequence of a peremptory remonstrance from the Earl of Mar. This nobleman had thoroughly succeeded in engratiating him-self with the Queen, and under his influence as well, no doubt, as from general ideas of polity, Protestantism was thoroughly favoured. So much indeed, was this the case that the Catholic Earl of Huntly seems to have been goaded into a rebellion, in which he was slain with a number of his retainers by troops under the direction of the Earl of Mar. This astute and unscrupulous statesman was as avaricious as he was ambitious. Not content with the exten sive Church property he had already acquired, and the money he had obtained from England by means of treachery, he now coveted and obtained the extensive estate attached to the Earldom of Moray. Everything favoured that portion of the nobility of Scotland under whose auspices, and for whose purposes, the Reformation was prosecuted. The young Queen was deluded into believing others as honest as herself, and full of ingenu interfere with her supposed duties as a sovereign. In the meantime, Presby terianism, receiving no check, gained ground in every direction, and with it a her fate was sealed. Darnley was unforsystem of seditious disaffection arose against legitimate authority. Randolph in his letters to Cecil tells us that the preachers pray that "God will either turn the heart of the Queen or send her short life," and ironically adds, "of what Christian fauth? Daniel and his fellows were subjects to Nebuchodonosor and Darius, and yet they refused to be of their religion." "But," interrupted the Queen, "these men did not resist." "And yet," replied Knox, "they who obey not the commandment may virtually be a specially to John the Parties of the Reformation and Church in England, to the marriage of Mary with Darneley was extremely embittered, and one reason can be found in an important minute written by Cecil. When seed the commandment may virtually a specially to John the Parties of the Reformation and Church in England, to the marriage of Mary with Darneley was extremely embittered, and one reason can be found in an important minute written by Cecil. When seed the commandment may virtually a specially to John the Parties of the Reformation and Church in England, to the marriage of Mary with Darneley was extremely embittered, and one reason can be found in an important minute written by Cecil. referring specially to John the Baptist having been beheaded "to reward the

men of wisdom and gravity."

Encouraged by the Bishop of St.
Andrews, and the Prior of Whithem, Mass was celebrated secretly in many private houses, but this was soon found to be dangerous, and Catholics had to flee to the woods and mountains in order to worship God according to their conscience. This cruel persecution was specially furthered by Knox, who took it upon himself to declare that subjects should take the law into their own hands against Catholics if the civil power failed to do so. Priests were eized and punished, while the Archsbishop of S. Andrews, the Prior of Withern, the Rector of Sanguhen, and other ecclesiastics, were imprisoned for the heinous crime of saying Mass. Shortly after this, Reformation, and who we are told "loved its plunder better than its principles." initial sumptuary law passed interfering with the dress of the ladies of the Queen's Court. Moray, however, was above such petty despotism and would not tolerate it, upon which Knox turned upon him in a most spiteful manner and vented one of his malicious prophecies. "If you decay," he said, "as I fear ye shall, then call to mind by what means The Most High exalted you." Shortly afterwards he ventured on another spiteful reference to future events. When speaking of the possible marriage of the Queen, he consent that an infidel (and all Papists are infidels) shall be head to our sovereign, ye do as far as in you lieth, to ban-ish Christ Jesus from this realm, and to

This last was a code of law in which was and the Council of the Realm were in spite of his rough, blunt, outspoken ways, was at this time in treacherous correspondence with Cecil, the Minister of Elizabeth, to whom he betrayed political secrets, and from whom no doubt he received a pension. The malignity with which he endeavoured to injure his enemies made him a dangerous man, and at this time he had acquired so leading a position as the apostle of the new faith position as the aposition of the whatta as to secure him a prominent part in the Government of the country. Protracted negotiations with Elizabeth, in which she urged upon Mary the desir-ability of her marrying the Earl of Lei-

cester, were accompanied by promises and assurances of friendship as false and deceitful as it is possible to conceive. At last the mask of pretended amity fell, and the Queen of Scotland perceived that she had been merely fooled by a jealous and implacable rival. A that she had been merely fooled by a jealous and implacable rival. A general review of the history of this period shows Mary as a too amiable sov-ereign, trusting blindly to her inveterate enemies, both at home and in England. Unfortunately, her chief adviser was an arch villain, who was bound to the cause placement from power so much that his mind became deranged, and he informed the Queen of a conspiracy against her participated in by his father—the Duke de Chastelherault. Mary behaved with Catholic Church to exist in Scotland, and with this paramount object in view, they were urged by powerful reasons to en-courage John Knox and the other zealots. In every great movement of this character there are knaves and fools. The character there are knaves and fools. The Reforming nobles certainly can be classed in the former category and the deluded and ignorant people, with many of their Ministers, in the latter. So able and unscrupulous was the Queen's natural brother (Moray), that there is great reason to believe he goaded the Catholics, under the Earl of Huntley, into rebellion, and then profited by it. Certain it is that the unfortunate Queen of Scots was from the unfortunate Queen of Scots was from the first in the hands of malignant ene-mies and traitors. Heronly plan of satety was to obtain the aid of France, de clare in favor of the Catholic Church, in which she conscientiously believed, and oppose the plunder of that Church and of the poor which was effected under the transparent veil of religion. Her lot was cast with the enemies of her faith, and she became in some way a participator in their guilt. Hence all her misfortunes. Even previous to her foolish marriage with Darnley, she might have extricated herself by a union with the King of France, or with one of those European Princes who sought her hand. But it was not to be. The beautiful young Queen had no experienced and wise adviser upon whom she could rely. Placing entire confidence in her natural brother the Earl of Moray, she was merely used -as he used every one with whom h came in contact-as a tool for the gratification of his avarice and ambition. thought to be able to act honestly a double part, but was mistaken. Two masters cannot be served. Either she was bound for her own temporal interests ation as Elizabeth did, or heartily to oppose it. She did neither, and between the two causes fell a victim. Her faults and her misfortunes are so inextricably woven together it is difficult to separat

> she had always firmly professed.
>
> Mary passed the rubicon when she mar her fate was sealed. Darnley was unfor-tunately only nineteen years of age and a fool. He soon became proud, overbear ing and insolent to the nobility, and

influences, the statesman pointedly remarks that "it was to be remembered now of late in the perusing of the relations of the Justices of the Peace, in all counties of the realm, scantly a third part was found fully assured to be trusted in the matter of religion, upon which only string the Queen of Scots' title doth hang."
We will see in due course that the murwill not understand, they will not be learned as God commands them; but der of Darnley, like the murder of Beaton, was an act of the Reformers. That the end justifies the means is a they despise God's law. For in fiddling proposition anathematised by the Catho blessed word, and fiddlers and flatterers ic Church, and condemned by all right thinking men. But it was acted upon by Knox and his co Reformers. We shall soon find this apostle a particeps criminis in the murder of Rizzio; and it was zealots of the Presbyterian and Reforming type who many years afterwards thought that they were doing the work of God when they cruelly nurdered the Pro-testant Archbishop of S. Andrews in the presence of his defenceless daughter. Mary committed a terrible mistake in underrating the Catholic power in Scot-land, allying herself with its deadly

enemies, by permitting the persecution of its profession. The marriage with Darnley was a headstrong act of folly which precipitated her doom.

Even before the marriage, the Protest ants, under Moray and Argyle, debated among themselves whether or not they should assassinate Darnley or deliver him to England. Rudolph writes to Cecil: "My Lord of Moray liveth where he lists.

house marvellous great. . . . They find nothing but that God must send him

a short end, or themselves a miserable life. Only to remedy this mischief he (Darnley) must be taken away. What for the Queen's Majesty (Elizabeth) if ness hereafter whenever the nobility of Jor the Queen's Majesty (Enzageur) in hereafter whenever the nobility of Jord Jesus, she list not to do it by force, with the expectation of the control of the state of the pense of three or four thousand pounds, to do with this country what she would." Moray threw off all authority and entered

and the Council of the Realm were attacked under the cloak of religion called forth the indignation of both Catholics and Protestants. The Reformer, in spite of his rough, blunt, outspoken ways, was at this time in transportance or the religion of the council of the results of the council o termined upon desperate measures, including the murder of Rizzio, who was looked upon as an able statesman devoted to the Court of Rome. Strange to say, this assassination was also planned y the Queen's weak, miserable husband

on absurd grounds of jealousy and hatred. Darnley then entered into an unnatural league with Moray, Morton, Ruthen, John Knox, and the other Protestant leaders. The Reformers were aware that Mary had signed "the Popish aware that Mary had signed "the Popish league," and it was believed that Rizzio corresponded with Rome. It was, therefore, feared that measures were in pre-paration for the restoration of the Cathoic Faith in Scotland. All the Ministers of Edinburgh, specially including Knox and Craig, were made aware of the conspiracy, whose special objects were to assassinate Rizzio, imprison the Queen, entrust Darnley with nominal sovereignty and replace the real management of affairs in the hands of Moray. Tytler tells us that "desperate as were these designs the reformed party in Scotland did not hesitate to adopt them." The usual "solemn league and covenant," was entered into which included the accustomed formula about upholding the Protestant religion, and maintaining every reform founded upon the word of God. Elizabeth knew and approved of

Knox prepared the public mind for the foul murder by select quotations from the old testament. He descanted specially upon the hanging of Haman, the slaughter of Oreb and Zeeb, and the massacre of the Benjamites. On the evening of Saturday, 6th of March, 1565, Mary was at supper in a small room, suddenly an armed force of more than one hundred men occupied the court of the palace of Holyrood, seized upon the gates, and took possession of the building. The conspirators were mitted without delay into King's apartment, which communicated by a narrow stair with the room in which the Queen was at supper. Darnley at once ascended, threw up the arras which concealed an opening in the wall, entered the small apartment where Mary was seated, put his arm affectionately round her waist and seated himself at table.

Those present with the Queen were the countess of Argyle, the Commendator of Holyrood, Beaton, Master of the House-hold, Arthur Erskine, Captain of the Guard, and Secretary Rizzio. In a min-ute afterwards, the appalling figure of Ruthven, clad in complete armour, and looking cadaverous from recent illness, came like a death's head into the apartment. Then the unfortunate Queen knew that some deed of violence was imminent, and although little able, being out to Ruthven in a loud voice to begone. But no sooner had she spoken than a confused number of voices and weapons were heard, and Kerr of Fandonside, George Douglas and other conspirators, rushed forward. Ruthven endeavored to seize Rizzio, and with dagger in hand, pursued him to the side of Mary, when holding her gown, the unfortunate man called out for justice and for the Queen to save But the Queen was powerless against these ruffians. Deaf to her pray. ers and entreaties, they overturned the table and the lights, while they performed their dasterly deed by the fitful gleam of torches. Shrieking with terror and bleeding from daggar wounds, Rizzio was torn from the knees of the Queen, to which he clung in anguish, and dragged

with execrations through the Queen's bedroom to the entrance of the presence chamber. There the Reformers rushed like wolves upon this one defenceless man, mangled his body with no fewer than sixty-five wounds, and left his corpse in a pool of blood, whose stain shall never be removed from the memory Scotland. This was all done in the name of the God of charity, justice and love, and for the sake of religion! The brutal in the Queen's apartment, and told Mary her husband had advised this murder. Next day she found herself a prisoner in the hands of a band of Reforming assassins. The conspirators then resolved to shut up their Sovereign in Stirling Castle, to give up the Government to Darnley, and to strengthen themselves in the possession of church property by confirming the Protestant religion under the penalty of death or perpetual impris-onment. But the Queen acted with judgment and bravery. She gained over the contemptible Darnley, who denied

all complicity in the plot against Rizzio,

and she managed to escape to Dumbar, where Huntley and other nobles joined

onspired to murder Rizzio, was privy to the design, and approved of been satisfactorily established. In accordance with the usual method of explaining away and excusing every bad, wicked act of the Reformer which cannot be brazenly denied, McCrie (the biographer of Knox) tells us "That there is no reason to think that he was privy to the conspiracy which proved fatal to Rizzio; but it is probable that he had expressed his satisfaction at an event which contributed to the safety of religion and of the commonwealth, if not also his approbation of the conduct of the conspirators." Tytler, in his history of Scotland, becomes an unwilling witness against the Retormer, and is forced to say that on an examination of letters in the State Papal Office, from which he the State Papal Office, from which he gives copious quotations, the inference services. They are excelled in the Gueen, and only governor to her good man. . . . The bruits here are wonderful, men talk very strange, the hazard towards him and his surface, and the state Papal Office, from which he gives copious quotations, the inference is inevitable "that in a authentic list of the services in this way. Rondolph, the name of John Knox is securing the services of one strange, the hazard towards him and his surface and the services of the services of one fitted for the position as the

ing. Although calling himself a Minister of the Gospel of the God of love and charity, he became a willing, eager accessory in the murder of a poor foreigner who clung in vain to the skirts of the Queen, calling aloud for that jus-tice and mercy which were denied him by his cruel murderers. This is the man that has been uniformly rauded, and is now highly praised as the embodi ment of the Scottish Reformation. TO BE CONTINUED.

#### BRANDON.

THE EDUCATIONAL WORKS IN THE CONVENT IN THAT TOWN.

is easy to estimate the advantages that such an institution will afford to Brandon. able to offer peculiar inducements. No place is healthier, and the situation of the

place is healthier, and the situation of the convent is among the best in the city, commanding, as it does, a pleasing view of the surroundings of the city. A good deal has been done this summer in beautifying the grounds in connection with the building by way of planting trees, sodding and fencing. Much more is to be done in the coming season. Additional fences are to be built and the grounds within the enbe built, and the grounds within the en-closure to be laid out in flower plots. It is contemplated having a small park in connection with the building, if satisfacclergyman is an authorized canvasser for tory arrangements can be made. In fact. nothing will be left undone to add to the happiness of the pupils, and to render their first separation from home as pleasant as possible.

The chapel occupies the first flat. The The case will not be met by pastoral

second is divided into two school rooms, capable of accommodating one hundred pupils. The third contains the dormitory, a clothes room, sitting rooms, where the reporter found the young ladies busily engagel in needle-work, and the kitchen.

The noticeable features of these rooms greatest agencies in their work. At pre

were cleanliness, neatness, and order.

The teaching is done by the Rev.
Mother, Mother Josephine, and Mother

of Jesus.

During the present month the attendtake papers and magazines, and to form
at least a small library of your best books ance has not been quite so large as before vacation, there being only about fifty. The falling off may be attributed to the severity of the weather for small children. They are nearly all non-residents of the convent. At present the hours are from 9:30 to 12, and from 1:30 to 4. When the would be instructed in the logical ground days become longer the school will open half an hour earlier, and close at the usual time. In addition to the usual English subjects. French and music are taught. The smaller pupils show a greater aptitude for acquiring French than those who are farther advanced in age. Quite a large number of young ladies have applied for

the days, and the subjects requiring day- World, and who are now but illy rewarded

kindness. Corporal punishment is never resorted to. Punishment of any kind is seldom necessary, and when it is, it consists merely of keeping the pupil in a few minutes after the others have left. The children all take a lively interest in their work. In fact they hurry back so soon from their dinner, that the sisters scarcely ately after four all the resident pupils par-take of a slight lunch, and have their reg-ular supper at six. From seven till half-

The sisters rise at half-past four in the morning. They have prayer and medita-tion for an hour and then mass. Between meditation and mass they engage in their domestic duties. At 8 o'clock they break-fast. Afterwards their attention is given to their school duties until half-past eight at night, when they have prayer and re-

Since their arrival in the city the sisters have taken charge of the chapel and taken charge of the musical part of the

The board have been very fortunate in given as one of those who were privy and consenting to the death of David Rizzio." He goes on with his proof, and concludes by saying that "The evidence therefore is direct and clear, and comes from these who must be extrawed the from these who must be extrawed the securing the services of one so eminently fitted for the position as the Rev. Mother. She is English by birth. She went to conclude the position as the Rev. Mother. She is English by birth. She went to conclude the position as the Rev. Mother. best witnesses in such a case," But John Knox was able to do anything.

Immoral conduct, destruction of sometime previous to coming to Canada she resided in France.

She possesses a wealth of her rance. best witnesses in such a case. But John Knox was able to do anything. Immoral conduct, destruction of property, robbery, vulgar ruffianism, even murder, are all to be smoothed over murder, are all to be smoothed over murder, are all to be smoothed over the destruction of the conversant. In addition to this she has Moray threw off all authority and entered upon an open rebellion, which was ignominiously defeated. Mary, at this ignominiously defeated. Mary, at this catholic Church, and of his successful time, joined the powerful league entered in the deadly hatred to the children for hours. Every sentence they are dead failures.

#### VIEWS OF AN AMERICAN PROTEST-ANT.

To the Editor of The Catholic Review:

I was raised with very strong prejudices against the Catholic Church, but during the past few years I have been reading some of your books, peredicals and papers, and I find that my prejudices have grown "small by degrees and beautifully less," until I am at least disposed to give you fair pley. I have found that Catholicism as set forth by its own press, is quite a different thing from what it is represented to be by its St. Joseph's Convent is an institution of which Brandon has good reason to be proud; not only because it adds in a great measure to the general appearance of the city, but also for the intellectual training that is there afforded—a training that will have an influence of no small degree. It is core to estimate the advantages that months ago. This was copied by The Catholic Review. He stated, among It is, of course, in its infancy, having been opened only a few weeks, yet its value is beginning to be felt, and to be taken advantage of. Great as the advantages vantage of. Great as the advantages accruing to Brandon are, they will be still greater to the surrounding country. It will not be long till the people of this country will be looking about to give their daughters a higher and accomplished education; Brandon in the contest, will be able to offer peculiar inducements. entire Church in my little town I think, however, that the Catholic Church is "the Church of the poor," and that thousands of your people cannot afford these things. But then there are other thousands and But then there are other thousands and tens of thousands who can afford to buy books, and papers, who do not. It is difficult to prescribe a remedy for this state of things, though I am of the opinion that if your priests would work to this end, with a trefle of the zeal which inspired St. Ignatius, the desirable result would be reselved. Every Methodist

would be reached.

letters from the bishops. It requires in-dividual effort with each head of a family as well as with the rising generation, Young men in the colleges who are being educated for the priesthood, should be sent, while I cannot pretend to be well in formed on this topic, I am of the opinion that the mass of your priests do but little Melaine. Sister Mary and Sister Francis attend to the domestic affairs. They are of the order of The Faithful Companions of Jesus.

In this direction. Here and there may be exceptions. They should instruct the people in this matter and urge them to take papers and magazines, and to form Some of your very best works for the general reader are now published in very cheap style, but good enough for famil reading. This taste, once called into life, would increase very rapidly. Thousands of your faith, as set forth by your best writers, and the rise and progress of the Church, who seldem read anything of a religious nature aside from their well

Every Methodist

in any respect.

The Catholic press would be built up Instruction in music alone, but it was found impossible to accommodate them.

Special attention is given to needlework.

Drawing and painting also form part of the course, but owing to the shortness of the Catholic Review and Catholic light, they have been unable to take them for their labors—would be encouraged to still wider, higher and more influential The aim is to govern the children by efforts. There is a "crying need" of a revival in this direction—an extension of what I understand to be the work of the Paulist Fathers of your city-in this mat

from their dinner, that the sisters scarcely have any time to themselves. For Catholic children no charge is made for instruction. A charge of one dollar per month is made for Protestant children, owing to there being no funds furnished by the Board for them. There are more Protestants than Catholics. No boy over twelve years of age, is taken. From half-past eight till nine, the doors are open for the reception of pupils, and from the time did not take an interest in its well-informed Protestant testitying in his cwn case to the good influction has cwn case to the good influction. eight till line, the doors are open for the reception of pupils, and from the time they arrive, a Mother is always with them, who amuses them during their recreation, so that they are never left alone. Immediately a direct proportion to the exertions of the resident pastors. What would be the case if they all did what "Out West" says is past eight is devoted to recreation. They then have evening prayer, and all retire at nine. Every Friday afternoon the at nine. Every Friday afternoon the cathelia children are taken apart from the others for religious instructions. In all ner of meeting incoming bills. In the cases the strictest attention is given to the cleanliness of the pupils. The resident ladies give substantial evidence of their as to make the paper more attractive and being well cared for, as they all look fresh and blooming, and are the very pictures of health.

as to make the paper more attractive and more worthy of support. The apathy of Catholics in this matter is simply undeniable. It is patent to the able. It is patent to the whole world They have not been asked to pay for editing the Aurora, although the edit might reasonably expect a return for his labor, they have simply been asked to pay the expense of publication, and this they do in a manner that would discourage the most enterprising.]—Antigonish

#### Dairymen Getting Rich.

Progressive dairymen who are only satisfied with the best results, are adding services. They are excellent musicians, and hence add very much to the interest on society, by the rapid improvement on society, by the rapid improvements they are making in the art of butter making. This class use Wells, Richard son & Co's. Improved Butter Color, and know by actual test that it fills every claim made for it.

For sufferers of Chronic diseases, 36 pp, symptoms, remedies helps, advise. Send stamp—DR. WHITTER, 293 Race St. Cincinnati, O., (old office). State case.

Joseph Rusan, Percy, writes: "I was induced to try Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil for a lameness which troubled we for three or four years, and I found it the best article I ever used. It has been a great blessing to me." Frauds may imi-tate Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil in appear

FEB. 23, 1884.

Albano.

