

The Catholic Record.

VOL. 7.

FOR THE WEEK ENDING SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1885.

NO. 331

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LENTEEN PASTORAL LETTER.

John.—By the Grace of God, and the appointment of the Holy See, Bishop of London.

To the Clergy, Religious Communities and Laidy of our Diocese, Health and Benediction in the Lord.

DEARLY BELOVED BROTHERS,—Our Holy Mother, the Church, ever animated, like her Divine Spouse, with love for souls, ever solicitous for the spiritual welfare and salvation of her children, has set aside the holy season of Lent, which now approaches, as a time which should be specially consecrated to works of penance, mortification and prayer. During this time, she calls upon us in a special manner to return to God by a sincere repentance, to do penance for our grievous sins, to mortify our flesh with its vices and concupiscences, and to enter by the narrow gate and on the straight way of Christian virtue which leads to an everlasting life of happiness.

We have been created for a glorious and immortal destiny. This world is for us a place of probation and of exile; it is a valley ever moistened with tears, a place of darkness and sorrow, "a place of weeping"; it is but a passage to an eternal world, and time is but the threshold of our real existence. "We have not here," says St. Paul, "a lasting city, but we look for one that is to come." (Hebrews, chap. 13, v. 14.) "We are but strangers and pilgrims on the earth," and should as such desire a better, that is, a heavenly country. (Hebrews, chap. 11, v. 16.) Our great and paramount work here is to save our immortal souls.

"Seek ye first the Kingdom of God, and His justice," says our Divine Lord, "for what doth it profit a man to gain the whole world and lose his soul; or what exchange shall a man make for his soul?" (Matt. chap. 16, v. 26.) This world, with all its wealth and treasures, shall perish and crumble into nothingness; but the immortal soul must live on through the everlasting ages, either in the Heaven for which it was created, or in the fires of Hell, prepared for the Devil and his angels.

Now to this Kingdom of God, for the citizenship of which we have been created and redeemed, there lie but two paths through this world, viz.—The path of innocence and the path of penance. Alas! how few there are who, with baptismal robes unstained, reach Heaven by the path of innocence, never lost; and even the innocent should do penance, as the best means of preserving that pearl of great price. But for us, dear brethren, who have sinned; for us who, by actual transgressions, have lost our baptismal innocence; for us poor prodigals there is no return to "our Father's house" save by the thorny road of penance. We must tread this road which alone will conduct us to the happiness of Heaven.

Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine justice that sin must be punished. "All iniquity, whether it be great or small," says St. Augustine, "must necessarily be punished, either by the man himself or by an avenging God; for he who repents truly will chastise himself. Absolutely either you punish yourself or God punishes. Would you that he should not punish? then punish yourself." Hence the necessity of doing penance is enforced by God Himself in the most emphatic language in various parts of Holy Writ. "Be converted, and do penance for all your iniquities, and iniquity shall not be your ruin." (Ezekiel, c. 18, v. 30.) "Now therefore," saith the Lord, "doe convert you with all your hearts, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning." (Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) When St. John the Baptist came forth from the desert, and appeared on the banks of the Jordan to fulfill his mission as precursor to our Lord, he preached the baptism of penance for the remission of sins, and, in the burning words of a prophet, proclaimed the absolute necessity of doing penance:—"Ye offspring of vipers, who hath shown you to flee from the wrath to come? bring forth, therefore, fruits worthy of penance." (Luke, c. 3, v. 7.) Our Blessed Lord, our Teacher, our Guide, commenced His public life by preaching and

saying:—"Do penance, for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." (Matt. c. 4, v. 17.) He openly declares that for all who have sinned, penance is the only plank that can save them from an eternal shipwreck:—"I say to you, unless you do penance, you shall all perish." (Luke, c. 13, v. 3.) St. Paul, in his immortal discourse to the Athenians, proclaims aloud:—"God now declareth to men that all should everywhere do penance." (Acts, c. 17, v. 30.) The law of penance, then, has God for its author, and must be observed as a necessary condition of salvation by whom we have forfeited their right to Heaven. And surely, dearly beloved brethren, if on the other hand, we consider the infinite perfections of God, His boundless goodness and mercy, His rights over us as our Creator and Redeemer; and, on the other, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the impious and blasphemous denial of His Sovereign Majesty, the wounds we have inflicted on the adorable heart of Jesus by our numberless transgressions, we will most eagerly and heartily have recourse to penance as the most effectual means of discerning the justice of God, of winning back His favor, and of blotting out from the Book of Judgment the countless sins which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us. It is true that Protestantism denies the necessity of penitential works, and even their utility, but we know that in this, as well as in other respects, Protestantism is a protest against the Christian religion itself. See the denial and mortification are the very essence of Christianity, its whole scope and spirit, the special note of the Gospel, the doctrine of the cross; and Protestantism, in repudiating them, rejects the teachings and practices of the Saviour Himself. But should we wonder at this? Were not the founders of this religion of the "Reformation," Luther and Henry VIII, and Knox, such men as were described by St. Paul when he said:—"For many walk, of whom I have told you often (and now tell you weeping), that they are enemies of the Cross of Christ, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame." (Philippians, c. 3, v. 18.) Christ our Lord tells us that if any man wishes to be His disciple, he must deny himself, take up His cross daily, and follow Him. And St. Paul declares, "that they that are Christ's crucify their flesh with its vices and concupiscences." (Gal. c. 5, v. 24.)