The lake lies calm in its mountain crows. And the twilight star shows clear, and large and solemn it gazes down. In the mirror of the mere. Was it here they rode in their crazy craf. Where only the ripples are. These strange lake-roke of the floating r. Was it yesterday? said the star.

And the mountains slept, and the night

And the thousand years rolled by.
Was there once a city on von low hill,
With its towers along the sky,
And the cries of the war din of long ago
Wailed over the waters afar?
There is no stone left for a man to know
Since yesterday, said the star.

And the mountains sleep and the rip

wake
And again a thousand years,
And the tents of battle are by the lake,
And the gleam of the horseman's spear
They bend their brows with a fierce surr
On the lights in the plain afar,
And the battle hunger is in their eyes,
Was it yesterday? said the star.

And a thousand years—and the lake is And the star beams large and white The burial chant rolls down the hill, Where they bury the monk at night; The mountains sleep and the ripples law. The shore where the pine woods are, And there's little change but another go Since yesterday, said the star.

THE STUDY OF HISTORY. V.

J. F. C.

The deluge took place in the year the world 1656 or B. C. 2348. The n remarkable event after the deluge before the call of Abraham was the fusion of tongues and the dispersion the children of men to prevent the cr tion of that tower of Babel "whose should reach to heaven," and also to cure the more rapid population of various parts of the earth.

The patriarchs, from Noe to Abra inclusive, were Noe, who as we have lived 950 years, Sem who lived 602 ye Asphaxad who lived 338 years, Sale lived 433 years, Heber 464 years, Pha 239 years, Reu 239, Sarseg 230 ye Nachor 148 years, Thare 205 years, Abraham 175 years. We left the lat in Egypt, but his stay in that coun was not of long duration. In his nine ninth year God made with him covenant of circumcision. The L himself appeared to him and said to l -Abram being so seized with fear t he fell flat on his face :

God said, "I am, and my covenan with thee, and thou shalt be a fathe many nations. Neither shall thy na be called any more Abram: but ti shalt be called Abraham : because I h made thee a father of many natio And I will make thee increase exce ingly, and I will make nations of thee; kings shall come out of thee. And I establish my covenant between me thee, and between thy seed after thee their generations by a perpetual cov-

ant: to be a God to thee and to seed after thee. And I will give to the and to thy seed, the land of thy journment, all the land of Chanaan perpetual possession, and I will

In his hundredth year was a son Is born to Abraham. And Isaac took for spouse Rebecca, the daughter of Bath the son of Melcha, whom the latter b

to Nachor brother of Abraham. Is had two sons, Esau and Jacob. E was the first born, but having forfei his birthright, Jacob succeeded to it the blessing of his father and to promises made to Abraham. The bl ing of his father was, "God give the the dew of heaven, and of the fatnes the earth, abundance of corn and wi And let peoples serve thee, and tri worship thee, be thou lord of brethren, and let thy mother's child

bow down before thee. Cursed be that curseth thee: and let him t blesseth thee be filled with blessin Jacob became the father of twelve so the progenitors of the twelve tribes Israel. Joseph, one of the twelve, the favorite son of his father. "And brethren seeing that he was loved by father, more than all his sons, hated h and could not speak peacably to hi Out of their hatred for him they him to some merchants, who carried nim to some merchants, who carried to Egypt, and there resold him Potiphar, captain of King Phara soldiers. This was in the year of world 2296 or B. C. 1708. Now the I was with Joseph and made him prospersions. ous in all things. Though cast prison for a time through the mach tions of a wicked and sinful woman found favor in the sight of the keepe the prison, and having interpreted eams of two of his fellow-prisoners length delivered from the pr walls. The occasion of his delivery this: Pharaoh, King of Egypt ha dream, "He thought," says the Script "that he stood by the river. Ou which came up seven kine, very bea ful and fat: and they fed in man places. Other seven also came up of the river, ill favored, and lean flesh

and they fed on the very bank of river in green places; and they devot them whose bodies were very beau and well conditioned. So Pha awoke. He slept again and dream another dream: Seven ears of corn caup upon one stalk full and fair: T seven other ears sprung up thin blasted and devoured all the beaut the former." Pharaoh was seized great fear, and inwardly much troul on account of his dream. He for his wise men, his seers interpreters, but none could exp the double dream to his great satisfact One of the royal household then rem One of the royal nousehold then bering Joseph's interpretation of his dream when he was his fellow-priso made known the skill of the young brew, who was at once brought from prison into the presence of the king. latter having related his dream, Joseph answered: "The King's dream is a God hath shown to Pharaoh what h

about to do. The beautiful kine. the seven full ears are seven yea plenty and both contain the s meaning of the dream. And the se lean and thin kine and the seven

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The deluge took place in the year of the world 1656 or B. C. 2348. The most remarkable event after the deluge and before the call of Abraham was the confusion of tongues and the dispersion of the children of men to prevent the creation of that tower of Babel "whose top should reach to heaven," and also to secure the more rapid population of the various parts of the earth.

The patriarchs, from Noe to Abram, for your preservation. . . . Make inclusive, were Noe, who as we have said lived 950 years, Sem who lived 602 years, Asphaxad who lived 338 years. Sale who said the before you into Egypt to your preservation. . . . Make haste and go ye up to my father and say to him, thus saith thy son Joseph: God hath made me lord of the whole land of Asphaxad who lived 338 years, Sale who lived 433 years. Heber 464 years. Phaleg. 239 years, Reu 239, Sarseg 230 years, Nachor 148 years, Thare 205 years, and Abraham 175 years. We left the latter in Egypt, but his stay in that country was not of long duration. In his ninetyninth year God made with him the covenant of circumcision. The Lord himself appeared to him and said to him -Abram being so seized with fear that he fell flat on his face :

God said, "I am. and my covenant is with thee, and thou shalt be a father of many nations. Neither shall thy name be called any more Abram: but thou shalt be called Abraham : because I have made thee a father of many nations. And I will make thee increase exceedingly, and I will make pations of thee and kings shall come out of thee. And I will establish my covenant between me and thee, and between thy seed after thee in their generations by a perpetual covenbe a God to and to thy seed after thee. And I will give to thee, and to thy seed, the land of thy so-journment, all the land of Chanaan for

a perpetual possession, and I will be In his hundredth year was a son Isaac born to Abraham. And Isaac took for his spouse Rebecca, the daughter of Bathuel, e son of Melcha, whom the latter bore to Nachor brother of Abraham. Isaac had two sons, Esau and Jacob. was the first born, but having forfeited his birthright, Jacob succeeded to it, to the blessing of his father and to the promises made to Abraham. The blessing of his father was, "God give thee of the earth, abundance of corn and wine. And let peoples serve thee, and tribes worship thee, be thou lord of thy brethren, and let thy mother's children bow down before thee. Cursed be he that curseth thee: and let him that blesseth thee be filled with blessings." the progenitors of the twelve tribes of Israel. Joseph, one of the twelve, was the favorite son of his father. "And his brethren seeing that he was loved by his father, more than all his sons, hated him, and could not speak peacably to him."
Out of their hatred for him they sold him to some merchants, who carried him to Egypt, and there resold him to Potiphar, captain of King Pharaoh's Potiphar, captain of King Pharaoh's soldiers. This was in the year of the world 2296 or B. C. 1708. Now the Lord was with Joseph and made him prosperous in all things. Though cast into through the machinations of a wicked and sinful woman, he found favor in the sight of the keeper of the prison, and having interpreted the ms of two of his fellow-prisoners was ength delivered from the prison length delivered The occasion of his delivery was this: Pharaoh, King of Egypt had a dream, "He thought," says the Scripture, "that he stood by the river. Out of which came up seven kine, very beautiful and fat: and they fed in marshy aces. Other seven also came up out the river, ill favored, and lean fleshed; and they fed on the very beautiful them whose bodies were very beautiful and well conditioned. So Pharaoh and they fed on the very bank of the awoke. He slept again and dreamed another dream: Seven ears of corn came up upon one stalk full and fair seven other ears sprung up thin and blasted and devoured all the beauty of Pharaoh was seized with the former." great fear, and inwardly much troubled account of his dream. He sent for his wise men, his seers and nterpreters, but none could explain the double dream to his great satisfaction

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the same

plenty and both contain

ears that were blasted with the burning wind, are seven years of famine to come which shall be fulfilled in the order: Behold, there shall come seven years of great plenty in the whole land Egypt; after which shall follow other seven years of so great scarcity, that all the abundance before shall be torgotten, for fam-ine shall consume all the land, and the greatness of the scarcity shall destroy the greatness of the plenty. And for that thou didst see the second time a dream pertaining to the same thing: it is a token of the certainty, and that the word of God cometh to pass, and is ful-filled speedily. Now therefore let the King prove a wise and industrious man, and make him rule over the land of Egypt: that he may appoint overseers all countries : and gather into barns the fifth part of the fruits, during the seven fruitful years, that shall now presently ensue: and let all corn be laid up under Pharaoh's hand, and be reserved in the cities, and let it be in readiness against the famine of seven years to come, which shall oppress Egypt and the land shall not be consumed with scarcity."

The interpretation and the counsel so pleased Pharoah that he appointed Joseph himself overseer and ruler over the land. The seven years of plenty and the country are the cou the seven years of famine came. During the latter period the sons of Jacob, Joseph's own brethren, came into Egypt to purchase corn, for the famine pressed heavily also in their land. They knew not for a time that it was to their own brother, whom they had so cruelly wronged, they had to address themselves for the prime necessaries of life. But Joseph after some time revealed himself to them. to them, "I am Joseph, your brother, whom you sold into Egypt. Be not afraid and let it not seem to you a hard case that you sold me into these countries or God sent me before you into Egypt or God sent me before you into Egypt . Make that you sold me into these countries: Egypt; come down to me, linger not."
Which when Jacob heard, awaking as it were from a deep sleep, at first believin not the words of his sons. But seeing a that Joseph had sent with his brethren he said, "It is enough for me if Joseph my son be yet living. I will go and see him before I die."

Then Jacob with his entire family

Canaan. Joseph himself died at the age of 110 years, leaving two sons, Ephraim and Manasses, whom Jacob his father had blessed and adopted before his own death. After the death of Joseph the children of Israel increased and sprung up in multitude and grew so exceedingly strong as to fill the land. The Egyptian were seized with dread and jealousy at the rapid increase of the Hebrews and resolved to persecute and oppress them. But persecution and oppression seeming only to enhance and accelerate the growth of this remarkable people, the Egyptian king and people redoubled their cruelty towards the children of Israel. But God in his mercy towards his chosen people raised up for them a deliverer in the person of Moses, of the tribe of Levi. Moses, whose life had in infancy been miraculously saved, had been brought miraculously saved, had been brought up in the court of the Egyptian king. At the age of forty years, Moses having killed an Egyptian whom he saw oppressing an Israelite, one of his brethren and kindred, was obliged to fly into Midian, where he remained other forty years, till directed by God to return to Edward to delive his by God to return to Egypt to deliver his people from bondage. Moses on returnpeople from bondage. Moses on return-ing to that country did wonders before Pharaoh and demanded the release of his people. The Egyptian monarch refused the petition of Moses, and his heart was hardened against the people of God; then God afflicted the Kingdom and people of Egypt with divers plagues. It was only when the Lord slew every first born in the land of Egypt, from the first born of Pharaoh, unto the first born of the captive woman that was in prison, and all the first born of earth, that the King relented and calling Moses and Agran his among my people, you and the children of Israel: go sacrifice to the Lord as you say: Then under the guidance of Moses and his brother the children of Israel after a bondage of four hundred and thirty years in Egypt hastened to leave that land. No sooner had they set out than Pharaoh, summoning a mighty army resolved to pursue and destroy them. But God again saves his people. At the command of Moses the Red Sea divides, to offer a passage to the children of Israel. Pharaoh follows them into the passage in the sea, but the waters returning into their usual channel overwhelm and destroy him and his mighty hosts.

the "Passage of the Red Sea:" With heat o'er labour'd and the length o way.
On Ethan's beach the bands of Israel lay.
'Twas silence all, the sparkling sands alo

wonderful incident in the history of the

people of God is beautifully narrated by Bishop Heber in his magnificent poem,

or where, from far, the flattering vapours make
The noon-tide semblance of a misty lake:
While the mute swain, in careless safety
spread,
With arms enfolded, and dejected head,
Dreams o'er his wond'rous call, his line age
high,
And, late reveal'd, his children's destiny.
For, not in vain, in thraldom's darkest hour,
Had sped from Amram's sons the word of
power;
Nor failed the dreadful waud, whose godlike sway

like sway
Could lire the locust from her airy way;
With reptile war assail their proud abodes
And mar the glant pomp of Egypt's gods.
Oh helpless gods! who nought availed
shield From fiery rain your Zoan's favour'd field! Oh helpless gods! who sa # the curdled blood Taint the pure lotus of your ancient flood, And fourfold night the wandering earth enchain, While Memnon's orient harp was heard in

west With milder influence on their temples And that portentous cloud which, all the And that portentous cloud which, all the day,
Hung its dark curtain o'er their weary way,
(A cloud by day, a friendly flame by night,)
Rolled back its misty veil, and kindled into
light!
Soft fell the eve:—but, ere the day was down,
Tall waving banners streak'd the level sun;
And wide and dark along the horizon red,
In sandy surge the rising desert spread.
'Mark, Israel, mark!"—On that strange
sight intent,

Such musings held the tribes, till now the

In breathless terror, every eye was bent; And busy faction's fast increasing hum, And female voices, shrick, "They come, they come;" They come, they come! In scintillating show

show,
O'er the dark mass the brazen lances glow;
And sandy clouds in countless shapes com As deepens or extends the long tumultuous

line;
And fancy's keener glance e'en now can trace
The threatening aspects of each mingled race; For many a coal-black tribe and cany spear, The hireling guards of Misraim's throne, were there. From distant Cush they troop'd a warrior

train, h's green isle, and Sennaar's marly plain;

plain;
On either wing their fiery coursers check
The parched and sinewy sons of Amalek
While close behind, inured to feasts or, blood,
Deck'k in Behemoth's spoils, the tall Shangalla strode
'Mid blazing helms, and bucklers rough with
gold. 'Mid blazing helms, and bucklers rough with gold.
Saw ye how swift the scythed chariots roll'd?
Lo, these are they whom, lords of Afrie's fales,
Old Thebes hath pour'd through all her hundred gates,
Mother of armies:—How the emeralds

glow'd, Where, flush'd with power and vengeance, Pharoah rode! And stoled in white, those brazen wheels be-

fore,
Aziris' ark his swarthy wizards bore;
And still responsive to the trumpet's cry,
The priestly sitrum murmur'd-Victory!
Why swell these shouls that rend the desert's
gloom?
Whom come ye forth to combat?-Warriors,

whom?
These flocks and herds—this faint and weary
train—
Red from the scourge and recent from the

chain?
God of the poor, the poor and friendless save!
Giver and Lord of freedom, help the slave!—
North, south, and west, the sandy whirlwinds fly,
the circling horns of Egypt's chivalry.
On earth's last margin throng the weeping
train:
Their cloudy guide moves on:—"And must
we swim the main?" 'Mid the light spray their snorting camels Nor bathed a fetlock in the nauseous flood. He comes—their leader comes! The man o O'er the wide waters lifts his mighty rod, And onward treads. The circling waves re-

treat, In hoarse deep murmurs from his holy feet; And the chased surges, inly roaring, show The hard, wet sand, and coral hills below. With limbs that faiter, and with hearts that swell, Down, down they pass—a steep and slippery

dell.—
Around them rise, in pristine chaos hurl'd,
The ancient rocks, the secrets of the world;
Ind flowers that blush beneath the ocean
green,
And cayes, the sea-calves' low-roof'd haunt, Down, safely down the narrow pass they eetling waters storm above their head; removed into Egypt and remained there till his death, when his body was taken by his orders and buried in the land of

The beetling waters storm above their head; While far behind retires the sinking day, And fades on Edom's hills its latest rays. Yet not from Israe fled the friendly light, or dark to them, or cheerless came the night. Still in their van, along that dreadful road, Blazed broad and flerce the brandish'd torch of God. Its meteor glare a tenfold lustre gave On the long mirror of the rosy wave: While its blest beams a sun-like heat supply, Warm every cheek, and dance in every eye—To them alone—for Misraim's wizard train Invoke for light their monster gods in vain:

A tenfold darkness broods above their line, midway now-that strange and flery

Show'd his dread yisage lightening through the storm, withering splendor blasted all their might,
And broke their charlot wheels, and marr'd
their courser's flight.
"Fly, Misraim, fly," the ravenous floods they

And fiercer than the floods, the Deity.
"Fly, Misraim, fly," from Edom's coral Asain, the prophet stretched his dreadful wand:
With one wild crash the thundering waters sweep,
And all is waves-a dark and lonely deep
Yet o'er those lonely waves such murmurs past, ortal wailing swelled the mighty blast: strange and sad the whispering breezes

The groans of Egypt to Arabia's shore.

TO BE CONTINUED.

Catholic Women. At a Methodist meeting of women in

influence on the age, and they have lost rench and English in the old times. none of their beauty of character. Their The casemates were very recently in a accomplished of late years by the pen and voice of women. Woman is coming to the front even in the professions, and it is our luty not to be behind in the advancement education of women. The Roman Catholic Church has devoted particular attention to the higher female education, and in this way they have come to exert quite an influence over the army of the United States. There is an Academy at Georgetown, near Washington, and the young army officers, coming in contact with the young ladies, fall under their influence and marry them. In this way has the army been tinged with Roman

We have no means of knowing Bishop Simpson's statement is true, that through the marriage of Catholic women to army officers our religion "has come exert an influence over the army of the Inited States." but if such is the a testimony of the highest kind in favor of Catholic methods of forming girls for the duties of life. Not only the George-town convent, but the Catholic higher schools for girls everywhere, are doing their work as becomes Christians interested in the souls whom they instruct. And. if by the fruit we judge the tree, how can Church which produces such results? Is not a proof that it is their conceptions the Church itself? When will they open their eyes that they may see. - Washington

Mr. T. C. Berchard, public school teacher, Norland, writes: "During the fall of 1881 I was much troubled with Biliousness and Dyspepsia, and a part of the time was unable to attend to the duties of my profession. Northrop & Ly-man's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspep-Cure was recommended to me, as have much pleasure in stating that I was entirely cured by using one bottle. I have not had an attack of my old complaint since, and have gained fifteen pounds in weight." Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dundas St.

Proof Positive.

If you suffer from pain in the region of the shoulders, headache, irregular bowels, faintness, sickness, sick stomach, appetite, bad taste in the variable mouth and sallow complexion, your liver and biliary organs are seriously affected, and Burdock Blood Bitters is the prompt

SOME OLD FORTS BY THE SEA.

Now let my readers accompany me to that narrow neck of land which connects New Brunswick with Nova Scotia and is known as the Isthmus of Chignecto. When Port Royal and La Tour were first erected, the settlements of France and England were very insignificant, but now we come to a time when Quebec and Montreal were towns of considerable importance, and the English colonies were rapidly increasing in population and wealth. In the middle of the last century the French had a fort at the mouth of the Missisquash, one of the streams which empty into Cumberland Basin Those were times when there were many apprehensions entertained by the British authorities in Port Royal and Halifax as to the good faith of the large settlement of Acadian French who had in the course of a hundred and fifty years established themselves in the most fertile section of the province. Under these circumstances the erection of Fort Beausejour, in the vicinity of Beaubassin, one of the most important French Acadian settlements, important French Acadian settlements, near the site of the flourishing town of Amherst, induced Major Lawrence to Amherst, induced Major Lawrence to send a British force to the Isthmus of Chignecto, and build another fort on the opposite side of the river, which was Chignecto, and build another fort on the opposite side of the river, which was named after the Governor himself. Then rilateral area of 100 acres. The walls or defenses were constructed according to the celebrated the English, but the final result was the destruction of the village of Beaubassin and the capture of Beausejour, which was then named Fort Cumberland—a name which has since been given to a large and prosperous county, the birth-place of Sir Charles Tupper. With the history of every French fort in Acadia the name of some famous Frenchman is intimately associated. The heroism and town. The entrance to the citadel was Perseverance of De Poutrincourt and La Tour throw a halo of romance around the early annals of Acadia. The name of Le the other. Within the citadel were Loutre, for some years one of the French missionaries, can never be forgotten in any sketch of the history of Beaubassin and Beausejour. His enemies describe him—and no man in Acadia had more enemies among the British—as a compound of craft and cruelty, and it is quite ertain that he hated the English, and resorted to every means, whether fair or foul, to prevent their successful settle-ment of Acadia. That beneath his black robe beat the courageous heart of a soldier, the following incident of the siege of Beausejours shows full well: When the commandant, Vergor, was almost driven to despair by the perils that threatened him, LeLoutre alone appears to have preserved that composure which, to do him justice, never deserted him in the hour of danger; and the day after he walked on the ramparts, smoking his pipe, and urging the men to renewed exertions, though the bullets whistled all ertions, though the bullets whistled all around him. It is truly said that, had the spirit of the habitants been always equal to that of the priests, Beausejour still, as a French historian informs us, would not have fallen as soon as it did. The country around the old forts pre likely to remain so, because the cost had sents a charming combination of pastoral far exceeded the estimates, and it was and water scenery. Here, too, is a large expanse of marsh-land, where some of the fattest cattle of America find a Government had abandoned the idea found that such a large garrison would be required for their defence that the

bounteous pasture, and the farmers grow rich in the course of a few years. The rich in the course of a few years. landscape presents a vast sea of verdure. relieved by the Cobequid Mountains in the distance, by glimpses of the sea, by clusters of white houses, and by placid rivers which wind through a country where nature has been most lavish in its gifts. No traces now remain of Fort Lawrence; a little cottage is said to stand on its exact site; but we can still see ruins of Fort Cumberland, a short distance off, across the stream. It is in the shape of a pentagon, or fort of five bastions, which once mounted thirty or Baltimore, Tuesday, Bishop Simpson, of that church said:

"Educated women exert the greatest cannon which did service for both the forty guns of large calibre. We can good state of preservation made of solid brickwork. Every spot of ground has its historic associations. As passed, a few summers ago, into one of the casemates, we recollected the story of a havoc made by a British shell which came directly through the Gening and killed several French officers, vell as an Englishman, while they were seated at breakfast. Treachery, accord ing to tradition, was at the bottom of this tragedy. The tradition is that a Frenchman, having some designs of vengeance to carry out against his officers, had directed the British in the fort opposite how to aim directly into the casemate, and gave the preconcerted signal with a handkerchief, when all the officers were at breakfast. The shell was aimed, as have shown, with unerring precision.

On a free-stone slab near the site of Fort Moncton—the name afterwards given to Fort Gaspereau, which had been erected by the French at Bay Verte so as to command the whole Isthmus-can still be seen a rudely chiseled and not very grammatical inscription, which recalls the perilous times of Acadia:-"Here lies the body of Sergeant Mackay. and eight men killed and scalped by the Indians, in bringing firewood, Feb. 26, 1755." This fortification contained an acre of ground, and was well built. The ancient turnpike and causeway across a tract of marsh, as well as the contour of of the Church that are at fault, and not the walls, can be ascertained without difficulty by the curious tourist. The enterprising city of Moncton, an important station of the Intercolonial Railway, is named after the captor of the Gas. pereau fort.

Now we must leave the Peninsula of Acadia and turn our attention for a few moments to lle Royale, or Cape Breton. The cape from which the island takes its name is a large point of land jutting out into the Atlantic. Cape Breton, occupied by France, was highly valued as an entreport for the shipping engaged in by the French Canadian and West India trade, as well as for the large fleets which have been fishing in North American waters ever since the Basque and Breton sailors discovered the value of the fisheries. So important did the French consider the position of the Island—a sentinel, as it were, at the approaches of the River St. Lawrence—that they erected a formidable fortress on one of the noblest harbors of its Atlantic coast, to which they gave the name of Louisburg, in honor of Louis Quinze.

The harbor of Louisburg, which is two

miles in length and half a mile in breadth, with a depth of three to six fathoms, with a depth of three to six fathoms, communicates with the open ocean by a channel only half a mile in length and one-third of a mile in width, the average depth of water being seven fathoms. The great facility of access from the ocean was probably one of the principal reasons why this harbor was chosen in preference to others which are larger and otherwise preferable. Ap-proaching the harbor from the eastward, more than a hundred years ago, the stranger could see the city surrounded by massive walls bristling with cannot Standing out like sentries in advance o the fortress are three small, rocky islands, protecting the harbor from Atlantic. Upon one of these, called Goat Island, there was a battery mounting thirty 28-pounder guns. On the northwest shore, directly facing the entrance of the harbor, stood the Grand ing to force the passage. The town itself was situated upon the promontory to the first system of the celebrated French engineer, Vauban. All the authorities agree that in the circuit of the walls there were embrasures for 149 guns, though they differ widely respect ing the number of guns actually mounted The most prominent building within the walls was a stone structure called the citadel, standing in the gorge of apartments for the Governor, barrack r the garrison, an arsenal and a chapel which served as a parish church. Ther was also under the platform, or terre pleine, a magazine well furnished at all times with military stores. The other public buildings within the walls were general storehouse, an ordnance store-house, an arsenal and powder magazine. The nunnery and hospital of St. Jean de Dieu were situated in the center of the city\_the latter being connected with a church and well laid out in wide, regular streets crossing each other at right angles, six running east and west, and seven north and south. Some of houses were wholly of brick or stone, but generally they were of wood upon stone foundations. The materials in many cases had been purchased from New Englanders, then, as now, always ready to trade with anybody who could pay

completing them according to the original This formidable fortress, the American unkirk, sustained two sieges, both of which have been fully described in the histories of this Continent. It was first taken by the New England colonists, led by Pepperell, who received a baronetcy for his eminent services, and was other wise distinguished by the British Govern ment. Cape Breton, by the British Government. Cape Breton, by the Treaty of Aix-la-Chapelle, again became a French possession; but only thirteen years after its capture by the colonists it fell once more into the hands of the large naval forces under Boscawen and Wolfe. Subsequently, the English gaysymment for sequently, the English government, fear-ful that Louisburg might again be seized by France, ordered that the fortifications should be razed to the earth, and all the distributed in Halifax or elsewhere. Old houses can still be seen in Nova Scotia whose foundations are made of stone brought from the French fortress a cer tury ago. Some fishing huts now stand on the site of the old city, whilst a few coal vessels or fishing boats are the only tenants of the harbor where the Cana dian and West Indian fleets anchored

old times. It is very easy nowadays, with the as tance of a map and a guide, always to be found on the spot, to trace the lines of the old fortifications and the site of the principal buildings. The most prominnt objects among the ruins are son shelter for cattle in stormy weather. The roofs are covered with stalactites of the color of oyster shells—at least that was the case when the writer last visited the drink out of the well said to have be longed to the Governor's mansion.

The battery on the islet at the entrance.

of the harbor has long since yielded to the encroachments of the waves, and no signs now remain of the hulls of the French frigates that were sunk during the second siege, and the ribs of which were plainly visible on a calm day not many years since. The visitor can always purchase relies of the days of the French egime-old locks, keys, gun-barrels shells, for instance—as they are being constantly dug from the cellars or washed ashore by the waves. In the cours of a few summers ago a Boston touris discovered an interesting memorial which is now in an American Museum, like most of the relics which have been found in Acadia. This relic consists of wrought-iron bar, an inch and a half diameter, nearly four feet long, attached at one end to an iron joint, with strong attachments to fit soli Near the hook end of the bar is fastene a chain consisting of several strong links, which had also been attached to the masonry. The chain was still fast in the lock when it was discovered. Every part of the structure was made in the strongest manner, capable of great resist ance, and weighed some hundred pounds Although somewhat wasted with rust its shape was as perfect as it was the day it was made. This lock evidently be-longed to the Queen's Gate, near the eastern or sea-end of the walls of the fortification. As a tourist stands upon the brow of

the ruined ramparts and surveys the

present aspect of Louisburg, he cannot fail to be deeply impressed by the intense loneliness and desolation of the scene. The contour of the grass-covered valls is boldly outlined, and the large vanis solding offinines, and the large casemates look like so many black ovens rising out of the green fields. To the southwest stretches the ocean; to the north rise the cliffs from which the lighthouse flashes forth its beacon of varning from eye to daybreak. The land with a small growth of firs, while the morning and late in the afternoon the harbor presents an animated spec-tacle, as the fishing-boats, of which there the dec, as the hsing-boats, of which there is a large number, dart merily through the water; but at noon of a summer's day, unless there are vessels in port, the scene is inexpressibly lonely. The tinkle of a cow-bell, or the cry of a circling gull, alone startles the loneliness of the ruined forthers. ruined fortress. Our thoughts naturally fly back to a century ago, when a stately le of fortifications and buildings stood ed by a few grass-covered mounds to ell the story of the past. Port Royal, aTour and Beausejour were but compar-tively insignificant forts, while Louisburg was for years one of the stronges tortified towns in America; but all are ow alike in their desolation and ruin.

Nothing but historic tradition remains of the old buildings in which the French man of the last century talked with his comrades
'Of sallies and retiring, of trenches, tents,
of palisades, frontiers, parapets;

f saince and paragraph of palisades, frontiers, parapets; f basilisks of cannon, culverin, f prisoners, ransoms, of soldiers slain, and all the currents of heady flight."

JOHN GEO. BOURINOT.

FOR SWEET CHARITY'S SAKE. Father Sloane's Appeal in the Basilien, Ottawa.

A large congregation assembled in the

Basilica on Feb. 11th, to hear a sermon

which was preached by Rev. Father Sloane in aid of the suffering poor of the Basilica parish. The choir of the Child. ren of Mary were present and rendered the musical portion of the services in excellent style. The preacher selected for his text the words of St. Paul, "I implore thee for my son whom I have begot. ten in my bonds, Onesimus." After having spoken of the effect with which St. Paul addressed himself to the master of this converted slave, he said that the members of the St. Vincent de Paul

ciety had presented to their notice not one Onesimus, but many, in the persons of the poor among them in whom we all had a lively interest, and implored the congregation to have compassion on them. Although they were poor many of them would probably be indebted to their poverty for their eternal welfare, because the poor were the friends of the world's Redeemer. No doubt his observations would, to a certain extent, be unnecessary, because he knew the object of his sermon was one which was calculated to excite charity without any words of his. yet his affection for the poor made him feel it his bounden duty to say a few words in their favor. It was his duty to encourage zeal for the poor and to point out the magnificent promises which Christ had made to those who aided the uffering and distressed. simself had become a debtor to the charitable when he took upon himself the form of man, and he had stated, "He the form of man, and he had stated, "he who giveth to the poor lendeth to the Lord," and "as ye have done unto the least one of these, ye have done unto me." He asked his audience to go in spirit to the judgment seat and hear the Lord securing mercy unto those who had obeyed his instructions by helping the poor, when He would acquit Himself of his obligations to the charitable and re-turn the favors He had received at the hands of men. Of course, he said, this thought might arise in the minds of many that he should have shown them that they might obtain some more immediate reward, but he drew their attention to the uncertainty of human life and that at any time we were likely to be called upon to have judgment passed upon our works on earth. Martyrs had shed their blood and anchorites had buried themselves from mortal gaze to obtain heavenly rewards; but we were not called upon to do this, for we could obtain the same rewards in an easier way, by giving of our earthly goods to Christ' suffering poor. In eloquent language he dwelt at some length on the consoling effect of almsgiving as a means of grace. He drew attention to the promise God had made in the following words: "When thou shalt have pity on the calamities of the needy, and shall satisfy the hungry, I will cause my light to shine forth in the midst of thy darkness, and I will fill thy soul with heavenly splendor; no vices shall ever penetrate thy bones, I will rescue thee from them; I will place springs of living water in thy heart and wash thy stains away; and I will receive thee into my bosom there to enjoy eternal repose." The preacher next alluded to the power almsgiving had for the conversion of sinners, and said those who had wept in vain over an erring husband, father, son or brother, and who had wearied Heaven with supplications for them apparently in vain, should not be discouraged but should have recourse to almsgiving, and thus soften the heart of the Almighty. Almsgiving would also relieve the suffering of many therefore he entreated them to give liberally to the poor, not so much for their sake as for that of their departed friends. He hoped that he had thrown some light on the souls of at least a few among the audience, and that those who had received no light had at least received encouragement to persevere. He concluded by appealing to his congregation to go on in their calm but glorious career

of those they were now about to relieve.
At the close of Father Sloane's eloquent discourse a handsome collection was taken up in aid of the poor of the parish.—Ottawa Free Press, Feb. 11

of charity, knowing as he did that the

alms they gave would return to them in

the form of a crown of glory that would

be placed on their heads by the hands

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The Freeman's Journal

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daily papers, the vulgar flash story paper, are al-Home is only a sleeping p rush into the streets as soo and the girls follow them. "What is there to keep

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The Catholic Mecord

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### Catholic Mecord.

LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 23, 1884.

The session of the British Parliament

THE BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

opened on the 5th inst. promises to be one of the most lively and eventful that has taken place for years. The Conservative party is more bellicose than at any time since its relinquishment of office. The Marquis of Salisbury, who has become its can estimate his purposes, decided on forcing an appeal to the constituencies. The decisive vote of censure in the Lords on the ministerial policy in Egypt is an indication of this purpose, which is likely to be further manifested when the Franchise Bill reaches the upper chamber. In the case of an early appeal to the country, it is very doubtful if Mr. Gladstone's government could command a majority. The Liberals have lost in strength, unity and enthusiasm to an extent almost impossible to calculate except by means of a general election. The government has most assuredly lost influence and prestige with the masses in England on account of its weak and undecided policy in the Soudan. Speaking of the Soudan, the New York Evening Telegram gives us important and valuable information concerning its territory and population. As to territory the Telegram says of the Soudan :

"The country called the Soudan extends from the River Nile westward over three thousand miles to the Senegal River, and to the chain of Kong Mountains, which look down upon Senegambia and Liberia and their lowlands of the Atlantic coast. On the north the boundary of the Soudan. On the north the boundary of the Soudan is the desert of Sahara, from which this wast Empire of a hundred barbarian emperors extends southward to the northern watershed of the Congo. The area of this, the richest section of the heart of Africa, is about equal to that of the United States east of "the divide" of the Rocky

In regard of population we are informed by the same writer that :

According to the German geographers, Behm and Wagner, the population of the Soudan, excluding the Atlantic coast dis-tricts held by the British and Portuguese, exceeds seventy-five millions of souls, such as they are. Between its two main divisions, the Central or Eastern and the Soudan, the population is thus divided. There are :

In the Mohammedan countries of Central Soudan.

.....38,800,000 .....36,807,000

.75,607,000 This vast fertile and populous Empire of many petty kingdoms of savages and semi-savages, cut off from the civilized world on the north by the great desert of the Sahara: on the south by the still unexplored savage countries, with their can-nibal tribes and pigmies, of the Equator; on the west by the pestilential Atlantic coast and by river cataracts and difficult mountain barriers, and on the east by the warlike tribes and organized bands of Arab slave traders along the Nile—this vast Empire of Soudan remains to-day as it was in the day of Abraham, excepting the elements of their civilization intro-duced by the Arabs and planted here and there at their trading stations. This civilization embraces the Mussulman's hatred of "Christian dogs" and his systematic ex-tension of the slave trade, together with the arts of the smelting and working of iron and the weaving of various kinds of cloth. Only in those interior districts of the Arab is unknown are the native tribes ignorant of the process of converting a lump of iron ore into a spear-head or a knife. Over the whole

lord paramount, and, as will presently appear, he is only using El Mahdi as the catspaw to draw his chestnuts from the Western Soudan embraces the famous city of Timbuctoo, the commercial me-tropolis of the overland desert traders, tropolis of the overland desert traders, and this Soudan covers the whole basin of the great river Niger; but as Egypt has nothing to do with this Soudan we will here dismiss it. Central or Eastern Soudan, with its False Prophet and its 38, 000,000 fanatical followers of Mohammed, is the Soudan with which General Gordon has to grapple. What are the resources of this country and what are the character and condition of its people for peace or

range of the Soudan the Arab slave trader, with his armed occupation, is the

As the whole Soudan, from the river Nile to the Atlantic mountain ranges, lies within the rainy belt of the Equator, this central or eastern division, from which El Mahdi draws his troops and their sup-plies, could be made, with our imple-ments and modern improvements in agriculture, equal to the subsistence of 100,000,000 people. The people of Soudan are negroes of numerous tribes, naked barbarians, with a mixture of dominating Arabs, fanatics of the Moslem faith."

It will thus at a glance be seen that Britain has before it no easy task in its proposed suppression of the False Prophet's ern leap year balls, none of your woman's set aside as if He were of no concern rebellion. And nothing but the conquest of the Soudan will afford any effectual courts, and few, indeed, of crimes that now sults? They are everywhere to be seen. God altogether.

guarantee for the protection of British and | blacken, disgrace, and deciminate man-European interests in Egypt. This is the kind. stern reality which the Gladstone government now seems to begin to realize. The undertaking of this conquest will involve Britain in one of the mightiest conicts in which she has yet engaged. ElMahdi supported not alone by the fanaticism of the natives; he has the benefit of financial and strategetical aid from the slave traders. The latest news received up to the time of this writing informs us that all Yemen Arabia is likewise in revolt. This revolt is no doubt instigated by the slave traders and is a greater menace to the Suez Canal than that of the Soudan. These events are bringing to light the fact that Britain pursued a mistaken policy in undertaking alone the regulation of the Egyptian problem. That is a problem in which all Europe as well as Britain is interested. If the other powers now hold aloof from the struggle with El Mahdi, there is certainly in store for England a great waste of blood and treasure, with the possibility of grave consequences to her predominance in the East.

If the foreign policy of Britain rather weak, the domestic legislation announced for this session is of a commendundisputed leader, has now, as far as we able character. The ministerial policy in this regard is thus summed up:

"Mr. Gladstone announces his programme for the session as containing two gramme for the session as containing two great measures. One of these will extend the suffrage throughout the United King-dom on the basis on which it now stands in the English boroughs. That is, every head of a household, whether having a whole house to his own use or living with several families (but not with his landlord,) under the same roof, shall have the right to vote in the election of members of Parliament and of local-government bodies. The other will bring London under a single municipal government, and thus displace the parish vestries (which now manage local affairs everywhere but within the limits of the old city,) by a mayor and town council whose authority shall extend over the some seventy or eighty square miles now covered botty. A lesser measure is one which Chamberlain, as president of the Board of Trade, has prepared for the farther regul-ation of British shipping, to discourage the practice of insuring rotten ships for more than they are worth, and sending them to sea to perish with crew and cargo. It is proposed to so limit the amount of lawful insurance on a ship as to make her loss at sea a pecuniary fine rather than a gain to her owners. In this way it is hoped to bring the murder of British sail-ors below the present average of fifteen undred a year.'

These measures we would fain hope see passed into law, but we doubt the possibility of their passage for three reasons (1), the recent growth of conservatism and the consolidation of its strength in Britain ; (2) the utterly indefensible course of the government in its course towards Ireland and (3) the utter wart of sympathy between the radical and whig elements of the ministerial following.

IS IT ÆSTHETICISM

The Ottawa Free Press, of a late date favors its readers with this paragraph : A more profoundly disgusting exhibi-tion of human idiocy could not be imag-ined than the following disclosure of a "society" item from Philadelphia:

"The first leap year ball of the season in Philadelphia to-night was a grand suc cess. It was given by Mr. Thomas Mc-Kean, grandson of the McKean of the first American congress, in his large and beau-tiful house at Twentieth and Walnut streets. It was a strictly private affair limited to 225 guests-150 ladies and half that number of gentlemen. All of the ladies were postillion dress coats, vests, elaborate shirt fronts and high standing collars. The men, in many cases, had their hair done up and some wore wigs. They, also, to some extent, appeared in low neck and short sleeves, with earrings and necklaces and corsage bouquets. Those who did not go so far wore sashes and carried bouquets. The ladies as a rule called for ouquets. The ladies as a rule called for the gentlemen at their houses, asked them out to dinner and escorted them to sup-

We heartily subscribe to our contemporary's view of this disgusting exhibition. But we are of opinion that there is more than idiocy at the base of such displays. We can see in them the criminal tendencies of the age towards the unsexing of woman, by robbing her of that delicacy, modesty and refinement—not to

say innocence—the highest charms maiden and womanhood. The one hundred and fifty ladies spoken of move in the highest circles of society in the City of Brotherly Love. They have ladies' colleges ; they have profited by the revelled in the pleasures of the modern ball room, and sea side excursion. They are progressive beings, with very indefinite notions as to where virtue ends and sin begins. In fact, of the former they have ong since lost almost all knowledge, and could not, without injustice to their "principles," concede it any claim control over their lives. Hence leap year balls, divorces, murder, suicide, and social degradation. These ladies, in their school days, were, no doubt, taught to look on the days of chivalry as the "dark ages." These were the

the queen of the Christian household. In

those days there were none of your mod-

who attended the Philadelphia leap year general complaint with our young men ball, all we desire to say is that they are a and women. They are not taught to late indeel in the day for the swakening, veritable disgrace to manhood. As their look upon labor as either honorable or usefulness to mankind-if ever they had necessary, and their desires generally were at hand. The American gives us gratifyany-is gone, we can see no fitting place in the direction of acquiring means to be wherein they could be made to be of some freed from the obligation of labor. benefit to that society they have outraged and whose morals they have lowered, if not the nearest States prison. Let them be forced to some useful labor and excluded from the association of the honest workman.

Surely Oscar Wilde, in his most depraved imaginings, could never have pictured to himself a scene like that of he "leap year" ball.

THE QUEBEC GOVERNMENT.

The Quebec government, as completed. s composed as follows: Hon. Dr. Ross. Premier and President of the Legislative Council; Hon. J. G. Robertson, Treasurer; Hon. L. D. Taillon, Attorney general Hon. W. W. Lynch, Commissioner of Crown Lands ; Hon. Jean Blanchet, Provincial Secretary; and Hon. E. J. Flynn, Commissioner of Railways. Messrs. Robertson and Taillon have already gone to their constituents and been returned by acclamation. Mr. Flynn will also, we doubt not, be similarly honored. The policy of the new government includes economy and retrenchment in the Provincial administration, and a demand for bet-

ter terms from the Dominion government. We have seen it stated that Mr. Robertson declared, on the day of his return for Sherbrooke that one item of administrative retrenchment would be a withdrawa of grants to charities, colleges, convents and agricultural societies. We would deeply regret the inauguration of such a course by the new government. It is not by means of its liberality in these regards that Quebec became involved in financial difficulty, but by unjustifiable expenditure otherwise. The government cannot have the support of good Catholics in adopting a measure so unwise, unpatriotic and retrogressive.