Now fast and abstinence are the penitential works most pleasing to God and most salutary to our souls; and it is for this reason, as well as in imitation and commemoration of our Lord's forty days' fast in the desert, that the Holy Catholic Church proclaims the fast of Lent, and commands it to be observed by her children. Fasting is of Divine as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a profound philosopher, as well as an inspired Apostle, states that there are two laws within us, struggling one against the other, and striving to bring us towards God and the eternal world; and the law of the flesh, dragging us down towards sin and sensual pleasures. "For I am delighted with the law of God according to the inward man; but I see another law in my members, fighting against the law of my mind, and bringing me into captivity to the law of sin which is in my members." (Romans, c. 7, v. 22 & 23.)

And in another place he describes the constant struggle that is waged within us by these antagonistic laws:—"For the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, for these are contrary one to another." (Gal. c. 5, v. 17.) By this we perceive the profound wisdom, the Divine philosophy, that underlies the institution of fasting. By it we declare war against the body, and chastise it; we mortify the flesh; we weaken its vicious inclinations; we, as it were, cut it off from its supplies, and therefore, we powerfully help in the victory to the law of God and of the spirit, which the Apostle calls the law of the spirit. Hence the same Apostle did not hesitate to chastise his body in order to bring it into subjection. But fasting is most beneficial, not only in that it restrains vicious inclinations and lifts the soul heavenwards (vita contemplativa), but also in its penitential and penal character, as an efficacious means of atoning for our sins through the merits of Christ, and of obtaining the Divine mercy and forgiveness. "Be converted to me," says God, "with your whole heart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning." (Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) The Ninivites, by fasting, discerned the justice of God, and saved their city from destruction. (Jonas, c. 3.) The Israelites obtained, by their fasting, and were divinely helped to put their enemies to ignominious flight. (1 Kings, c. 7, v. 6.) Our blessed Lord tells us that after His ascension His followers should fast, and He lays down the rule that must be observed to make our fast pleasing to God:—"When thou fastest, anoint thy head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast, but to thy Father who is in secret, and thy Father who seeth in secret will reward thee." (Matt. c. 6, v. 17.) Man fell originally from his allegiance to God by the gratification of his taste, and he must return to Him by fasting. Thus the law of fast comes recommended to us by the doctrine and example of the Prophets and Saints, and penitents of the Old Testament, as Moses, Elias, Joel, Daniel, the Ninivites, &c., and in the New Dispensation it is sanctioned by the doctrine and example of our Saviour Himself; of His Precursor, St. John the Baptist; of

they would fast when the Bridegroom was taken from them, and thereforward by the example of all the holy servants of God. Our Lord has commanded it; the Scripture enforces it, penitents and Saints have recommended and practised it, and the Church now appoints the times and seasons for its observance. The fast of Lent is of Apostolic institution, and has doubtless been ordained in imitation of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the desert before beginning His public life. It was observed by the Primitive Church as a tradition from the Apostles. This we may see in the writings of the holy fathers, whose sermons on fasting are still extant, and in which they positively affirm that the faithful in their times did all fast from flesh meat in Lent. We find a fast of forty days recommended by the example of the Prophet, as well as sanctified by the example of Christ. Thus Moses fasted forty days in the wilderness before ascending the mountain of God. (3 Kings, c. 19, v. 6.) and our Lord Himself retired into solitude, and there spent forty days in prayer and fasting. (Matt. c. 4, v. 2.)

During the Lenten season the Church calls upon us to imitate the fast of our Divine Saviour, to do penance for our sins, and by prayer and penitential works to purify our souls, and prepare them for the worthy celebration of the Paschal mystery. "We make no doubt," said the Supreme Pontiff, Benedict XIV, "but it is well known to all those who profess the Catholic religion, that the fast of Lent has always been looked upon as one principal point of orthodox discipline throughout the Christian world. This fact was, of old, prescribed in the law and in the Prophets, and consecrated by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ; it was delivered to us by the Apostles, everywhere ordained by the sacred Canons, and retained and observed by the whole Church from her very beginning. As we are daily offending God by sin, in this common penance we find a remedy, and by partaking of the Cross of Christ, we perform, by this means, some part of what Christ did for us; and, at the same time, both souls and bodies being purified by this holy fast, we are more worthily prepared for celebrating the most sacred mysteries of our redemption, the passion and resurrection of our Lord. This is, as it were, the ensign of our spiritual warfare, by which we are distinguished from the enemies of the Cross of Christ, and by which we avert from ourselves the scourges of the Divine vengeance, and are daily strengthened with the assistance of Heaven against all the assaults of the devil. Hence, if this sacred fast should come to be despised, it will certainly prove a detriment to the glory of God, and a disgrace to the Catholic Religion, and will expose the souls of the faithful to great danger. Nor can we doubt that this is one great cause of the calamities and miseries which oppress the faithful and particular persons. But alas! how different, how opposite is the prevailing practice of many at present to the ancient respect and reverential observance of this holy time, and of other fastings days, which was so deeply imprinted in the hearts of all Christians from the very beginning.

For those who are able, observe this great fast of Lent, and let those who are not bound to fast observe the precept of abstinence, and chastise their bodies, and mortify their flesh by other penitential works. "Behold now is the acceptable time, and now is the day of salvation." (2nd Cor. c. 6, v. 2.) Let us fast in the body, our souls fast not from sin and vice? The fast from sin and wicked pleasures is the perfect fast, without which the corporal fast will be of little benefit. God rejected the fast of the Jews because on the days of their fasting they continued to offend him by their customs and amusements, not in contention and strife, but put ye on the Lord Jesus Christ." (Romans, c. 13, v. 14.) Yes, we must join the great fast from sin with the solemn fast of Lent, in order that the latter may be really acceptable to our Heavenly Father, and beneficial to our poor souls. For what avail will it be to us if, whilst we fast in the body, our souls fast not from sin and vice? 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 LONDON, SATURDAY, FEB. 14, 1885.
 THE ICE BOAT HORROR.

The people of Canada have read with horror and indignation of the sufferings of the passengers on the ice boats conveying the mails from Prince Edward Island to Nova Scotia. In a late trip of one of their boats the sufferings endured were of a harrowing character. All the passengers and crew had to bear with the cruel severity of an Arctic wave and storm bearing down on the arm of sea dividing the island from Nova Scotia. Dr. McIntyre, M.P., was rendered snow-blind, other passengers benumbed and frost-bitten—while of the crew one poor fellow will lose both hands and feet, another a hand, a foot and ears, while a dozen will be deprived of toes and fingers.

His Grace Archbishop O'Brien, of Halifax, who for many years resided in Prince Edward Island, in a letter to the Halifax Herald, vigorously denounces the niggardly policy that has led to such inhuman sufferings. "There are," says His Grace, "no words strong enough to condemn the inhuman meanness of the authorities or their ignorant flippancy in the House of Commons regarding the winter mail service with Prince Edward Island. The men only get paid \$30 for the round trip over the ice, and as they failed to make the round trip this time they will not get a brass farthing for all their peril, toil and suffering. So will the government that it can spend thousands in inducing Huns and Goths and Tartars to come to Canada, but cannot spend hundreds to remunerate Canadians for necessary public service." His Grace very properly holds that the question of winter communication interests all Canada, and, therefore, with just emphasis denounces the mean and niggardly way the mail service is conducted. He proposes as a solution of the difficulty that railways to both capes be completed, piers built and powerful tugs on both sides either keep the channel open or meet the small boats at solid ice. He urges on the representatives of the Maritime provinces to stand together and be patriots for once. "Whenever the question engaged the attention of Parliament, no matter whether Mackenzie or Macdonald ruled, it was," as the Archbishop states, "made a party affair. A supporter of the government of the day would mildly suggest that something should be done, an opponent then bitterly denounced the government for not doing something, while a wily minister looked on and encouraged the contention. When the two parties had exhausted their strength the minister rose to make a stale pun about 'isolation,' very possibly exhibits his ignorance of the whole question, and certainly shows his contempt for the Island specifically and the Maritime Provinces generally. The spirit of party evoked, a docile majority, like a flock of Scotch sheep following the bell wether, would support their leader in ignoring the just claims of the Provinces by the sea. The representatives of these Provinces, forgetting party, must unite in demanding that our birthright and our patrimony receive some at least of the care so lavishly bestowed on the upper Provinces. There are times," says His Grace, "when silence on the part of free citizens is equal to treason. I think the present is such a time, therefore I speak."

There are few if any citizens of the Upper Provinces who will not, we think, heartily concur in His Grace's contention that something should at once be done to procure steady and uninterrupted winter communication between the island and the rest of the Dominion. Prince Edward Island had never entered confederation were it not that a distinct pledge was given of the purpose of the Canadian government to procure such communication. It has long since been demonstrated that the present system is a huge, cruel and expensive failure. We trust that His Grace's timely and vigorous remonstrance will have its effect in the proper quarter. The Post Office department must not be run on a penny wise and pound foolish system. It should, with all legitimate regard for economy, be managed to secure for all classes of our people those conveniences in the way of intercommunication they have a right to look for. It is idle to expect to bring, for years to come, the

expenditure of that department within its receipts. Better by far restrict expenditure on the importation of ignorant and degraded foreigners than to make our postal system a disgrace to our age and a laughing stock for the world.

HON. FRANK SMITH.
 We have much pleasure in joining with our esteemed contemporary the Post, in its tribute to the Hon. Frank Smith for his distinguished services to his fellow-countrymen and co-religionists in Canada. Although without portfolio, the hon. gentleman, in virtue of his position as a Cabinet Minister, has done the Irish Catholics of Ontario lasting good. Through his influence their claim to adequate representation in the senate has been acknowledged, and the tench of Ontario benefited by the legal acquirements of the Hon. John O'Connor. The Post says:

"It is not pleasant to feel that Canada at the same time is celebrating the culmination of a system which immolates everything to party, which has turned the nominations to a branch of the national Legislature into a mere bribery fund, and now threatens to degrade to the same use the appointments to the Bench of Justice.—Toronto Week.

The above is taken from the Toronto Week. Mr. Goldwin's Smith's paper. We are happy to notice that the prosperity of Irish Catholics in the Dominion is such as to fairly make him howl. The allusions in the paragraph just quoted are directed against the appointment of Irish Catholics to the Senate, and to another subject on which the professor feels particularly sore. Since the advent of the Honorable Frank Smith to the councils of the Dominion Cabinet our fellow-countrymen in Ontario have reason to congratulate themselves. As independent in fortune as in character, the hon. gentleman wields a powerful influence. Simultaneously with his entrance into the cabinet the Hon. John O'Donohue was appointed to the senate. A short time ago through his influence the Hon. John O'Connor was elevated to the Queen's Bench of Ontario, and now the Hon. Dr. Sullivan, one of the most popular men of our race in the Dominion, has a seat in the upper house. Our people are beginning to get their just due, and to such men as Goldwin Smith this is simply intolerable."