NO OCCUPATION.

The Current informs its readers that out of "the 37,187 persons arrested in Chicago last year, 18,722 are reported as having 'no occupation.' The figures are formidable and suggestive. Persons with 'no occupation' are not a class very advantageous to the Republic. They are found in large numbers, in all our large cities and every country town has its little group of them. People without occupation fall into mischief and crime. From their ranks are drawn the recruits of the army of criminals. They should properly be treated as vagrants and be subjected to vagrant laws. Each one of the 18,722 persons of 'no occupation' arrested in Chicago last year for crime cost the taxpayers not less than \$15 or \$20.

'No occupation' means idleness, crime and taxation." These figures are, indeed, as stated by our contemporary, both suggestive and formidable. They prove (1) that industry is a preventative of crime, (2) that as labor ceases to be abundant crime must thought and the "Reformed" Jews, the increase, (3) that either labor has not been released within the reach of a released within the released within the reach of a released within the released win aced within the reach of a great many or if it has there are large classes of the population too idle and vicious to work and eager for subsistence by crime.

Assuming, for the moment, the latter to be the case, what is the cause of such a truly deplorable state of affairs? We

By Moses on Mount Sinai and binding on every Jew in the world to-day; the latter denying the divine origin of the Talmud and considering that the Ceremonial Law is abrogated. They also use a new truly deplorable state of affairs? We

abandoned many old customs and are to a great extent drifting into rationalism. or if it has there are large classes of the have a very decided opinion on the subject and it is, that the existence of such large classes of idle and criminal persons is due to defective education. Some one, we forget just to whom we should attribute the saying, lately stated that education now-a-days was not as efficient as it was among the Egyptians when Moses was born. We cannot claim any very special knowledge of the status of that wonderful people at that time, but judging them by the monuments they have left, it must be said that these monuments are likely to remain standing witnesses of their culture and civilization when the proudest of ours shall have disappeared. The Egyptians were certainly an industrious people, and to be industrious must have been trained had the benefit of public schools and to industry from their youth. Our boys and girls are not, we must sorrowfully fast novel and the loose newspaper, and admit it, trained to such habits. With many of our boys, industry is the last thing to be thought of. With some the highest ambition is pleasure, with others wealth, and even with some crime itself. In the case of the girls of the present day, there is also deplorable lack of industry. Work is looked on in too many cases as menial and something to be avoided whenever and wherever it can. There is defect in the home training, defect in the school training. In a word, with most of our young people there is a very serious want of honest purpose, attributable, in our estimadays when woman was respected, treated | tion, not only to an inefficient, but posias man's equal, and loved and honored as tively bad system of education.

public schools profess to give training

without God. The Maker of all is coolly

rights' conventions, none of the divorce whatever in this life. What are the re-

Seen are they, not only in Chicago, but in all the large towns of the United States Of the seventy-five so-called gentlemen and of Canada. "No occupation" is a

> We cannot say that the figures in the Current surprise us. They are indeed foritself, woe betide our boasted institutions and advanced civilization. Let us have good schools, wherein the love of God is inculcated and the beauty and happiness of his service daily pointed out to the young, and labor will become in their eyes honorable, and crime appear in its truly hideous aspect.

> > NOT PROVEN.

We publish elsewhere a rather interesting paper from the Current, Chicago, written by Mr. John George Bourinot, Clerk of the Commons, Ottawa. Mr Bourinot is always a pleasing, if not always a convincing writer. We are forced to take exception to, at least, one of Mr. Sourinot's statements, in the paper else where reproduced. Speaking of Le Loutre, one of the early French missionaries of Acadia, Mr. Bourinot says : "His enemies describe him-and no man in Acadia had more enemies among the British-as a compound of craft and cruelty, and it is quite certain that he hated the English, and resorted to every means, whether fair or foul, to prevent their successful settlement of Acadia."

In other words, the enemies of this famous missionary accused him of unscrupulousness and cruelty, and Mr. Bourinot endorses the accusation. The learned gentleman, however, advances no proof whatever for this accusation. We deny that there is any historical foundation for such a grave charge against a man whose heroism Mr. Bourinot himself seems to admit when he states that beneath his black robe beat the courageous heart of a soldier. That gentleman well knows that Le Loutre's opposition to Britain was based not so much on political, as on religious grounds, and he ought, therefore, to be aware of the fact that the missionary hated heresy but not heretics-that, valuing above all things the salvation of souls, he gave his every energy to the maintenance of French power in Acadia, as with that power was identified the promotion of Catholic interests. The character of Le Loutre is one that can stand the test of the closest historical investigation. Mr. Bourinot judges him by the estimate of his enemies. This is, we hold, unfair, and in this view, have no hesitation in stating that Mr. Bourinot's charge against the celebrated Acadian missionary is not proven.

THE JEWS.

It is a mistake to believe that the Jews are a homogeneous body. An American writer gives us an insight into their divi-

"The Jews in our country are far from being a homogeneous body, according to a recent statement in the Jewish Chron-Moses on Mount Sinai and binding on Beside these there are the Shomerai Yom Kippur, who believe that the keeping of the Day of Atonement is a sufficient fulfilment of duty, regardless of the injunc-tions of the Pentateuch and Talmud, and the Mevackshia Kever Yisrael, or "Grave Yard" Jews, who believe that all religious obligation is correctly and fully met by burial in a Jewish grave yard, with the proper Jewish ceremonial. They, consequently, are utterly indifferent to Pentateuch and Talmud, and they certainly have a very easy religion. Another sect magnifies the Kacbalah, or mystical religious teaching, above the Pentateuch and Talmud, holding to a belief in the presence of innumerable evil spirits in the atmosphere, whose machinations they are ablited to antagonize in many ways. are obliged to antagonize in many ways. The "Penitents" are a sect recognizing the Law of Moses and the Sabbath obligation, but their chief religious exercise the Sabbath law, for which sin they spend the whole of the next day in a penithe whole of the next day in a penithen whole of the next day in a vident that the American Jewish church is as divided into variant and antagonistic ctaries as the Christian church.

The fact is that in very many cases the Jews in America and very probably elsewhere have no religion whatever, while not a few are avowed infidels. The Jewish religion in its original form has nothing of the impressiveness calculated to attract and retain a people so really gift. ed as are the Hebrews. That religion has simply no object, and is therefore

AN AWAKENING.

We are glad to see our American friends awakening to the evils of divorce. It is but we are glad to see that its approach is ing information in this paragraph

A Chicago judge has rendered a decision which may tend to restrict the facility with which divorces are obtained in that city. He rules that a woman cannot acquire a legal residence in any place, in the sense required by the law, unless it be at the same time the residence of her busy the same time the residence of her husband. This is no more than an applica-tion of the old rule of international law that a wife shares the domicile of her hus women from other States to get divorces in Chicago, but it will present no difficulty to men who come to Chicago on the same errand. This, of course, will be denounced in some quarters as an instance of that subjection in which the weaker sex have been held by their masters. But most people will rejoice at any ruling which may help to put a check to the easy dissolution of the marriage tie in our Western States.

Chicago is just the place for the awakening to begin, but New England should put the example of the Western metropolis to profit. Chicago of itself would have comparatively few divorces were it not for the supply of conjugal infidelity it receives from the cultured east. The American, we are happy to perceive, advocates a constitutional amendment vesting marriage legislation in the general government :

We agree with The Evening Post that the shortest and best way to this end is an amendment of the national Constitution so as to place the subject under the jurisdiction of Congress. As the Constitution now stands, the States can come to no agreement with each other on this or any other subject; and even if they could it might be broken up by the withdrawal of ome of them for reasons of far less weight than the national necessity which suggested the agreement. But a Constitutional amendment, if adopted by three-fourths of the State Legislatures, would bind not only those three-fourths but all the rest to miformity of practice.

And in a subsequent issue, our contemporary, returning to the subject, very ersely observes :

"The Divorce Reform League of New England is originating a movement which looks the establishment of uniform legislation on the subject throughout the whole counry. The gross inequalities of our State egislation in this matter, and the facilities furnished by many States for dishonest livorce, are certainly a crying and shame-ful evil. In a petition to the House of tepresentatives prepared by the Lergue, is said that—
"These differences have led to many

and distressing conflicts of judicial decisions, in cases turning upon the degree of faith and credit to be given to decrees of divorce under the Constitution and laws of the United States, or the comity of nations, so that a marriage is often treated at the same time in one State as dissolved, and in another State or country as sub-sisting, and a man may be convicted of sisting, and a man may bigamy or adultery in one jurisdiction upon what would be a lawful second mar-

riage in another."
Unfortunately the Constitution
gives Congress no power over
this subject. While it places the regu-Unfortunately the Constitution gives Congress no power over this subject. While it places the regulation of the final dissolution of business compacts resulting from business failures under Congressional jurisdiction, it does nothing with reference to the much more serious failures and dissolutions in the more invested and dissolutions are dissoluted in the more invested and dissolution of the more distolutions in the more distolution in the more distolution of the more distolutions and dissolution of the more distolutions are distolutions. lutions in the more important compact of marriage. The Lesgue therefore asks no more than a thorough inquiry into the matters above referred to, and the collec-tion of statistics of divorce from the records and authorities of the states as a basis for future legislation. Copies of the petition may be obtained from the secretary, the Rev. S. W. Dike, at Royalton, Vt.

This may serve as a preliminary movement towards an important national re-form. But unless it result in a volun tary assimilation of the marriage and divorce laws of the several States it will be found necessary to amend the national constitution so as to bring this important subject within the reach of national legisation. At present the difference in Stat. legislation on these two topics is absurdly great, and reflects nearly every variety of sectarian influence that has prevailed in the earlier years of the Commonwealths. Roman Catholic doctrine of the indissolubility of marriage is represented in the legislation of South Carolina, as in that State divorces were granted only during the years which intervened between its readmission into the Union after the Rebellion and the restoration of the "whitemen's government." The incon-veniences of this restriction are alleviated y the neighborhood of States in which ivorces are obtained with moderate ease, and to which the citizens of South Carolina have recourse in case of necessity.

We would gladly hail the adoption of such a constitutional amendment as that spoken of by the American as a very decided step in the direction of true progress. In fact it is our firm conviction that unless some such remedy be found for the horrible and growing evil of divorce the American republic "must go." There might be defects in the legislation of congress on the subject, but the matter were infinitely better in the hands of that body than of the state legislatures. many, if not most of them, composed of men with none of the qualifications required in a legislator.

We have not the slightest doubt that essentially faulty. Christianity in its any marriage law devised by congress most unattractive form, Calvinism for would be infinitely preferable to any that instance, always exercises an influence we know of now in force in the separate over man that the Jewish cannot. The states. South Carolina has, according to symbols of the latter have lost their the American, a good law on the subject, meaning, its rites their significance, and but it is, as pointed out by our contem. its creed its purpose. No wonder, then, porary, completely nullified by the wicked that the Jews are divided, that many and un-Christian legislation of adjoining have no religion and that some reject states. If congress take the matter in

estly, Mormonism will be found but a trifling difficulty to overcome. In our belief divorce must be effaced before Mormonism can be got rid of.

THE EDUCATION REPORT.

of Education for 1883, the Mail says :

"We next turn to the report of the Separate School Inspector, Mr. White, which has at least the merit of brevity and directness. From this report we learn:—That an additional inspector is needed; that about forty schools were not inspected for want of time, and "several" (how many is not stated) have been "hurriedly inspected;" that books are used which have been long ago discarded from Public schools, and that one set of books is very necessary; that with the present multiplicity of books, grading cannot be successfully managed; that too often the school buildings are unsightly without and uncomfortable within, and consequently unhealthy; that little attention is paid to physical training; that a manual of Separate school law is badly needed; that reading is badly taught; that spelling is indifferently taught; that in arithmetic the work is often beyond the capacity of the pupils: that the study of geography as conducted is often productive of no real good; that literature is only sometimes taught with commendable success. and the time only sometimes taught with commend-able success; and that "in many cases the teaching has not advanced beyond the dull routine of study and recitation, of telling children tolearn instead of teach-ing them." This is an exact summing-up of the report in the Inspector's own language mainly. It is at once pleasing and astonishing to learn, in spite of all this, however, that there has been 'substantial progress in all the essentials of school work.' The evidence would not lead us to that conclusion.

the Mail, but can see no reason why our contemporary should seek to establish a non-sequitur as to the Inspector's statement that there has been during the past year "substantial progress in all the essentials of school work." In making this statement, Mr. White simply expresses an honest conviction that such progress has, in spite of difficulties and discouragements of every character, been really made. The report shows that for the 193 separate schools of the Province there was raised from school rates in 1883 the sum of \$97,251, an increase of \$3,829. and that \$55,105, an increase of \$25,552 was raised during the same period by voluntary subscription and otherwise. The number of pupils on the roll was 26,148: an increase of 1,329. The number of teachers was 390, of whom 98 were males and 292 females. Mr. White's report on the whole clearly shows that the separate schools of the Province are not in a satisfactory condition. And we are deeply impressed with the conviction, that, no matter how many inspectors the government may appoint for these schools, their backwardness will continue till some such changes in our educational system as we have already in these columns advocated are carried into effect. Most, if not all of these changes, could be very easily carried out at once ; amongst them we may mention, (1) the appointment of a Deputy Minister of Education, charged with the special supervision of Catholic schools, (2) the extension of the system to embrace all schools now supported by Catholics, and the affording of faciliequitable mode of assessment and taxation, and (4) the establishment of township instead of section boards. These are a few of the changes that could be made with little or no difficulty. And if they are not made it will be for the Catholics of Ontario to blame themselves. One feature of the report deserving the attention of Catholics is that of the 5,203 public schools religious exercises were held in 4,627. Is not this clear proof of our contention that these schools are not only non-Catholic but really Protestant? Another point of interest for Catholics in the report is that the total receipts for 1883 from legislative and municipal grants, fees, etc., were \$373,150. Divide this amount according to population and the Catholics of Ontario would be entitled to at least \$60,000 for High Schools of their own !

Now that the Mail seems to have seized on the inequalities of the Separate School system, will it not assist in their removal.

Mr. W. J. McCauley, banker, of St. Paul, Minn., left Ottawa for home last week. While in the Dominion Capital he was cordially greeted by many friends.

Hon. John Norquay, Premier of Manitoba leaves the seat of government this week, where he has spent some time in furthering the interests of his Province. Mr. Norquay is one of the ablest and most popular gentlemen in the North West to which he has rendered great and signal services. In case of the demand made by the people in that country for representation in the Dominion Cabinet being acceded to, we know of no one better qualified for the position than the present first minister of Manitoba.

Joe A. McConnell, Esq., travelling pas senger agent of the Minneapolis and St. Louis Railway, paid us a visit this week. hand, deal with it thoroughly and hon- He was formerly a resident of Stratford,

Speaking of the report of the Minister

We admit the exactness of the sum-

ming-up of Mr. White's report made by

PERSONAL.

The Catholic club meeting in the hall of S on Wednesday evening large attendance. Dr. dent, occupied the chair condolence on the deat Cazeau, S. J., was passe. The literary academy Young Men's Society conference on Thurst president, Mr. J. A. Mctohair. An interesting thought" was delivered Quinlivan.

Terrible Ex

On Tuesday last a occurred in London, On hardware store of Hobb It is stated that one of stirring the surface of with a match, when an ately followed, tearing burying three men in Smith and Percy H. In Frank Shaw so badly thought he will not rec to property adjacent wa all the glass on the op street, some very exp being shattered. The will in most cases be

#### GOOD WORDS.

We are always pleased and very often edified by the words of wisdom that fall from our contemporary the New York Freeman's Journal. We have rarely, however, felt more genuine pleasure than in the perusal of a brief article on home education which lately appeared in its columns. We are sorry not to have been able to deal with it before now, and nothing, our readers may rest assured, could have denied us this pleasure but the pressure of other calls. Our contemporary sets out by laying down certain incontrovertible propositions, which, while universally admitted, do not suffer by repetition:

"In these long winter nights, fathers and mothers have time to decide whether they will keep their children out of the streets and out of mischief or not.

Catholic homes are badly "Cheerful Catholic homes are badly needed. If there were more of them, Hoodlumism would not be so, hard to fight disgrace would not weigh heavily on parents and children; good thoughts, fed by good reading, would keep the hearts and the glances of young people pure and good."

The Exempter Learnal then preceded.

The Freeman's Journal then proceeds to develop these views in terms at once concise, moderate, persuasive and impressive :

The progress of the Church is most impeded in this country by selfishness and ignorance. Parents are either too selfish ignorance. Parents are either too selfish or too ignorant to make their homes cheerful. They like to shift the responsibility of their children upon the very streets. It is not poverty that makes homes cheerless; some of the people who call themselves "poor" spend more money in buying bad beer than would pay for how the buyer of each books device the shelves of good books during the But their children never read any good book. The most sensational of th good book. The most sensational of the daily papers, the vulgar song-book, the flash story paper, are always at hand. Home is only a sleeping place. The boys rush into the streets as soon as they can, and the girls follow them.

"What is there to keep them at home? The claving streets are pleasanter than the

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1 St.

The glaring streets are pleasanter than the uncared for lamp, the greasy table, uerulous mother—the father has gone the querulous mother out, too. When at home, his presence does not add to the cheerfulness of the scene. The family is without common interest. The elder boys "loaf" on the corners, interchanging the evil knowledge of the streets; the younger ones "sneak out" to their especial haunts whenever an opportunity occurs. The girls, with loud talk and laughter, infest the sidewalks. talk and laughter, infest the sidewalks. And, by and by, the old people wonder why their children have "turned out bad!"

The conclusions of our contemporary none will of course dispute, but how many parents will seek to carry them into effect ?

'Until family intercourse and cheerfulness, says the Freeman, obtain more among our people, who neglect these things much more than Protestants do, there much more than Protestants do, there will be little use in trying to awaken them to the real need of good Catholic education. Schools are only supplements to homes, and the school can rarely take the place of the home.

"The father or mother who deprives his school will of the great incention to

good life, a cheerful home, commits an evil that nothing can repair. There are mothers who think only of the sins suggested in the examination of conscience, o neglect the little virtues in pursuit of great piety. But the duties of our states in life are not written in the prayer-books. And a great duty of every mother's state in life is to be cheerful at home."

Were the words of truth and of wisdom spoken by our contemporary taken to heart by Catholic parents, how much of vice and crime would disappear? Catholic fathers and mothers, the future of your dren is in your own make your homes what they should be, cheerful and happy, you may with reason look to a bright and prosperous future for your little ones. If not, woe unto you and to them.

#### GOOD NEWS.

We give with pleasure the following item of news from the tar off Pacific:

"Hon. Chief Justice McCreight and his entire family, and Hon. Alexander Davey, Attorney-General of British Columbia, were recently received into the Church in Victoria, Vancouver Island."

We have every reason to hope that with the apostolic zeal of the missionaries in the Pacific Province there is a bright future in store for the Church in that ex tensive region.

#### MONTREAL NOTES.

The Catholic club held its weekly meeting in the hall of St. Mary's College on Wednesday evening. There was a large attendance. Dr. J. Querin, President, occupied the chair. A resolution of condolence on the death of Rev. Father Cargan S. J. was passed

Cazeau, S. J., was passed.

The literary academy of the Catholic Young Men's Society held its monthly conference on Thursday evening. The president, Mr. J. A. McCann, occupied the chair. An interesting lecture on "Free thought" was delivered by Rev. Father Quinlivan.

#### Terrible Explosion.

On Tuesday last a terrible explosion occurred in London, Ont., at the wholesale hardware store of Hobbs, Osborne & Hobbs. It is stated that one of the victims was stirring the surface of a keg of powder with a match, when an explosion immediately followed, tearing off the roof, and burying three men in the ruins, Donald Smith and Percy H. Ince being killed, and Frank Shaw so badly injured that it is thought he will not recover. The damage to property adjacent was very considerable, all the class on the opposite side of the all the glass on the opposite side of the street, some very expensive plate glass, being shattered. The loss of property will in most cases be fully met by insur-

#### CATHOLIC NOTES.

Within five years the number of priests in Scotland has increased from 272 to 320, and the number of churches has ncreased from 271 to 303.

Father Ryan has been invited to write two hundred and fiftieth anniversary of the settlement of Maryland, on March 25 The Papal Nuncio at the Spanish court perfect accord with the new ministry on

all religious questions. The concorda will be scrupulously maintained. Jules Ferry is now on excellent terms with the Pope, while the bitter debates in the Prussian Parliament led the Vatican organs to declare that the culturkampi

nust be fought out again. There are twenty-five Catholic Bishops and Vicars-Apostolic in China. In Pekin there is a community of Nuns composed entirely of natives, and in the same city a Trappist Monastery whose members are all Chinamen.

Before leaving Waterford, Ire., Arch-bishop Ryan of St. Louis, sent a letter to the Very Rev. Prior Flood, O. P., of Tallaght Convent, expressing a wish to see a memorial erected to the late Father Burke, and enclosing £10 for that purpose.

The Pope gave audience to a deputation of Catholics from Nice and Cannes who asked him to lend his assistance in suppressing the gaming-tables at Monte Carlo. He listened attentively to what they had to say, and gave them a favorable answer.

The Pope and cardinals have decided to address a note to the different powers pointing out the consequences to the Church which will result from the conversion of the real property of the Propa-ganda into Italian rentes, as ordered by the courts.