We all the more gladly join in this tribute of regard to the Hon. Mr. Smith for the reason that we have been accused of seeking to do him injustice. What we have always claimed, and do now claim, is that the Catholics of Canada not of French origin are entitled to two representatives in the Cabinet having portfolios. Mr. Smith has without a portfolio done his duty so well and faithfully that we cannot help thinking that with one his services were truly invaluable. That he has, however, done so much to secure for his co-religionists equal rights entitles him to hearty esteem and lasting gratitude.

TAX EXEMPTIONS.

On the last day of January a large deputation from the Anti-Tax Exemption Association of Toronto met the Attorney General, with the Hon. Messrs. Fraser and Hardy, to urge on them the advisability of passing an act abolishing all tax exemptions, or a permissive measure giving each municipality the power of doing in the matter as it pleased. The discussion was spirited and searching, lasting fully two hours. The deputation, upon cross-examination by Messrs. Mowat, Fraser and Hardy, appeared to be far from unanimous as to what these so-called exemptions consisted of. Mr. Mowat stated that it was clear that in this country nothing like unanimity has been arrived at even among those most pressing to have the matter made the subject of legislative action. Some, he said, suggest that the proposed bill should be a general measure, sweeping in its character and abolishing all exemptions. This the Premier told the deputation they might rely on as utterly impossible. If any progress was to be made in the direction they aimed at, it would not be in that sweeping way. He and his colleagues were practical politicians, and the legislature was a practical legislature. They could not, therefore, lay hold of a principle and carry it through without reference to the popular mind. The public must be ready for it before any change so radical was made. He did not know of any marked advance in the direction they desired all over the country. If the deputation themselves went through the list of exemptions they had submitted, and agreed upon the items that the public are thoroughly satisfied should not be exempt from taxation, they would find neither the sum large, nor the relief great. As for school property, the Premier held it was absurd to propose its taxation. So also with city property. As to churches, the Premier reminded his hearers that there would be strong arguments against taxing them, should proposals be ever made to do so, and the whole subject required to be handled in the most careful manner.

We have, in connection with this subject, to call our readers' attention to a reported discourse of the Rev. Dr. Moore, pastor of the Bank street Presbyterian church, Ottawa, on this very subject. The rev. gentleman let the cat

out of the bag when he declared that, "as far as the municipality of Ottawa was concerned the anti-exemption agitation might be accounted for by the fact that there was in the minds of many Protestants an ill-defined fear of the encroachments of the Church of Rome. Nor could it be denied that that church had acquired a large amount of real estate, which, under the present laws, was exempt from taxation, and many of the supporters of Protestant churches were willing to tax themselves a little in order to have an opportunity of taxing the Church of Rome to a much greater extent." Mr. Moore, we are glad to perceive, had the courage, a rare virtue in non-Catholic pulpits, to declare that this was not a merely principle to adopt, and with much correctness pointed out that the real origin of the agitation for the abolition of tax exemptions was the extravagance of municipal corporations, which had squandered their resources, and now sought, by taxing churches, to recoup their depleted treasuries. We are glad to see Mr. Moore taking just ground on this important subject. He recognizes in the movement a combination of greed and bigotry, both of which he reprobates. The agitation, as far as it has gone, is a very clear illustration of that species of jealousy which would make one bite off his nose to spite his face. The proposition to tax church property Catholics will ever look on as immoral and unchristian, but they are, it is well for non-Catholics to understand, fully prepared to make every sacrifice that faith and principle demand of them in the event of their churches and schools being taxed. Can those outside the fold say the same?

THE FALL OF KHARTOUM.

There is gloom and consternation in Britain at the fall of Khartoum. The brave and adventurous Gordon, who for months had resisted all the assaults of El Mahdi's forces, could no longer withstand the savage onslaughts from without and the thievish treachery within. The advanced guard of the relief forces reached the approaches of Khartoum on the 28th ult., but the city had been in the hands of the rebels since the 26th. The fate of Gordon is unknown. He may have been made a prisoner and be still living, or he may have perished with the two thousand defenders of the long beleaguered city, said to have been massacred by El Mahdi. The mortification throughout Britain over this sudden and unlooked-for reverse is too intense for expression. The press echoes the anger and indignation of the masses in the face of the denunciation of the government on the one hand, and its unanimous call for the crushing out of the Mahdi on the other. Not for twenty-five years have any such deep feelings of disappointment and purpose of revenge seized on the people. The Fall Mall Gazette, after violently assailing the government for its procrastination in starting the relief expedition, continues:

"Islam is now victorious and the revolt and fall of Khartoum will permeate the arch of the world, and unless the Ministry display boldness and wariness equal to their former dilatoriness, a worse catastrophe will follow. England dare not fly before the Eastern foe. It would mean war and mutiny from one end of Asia to the other. She must renege her garrisons everywhere, including India, even if necessary to call for volunteers. General Farle must advance rapidly to Berber and Metemneh. The Sudan garrison must be reinforced and the road to Berber cleared. Every nerve must be strained to prove that the Khartoum disaster has stiffened the resolution to hold England's flag aloft in the face of every foe. Our duty is not to flinch but to prepare for eventualities and relieve Metemneh by water. We have failed to save Gordon. We have now to save Stewart."

The Standard says: "All party spirit should be dropped, and one supreme effort must be made to save Gordon in the presence of a crisis which can be likened to nothing in history save the beginning of the Sepoy rebellion in India."

The Daily News declares: "Seldom in the memory of living men has news been received of such a disaster to England. The cry of 'too late' against the Government is unjustified." The News thinks Wilson's steamers might have arrived at Khartoum earlier. It feels convinced the national calamity will not be utilized in the furtherance of party feeling.

The Daily Telegraph points out that: "The situation is one of grave and complicated difficulty. Nothing can be gained by wild reproaches for bygone delays. If the Government cannot rescue Gordon let it dare no longer, but retire. Mahdi must be crushed. The Government has the misfortune to repair. All that now is needed is that the steamer rise to the heroic level of our soldiers."

The Times says: "The shock has no parallel in the experience of the present generation." The situation is indeed critical in the extreme. The fall of Khartoum will inflict such loss on British prestige as will require a crushing blow to retrieve. El Mahdi must go, or English domination in the East from the Red Sea to Burma will soon be no more. Gen. Wolsley has never, as we have already stated, been fairly treated since the relief expedition was placed in his charge. Khartoum had long since been reached and delivered by that gallant officer had

not jealousy at headquarters and incompetency among subordinates hampered his every movement. Till now his star has ever been in the ascendant. Is it now to pale and sink forever? While the fall of Khartoum is in some respects to be regretted, it is well to bear in mind that El Mahdi and his followers are fighting for their own homes and country. An ultra pro-British organ says:

"The miserable fanatics and wretches who have for years made this great territory the hunting ground for a band of slave-drivers, are undeserving of any sympathy. They are no patriots fighting against the invasion of even a civilized power. They are men retaining the lawfully constituted authorities of the world in an effort to maintain the existence of the most nefarious traffic which has ever cursed the human race. The great caravan highways of the Sudan are strewn with human skeletons in iron chains, and the grinding wooden yoke—the awful emblems of slavery. These victorious Arabs are simply a band of mercenary slave drivers who are making their last grand stand against the forces of civilization."

Such loose and ill-judged statements as these must be taken for their worth. England has not done so much for liberty in India and other countries under her sway as to render her yoke desirable to the Arabs or Sudanese. They may have trafficked in human beings, but has not English rule in India to be credited with famine-of-recurring and with an opium trade ever spreading? Let the Sudanese be enlightened and christianized—then may we expect the effacement of the slave trade. If Britain can give a guarantee that under her rule Christian enlightenment will shine upon the Sudan, then will he hail her triumph as that of civilization. But the sad example of India is there to inspire us with fear that no such guarantee can be given.

THE DYNAMITE SCARE.

When first the intelligence reached America of the dynamite outrages in London, there was a universal expression of hearty condemnation of the motives and methods of the conspirators. The United States Senate at once adopted, by a vote of 65 to 1, a resolution placing on record the abhorrence of that body for the dastardly crime that had alarmed all Britain. Not content with this action, Senator Edmunds introduced a bill for the suppression of dynamite as a criminal agency. This bill is not likely to become law. The Washington correspondent of the Advertiser tells us there are enough Irishmen in the House of Representatives of the "irreconcilable" stripe to prevent that unanimity which is required to take the bill out of its course on the calendar. "Richelieu" Robinson, of New York, or John Finerty, of Chicago, would be sure to "object." And he adds that:

"The weak-kneed demagogues among the representatives, who have neither Irish, dynamite nor any other principles which were ever discoverable by the most powerful microscope, will unite to defeat consideration, and so manufacture cheap capital, since the bill cannot be considered anyway. I write you thus in this connection that you may know that the failure of full Congressional action is unavoidable, on account of the constitutional limitation of this Congress; also, that heart of our people is right in this matter, and that they would not blow up a little child to achieve any political end whatsoever, any more than they would stab a sleeping foe, or kill a defenceless prisoner; likewise that most of the utterances you read as American are utterances of malcontent and malevolent persons, who never were good citizens anywhere, and are not good citizens here, and who are constantly doing their diabolical best to involve the country, which they profess to regard as their asylum, in complications and troubles, from which a devastating war might result. In all probability they will succeed in bringing about the war they desire, but it is humiliating to the citizens of a great nation to feel that their country is regarded with suspicion, and her public action as dishonorable, because refugees use her citizenship as a base of operations against Europe. The time is nearing when the dominant good sense and conscience of the people will devise means to stamp this evil out."

"A gentleman said to me yesterday: 'Wait till we have had a taste of it ourselves, and then you will see prompt action.' I hope never to see it. And yet, times are harder than ever. Thousands upon thousands in this land of industry are out of employment, and thousands in a year when corn sells at 50 cents a bushel, and wheat at 70 cents, are without sufficient food and ready for desperate deeds. The recent Socialist meeting in Chicago, presided over by a demoralized negro, which threatened dynamite as a remedy for all wrongs, should perhaps be accepted as a warning note."