It is with much gratification, says the London Tablet, that we see it stated in the Times that by an act of the German Emperor the Bishop of Munster, as well as the Bishop of Limburg, has been recalled and reinstated in his See.

A solemn mass was celebrated in Rome recently in the Sistine Chapel of the Vatican in memory of Pius IX. The Pope, cardinals, prelates, diplomats and many foreigners were present. The chapel was crowded and the ceremony was unusually imposing.

Rev. Father Larch has collected about \$1,200 for the purpose of the establishment of a Roman Catholic Church at Regina. It is understood that Archbishop Tache, who has guaranteed a large sum for the object, will visit Regina and locate the church on his return from the East.

Archbishop Feehan returned from his visit to Rome on the 17th. He was escorted home by a procession of 10,000 persons. There were over 100,000 along the three mile line of march to witnes the parade. Except the General Grant welcome the ovation exceeds anything of the kind previously witnessed in Chicago.

The London correspondent of the Freeman's Journal says: "I learn on good authority that the will of Mrs. Stapleton Bretherton, who recently bequeathed a sum of £400,000 to the Pope, is likely to become the subject of litigation. Some of the relatives most nearly interested have already taken the initial step towards contesting the validity of the instrument on the ground of testamentary capacity. The plaintiff's beneficial interest in the will is of the most trifling kind."

We quote from the following letter of the Vicar Apostolic of Southern Kiang si, China, describing the trials and triumphs of the Church in that distressed country of the Church in that distressed country:
"It is a truly admirable sight to behold
neophytes of a day, knowing only two or
three Catholic prayers, but supported by
a special assistance from above, resisting all manner of seductions, and submitting to be insulted, cast into prison, and loaded with blows, rather than renounce the truth."—Ave Maria.

The Moniteur Oriental, of Constantinople, the Monuteur Oriental, of Constantinople, the official organ of the Porte, reviews the reign of Leo XIII. and declares that he has been victorious by reason of his "truly marvelous activity, at once wise, prudent and strong." All powers are bending, the iron Bismark even going to "Canossa." "We doubt," it concludes, "if there has ever been in history a Pontiff more universally venerated by the tiff more universally venerated by the faithful or with a higher place in the esteem of princes and peoples than Pope Leo XIII., gloriously reigning."—Balti-

more Mirror. The angry and indecent disputes that have lately taken place in Dr. Newman's church are not unprecedented. Similar scenes have been enacted in many Protestant churches before this, and doubtless of the same sort will be heard of hereafter. But it is a notorious fact that such things are next to impossible among the Roman Catholics. With them the the Roman Catholies. With them the personality of the priest is entirely sub-ordinate to the idea of worship.— N. Y.

We notice in the Roman correspondence of a London paper that the newly ap-pointed Vicar-Apostolic of Zanzibar, Monsignor De Courmont, is a native Creole, of Martinique, one of the West India Islands Martinique, one of the West India Islands subject to France. He belongs to the Society of the Holy Ghost, a congregation of missionary priests whose special field of labor, like other Orders, is the colored races. A West India paper, Les Antilles, remarks that the Right Rev. Mgr. De Courmont "is the first Creole raised to the mitre, and the first higher furnished to the Church and the first bishop furnished to the Church by the French Antilles." The vicariate of Zanzibar includes the island of that

name on the east coast of Africa. The Old Abbey of Buckfast, which was founded by the Benedictines in the old Saxon days, but in the time of King Canute adopted the Cistercian reform, is about to be restored. At the dissolution

whose admirable wood carving Americans visiting the international exhibitions will remember, is carrying out this, the first restoration of an old English abbey.

The foreign papers report a remarkable lecture on the religious and moral situation of German Protestantism, by Dr. Stade, Professor in the University of Giessen. A clever and instructed man, and a determined conscientious opponent of Catholicism, his statements are well worth noting. Herr Stade is appalled at the rapid dissolution of Protestantism. Religious ignorance among the mass of the people, indifference and prejudice in the middle and influential classes, the culpable negligence of the clergy—who do not stem the downward current—these are the salient fea-tures of the picture he presents to our eyes. "Our German Church," he exclaims, eyes. "Our German Church," he exclaims and influence; she is in the stadium of decadence of a crisis." These words, following swiftly on the recent Luther celebrations, are a strange commentary on the

#### CATHOLIC PRESS.

Boston Pilot The conference of the Irish Party presided over by Mr. Parnell, passed a resolu-tion warning the people of America and Australia against placing reliance on Irish news cabled by English news-agencies. If the Irish Party would devote themselves to such a thorough exposure of the actual persons who concoct this news and the manner of its concoction that the real nature of the monstrosity would be ought home to Americans they would

be doing a work of great utility. But mere denunciation of the cable-liars is not enough. Mr. Parnell has proposed his amendment to the address in reply to the Queen's speech; and the latter part of

last week and the early part of this week were taken up with the debate thus stated. The amendment thoroughly exposes the tyrannical and partisan policy of the Castle Government in Ireland as directed by Earl Spencer, especially in reference to the recent Orange excesses in Ulster; and it demands the immediate abandonment of the policy of stimulating State-aided emigration. Mr. Parnell's speech in support of the amendment was speech in support of the amendment was very telling. He pointed out—as The Pilot did while they were taking place—that the Orange demonstrations were not spontaneous, but were attended by hirelings paid by landlords; that Orange opposition to Nationalist meetings was violent and seditious; and that every one participating therein was liable to prosecution under the intimidation clause of the Crimes Act. The recent events in the Crimes Act. The recent events in the North of Ireland, however, Mr. Parnell declared, would hasten the time when Ireland would legislate for herself on her own soil. The vote of censure on the Revenue to proposed by Sir Stafford Northcote, which will come to a decision the end of this or the beginning of next week, will be the occasion for an important tactical move on the part of the Irish Party. The Tories cannot carry their vote without the help of the Irish; but the Irish may not give them their help. To carry a vote of censure against the minis try would be a great Tory triumph; and dearly as the Parnellites like to harass the Government, this time they may elect to punish the opposition. It would be a sweet revenge for the encouragement of Orangeism by the Tories if the Irish can be the means of snatching so dazzling a Parliamentary victory out of their hands.

Milwaukee Citizen. The largest individual total abstinence society in this country is the one connected with the Cathedral at Philadelphia. It has a membership of 1,012 men, 452 boys and 310 women. It has a fine hall, purchased and fitted up at a cost of \$21,000. It contributed \$7,050, or more than one eighth of the entire cost of the Catholic T. A. B. fountain in Fairmount Park. Since its organization it has paid out to sick members and for the burial of deceased successful circulating library.

Hiram S. Church, City Treasurer of Froy, defaulted last week with \$100,000 of the peoples' money. Mr. Church was a prominent member of the Evangelical prominent member of the Evangencal church whose minister probably was in the habit of uttering cultured sarcasms at the "Mikes" and "Barneys" who "disgrace our municipal politics." Instead of disgracing his city by some petty and paltry peculation Mr. Church did full justice to his opportunities by a liberal haul. In this respect the descendants of the Puritans never "disgrace" our city governments.

One of the Irish World's "Staff corres pondents" Transatlantic, gives this ad-monition to the dupes who are subscribing

'Rally round Patrick Ford.

"Submit to his ruling.
"Send all your funds to Patrick Ford. "Go where he shall command you to

"Discuss not plans adopted, but obey, do, or die.

"Patrick Ford may order movements which shall be only 'feints.' Don't criti-

cise those movements. Don't require ex-

"The last "caution" is good. It won't do to ask explanations. Dupes never ask for reasons. They go blindly where they

Catholic Review

A reverend gentleman who has returned from a visit to the South, where he went for the benefit of his health, related an incident before his Rosary Society which is worthy of record. He said he called upon a friend whom he had said he called upon a friend whom he had not seen for many years, in one of the large cities of the South, and found him in a most flourishing condition. He was living in a splendid mansion in one of the principal streets of the city, surrounded by all the comforts and even luxuries that wealth could obtain, and paying taxes on four millions of dollars. After supper they had retired to the parlor and after about to be restored. At the dissolution of monasteries the roofs were stripped of their lead, and for two centuries the buildings seem to have been used as a quarry for the neighborhood, the "Abbot's Tower" alone being spared. Now a community of Benedictines, driven from France, have arrived in precisely the same garb in which their brethren were driven away by bluff King Hal. They have resolved to restore the edifice, have unearthed the foundations of the old church, 250 by 55 feet wide, and after restoring the Abbot's Towers, will rebuild on the old lines. Mr. Harry Keins of Exeter,

wife commenced saying the Rosary together the day they were married, and it had never been omitted in the family for a single day since. They commenced with ten dollars on their bridal day, and he was now surrounded by the evidences of wealth and prosperity which he witnessed and nine children; "and," said he, "I look upon it all as a special gift from Provience in answer to the prayers of the Holy Mother of God as a reward for our fidelity in devotion to her through the Holy Rosary." And the priest said it was one of the best and happiest families of children he had ever seen. Is there not a Holy Mother of God as a reward for our powerful lesson here for all? Catholic Columbian.

The most common objection urged against the Catholic Church is that she is not progressive—does not meet the advanced thought and scientific progress of the age. The reason of this is that men outside her fold, judging her by the same standard that measures the acceptability and adaptability of human contrivance and institutions, place her in the same category, thus destroying or ignoring the claims to divine construction. So regarded, it is certain that she does not meet the exemplar of idealists-and if so constituexemplar of idealists—and it so constitu-ted, would not merit even the passing admiration and notice they accord her. But this is not her nature. She is of God —divine. At the foundation she was per-fect, because her builder was an eternally wise God, who adapted her to the wants of all coming time. what progress meant, in its material sense, nor made a changeling to accommodate herself to the vicissitudes of times or the vagaries of men's minds. She was constituted a teacher and the nations were to be her scholars. Her mission was to teach not to be taught. As to teach not to be taught. As God was her founder, so was He bound to preserve her in the prosecution of the grand work He had imposed upon her. She could not fail. As well might we say that God Himself could fail—for her work is His work. Nothing is assumed-noth ing ventured—that was not commanded. The embodiment of God's wisdom, she is the teacher of His providences, the instru-ment of His mercies, and the repository of His trusts. She cannot exceed perfec tion—her progressiveness was accom-plished at her foundation. She must advance, but not in the way of her own progress, but in the work she has to do. If men but had a true notion of religion, and recognized its essential character, would at once see the absurdity of look ing for human elements in what must be by its very nature divine. With this conviction, looking towards the Catholic Church they cannot but see that she is the only one that possesses the visible evidences of such origin, and that consequently, they but stultify themselves in suming to teach her how she should the better carry out the work of man's salvation. Mankind are the pupils, the Church the teacher.

#### London Universe.

The Jesuits who have been expelled from Germany, from France, and from Switzerland, and who might meet with a similar fate in this country if certain old statutes could be enforced, are turning the tables upon their persecutors by proving to the world their persecutors by proving to the world what immense amount of good they can do when they are left unfettered. The latest reports of the doings of the Order in the Philippine Islands, the important in the Philippine Islands, the important Spanish colony in Eastern Asia, go to show that within the last few years they have been busily engaged in converting the savage Indians, more particularly of the Isle of Mindanao, but of several other islands belonging to that extensive archipelago, to the Catholic faith, thereby making useful members of the human society at the same time Spanish patriots of men who had formed a horde of abandoned among them. This is but one of the many instances which go to show how wisely the Spaniards are acting in not copying the example set to them by other nations of Europe, more especially the Germans, who would readily repeal the law for the expulsion of the Jesuits they passed twelve years ago if they did not, very preposterously, fear that in doing so they would take another step on the "road to

#### Terrible Floods in the States

From Fulton, Arkansas, we learn that the whole country is one vast sea. Hun-dreds are fleeing. Dead mules and cattle are floating down all day. In Cincinnati an alarm started during

the night by the cracking walls of the Broadway Hotel. The house was filled with families. They were speedily re-

moved by boats.

At Newport the overflow of the river at Newport the overlaw of the free is the greatest ever known. Communication with Jacksonport is cut off. Hundreds of families are lodging in the Courthouse at Jacksonport. Newport Academy is crowded with sufferers. It is feared that the Iron Mountain levee will break. Business is suspended.

A four-storey brick building on Central

avenue, Cincinnati, fell Friday night. In all the submerged part of the city where frame houses have been moved from their positions the owners are endeavoring to float them back to their places. The same thing is being done at Newport, Ky. Weather milder and growing cloudy, with

indications of rain. Mayor Millspaugh, of Shawneetown, Illinois, estimates at least 1,000 people in Gallatin county have been driven from their homes by the flood. Most of them are on the hills and in immediate need, but when the flood subsides many of them whose houses were swept away will have no place to go, and will have to live on public charity. It will be necessary to feed from 300 to 500 of them for a month, and many will have to be assisted in restoring their houses. It is estimated that from Raleigh to Saline, a distance of fifteen miles, 150,000 bushels of corn have been

with the flour mill and a number of brick and wood buildings, has totally disap-peared. The losses at Parkersburg as carefully estimated to date are \$1,000,000

with more returns to come in.

The steamer R. L. Cobb, from Pine Bluff, Arkansas, reports nearly all the plantations below considerably submerged for many miles. Hundreds of people were standing in water in their homes helpless, and cannot be rescued. Stock is helpless, and cannot be rescued. Stock is drowning in large numbers, and houses washed in the river. Unless relief is soon afforded the loss of life will be heavy.

The suffering among the refugees in the hills in Shawneetown, Illinois, is increasing. Bad as the situation is now it will inevitably get worse. The depth of the water throughout the town ranges from 15 to 40 feet. Skiffs pass over goodsized houses, the roofs of which scarcely be reached by the longest oar.

At Pomeroy, Ohio, the destitution is great, and the appeals for help pressing. The bend contains nineteen towns, embracing 40,000 inhabitants. All the towns were flooded, and the losses are estimated at over \$2,000,000.

#### TELEGRAPHIC NEWS.

#### Ireland.

The Irish members will probably abstain from voting on Sir Stafford Northcote's amendment to the address, in order to give the conservatives a lesson for supporting the Orangemen.

An Orange official, denounced by Mr. Sexton, has been dismissed by the Land Commission, and other dismissals are

expected. Chief Secretary Trevelyan's defence of the policy of Earl Spencer is universally considered lame. A strong feeling against the Orangemen is exhibited by the Radicals, but probably they may not vote for the Light probably they may not vote for the Irish amendment, owing to the weak state of the Government.

Mr. Parnell's speech is praised on all sides as a moderate and convincing state-ment. Mr. Sexton made, on Monday night, a speech of two hours duration, completely fascinating the House. The debate was adjourned, but soon resumed.

#### England.

A mass meeting was held a few days since, at Prince's Hall, Piccadilly, to denounce the Egyptian policy of the Government. The hall was too small to hold the great throngs of people, and an overflow meeting was organized. Lord Ran-dolph Churchill made a speech and Sir Robert Peel offered a resolution, which was carried, to the effect that Parliament had ceased to be in accord with the people and ought to be turned out. The meeting

ended in great uproar.

A royal commission has been appointed to inquire into the conditions of the dwellings of the poor in the United Kingdom. sion includes Cardinal ning, several delegates from the Working-men's Association and a number of Irish

The Earl of Dunraven made a motion that the removal of Lord Rossmore from the office of Justice of the Peace was not justified, and was calculated to discourage Irish loyalists. Baron Carlingford, Lord of the Privy Seal, defended the action of the Irish executive, and warned the House that a vote of censure would have grave effects in Ireland.

#### Egypt.

Gen. Gordon is sending down the river many women and children from Korosko. The expedition for the relief of Tokan has started. It is believed by officials that Osmen Dogma's forces are massing at Tokar for the purpose of making a desperate attack upon the place. Some alarm is felt because the defenders of the town are short of ammunition. General Gordon telegraphs: I have formed a Committee of Defence with well-to-do families of Berber. Precipitate action may throw them into the arms of the enemy. Patience alone is requisite. He asks the authorities at Cairo to send arms and ammunition for Berber. The rebels killed at Sinkat numbered 200 women and a number of children. Yemen. in Arabia, is in full revolt. Four million cartridges are being shipped to Egypt.

Since Admiral Hewitt assumed com-

mand at Suakim everything has been put in man-of-war order, perfect justice dis-pensed and the inhabitants are contented. The fact that preparations are being made at Cairo to transport a large force to Suakim and that Gladstone asks for 250,-000 to defray expenses, portend more than an expenditure to relieve Tokar. It is believed that it is intended to relieve Kassala garrison and open the Berber route. Spies report that the rebels are fully aware that English troops are coming. They are mustering in great force. Osman Digma, whose camp is pitched sixteen miles southwest of Suakim, has proclaimed that he will obtain Tokar be-fore the British can possibly arrive, and

that he will then capture Saakim.

A leader of friendly tribes reports that when Osman Digma receives the guns captured from Baker be will attack Suakim. A friendly Arab warns the garrison hrm. A friendly Arab warns the garrison here to prepare for a night attack. Spies have brought a letter from the commander at Tokar, saying the rebel guns kill some of the garrison daily. He asks for two men-of-war to be sent to Trinkitat to make a demonstration in his support until troops arrive. The rebels have summoned the Tokar garrison to surrender, promis-

ing if they do their lives will be spared.

The enemy are mustering for an attack.
Three thousand of Baker Pasha's troops are ready to fall in. Nobody trusts them. Steady blacks man the redoubts.

#### Turkey.

The Sultan has decided to send large reinforcements to Jeddah. There Austrian lloyd's steamers have been chartered for the purpose. All carry a great quantity of military stores, provisions and ammunition and several mountain guns. No men have been taken from Crete on account of the effervescent condition of the population. The rumored insurrection is un-true. The Cretan chiefs are all now at Athens. The intended reinforcements amount to over 5,000 men. They will be ready at Jeddah, in the event of an arrangement with England, for immediate service in the Soudan.

#### Italy.

The train on which King Humbert was returning from a hunt, recently, was fired into by four men on the roadside. A bottle of gunpowder with a lighted fuse next summer.

was thrown on the train, but one of the

#### China.

Torpedoes have been placed in the river at Pekin. If Bacninh is attacked the members of the French embassy will receive passports. The approaches to Bacninh are guarded with dynamite.

#### AN "OLD LAW OF THE REFORMA. TION."

A little paragraph appeared the other day in one, and perhaps several, papers, among the news from Europe. But, so far, it has not apparently excited any attention. How different it would be if a peaceable Catholic village in Spain, aroused by lying tracts, insulting the confessional, the clergy generally and the religious orders—all these dear to the people who know them—should in its just indignation drive the foreign mischief-maker forth with his vil tracts and his mutilated Bibles? noise would be made for a few weeks in the papers and for months in the pulpits! The affair would be discussed in the Protestant family circle and around the boarding-house dining-table. Poor Spain, the most hospitable country in the world, would be rated for its ignorance and its violence.

But here is the paragraph, from the New York Herald of January 27:

"Rostock is the most important town and scaport of the Grand Duchy of Meckelenburg Schwerin, on the Baltic coast. In the town there are, it appears, about two hundred Roman Catholics. These have expressed a desire to be allowed to consti-tute themselves into a congregation and to build a church by private subscription.

The privilege has been disallowed, on the ground that it would be an infringement on the old law of Reformation times, dating as far back as 1621. It was generally supposed that the law had become obsolete. It is added, as a piece of curi-ous and suggestive information, that the president of the Municipal Council is a Jew. The two hundred Roman Catholics may meet in private, but the building of a church, or indeed any kind of public action, is prohibited. Rostock, impor-tant seaport as it is, is a little behind the times.

Now this is not in a "Romish" country, where the degraded peasantry are kept in ignorance and slavery by the priests, those enemies of learning. It is that part of Europe which first fell under the enlight-Europe which first ten under the ening influence of the "Reformation," and ening influence is under it. Mr. J.

G. Shea has shown, in the last number of the American Catholic Quarterly, what an amount of impudence there is in the asser-tion that New England of the Puritans had nourished religious liberty till it was large enough to transmit it to those unfor-tunates who have no connection with the Mayflower. Here is an "old law of the Reformation," forbidding Catholics to practice their religion, still enforced.

There was always some justification in the troubled days that followed the "Reformation" for Catholic governments which sought to suppress Protestantism. For Catholicity was the established order of things. The very existence of those countries as civilized and independent nations, and the political privileges, traditions and liberties of their people were on all sides touched and influenced by Catholicity, and in fact, all these things were held, and rightly so, as having been built up on Catholicity as their foundation. But Protestantism was an innovation, war wherever it extended. The Protes tants came among them usually as a fan-atical, mischief making band, preaching contempt even for the law, and they were seldom so respectable in their personal character, or in their methods, as that newest form of Protestantism of our time, the Salvation Army, which even Swiss Protestants will not tolerate, not to speak of American Mayors, who regard the

But for a Protestant attempt to suppress Catholicity there is not, and never was, the shadow even of a fair excuse. Protestantism pretends, though falsely, it is true, as all history shows, to tolerate individual liberty in all matters of religious belief and practice. Protestantism never originated anything under the face of heaven of use to mankind socially, religiously, or politically—not one institute of law, government or benevol—ence. The chief things to which its claim will not be disputed are poor-houses and

divorce. Yet in Rostock, it seems, the "law of the Reformation" denies to Catholicity, which civilized the ancestors of the Rostockers and made known the name of Christ among them, the liberty of celebrating publicly the sacrament which Christ instituted Oh, consistency! thy name is certainly not Protestantism.