The views of this correspondent must be taken with some limitation. We cannot quite understand what he means by "irreconcilable" Irishmen. We cannot for the life of us see wherein an American citizen of Irish origin sins because he is irreconcilable to British rule. He is nowise bound to respect a regime that has impoverished and degraded the land of his fathers, or a government that has naught of sympathy for the institutions of his adopted country. We could understand the term "irreconcilable" as applied to Irishmen who are British subjects, but not to

Irishmen who are American citizens. The fact is that the sober second thought of the American people is against further action in this matter of dynamite repression simply because of any injury done England by men of the O'Donovan Rossa stamp. We believe that the matter is one that should engage the attention of all governments conjointly, with a view to uniformity of action. We quite concur in the view expressed by the Post concerning Senator Riddleberger's action in opposing the Bayard resolution. That journal says:

"The action of Senator Riddleberger, of Virginia, in opposing Bayard's resolution of sympathy with England over the London explosions, was at first thought to be reckless, but, on sober second thought, the press and the people are coming to the conclusion that his course was the correct one. The Chicago Herald says that 'Senator Riddleberger will have to be looked upon with more favor hereafter. It is evident that there is some North American blood in his veins.' The United States Congress has had no call to express sympathy with England or abhorrence of the use of dynamite. It was not elected for any such purpose. England has made many of its own subjects its bitterest foes. Its tyranny has been the shame of a boasted civilization for ages. Here in America we know what it is. It oppressed the colonies until it could do so no longer and then it lost no opportunity to annoy or disturb a people whom it could not enslave. If the policy of its corrupt ruling class raises up such enemies of law and order as dynamiters unquestionably are, what business is it of ours? Not a particle of evidence has yet been presented that these explosions are the work of Irishmen. If they are, what American, giving thought to the days when his ancestors were struggling with that remorseless tyranny, would care to be first in extending sympathy to the oppressor? If Irishmen are dynamiters England has made them such. The same power which, with fiendish cruelty, puts murder and destruction into the hearts of these men, can with justice make them its warmest supporters. It may be, however, that the explosions are the work of lawless Londoners, common criminals bent on plunder or mischief. In any event they are nothing to us, and Mr. Riddleberger's opposition to a ridiculous expression of a sympathy which is not felt should be remembered to his credit."

We do not, however, withdraw one word of the condemnation we expressed of the dynamiters and their crime. Their course of action, besides tending to Ireland's injury, leads to the destruction of all social order and the obliteration of morality. Crime so disgraceful and so utterly without a redeeming feature cannot have any other effect than to deprive those who rely on it as a means to an end, of the sympathy of all self-respecting nations.

In this case, there is no proof whatever that the outrages were planned in America, that the dynamite or its manipulators came from America, or that any notable portion of the American people sympathize with the dynamiters or their purposes. In view of these facts it is not surprising that Senator Riddleberger's course should meet with so much favor and that the passage of Mr. Edmunds' bill should be considered impossible.

The allusion made by the correspondent of the Advertiser to the socialist agitation in America deserves attention. The growth of monopoly in that country, whereby the rich daily grow richer, and the poor poorer, has the effect of binding the artisan population in a bond of opposition to the aggressions of capital. That opposition takes various forms, and in times of financial stringency approaches more and more closely to the socialism of Europe. The American people cannot much longer ignore the fact that their republic is cursed by the presence of an aristocracy that has won its influence not by merit, nor by noble lineage, but by some happy seizure of an opportunity offered by the fluctuations and vicissitudes of fortune—an aristocracy selfish, heartless and grinding—an aristocracy whose highest purpose is the aggrandizement of an often ill-gotten wealth, whose highest motive is not love of country but love of lucre. When Americans fully recognize this fact socialism will have no terrors for them.

O'DONOVAN ROSSA.

Following closely on the London explosions has come the attempted assassination of O'Donovan Rossa. The event is one of no small importance, not, of course, on account of the actors in the tragedy, but the effect it has produced on the public mind both in Europe and America. By most of those who in loudest terms expressed horror and execration of the London outrages the attempt on the life of Rossa has been received with a shout of exultation, and the wretched assassin lauded as an agent of heaven. The London Standard heads the other organs of brutality in its savage expressions of delight at the crime of Mrs. Dudley and its fierce threats of reprisal against the Irish people. That organ of gilded vice and autocratic insolence goes as far as to state that Mr. Parnell himself should take warning from the fiendish deed of this abandoned female, lest he too should find his Nemesis.

Some Canadian journals have taken up

the ferocious refrain of the Standard and advocated that which has been so justly and so generally condemned in Rossa. The latter was universally denounced because of his shameless avowal of purposes of murder and outrage. We heartily joined in the denunciations of the wicked crowd and murderous schemes of this unfortunate man. After the attempted murder of Capt. Phelan, the New York Sun voiced the honest sentiments of the vast body of American citizens, as well those of Irish extraction as those of other origins, when it denounced Rossa and his fellow-conspirators.

"We have always," said the Sun, "regarded O'Donovan Rossa and his following as a set of idle knaves, adroit enough to swindle their credulous and ignorant fellow-countrymen by setting up a pretence of conducting private hostilities against England. We have not believed that they aimed at anything more serious than a low and contemptible form of felony; and as practitioners who could be left in the care of the police, we have not been much concerned about them. If, however, as a quarrel among these would appear to dispose, they are an organization of skulking assassins, a league of viciousness and destruction, using our hospitality and the shelter of our flag to concoct and execute the most revolting and cowardly crimes that are known to modern times, then they should be dealt with differently. The law should treat them promptly and with unsparring severity. They should be made to learn that, if they would live in this country it must be as American citizens, and not as thugs and conspirators. It should be made too hot to hold them outside of its jails, for there is nothing here but abhorrence of them and of their practices, and the sooner we are purged of them the better. It would be well if they could be sent back to Ireland. She has no worse enemies in the world, and will know what to do with them. She has no better friends nor anywhere warmer sympathizers in her struggles for independence than she has in America. We recognize with Mr. Parnell and Mr. Davitt that there are no traitors to the cause of Ireland so black as those who use dynamite and whose purpose is secret assassination."