#### THE NUN OF KENMARE.

The illustrious Reverend Mother Mary Francis Clare (the Nun of Kenmare), who has recently founded a new Order, called the "Sisters of Peace," has, with the sanc-tion and approbation of the Archbishop of Tuam and Cardinal Manning, laid the foundation for the first community of the new order in the diocese of Nottingham, England. On the arrival of this pious and charitable lady in England, a few weeks ago, whither she was invited in the inter-ests of religion and of the Irish poor, she was received with the warmest demonstrations of esteem and affection. The Duke of Norfolk was one of the first of her numerous friends to call on her, and her old friend, Cardinal Manning, who, as is well known, is a true friend to Ireland, extended her a very cordial reception. Most Rev. Doctor Bagshawe, Bishop of Notting ham, who is an ardent admirer of the Irish people, vacated his episcopal residence for the accommodation of her and her novices pending the erection of a convent, and re-ceived the first professions of the novices in St. Barnaba's Cathedral, the ceremony being very beautiful and impressive, many

clergymen assisting.
Already this excellent lady has received an invitation to establish another convent of her new Order in Lincolnshire. After making a journey to Rome at an early day, she will most probably visit America RECORD.

#### For The Pilot. In Memoriam. ROBERT DWYER JOYCE, M. D.

Glasnevin's turf
Two sennights lay upon his narrow bed,
When, harking to the sadly-sobbing surf,
We learned that he was dead.

Then deep and sharp Regrets our bosoms pierced, like edged For him, whose fingers from the Irish harp Drew such immortal chords.

Yet death was kind,— It stayed its hand, nor till his mother's arms Around her poet were again entwined, Did it awake alarms.

And gently then, When it had called his singing soul across, It hid awhile from us, his countrymen, The greatness of our loss.

Of Usna's sons
And Dara's child he told the tragic tale;
And all his sweetest songs were luneful Iu praise of Innisfail.

Now where he sleeps Beneath the velvet of Glasnevin's heath, All Innisfallen stands, and sobs, and Weeps For his untimely death.

#### NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Among the proudest institutions of charitable Dublin is St. Vincent's Hospital. The building itself is a memorial of the glories of the brief reign of the Irish Parliament. It was the town house of the Meath family, who fled from the city mansion soon after the independent legislature was carried away into slavery. On the 23d of January, 1834, the Meath mansion was turned into an hospital for the poor by Mrs. Mary Aikenhead, of the Order of Charity. Significant was the change, indeed, betokening more forcibly than language could speak the sad results of strangled freedom. The jubilee of the hospital's existence was celebrated, on Lanuary 22d leading of with the January 23d, leading off with the solemni-ties of a High Mass, and closing with a concert, at the residence of Dr. Mapother, in Merrion square. St. Vincent's is one of the most perfect of the Dublin hospitals, and countless are the blessings it

has bestowed upon the sick poor.

The following "Call to Arms" was extensively circulated in the Orange meeting held in the Rotundo, Dublin, on 24th: "To the Orangemen and loyalists of Dublin, -- An open air Nationalist meet-ing is announced to be held on Sunday next, at a spot about half-way between Kingstown and Killiney railway station. It is time that the loyalists of Leinster should stop the career of sedition. leave the work entirely to our brethren in Ulster is a mistake. We, too, have a word to say; we, too, have an emphatic veto to pronounce on schemes for the separation of Ireland from England. The day is Sunday, but it is lawful to do good on the Sabbath. No one hesitates to quench a fire, or abate a dangerous nuisance on the Sunday. Scorn to be the slaves of a rabble, whose more recent dis-plays of patriotism have been to repeat, with deeper infamy, what they have seen with their fathers of 1641, '28, of Scullabogue, Prosperous, Dunboyne, and Wildgoose Lodge. Citizens of Dublin, remember the wounds and the life-indeath of Field. Come then with firm resolve, and in resistless numbers. Meet us at Kill-of-the-Grange, on Sunday, at 12 o'clock, thence to march to the traitors' meeting place. Signed, George Scott, county Grand Master; also signed by the county Grand Master of the Royal Black Knights. God save the Queen."

Kilkenny.
The memory of Canon Daniel Brennan, ate P. P. of Kilmacow, has been transmitted to posterity by a Celtic monument. The monument consists of an exquisitely carved Celtic Cross, designed and executed by Mr. O'Shea, of Callan, who, in two hemispheres, has vindicated Irish enterprise and Irish talent, and is now a gold medalist of three exhibitions— Dublin, Cork, and Boston.

Carlow. A convention of farmers at Carlow has denounced the action of Lord Rossmore and the Orangemen. It was resolved to prohibit hunting on the lands of the farmers, and, if necessary, to prevent it. The farmers declare they will poison their grounds. King's County.

Some time ago a large number of tenant farmers of North Tipperary and the King's county determined to put a stop to hunting, and with that view signed a document to the effect that after January 1st all parties found hunting or coursing on their lands would be prosecuted accord-

Westmeath.

A large and enthusiastic meeting was held in Mullingar, on January 22d, for the purpose of inaugurating a testimonial to Messrs. Sullivan and Harrington. Kerry

On Jan. 21st, Head-Constable Huggins, of Castleisland, and a party of police pro-ceeded to the house of a respectable young man named David Cahill, a farmer residing at Cooles near Castleisland. They inquired of Cahill whether he had any arms in the house, and he replied in the negative. They then instituted a careful search, examining the whole premises nt, however, finding anything. then visited the house of a man named McAuliffe, but did not search it.

Limerick. Mr. Michael Hallinan, of the Rathkeale National League branch, was recently turned out of his holding, chiefly because some hounds had been poisoned in the district. The eviction scene was a very painful one, one of the persons turned out being Mr. Hallinan's mother, who was over 90 years of age. The rent of the farm was £36, its valuation £25.

Tipperary. A gentleman named Casson, was summoned recently at Clonroche, by a farmer named Henry O'Neil, for coming on his land, with dog and gun, and shooting over it. The charge was admitted to be just, and the defendant was asked to pay—how much? Sixpence fine and no costs! Had the parties to the case been in the reverse positions, would justice we wonder, have been satisfied with this small coin! We

In the face of a resolution against hunting, unanimously adopted by the Tipper-ary Branch of the Irish National League, the Arravales met in full strength on Jan.

22, at Greenane, beside the residence of St.George Mansergh and Mr. A. Meldon, R. M. Mr. Mansergh sent word to his brother tenants on the Greenane estate the previtenants on the Greenane estate the previous evening that he had noticed all obnoxious persons not to come to the hunt, and therefore that he hoped it would not be stopped. Mr. A. Meldon, R. M., and Mr. Lopdell, Sub-Inspector of R. I. C., were at the meet. So "Law and order," and land lord influence, and high "shoneeism," and a lot of "gented beggary", being falls rea lot of "genteel beggary" being fully re presented, the stag was let off. But at th being fully re first fence the "stone-throwers" were wel up, and one of them completely dis-abled him. He was put into a cart and they proceeded to a neighboring hill to enlarge a second one; but an active, loose fellow with a dog and a "wattle," being first up, finished the poor stag before the hounds were at all let after him. In the hounds were at all let after him. In half an hour "aw and order," and landlord influence, and two deer were stretched and then the hounds and the rest of them walked home.

Down. The representation of the local boards at Newry are to be purged of West-Britons, and to be replaced by men like Peter Byrne, Edward Fitzmaurice, and John J. Butterfield, all, of course, acting under the leadership of Mr. J. F. Small, M. P., the worthy coroner of the southern division of the county. The franchise will be attended to, and at the next elec-tion, with an extended franchise, Cawtholics like Darcy Hoey and Carvill, or aristocratic rowdies like Henry Thompson, will be cast aside, and an earnest and truehearted Irishman, like Mr. Small, re

Fermanagh.

The Orange band at Enniskillen, strengthened by contingents from the country, made a demonstration on January strengthened 18th up the town. After they had passed the west bridge a number of Nationalist collected, and the military and police were called out. The Orangemen were with difficulty kept back. The band in struments were left in a private house, and the Orange party made a rush to-wards the Nationalists, but were kept back by fixed bayonets. They were eventually let pass in small parties, protected by military. The windows in several houses occupied by Catholics were broken. Cavan.

Fifty-seven farmers of the county Cavan. occupying holdings adjoining the county Meath, have served notice on the Master of the Meath Hunt that they would pre-vent hunting over their lands, and will prosecute anyone trespassing for that pur-

Galway. Mr. Matthew Harris, of Ballinasloe, it is announced, will be the Parnellite candidate for the county of Galway at the next election. He is to be opposed to

Mitchell Henry.

Loughrea cannot certainly be the most pleasant place in Ireland in which to live at the present time. Between the offen-sive attentions of Dublin Castle, and the gross outrages which are committed on the people by the local police, the daily life of the town is not to be envied. For a considerable period now, it has been impossible for the people to give any expression to their political opinions in public, and on Sunday, Jan. 20th, they would not be allowed to meet to form a branch of the National League, which is admitted even by Earl Spencer to be a perfectly legal organization. To such an extreme did the police proceed in their work of repression, that they forced the people to leave the chapel yard, and they afterwards went so far as to prevent the parishioners from entering the chapel, and those who had charge of the catechism classes were rudely repulsed, when they attempted to pass the police. when they attempted to pass the police. Moreover, when the priests of the parish entered the chapel to perform the sacred rites, they were followed by policemen, who paraded the door of the sacristy while the rev. gentlemen were within. Both the chapel and the priest's residence were closely invested by policemen during the day. Notwithstanding all this vigilance, however, a thriving branch of the National League was established in the National League was established in the course of the day, when, in spite of the proclamation, a meeting was held in the rooms of the Town Commissioners. A procession of five hundred children, wearing green scarfs, paraded the streets, and several hundred farmers also marched. At the meeting, the Rev. J. Sellers, and the Rev. J. Cunningham, delivered speeches, strongly denouncing the action of the Government in suppressing the meeting. So successful was this meeting, that the scentary respirate that the scenarior respirate the scenarior respirate the scenarior respira that the secretary was instructed to telegraph immediately to the central office of the National League, for three hundred additional cards of membership.

Leitrim. On Jan. 23d, the roof of the Catholic Church at Manorhamilton, was blown down by the terrific violence of the wind. The church had only been consecrated and opened for service about twelve months since, having cost over £5,000. The money given for the erection of the building came largely from the people of the neighboring parishes. The old church still stands, and though utterly inadequate for the accommodation of the parish, still it will hardly fail to prove useful, now that the new structure has collapsed. Fortunately no lives were lost by the occur-

Their Name is Legion. Legions of people have had their lives made miserable by Piles. This painful difficulty is often induced and always aggravated by constipation. Kidney-Wort is the great remedy for all affec-tions of this kind. It acts as a gentle cathartic, promotes a healthy action of the bowels, and soothes and heals the inflamed surfaces. It has cured hundreds of cases where all other remedies and applications have failed. Sold by all druggists.

After years of suffering, persons who have vainly sought medical help from other sources, have obtained the long desired relief from Northrop & Lyman's Vegetable Discovery and Dyspeptic Cure, which puts a stop to the torments of Dyspepsia, renews activity of the Bowels and Liver, relieves maladies incident to the gentler sex, and builds up failing health and strength, gives purity to the blood, and tone to the whole system. Sold by Harkness & Co., Druggists, Dunders of the strength of the system.

IRELAND A NATION. MR. SEXTON AT WATERFORD. Mr. Sexton, M. P., rising, was loudly cheered. In honoring the toast of "Ire-land a Nation" he said they did homage to a political creed which had been mad sacred through ages of struggle and vicissitude by the devotion and the suffering of our race. The toast embodied no mere abstract principle and what had been once, and what shall be again (cheers). The idea of "Ireland a Nation" was one which had thrilled through the breast of men not in banquet halfs alone. It had followed the men of our race through many scenes, through many modes of trial and of suffering. It had sustained the hearts of men in the battle field of Ireland and in foreign lands. It had thrilled them in the Senate and in the dungeon cell, and in the dwelling of the sick. The bound together in a comprehensive grasp the past, the present, and the future of our race. It was a memory and a hope. It was the thought that thrilled the heart of Brien when death came to him in victory at Clontarf. It was the thought that moved Tyrconnel and Tyrone, and Sir Phelim O'Neill and Owen Roe. It was the thought that ascended from the heart of Sarsfield to the throne of God as he died on the battle plain of Landen (cheers). the sublime and inspiriting thought that urged in desperation and revenge the immortal charge of Fontenoy (cheers); the thought that nerved the soul of Henry Grattan, and thrilled with exultant joy the breasts of the Volunteers. It was the inspiration of Lord Edward and Emmet and Wolfe Tone. It was the moving force of Mitchel and Martin and of Thomas Francis Meagher (loud cheers). It was a passion that in our own day had enabled men to suffer the dungeon cell without a murmur and to mount the scaffold without a sigh (cheers). This sacred principle of Ireland a nation united in one fraternal bond the Irishman of the nineteenth century with the Celt of the middle ages, and it was a principle that proved the moral continuity of our country and the indomitable character of our race (applause). No Irishman true to the name could be present there that night without being moved by the demonstration of devotion to the National cause; and if that were so, how must he regard it, he whose affections and whose hopes were bound up with the cause of the people, he who was engaged by affection and by circumstances in the public cause, and who was able to feel that this was one more proof that the public cause of Ireland was advancing to victory by leaps and bounds, and that now at last the public life of Ireland was vigorous and sound and pure? (Cheers.) He had one more reason for the joy he felt at being amongs them, and of witnessing that patriotic and inspiring spectacle. It was a reason they would anticipate. It was because in this city he first drew the breath of life, and he held the honour of Waterford as his own (prolonged cheers). If he regarded the National cause of Ireland as west to increase the second of the land as west to increase. land as one to inspire not only affection but high hope, he found the reason for that hope in all that had happened in Waterford, and in Ireland, since his daily life was cast amongst them. Let him g back in spirit for a moment to his boy ish days, and ask what was then the character of public life in this city and country? Public life, in the general sense, the country had none. The depressing effect of the later days of QiConnell, the cessation of his great movements, the anti-climax of the end of his life still clung with a chilling and paralysing effect to the men of the later generation. The monster emigration that followed the famine period had depopulated the country of its most enerpopulation, and left the rest in no mood for public life. The criminal failure and treachery of the Parliamentary party of 1852, the party of Sadlier and Keogh, had cast its heavy shadow blackly and chillingly here as everywhere in Ire land, and faith in public life, in public action, was dead, or if not dead it lay wrapped in a perilous trance. The public press was silent on national questions, and all but silent upon every question they thought had a national scope. The people had ceased to assemble to demand their rights, or even to discuss them. It seemed as if the words of Sir Charles Gavan Duffy were realised, and that Ireland lay corpse on the dissecting table. But for his part, even in those gloomy and tor-pid times, he never lost faith in Ireland or in Waterford. He knew that the old city of the Dane contained a body of citizens who had no taste for servility (hear, hear), who had no taint of toady-ism, no tolerance of slavery, who loved their country, who venerated her cause, whose hearts were true, and whose will was ready if only some hand would point the way (applause). At the first signal of a National demand for the National rights of Ireland the electors of Waterford sent two men, of whom one was beside him, to support that claim in the Parliament of London, and at a later date, when that opportunity was re-newed, they gave with added force that assistance to the cause of Ireland by electing his junior colleague, a man who was not unworthy of the city which pro-Wyse and the dazzling brilliancy of Thos Francis Meagher (cheers). And when a variety of causes—the misery of the people, a misery born of hunger and despair and the blind and obstinate cruelty of the landed class, and the cold and cal lous indifference of the English Gov-ernment—plunged the Irish people into the unparalleled and memorable into the unparalleled and memorable movement of the Land League, this city threw itself into the foremost rank of that movement with an ardour not anywhere exceeded. Their purses as well as their hearts were opened the public claimant. They shower showered

honors and distinctions upon the chosen

leaders of the people (cheers). Yes; the antique spirit burned once more in the

bosom of the Urbs Intacta, and returning

there to-night after years of absence,

after years not free from wear and toil, and not clear of painful difficulty, but yet brightened by high

motives and cheered by some success, he was proud to find no longer a class of men, but the people, lords and masters (loud cheers)—to find the citizens' seats in Parliament held by men who act in the genuine spirit of their trustees, to find their mayor's chair and their sheriff's their mayor's chair and their shell is chain, their municipality and their public boards possessed by the friends of the people (cheers), and to find the people themselves the leading citizens of themselves—the leading citizens of Waterford—assembled there upon an occasion which performed a double function, because it indirectly conveyed a warning to the weaklings and knaves engaged in public life, while at the same time it returns the honest thanks of this great city to two honest men for the manly labors they had performed in the past and cheered them on to greater endeavours in the future (cheers). They endeavours in the future (cheers). They had heard from the Bishop of Waterford (cheers), and from the Archbishop of Cashel (cheers), that their city had been happy in the choice of its representatives. Now, he claimed to have some knowledge of the duty of a member of Parliament and the capacity which he required to have in order to perform that duty well, and he was there that night to say that if the constituencies of Ireland as a whole would elect to represent men like his two honor. represent men like his two honorable friends the day of Ireland a nation would be at hand (cheers). They had now men, members for their city, who accepted a task as difficult as any public men could undertake, and who had per formed that task with a manly honou and steadfast faith that was beyond all praise (cheers). These men joined a and steadast faith that was beyond all praise (cheers). These men joined a party which had to perform the most difficult task recorded in the wide and varied scope of Parliamentary history. That party had to assail a fortress of for-That party had to assail a fortress of for-midable dimensions. They had to attack privileges of the most formidable class in society. They, a party of young men, untried, untrained, unskilled in public life, had to face and unskilled in public her had to have the encounter on the floor of their senate the most skilled and most experienced statesmen of one of the oldest and most powerful political communities in the world (cheers). That party had to plead the cause of a weak people against a strong one, and they had to plead that cause in the face of a vindictive Gov ernment, an unscrupulous press, and a prejudiced and hostile nation (loud cheers). They had to conduct their public labours from day to day at the risk of their liberties, and possibly even of their lives (cheers). Every step of their progress was beset with threats and tracked by reptile calumnies, but there that night he was able to say that that party had outlived the bravado and falsehood (cheers), that the worst time was over, that the future was in its hands, and it would have a deciding and powerful influence in the policy and in the fortunes of the realm (loud cheers), and for that re-sult and for the courage and persever-ance that led to that marvellous consequence there were no two men of the Irish party more truly to be thanked than the two men whom they honoured there that night (loud cheers). They had been loyal to their comrades, they had been faithful to their leader, the had been devoted to their cause (cheers.) They were not only the friends of every man of the Irish party but they were the firm friends of one another (cheers) and it was well known in the House of Roman friendship between the two men that whenever one of them happened to be in the house the other was sure never to be far away (cheers and laugh-ter.) As regards the senior member of the city (Mr. Power) perhaps they would not think the worse of him if would not think the worse of him if they heard that even in politics he was a sportsman (cheers, and laughter). was a sportsman (cheers, and laughter).

Mr. Power began his Parliamentary life
by being the "Whipper-in" of the Irish
party, and he discharged that duty
with great efficiency and unquestionable amiability for eight years, and although found himself in London in an assembly of foxhunting squires he robbed the English members of the privilege of the Derby Day as a subject of debate. Mr. Power in debate was a cultivated combatant. His sarcasm was no less effective because it was politely delivered. Mr. Power in the House of Commons often reminded him of that class of courtly French duellists, who first making the courtliest possible bow, then ran one through the body (cheers and laughter). With regard to their junior member, Mr. Leamy (cheers) he could not merely speak of him with approval and respect, for he regarded him with affection (cheers)—an affection born of the boyish time when they were friends together, and when they led each other to higher standards of thought and aspiration. He had spoken of Mr. Leamy as a man not unworthy of the city of Thomas Wyse and Thomas Francis Meagher, but he would add now that Mr. Leamy had all the keen acumen of the Celt, with the Celtic electric fire (cheers), and he was equally effective in expos a fallacy and in denouncing a ubt that the day was coming when the bulk of the constitutional forces of the country would be given to support the national demand for national dence (loud cheers). We in our day achieve the freedom of Ireland (loud cheers), and when our day is over and when our work is done, and when we are laid to rest and our names are but a fleeting memory, from the inexhaustible well-spring of the gifted Irish race there will be pushed forth perennially fresh hands and new minds to compensate you for the wrongs and sorrows of the past, and secure the fruitful field for the exercise of the noble capacities of our race by retaining what we have in our day achieved—the dignity, energy, fortune and fame of a fetterless Irish nation (loud

FITTED OUT FOR THE SEASON Dresses, cloaks, coats, stockings and all garments can be colored successfully with the Diamond Dyes, Fashionable colors. Only 10c at druggists. Wells, Richardson & Co., Burlington Vt.

She Declares it Saved Her Life.

Mrs. F. Taylor, of Toronto, was a great sufferer from inflammatory rheumatism, which for a long time betted all

matism, which for a long time baffled all treatment. At last she tried Hagyard's Yellow Oil, and declares it saved her Shop-Girls as Wives.

A Lancashire bachelor complains in a local paper that all the "nice girls" are sent nowadays to assist in shops. Having but a limited income, he wants a wife who has some knowledge of household management and work, whereas these "troung ladies" are only accomplished in "young ladies" are only accomplished in the art of selling goods across the counter. Would it not be better, he asks, for their mothers to keep them at home, instead of hiring servants to do the work which they could quite as well perform. That would, no doubt, save the wages of a domestic, but a shop assistant receives considerable higher pay, and some loss of income would, therefore, plainly result from alapting the plan. On the other hand, it is incon-testable that the domestic sphere of em-ployment would afford much better training for future wife-hood. We do not attach much weight to the argument that the shop assistant is exposed to more temptations than if kept at home. In society as at present constituted, there are plenty as at present constitued, there are pienty of pitfalls for "nice girls" in every direction, and those disposed to tumble into them will find a way in one place as well as in another. But the complaining bachelor makes out a strong case for reform when he declares that young ladies who have been assistants at shops do not make thrifty and helpful wives for men in narrow circumstances. They are more ornamental no doubt, than the home-trained damsels but that superiority dose not count for much in promoting domestic comfort.

Reading Alond in the Family. Books and periodicals should be angels in every household. They are urns to bring us the golden fruit of thought and bring us the golden fruit of thought and experience from other minds and other lands. As the fruits of the trees of the earth's soil are most enjoyed around the family board, so should those that grow upon mental and moral boughs be gathered around by the entire household. No home exercise could be more appropriate and placetics. could be more appropriate and pleasing, than for one member to read aloud for the benefit of all. If parents would introduce this exercise into their families, they would soon see the levity and giddiness that make up the conversation of too many circles, giving way to refinement and dignity.

Scraps of Conversation. An enterprising Boston man who evidently cherishes the delusion that all men talk sense, has been jotting down fragments of conversation which he has heard ments of conversation which he has heard when passing young women on the street of that city. His note book contains one thousand of these scraps. Out of that number seven hundred and eighty begin with either "And I said to him," or "He said to me," or "She told me that he said;" one hundred and twenty referred to hats or dresses that were either "perfectly lovely" or "just splendid," and the remainder were pretty evenly divided remainder were pretty evenly divided between comments on other girls who were "horrid" or "stuck up and hateful," new novels, studies, the summer vacation, the last new opera and the latest scientific discoveries. Now let him take a similar census of the remarks of that superior sex which he so brightly orna-

Hope in Hopeville.

Mrs. McArthur, of Hopeville, declares she could not keep house without Hag-yard's Pectoral Balsam. It is a remedy in which the sufferer may safely hope for speedy relief and effectual cure Cough, Hoarseness, Bronchial, Throat and Lung Troubles which neglected end in hopeless consumption.

Warning.

If troubled with constipated bowels, never neglect it, or the system becomes clogged, the secretions dried up and the system poisoned with foul gases. Bur-dock Blood Bitters cure constipation by unlocking the secretions and regulating

the glandular system. Few are the remedies whose beneficial qualities and real merits have made them so popular with the public, and in-creased from year to year their consumpm year to year their consumption, which, whilst possessing the most valuable remedial properties, are yet so simple in their compound, and so easy to take, as the Quinine Wine, prepared by Northrop & Lyman of Toronto. This article is prepared from the pure sulphate of Quinine, combined with fine Sherry Wine, and choice aromatics, which relieves the Quinine of its bitter taste, and does not impair in the least degree the efficacy of its action upon the degree the emcacy of its action upon the patient; while small doses, frequently repeated, strengthen the pulse, increase muscular force, and invigorate the tone of the nervous system, and thus, by the general vigor which it imparts, creates an appetite, which gives to the stomach tone and energy, and fortifies the system tone and energy, and fortifies the system against all infectious diseases. Ask for Northrop & Lyman's Quinine Wine. Sold by all druggists.

A Certain Result.

If your blood is impure it will burst forth in blotches, pimples and sores, festering and unsightly. Burdock Blood Bitters will thoroughly cleanse the blood and eradicate all foul humors from the system.

Ayer's Sarsaparilla is the best medicine for any one in the spring. Emi-grants and travellers will find in it an effectual cure for the eruptions, boils, pimples, eczema, etc., that break out on the skin-the effects of disorder in the blood, caused by a sea-diet and life on board ship.

Great Excitement.

There is always great excitement in case of sudden accident and injury.
Every one should be prepared for an emergency. Hagyard's Yellow Oil is the reliable friend in need; it is for internal and external use, curing Burns, Scalds, Bruises, Lameness, Croup, Sore Throat, Rheumatism and painful affections and wounds.

Mr. G. W. Macully, Pavilion Mountain, B. C., writes: "Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil is the best medicine I ever used for Rheumatism. Nearly every winter I am laid up with Rheumatism, and have out getting any benefit, until I used Dr.
Thomas' Eclectric Oil. It has worked

Ayer's Cherry Pector medicine ever used.

wonders for me, and I want another supply for my friends, &c."

ADVICE TO A YOUNG MAN.

Get married, my boy? Telemachus, come up close and look me right in the eye, and listen to me with both ears. Get

married. If you never do another thing in the world, marry. You can't afford it? Your father married on a smaller salary than you are getting now, my boy, and he has eight children, doesn't have to salary than you are getting now, my boy, and he has eight children, doesn't have to work very hard, and every year he pays a great pile of your little bills that your salary won't cover. And your father was just as good a man at your age as you are now. Certainly you can afford to marry. You can't afford not to. No, I'm not going to quote that tiresome old saying that what will keep one person will keep two, because it won't. A thousand dollar salary won't keep two one thousand dollar people nicely, and that's all you are, just now, my boy. You need not wince or get angry. Let me tell you, a young man who rates in the world as a five hundred dollar man, all the year round, Monday as well as Saturday, the day after Christmas just as well as the day before; the fifth of July as well as the third, he is going to rate higher every year, until he is a partner almost before he hoped to be bookkeeper. Good, reliable, five hundred dollar young men are not such a drug in the market as you suppose. You marry dollar young men are not such a drug in dollar young men are not such a drug in
the market as you suppose. You marry
and your wife will bring tact, and love,
and skill, and domestic economy that will
early double your salary. But you would
have to deny yourself many little
luxuries and liberties. Certainly you
would, or rather you'd willing. luxuries and liberties. Certainly you would; or rather you'd willingly give them up for greater luxuries. And you don't want to shoulder the burdens and cares of married life? I see you do not. And I see what you do not realize, perhaps—that all your objections to marriage are mean and selfish. You havn't marriage are mean and selfish. You havn't given one manly reason for not marrying. If you do marry you are going into a world of new cares, new troubles, new embarrassments, You are going to be careful and worried about many things. You are going to be tormented with household cares and perplexiting the second of the secon mented with household cares and perplexities all new and untried to you. You are going to be pestered and bothered and troubled. You will have to walk the floor with ten pounds of baby and a barrel full of colic, when you are nearly crazy for sleep. You will have to tell stories to the children when you want to read. You will have to mend a toy for young Tom when you ought to be writing letters. You will have to stay at home in the evening when you used to go to the the evening when you used to go to the club. The baby will rumple your neck-tic and the other children will trample into your lap with their dusty shoes.

Your wife will have so much to do looking after the comfort of her husband and children that she won't be able to play and sing for your warms. and sing for you every evening, as your sweetheart did. Your time will not be sweetheart did. Your time will not be your own, and you will have less leisure and freedom for fishing and shooting excursions, camps in the mountains and yachting trips along the coast, than your bachelor friends of your own age. I admit all this. But then, you will be learning self-denial, you will be living for some one else; you will be living some one better than you love yourself, and more than a thousand fold that compensates for all that you give up.

pensates for all that you give up.
Why, you want to remain single now,
my boy, just because you are selfish. And
the longer you stay single the more this selfishness will grow upon you. There are some noble exceptions among bachelors, I know, and some mean ones among married men; and a selfish married mar needs killing more than any other man know, but as a rule—just look around your own friends and see who are the unselfish men; who it is that gives up his seat in a street-car to a woman—not a pretty, young girl, but a homely, wrinkled woman in a shabby dress; who is it heads the charity subscriptions; who pays the largest pew rent; who feeds the beggars; who finds work for the tramp; who are the men foremost in unselfish work? I know your young bachelor friends are not stingy. Oh, no. I know Jack Fastboy paid \$570 last week for a new buggy-it is light as a match-box and has such a narrow seat that he never can ask a friend to ride with him; and at the same time lick Slocum, who married your sister Alice five years ago, gave \$250 for the cyclone sufferers. I think the angels laughed all that afternoon, my boy, but I don't think it was because Jack paid \$570 for his new buggy. If you want to shirk the responsibilities of life, my dear boy, you may; if you want to live forty or fifty years longer with no one under the ens to think about or care for or plan for but yourself, go ahead and do it you will be the only loser, the world won't miss you nearly so much as you will miss the world; you will have a mean, lonely, selfish, easy time, and, unless you are a rare exception to your class, little children will hate you, and the gods never yet loved any man whom the children dislike. - Burlington Hawk

The Madonna's Lamp.

In France, in the Middle Ages, at every corner of the streets, a little statue of Mary, carved in oak, raised its head above bunch of flowers, which some pious souls renewed every morning. During the night, lamps burned continually in these gray nickes, which on Saturdays were completely illuminated. This was the first beginning of lighting the streets, and in many towns in Italy it is the only mode of lighting them. There was associated with it a pious thought, calculated to make a believing people reflect. The mystic lamps of the Madonna, shining in succession, like a bright row of stars, through the odoriferous heads of flowers, seemed to saw to the washed where. seemed to say to the vagabond who went about at night for evil purposes: There is an Eye over this slumbering city which never closes, and which watches over these deserted and silent streets—the Eye of God.

It is a good rule to accept only such medicines as have, after long years of trial, proved worthy of confidence. This is a case where other people's experi-ence may be of great service, and it has been the experience of thousands that Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is the best cough

BELOW ZERO.

Some of the Very Coldest Weather in the World's History.

It is a bit of a coincidence that the comet upon which Napoleon's soldiers gazed seventy years ago, when they were making that dreadful march from Moscow, which resulted in the death from cow, which resulted in the death from cold and exposure of 400,000 men, should be accompanied on its reappearance with a bitter cold spell of weather. When it swept out of sight the world witnessed an unusually severe winter. The incident as well as the present cold snap, recalls other severe winters. In October, 763, and February, 764, the denizens of the cities of mosques and minarets were asand February, 764, the denizens of the cities of mosques and minarets were astonished by a cold spell of weather, and the two seas at Constantinople were frozen over for thirty days. In 1063 the Thames was frozen over for fourteen weeks. In 1467 the cold was so intense in England that all the small birds perished, and in 1433 the large fowl of the air were driven by the terrible cold into the towns and cities of Germany. In 1468 the winter was so severe in Flanders 1468 the winter was so severe in Flanders that the wine distributed was cut with hatchets. The year 1558 was noted for cold weather in England. Thousands of forest and shade trees were split by frost, birds and stock perished, a line of stages ran on the Thames for several weeks, and ran on the Thames for several weeks, and shops were built on the ice in the middle of the Thames. In 1691 the wolves were driven by the cold into Vienna, where they attacked men and cattle on the streets. In 1810 quicksilver froze in the thermometer bulbs at Moscow. One of the most remarkable changes of temperature was witnessed at Hornsey and Hammersmith, near London, in 1867. The thermometer was 3° below zero on our salary. But you would by yourself many little liberties. Certainly you rather you'd willing-p for greater luxuries. And to shoulder the burdens arried life? I see you do to what you do not realize, all your objections to can and selfish. You havn't ly reason for not marrying. The thermometer was 3° below zero on the 4th of January, and seventy-two hours later it had leaped to 66° above zero. With respect to America some of the remark able cold spells were as follows: In 1730, and again in 1821, New York harbor was frozen over so that teams were driven across the ice to Staten Island. The neighboring State of Indiana saw weather all a county to congeal the mercury in neighboring State of Indiana saw weather cold enough to congeal the mercury in 1855. The winter of 1881 was made memorable by cold weather. On the 13th and 26th days of January many deaths occurred from the intense cold, and the residents of Mobile saw the thermometer sink to zero. A record of cold sieges would be imperfect without a mention of the terribly sudden storm that swent over

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>
> 25'80LID PROOF OF THIS.

the terribly sudden storm that swept over the country in 1863, which has gone into history as the cold New Year's. A dray-man was frozen to death in Cincinnati,

while driving along the street: a man climbing a fence in Minnesota froze to death and toppled over into the snow, while the loss of human and animal lives in all parts of the country was immense.—

Cleveland Herald.

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By causing FREE ACTION of all the organs CLEANSING the BLOOD THOUSANDS OF CASES
worst forms of these terrible

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We are still in the poor little iron shed, 24 feet by 12 feet. Please help to continue building and to finish and furnish the School Chapel in this poorest of the Poor Missions of this poverty stricken diocese. I make this appeal with the special approval of the Rt. Rev Arthur Riddel, Lord Bishop of Northampton, who has already blessed all who assist.

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"I wish to express my appreciation of the

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as a cough remedy. "While with Churchill's army, just before the battle of Vicksburg, I contracted a se-vere cold, which terminated in a dangerous cough. I found no relief till on our march we came to a country store, where, on asking for some remedy, I was urged to try AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL.

"I did so, and was rapidly cured. Since then I have kept the PECTORAL Constantly by me, for family use, and I have found it to be an invaluable remedy for throat and lung diseases.

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Thousands of testimonials certify to the prompt cure of all bronchial and lung affections, by the use of AYER'S CHERRY PECTORAL. Being very palatable, the youngest children take it readily.

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Religious and secular, is " Having a large sale, and is supplanting all other medicines. "There is no denying the virtues of the Hop plant, and the proprietors of Hop Bitters have shown great shrewdness "And ability

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"But no relief,
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e, and I want another riends, &c."

TO A YOUNG MAN. my boy? Telemachus, and look me right in the o me with both ears. Get on never do another thing marry. You can't afford er married on a smaller are getting now, my boy, children, doesn't have to and every year he pays a our little bills that your rer. And your father was y you can afford to marry.
rd not to. No, I'm not
that tiresome old saying

vill keep one person yo, because it won't. dollar salary won't.

to thousand dollar people
tt's all you are, just now, it's all you are, just now, in need not wince or get tell you, a young man e world as a five hundred the year round, Monday rday, the day after Christell as the day before; the swell as the third, he is igher every year, until he igher every year, until he nost before he hoped to be Good, reliable, five hundred nen are not such a drug in you suppose. You marry will bring tact, and love, domestic economy that will our salary. But you would y reason for not marrying. marry you are going d of new cares, new embarrassments, You are areful and worried about You are going to be torusehold cares and perplexnd untried to you. You pestered and bothered and bothered and will have to walk the pounds of baby and a bar-

pounds of baby and a barlic, when you are nearly
p. You will have to tell
he children when you
d. You will have to
your for young Tom
light to be writing letl have to stay at home in
hen you used to go to the hen you used to go to the by will rumple your neck-ther children will trample bwith their dusty shoes.
I have so much to do lookcomfort of her husband and
she won't be able to play
ou every evening, as your on every evening, as your i... Your time will not be you will have less leisure for fishing and shooting mps in the mountains and along the coast, than your das of your own age. I s. But then, you will be lenial, you will be living else; you will be loving er than you love yourself, a a thousand fold that comn a thousand fold that com-il that you give up. want to remain single now, secause you are selfish. And

u stay single the more this grow upon you. There exceptions among bache-and some mean ones among more than any other man l a rule—just look around ands and see who are the ; who it is that gives up his net-car to a woman—not a girl, but a homely, wrinkled habby dress; who is it heads abscriptions; who pays the nt; who feeds the beggars; ok for the tramp; who are nost in unselfish work? I tung bachelor friends are not no. I know Jack Fastboy week for a new buggy—it match-box and has such a hat he never can ask a friend im; and at the same time who married your sister rs ago, gave \$250 for the rers. I think the angels at afternoon, my boy, but I was because Jack paid \$570 uggy. If you want to shirk lities of life, my dear boy, out want to live forty or neger with no one under the hink about or care for or

dislike. - Burlington Hawk Madonna's Lamp.

ourself, go ahead and do it; the only loser, the world

ou nearly so much as you

world; you will have a world; you will have a c, selfish, easy time, and, e a rare exception to your nildren will hate you, and er yet loved any man whom

in the Middle Ages, at every e streets, a little statue of in oak, raised its head above wers, which some pious souls ery morning. During the burned continually in these which on Saturdays were elluminated. This was the g of lighting the streets, and vns in Italy it is the only ing them. There was assot a pious thought, calculated dieving people reflect. The of the Madonna, shining , like a bright row of stars, odoriferous heads of flowers, to the vagabond who went t for evil purposes: There is this slumbering city which and which watches over

l rule to accept only such s have, after long years of worthy of confidence. This ere other people's experi-of great service, and it has perience of thousands that y Pectoral is the best cougher used.

and silent streets—the Eye



London, February 19th, 1884.

To the members of the C. M. B. A. in

Canada:—

Brother

Canada:—
Brothers—as your Grand Recorder, and one who has become thoroughly conversant with the requirements of our Canadian C. M. B. A. Branches, and taken a deep interest in their progress and welfare, I would advise that there be no further discussion through the press of the ther discussion, through the press, on the question of "separation" of Canadian Branches from the United States. I am Branches from the United States. I am convinced no good would be derived from a public discussion of such questions; but there can be no objection whatever to Branches at their meetings discussing any C. M. B. A. matters under the head of "new business," or "good of the Association," and passing resolutions thereon, in order to instruct their representatives and delegates to our Grand Council Convention that they may faithfully represent the interests and wishes of their Branches.

Two important questions were referred

Two important questions were referred Two important questions were referred by the Supreme Council to Branches for discussion before our next convention, viz., the \$1000 leneficiary, and a C. M. B. A. Sinking Fund. These matters should receive very careful consideration; a great deal can be said both for and against them, and they should not be disposed of too hurriediy.

At the last Supreme Convention a great mistake was made in changing the time of

mistake was made in changing the time of holding our Grand Council Conventions holding our Grand Council Conventions from August to May. New York, Pennsylvania and Canada Council are very much opposed to said change, and the Grand Councils must be allowed their choice in this matter. I am certain it would be much better, and more satisfactory to all concerned, if our biennial Grand Council Conventions were held the second week in July and the Supreme Conventions in July, and the Supreme Conventions the last week in August; we would then have the two conventions during the holiday season, a time convenient for all

classes (except, perhaps, farmer.) to attend.

During the past term the Association has been very successful, but nowhere is its progress more noticeable than in Can-ada. At our last convention we had in Canada 18 Branches, and 560 members; we now have 30 Branches with 1,130 members, and prospects of 2 or 3 more Branches before our convention in May. This is a greater per centage of increase in both Branches and membership than all

the rest of the association combined.

Since the formation of our Canada Grand Courcil we have had in our jurisdiction 11 C. M. B. A. deaths, the Beneficiaries of which were paid within the constitutional time by our Supreme Council. A source of great inconvenience and no small amount of disscription. ence, and no small amount of dissatisfac tion, is that part of our constitution by which our Grand Council is compelled to procure its C. M. B. A. supplies in the United States. Apart from the great delay this occasions, we have to pay 30 per cent. duty on all blank forms, and 15 per cent. on books, and from 50 cts. to \$1.50 express charges on the packages. It would be a great saving, and do away with a vast amount of grumbling, caused by the delay, if your Grand Recorder were permitted to procure our supplies in Canada; and I hope our Supreme Council will give this a favorable consideration. I can get all our supplies in Canada for

one half what we now pay.

Supreme President Riester very kindly writes me that "if special laws on those matters are required for Canada he canad not see why our Grand Council cannot have them enacted." If the other members of our Supreme Council would view those questions with a similar spirit of justice as our worthy Supreme President, there would certainly be no cause whatever for

any dissatisfaction.

During the year 1883 we had 56 C. M. B.

A. deaths. One hundred and twelve brothers! Is not this a grand and truly christian association? Yes, gentlemen, let us all work, irrespective of nationality, for the continual spread of our noble C Fraternally, SAM. R. BROWN.

Assessment No. 1 has been issued for the first death that occurred in 1884. Some Branches have not yet paid No. 15 assessment; they are requested to remit amount of this assessment as soon as pos-

On the 15th inst. Mrs. O'Flaherty received the sum of \$2000, beneficiary due her from the Association on the death of her husband, late of Branch No. 4,

At a late meeting of Branch No. 23, Seaforth, resolutions were adopted opposing the introduction into the C. M. B. A. of the \$1,000 Beneficiary, or half rate scheme, and requesting the Grand Council to not favor such a system. The members of said Branch advanced some very good reasons in favor of their resolution They are also anxious to have the C. M. B. A. under our Grand Council, incorporated in Canada.

Brother Gibson, of Branch No. 16,1Pres

cott, writes us a very fine letter opposing any action towards "separation," until we have the number of members required by our Constitution, under our jurisdiction. Mr. Gibson is a good C. M. B. A. worker, and is very anxious to see Branches in all our Eastern towns. He speaks very highly of the work Special Deputy Deare is doing in the East, and says Brother Deare's labors cannot be too much appreciated.

The following are the officers of Branch No 12, Berlin, for 1884—President, Louis von Neubroun; 1st. Vice-Pres., Richard O'Donohue; 2nd Vice-Pres., Albert E. Lyons; Recording Secretary, George Lang; Assistant Secretary, John A. Fuchs; Treasurer, Joseph Bury; Marshall, Ferdinand Schaller; Guard, Frank Bauer;

pointed registrar for the County of Peter-

pointed registrar for the County of Peter-torough.