These were the views of all honest men in America in regard of Rossa and his fellow-conspirators. Little doubt can there be that had not Mrs. Dudley appeared on the scene American public opinion had soon crushed out the idle and vicious nest of conspirators that have so long preyed on the credulity of the Irish people.

The shooting of Rossa and the savage expressions of joy with which the announcement of the crime has been received, will, however, have the effect of giving this coterie a new lease of life. The hatred for Ireland so openly and so fanatically expressed by British journals because of the London outrages, of which, for our part, we do not believe any Irishman was the author, has intensified among Irishmen in the old and new worlds, the feeling that deep in England's heart there is a cruel and unceasing hostility to Ireland and the Irish. So eminent and far-seeing a gentleman as Mr. John Boyle O'Reilly, of Boston, has, since Mrs. Dudley's crime, declared:

"I am certain Mrs. Dudley is a paid spy of the English Government. In July a letter was received here from a correspondent in Ireland exposing a female police spy in the employ of the British Home Office. Her name was Mrs. Ryder. The description of Mrs. Dudley answers exactly to her. This woman's mission in Ireland was to ingratiate herself with leading men there and try to lead them into talking about dynamite and dynamiters. All sorts of games were put up on her. As a climax it was determined to introduce her to a secret meeting of dynamiters and then unmask her. She got wind of this and suddenly disappeared. Nothing further was heard of her until December, when it was ascertained she had been sent to this country to do the same work she had undertaken in Dublin. I feel positive Mrs. Ryder and Mrs. Dudley are the same. I hope my suspicion that she is an English spy is not true, for it will appeal to the brutalities of both nations. If so the English will lose more than the Irish, for they have more to lose. An appeal to a retaliatory system between the two countries seems horrible to me, but as an Irishman, I do not fear it. I profoundly hope it may not continue."

Mr. Boyle O'Reilly here voices the sentiments of many of the Irish in America. It is Britain's duty at once to officially disavow all connection with the late attempt on Rossa. Otherwise on that government will rest responsibility for the consequences of that ill-timed occurrence. We have spoken of the attitude of certain Canadian journals on this subject. We have no space but for an extract from an article headed "Charlotte Corday" which some days ago appeared in the Ottawa Free Press. That journal, seeking to establish a comparison between Charlotte Corday of the Revolution and Mrs. Dudley, the heroine of the pro-British enthusiasts of to-day, says:

"Woman's nature is after all, the same. Throughout the length and breadth of the British empire there must be thousands who for years have yearned to wreak vengeance upon the heartless ruffian who has openly collected subscriptions to be applied to the purposes of murder in England. The recent outrages; the cruel credits telegraphed over the world and bestowed to O'Donovan Rossa; his rejoicing over the maiming of men and women; the joy it gave his little English children, with their scared

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faces streaming with blood, as seen through the bars of the Tower gates which has been so justly and so universally condemned in Russia, a universally denounced and shameless avowal of pur- course and murder of course and murder of course. After the murder of Capt. Phelan, a man who voiced the honest and just views of American all those of Irish extraction and her origins, when it de- and his fellow-conspirators.

ways," said the Sun, "re- van Rossa and his follow- credules and ignorant men by setting up a pre- and private hostilities. We have not believed at anything more serious and contemptible form of practitioners who could be care of the police, we a much concerned about ever, as a quarrel among appear to disclose, they are of skulking assassins, onness and destruction, and the shelter of coet and execute the most cowardly crimes that are n times, then they should nities. The law should supply and with sparing should be made to learn would live in this country American citizens, and not conspirators. It should be to hold them outside of there is nothing here but them and of their prac- sooner we are purged of it would be well if sent back to Ireland. She enemies in the world, and to do with them. She friends nor anywhere any thaziers in her struggles for than she has in America, with Mr. Parnell and Mr. here are no traitors to the and so black as those who those purpose is nation."

THE LATE LORD O'HAGAN.

The Right Hon. Thomas Lord O'Hagan, whose recent death has caused such general grief in Ireland, was one of the few Irishmen who accepted place under the Crown and yet retained the affectionate regard of his countrymen. He was born in Dublin, in 1816, and called to the Irish Bar in 1836. He was for many years assistant barrister of Longford, and in Lord Palmerston's second administration held the post of Solicitor General. In 1861 he was appointed Attorney-General for Ireland and sworn a member of the Privy Council. In 1865 he was raised to the Irish Bench as a Justice of the Court of Common Pleas. He sat for Tralee from May, 1863, till his elevation to the Bench, and was a faithful supporter of the Liberal party. When Mr. Gladstone, in the fall of 1868, displaced Mr. Disraeli from the Premiership, Mr. O'Hagan was made Lord High Chancellor of Ireland, being the first Catholic elevated to that dignity since the reign of William and Mary. In June, 1879, the Premier further honored him by causing him to be called to the Peerage under the title of Baron O'Hagan. He remained in office till the resignation of the Gladstone Cabinet in Feb., 1874. In Oct., 1878, Lord O'Hagan was nominated one of the commissioners entrusted with the duty of giving effect to the Act relating to intermediate education in Ireland.