Here, as elsewhere, those forming this new Branch belong to the most prominent and energetic class of the Catholics of the parish; and being now fully instructed, and having a good understanding of the advantages of belonging to the C. M. B. A, are enthusiastic in its praise, and will at once work earnestly to increase its mem-bership.

bership.
Peterborough is a flourishing inland town, the population in and around the town being largely Catholic; a large num-ber of the leading professional and busi-ness men of the town are of that faith, and of these this Branch can claim several of the foremost

It can well be said that among the mem-bership of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, it can show a very large share of the lead-ing men, both clergy and laity, of the localities where Branches exist. Our

ing men, both clergy and laity, of the localities where Branches exist. Our special deputy was so welcomely received, so handsomely treated, and made to feel so much at home by his worthy Peterborough friends, the evening's proceedings so well appreciated, the officers of the new Branch performing for the first time their duties with so much tack, and the vote of thanks to your deputy so warmly tendered, that he feels it his duty to publicly return his thanks to the members of Branch No. 30 for the numperous courtesies so cordially extended during his short stay.

The following are the first Officers elected:—Spiritual Adviser, Rev. Father Conway; Representative to Grand Council, John O'Meara; Alternate to Grand Council, Joseph Griffin; Medicai Examiner, J. F. O'Shea, M. D.; President, John O'Meara; 1st Vice President, Joseph Griffin; 2nd Vuce President, Wm. Sommerville; Rec. Sec., M. Sullivan; Asst. Rec. Sec., James H. O'Shea; Financial Sec, M. J. Giroux; Treasurer, M. Quinlan; Marshall, M. Halpin; Guard, M. O'Donnell; Trustees for one year, M. McFadden, M. O'Donnell, J. Dunigan; Trustees for two years, J. F. O'Shea, M. D. M. O'Heron; Chancellor proctem. Trustees for two years, J. F. O'Shea, M. D., M. O'Heron; Chancellor pro. tem., M. McFadden.

On motion of the 1st Vice President,

On motion of the 1st vice Presiden, seconded by the Chancellor pro. tem, the thanks of Branch No. 30 was tend-ered to H. W. Deare, Special Deputy, for the very satisfactory manner in which he the very satisfactory manner in which he conducted the organization of the Branch, and for the valuable instructions and advice given by him, and for his trouble in coming to Peterborough for that purpose. The President spoke very appropriately on putting the motion, which was

carried most enthusiastically.

The regular meeting nights will be the first and third Tuesdays of each month.

Two more charter members will be admitted at the next meeting.

Muggs vs. Buggs is the talk of the

Artemus Ward and General Lee.

"What was the question, Colonel, you wished to put to Friend Browne?" said

where to put to Friend Browne?" said the proprietor, whose ruddy countenance shone with pleasure.
"Well, simply this: partly for my own satisfaction and partly to answer those who have asked me the question. Pray, Mr. Browne, did you fight against us dur-ing the war?" ing the war?"
This was uttered in all sober earnest-

ness. We felt that it was out of place; and yet we couldn't help admiring the Colonel's genuine honesty and simplicity

or body were followed by intense wearffolded his arms. We drew closer around
him, anxious to hear the humorist for once
express himself seriously.!

"I did my duty faithfully, Colonel, by
sending a substitute to the war. I have
sending a substitute to the war. I have

never met him since. Doubtless, he will yet return to his family's bosom to draw a A. deaths. One hundred and twelve thousand dollars (\$112,000) paid to the widows and orphans of our deceased brothers I is not this a grand and truly problems. It is not this a grand and truly in the problems of the proble was exceedingly impressive—"that as long as Gen. Lee kept away from me, I would keep away from him; I would never go after him. But I said, nevertheless, re-peatedly and without concealment that if after him. ever Gen. Lee and his 50,000 men came ever Gen. Lee and his 50,000 men came marching up into the Nor'-West, New York State, where my old mother and I lived on my humble homestead, and Gen. Lee was to order his 50,000 men to attack my homestead, I did say, as I said before, that I would send my old mother to the rear; and I would take down my grandfather's old musket, and I'd load her up with buckshot, and then I'd send Gen. Lee word; and if he and his 50,000 men didn't retreat, I would attack every man of retreat, I would attack every man of them, and follow them to the Potomac! And you see, Colonel, Gen. Lee must have heard of this, for he never came

There is a little romance connected There is a little romance connected with his marriage which illustrates his character. The lady was a widow and was the daughter of Major Hungleford, of New Orleans. She married a doctor and moved to Nevada city, where her husband died some time afterwards. He was a poor man, and left his wife and child in rather destitute circumstances. Mackay heard of this some months later. Mackay heard of this some months later, and started a subscription for the widow's benefit, contributing liberally himself, and raising a neat little sum. This so touched the widow's heart that she called on him to thank him for his kindness. She was young and pretty, with a childish face and winning ways, and captured Mackay's heart completely. His courtship was a quiet one and of short duratio and soon the pretty widow united her destiny with his. Mackay was then a rustees for two years, John Ginther, Joseph Mattell, Adam Leyler; Trustees for one year, Joseph Winterhalt and Geo.
Lang; Chancellor, Adolph Kern.
It is our pleasant duty to report that on Thursday evening, February 14th inst., St. Peter's Branch, No 30, Peterborough, was duly organized by H. W. Deare, Esq., with 12 charter members, among whom is Bernard Morrow, Esq., the recently ap-

is a member of the Catholic Church, and established an orphan asylum for the children of that denomination in Nevada City, which he still supports. He is always ready to give for charity's sake, and in addition is polite and courteous to everybody.—Ex.

Muggs vs. Buggs. Most laughable

NAPOLEON THE GREAT.

HIS INFIRMITY REPEATED IN THE EXPERI-ENCE OF A LEADING PUBLIC MAN-

Syracuse, N. Y., Courier. "How long has he been in public ser-

"Before the memory of the oldest inhabitant."
"And he has kept his name untarnished during all that period?"
"Absolutely!"
"He is a man I should like to meet."

The above conversation occurred between two gentlemen at one of our leading hotels. The interrogator was from abroad, the other a resident of this city. The conversation had drifted into politics and Hon. Thomas G. Alford was the man whose record and qualities were being discovered. whose record and qualities were being dis-cussed. To trace the history of public men who have grown old in the service is a task both interesting to the investigator and entertaining to those who read his investigations. It was with this truth in mind that the writer set out to call upon the man, about whom those politicians were so carnestly talking, at his spacious

were so earnestly talking, at his spacious residence on Turtle street.

Mr. Alvord, who has been and is, familiarly known as "Old Salt," owing to his advocacy of the salt interest, is now well advanced in years, being on the shady side of seventy. He has long, white hair and a snowy beard which give him an appearance both dignified and grand. His voice is full and clear and the moment any stranger comes into his presence he cannot but be impressed with the inherent power of the man. Indeed he was endowed by nature with an unusually strong organization, both mentally and physically, which all the strain of public life, both as speaker of the Assembly and Lieutenant-Govof the Assembly and Lieutenant-Governor, failed, for many years, to in any way undermine.

It was during the year 1881, while Mr. Alvord was a member of the Assembly at Albany, that he first began to feel most peculiar sensations. At that time he was in the midst of very important work, which was seriously interfered with by reason of the mysterious troubles which seemed to assail him. He felt unaccountable nausea almost constantly accompanied by occasional violent retchings. History recounts that Napoleon the Great, while in the midst of his public career, was frequently attacked by an enemy greater than any he had ever faced, which came in the same insidious yet violent manner as the terrible troubles that overtook Mr. Alvord, and are to-day menacing so many thousands of others. In speaking on this subject to the writer, Mr. Alvord said:

"This same bitter experience came to me again in 1882 while I was a member of the Assembly, with symptoms identi-cal with those I had felt the year before. I believe it was largely caused by my ad-vanced years, for I had a 'worn out' feeling that was terrible. This conclusion is evidently the correct one, for I was again attacked last summer while away from all cares and recreating at my Island Colonel's genuine honesty and simplicity of purpose and feeling.

Attemus' eyes twinkled, though his face was composed and his manner serious, as he answered; "Since I came South, Colonel, I have been frequently asked that question. Permit me to answer after my own fashion." He drew himself up and folded his arms. We draw closer around the serious of the body, accompanied by sensations of feverish heat or chilling shudders. All efforts to move my limbs or body were followed by intense wearing the serious or solve the serious content of the body.

"And did neither yourself nor the

of these troubles?"
"It seems not entirely, for the physi cians failed to relieve me and I kept growing worse. I suffered intensely and the only relief I could possibly obtain

was by lying upon my back, and this was only temporary.
"But you are looking well and strong now Mr. Alvord. How did you bring

about the change ?" By using a remedy which is very popular and which I have found wonderfully efficient—Warner's Safe Cure. Indeed it has proven remarkable in its power over I believe in it and therefore recom me. mend it to others, especially to those who are advanced in life; who feel a breaking down whe etheir is no necessity and whose lost vitality and manhood remind them of

their increasing years."

The interview then drifted to other topics, but as the reporter gazed at the man whose experience is so ripe and who has seen so much of the different phases of life he could not but wish that those Amid the burst of laughter which followed he departed, and I never saw him again.

How John W. Mackay got his Wife.

There is a little romance connected

There is a little romance connected. many have done and are doing, There is no necessity for "breaking down" early in years. Premature decay and death are a disgrace to our modern civilization. They are wholly needless and men and women who permit them when they can be so easily avoided should blame no one but themselves.

Muggs vs. Buggs. Breach of Promise Case, Monday night.

Mr. James Purcell, of Seaforth, has accepted the agency for that valuable work, The Canadian Home, Farm and Business Cyclopedia.

The Connecticut farmer who recently assaulted his wife and broke her leg, because their children were all girls, was serenaded a few nights ago by a Connecticut surprise party with tar and feather accompaniments; but he spoiled the programme by filling one of the visitors with bird shot. Connecticut is a sulpandid bird shot. splendid missionary field.

The director of a matrimonial agency in Paris says the young girls ask only, "Who is he?" the young widows, "What is his position?" the old widows, "where

Muggs vs. Buggs. Hundreds turned away at last hearing.

MARKET REPORT.

MARKET REPORT.

LONDON.

Wheat—Spring, 175 to 1 99; Deihl, \$\psi\$ 100 lbs.
179 to 1 75; Treadwell, 1 70 to 1 75; Clawson, 160; to 1 75; Red, 1 65 to 1 80. Oats, 102 to 1 €3; Corn, 1 30 to 1 40. Barley, 1 00 to 1 15. Peas, 125 to 1 35. Rye, 1 05 to 1 10. Beans, per. bush, 1 50 to 2 00. Flour—Pastry, per cwt, 2 75 to 3 90 Family, 2 51 to 2 75. Oatmeal Fine, 2 25 to 2 50; Granulated, 2 50 to 2 75. Cornmeal, 2 00 to 2 50. Shorts, ton, 18 00 to 22 00. Bran, 16 09 to 18 00. Hay, 8 00 to 11 00. Straw, per load, 2 00 to 3 60. Butter—pound rolls, 22, to 25c; crock, 18 to 22c; tubs, 14 to 18c. Eggs retail, 28 to 30c. Cheese, 1b. 11 to 18c. Eggs retail, 28 to 30c. Cheese, 1b. 11 to 12c. Lard, 11 to 12c. Turnips, 30 to 40c. Turkeys, 75 to 200. Chickens, per pair, 50 to 75c. Ducks, per pair, 70 to 80c. Potatoes, per bag, 90 to 110. Apples, per bag, 60 to 1 00. Onlons, per bushel, 60 to 80. Dressed Hogs, per cwt, 750 to 8 00. Beef, per cwt, 5 50 to 8 00. Mutton, per 10, 6 to 8s. Lamb, per 1b, 6 to 8c. Hops, per 1c 10 bs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 50. MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations

Hops, per 100 lbs, 30 to 50c. Wood, per cord, 5 00 to 5 50.

MONTREAL.

FLOUR—Receipts 400 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$5 50 to \$6 00; extra \$5 53 to \$5 45; superfine, \$4 25 to \$4 50; strong bakers, \$5 25 to \$6 600; fine, \$3 60 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 70; middlings, \$3 40 to \$3 50; pollards, \$3 00 to \$3 20; Ontario bags, \$2 10 to \$2 60; etty bags, \$5 90 to \$2 95 GRAIN—Wheat, No. 2 white winter, \$1 16 to 18; Can, red winter, 120[to 1 22; No. 2 spring, 1 18 to 1 18. Corn, 72; to 75c. Peas, 89 to 90c. Oats, 37 to 38c. Rye, 60 to 65c. Barley, 55 to 75c. PROVISIONS—Butter, cresmery, 25 to 26c; Eastern Townships, 19 to 21c; B. & M. 18 to 21c; Western, 15 to 18c. Cheese, 11 to 13;c. Pork, 21 00 to \$21 50. Lard, 12 to 13c. Bacon, 13 to 14c; hams, 13 to 16c.

TORONTO.

Toronto, Feb. 18.—Wheat—Fall, No. 2,108 to 108; No. 3, 108 to 109; spring, No. 1, 12 to 112, No. 2, 10 to 109; No. 3, 108 to 109. Solve 10, 12 to 112, No. 1, 72 to 72e; No. 2, 68 to 68c; No. 3, extra, 63 to 63c; No. 3, 52 to 56e. Peas, No. 1, 75 to 75c No. 2, 74 to 74. Oats, No. 1, 33 to 34c; No. 2,31c; Corn, 00 to 00c. Wool, 60 to 00c. Flour, Superior, 5 05 to 5 10; extra, 4 75 to 4 75. Bran, 12 00 to 12 00. Butter, 12 to 16e. Hows, street 75c to 7 59. Barley, (street), 66 to (0c. Rye, street, 69 to 00c. Wheat, street, spring, 105 to 11; fall, 1 01 to 1 03. Oatmeal, 5 50 to 00. Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

OTTAWA.

Cornmeal, 3 75 to 3 90.

OTTAWA.

Correct report made every week for "The Catholic Record."

Spring wheat, \$1 10 to 1 15 bush.; Oats, 40c to 42c bsh; Peas, 70c to 60c bsh; Beans 1.25 to 00 bsh; Rye, 60c to 55c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 80c bsh; Carrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 80c bsh; Garrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Turnips, 40 to 80c bsh; Garrots, 30 to 40c bsh; Cabbage, per doz., 50 to 50c, Onions, per peck, 23 to 25c; Potatoes, per bag, 55to 60c. Dressed hogs, per 100 lts., 7 00 to 80; Beef, per 100 lts., 57 5 to 650c. Butter, pails per lb., 25 to 21c; firkins, 17 to 19c; fresh print, 22 to 25c. Hams, 11 to 15c. Eggs, fresh per doz., 24 to 30c. Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50, Fowls, per pair, 60c. Ducks, wild, per pair, 75. Geese, \$ch 60 to 80c. Turkeys, ech, 1 50 to \$1 50. Hides 6 00 to 8 90. Hay, per ton, 8 50 to \$50; Straw, per ton, 6 to 7 00. Lard, per bl., 15 to 00c. Apples, per bbl. 2 50 to 3 50. Sheep, 4 0, 10 4 5) each. Lambs, 7 00 to 8 60 each.

Muggs vs. Buggs, Monday night-Go City Hall.

LOCAL NOTICES.

Visit to London.

The surgeons of the International Throat and Lung Institute, offices at Montreal and Toronto, will be at the Tecumseh House, London, Feb. 7th to Feb. 16th, inclusive, where physicians and sufferers can consult them and test the merits of the new consult them and test the merits of the new and wonderful instrument, the Spirometer, invented by Dr. M. Souvielle, of Paris, ex-aide surgeon of the French Army, for the special treatment of Asthma, Bronchitis, Catarrh, Catarrhal Deafness, Consumption in the first and second stages, and all diseases of the nose, throat and lungs. Consultations free. For further lungs. Consultations free. For further particulars, address International Throat and Lung Institute, 173 Church St.

FINE ARTS. -All kinds of art materials for oil and water color painting and cray-on work, wholesale and retail, cheap at Chas. Chapman's, 91 Dundas st., London. For the best photos made in the city go to Epy Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty.

Muggs vs. Buggs. Go and hear. Ad-



Thomas D. Egan, New York Catholic Agency, has removed to the large and specially fitted up offices at No. 42 Barclay Street. The increasing demand of business required this change.

With extended facilities and experience this Agency is better prepared than ever to fill

With extended facilities and experience this Agency is better; prepared than ever to fill, promptly and sa! sfactorily, all orders for any kind of goods, and to look after any business of personal matters entrusted to it.

Whatever you wish to buy or have attended if you can save time, trouble and money by addressing.

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

Muggs vs. Buggs. Everybody should hear. 15 cts.

All orders for Catholic Family Almanacs, Price 25 cts., received last week will be filled at once. We would advise all who wish to get a copy to write immediately, enclosing price, the demand being such that we find it difficult to keep a stock on hand. See advertisment in another column.

Muggs vs. Buggs, in aid of Organ

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WILLIAM F. BULLEN, Manager.

What to Eat during Lent What to Eat during Lent is a question which every year present sitself to the Catholic housewife, with a regularity as snnoying as it is certain. In the hope of answering this difficulty, the publishers have issued the fourth edition of a Cook-book for Lent, filled to over-flowing with plain, practical, and toothsome receipts, by aid of which the most inexperienced, even with meagre msterials, can prepare wholesome and palatable food at a moderate cost. The book is the result of many years practical and observing housekeeping by a thoroughly practical woman, and can not but prove a veritable boon to the Catholic housekeepe. It is of convenient size, fismo, and, to be within reach of all, is published at the low price of 20 cents. Send for a copy. 2077, New York.

-BARGAINS IN-

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(Look for the Lioness at the door).

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Workings of the Divine Will...

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Short Treatise on Prayer...

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Way of Salvation, 35 and...

Hours of the Passion...

Anima Divota, or Devout Life...

Devout Communicant...

Spiritual Combat, 12, 20, 30 and...

Oratory of the Faithful Soul...

Nouvet's Meditation on the Passion. Light in Darkness...

A Treatise on the Little Virtues.

A Treatise on the Little Virtues.

Lover of Jesus. By Father Gilbert...

Introduction to a Devout Life...

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Love of Jesus to Pentients...

Prayers of St. Gertrude...

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Sufferings of Jesus...

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Elevation of the Soul to God...

The Love of the Good Shepherd...

The Love of the Good Shepherd...

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The Soul on Calvary...
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Any of the above books sent by mail on receipt of price.

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Patent Medicines at Reduced Prices.
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The Mutual Benefit Life Company, of Hartford, Conn., is the only mutual Company doing an assessment business chartered by a State Legislature, and authorized to have a Capital of \$100,000.
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It furnishes protection to its members at absolute cost. It is not a secret society. It has no lodge meetings. It insures both sexes. Its officers are men of established reputa-tion and long experience in insurance. Assessments graded according to age. Its certificates are free from restrictions, excepting those which experience has shown to be necessary to stability and success. Its Life and Accident departments are separate and distinct, each plan paying its own losses.

AGENTS WANTED On Salary or commission. Apply to THOS. LEAHY, Gen'l Agent, HARTFORD, CONN., Or GRIGG HOUSE, London, Ont.

The Bennet Furnishing Company

Sale by Tender of Stock in Trade, Book Debt\*, etc.

SEALED Tenders will be received by John
Burnet. Assignee, London, for the purchase of the stock in trade, book debts, etc.,
of the above Company en bloc as shown by
the inventories which can be inspected at
the office of the said assignee, Richmond St.,
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affords an excellent opportunity for any one
desirous to go into a first class manufacturing business, as the factories are in running
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for efficient work. All tenders must be in
on or before Thursday, the 28th day of February, 18st, at 4 o'clock p in , for the following.

1st. Stock in trade of the value years in a Debts, etc.

lst. Stock in trade of the value per inven-tory, of \$17,215.

2nd, Tools, movable machinery, etc., of the value per inventory of \$863,60.

3rd Book debts amounting per inventory to \$6,231.59.

s6,23,59.

No tender necessarily accepted. Tenders may be either at a rate on the dollar or by a lump sum. Each tender must state the security offered and terms of payment proposed.

For further particuriars apply to

JOHN BURNET.

The Bennet Furnishing Company

THE creditors of the Bennet Furnishing Company, (limited) are, on or before the 27th day of February Inst., to send by post prepaid to John Burnet, of the city of London, assignee, their christian and surnames, addresses, and descriptions of the full particulars of their claims, a statement of their accounts, and the nature of the securities, if any, held by them or in default thereof, the assets may be distributed without reference to their claims. Every creditor holding any security is required to produce the same on or before the said date.

Dated February 8, 1881.

JOHN BURNET, Assignee, London.

The Bennet Furnishing Company (LIMITED.)

A MEETING of the creditors of the above Company will be held at the law office of Parke, Mills & Purdom, on Friday, the 29th day of February, inst., at 3 o'clock p.m., to take into consideration the tenders received for the purchase of the assets of the Company, and the affairs of the Company generally.

Dated February 8, 1884. JOHN BURNET.

Assignee, London. WANTED-AGENTS FOR TUNISON'S NEW AND SUPERIOR

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mond St., London, (n).

VOL Wer

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"[Then pro

the prisoner.]

Lord Chief

Plunkett, you

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can be designe these things t proved agains take notice an your peace windle plication for i for it seems to prince, and fel haved yourse great evil to a pleased God I must tell you