The noble lord was a gentleman not only of great legal attainments but of the very highest literary culture. His speeches were masterpieces of choicest thought and beautiful diction. Lord O'Hagan was a sincere lover of Ireland. We could not ourselves concur in his views of Irish politics, but, conceding to every man the right of holding his opinions on subjects that have divided the best minds in Ireland, we could not fail to admit without gross injustice that Lord O'Hagan was a large-hearted Irishman who dearly loved his country and earnestly sought its amelioration. When an impartial history of Ireland is written the name of Lord O'Hagan will occupy in its pages an honored place.

LETTER FROM SENATOR DEVER.

Ottawa, Feb. 3, 1885.

To the Editor of the Catholic Record:

Sir,—My attention was called to a paragraph in your paper of 17th Jan. this year, in which you introduce my name in the following manner, whilst advocating the appointment of a Catholic Senator for the Province of New Brunswick, instead of the Hon. Mr. Muirhead, deceased. You say: "The province is entitled to ten Senators, only one of whom is a Catholic—Hon. Mr. Dever. This gentleman is not, we are informed, to be looked on as fairly representative of the Catholic body."

I am fully aware, sir, that the French Catholics in that Province naturally wish to see one of their own nationality in the Senate and I heartily sympathize with them. But I am not prepared to submit to the crafty wiles of politicians, and other agitators, who are ever ready to stoop to calumny to accomplish something they cannot obtain in a fair way, without raising the question of the unfairness of such liberty taken with my name.

I humbly think that in searching the records of my public acts in the Senate during my term of seventeen years, I cannot be found wanting in defending every Catholic interest that manhood demanded of me.

It is true I am not a great bigot, and any willing to let others live while Providence lets them live. But to be coolly branded, by implication at least, as not being willing or able to do my duty as a Catholic in the Senate, by parties who

are strangers to me and who may have selfish aims to serve, is not a charge I desire the public to accept without it comes from the proper authorities in such matters.

Respectfully yours,
JAMES DEVER.

We willingly give space to the above letter from Senator Dever. If the Catholic bishops, priests and laity of New Brunswick are satisfied with the hon. gentleman as a Catholic representative, so are we. We must, however, state that according to our belief, they are not. But we will gladly suffer correction on this point. We desire further to inform the hon. gentleman that there is no public man a stranger in his public capacity to the press of this country.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

—The traffic receipts of the Canadian Pacific Railway for the ten days ending January 31st show an increase of \$64,000 over the same period last year.

—The Ottawa Free Press is authority for the statement that the Orange County Lodge of Carleton has thanked Sir John Macdonald for making Mr. Clewos a senator, and Mr. Clewos has thanked the County Lodge for being the instrument of his success.

—We learn with pleasure that the Separate School Board of Toronto has decided to press on the government the justice of the claim of the Catholic minority of Ontario to a share in the taxation of the various railroad and financial corporations of the Province.

—It is announced from Ottawa that Mr. Malachi Bowes Daly, M. P. for the city and county of Halifax, is to be made Deputy-Speaker and chairman of committees of the House of Commons. Mr. Daly is an able, dignified and much respected gentleman, standing high in the regard of both sides of Parliament.

—The announcement that the government intend to consolidate, during the present session of the Legislature of Ontario, the Public and Separate School Acts, has been received with satisfaction on all sides. It has long been a desideratum that these laws should be revised and consolidated. We trust that amendments in the direction of justice to the Catholic minority will be made.

—Mayor Hamilton of Winnipeg has been appointed Attorney-General for the Province of Manitoba, and will likely hold the vacant seat for Winnipeg South, held till the other day by Mr. Justice, A. C. Killam. Mr. Laxton, of the Free Press, is the Liberal candidate in this constituency. The House of Commons election for Saulteaux, Que., has resulted in the triumphant election of Mr. Bain, the Conservative nominee.

—From Montreal comes the intelligence that Mr. F. T. Beaudry, a large real estate proprietor of that city, has donated a valuable parcel of land on St. Catherine street to the ecclesiastical authorities for the erection thereon of an extensive orphanage. It is estimated that the cost of the building will be \$250,000, and it is stated that the donor will give upwards of \$100,000 to endow the institution. The orphanage will be placed in the parish of Notre Dame, and placed in charge of the Grey Nuns.

—From the Ottawa Citizen we learn that on the 5th inst. the Rev. Father McWilliams, of Bailton, had an interview with the Minister of Public Works, and subsequently with the Premier, and urged that the Government undertake the work of constructing a telegraph cable between Amherst Island, Lake Ontario, and the mainland, the absence of which is held to be a great inconvenience to the islanders. It was promised by the ministers that the matter would be considered.

—In the Ottawa Free Press of the 5th inst. we read that "The annual meeting of the Colonization society was held the previous night in St. Joseph's college. Among those present were: Bishop Daubanel of Ottawa, Bishop Lorraine of Pontiac, and Father Genereux, Father Campeau, and Messrs. Lapierre, Benoit, Campeau, Boulet, Olivier, Desjardins, P. H. Chabot, and a number of others. The object of the meeting was to elect the officers for the ensuing year. Their Lordships, Bishop Daubanel and Bishop Lorraine, were according to the constitution made honorary directors. Rev. Father Genereux, vice-president; P. H. Chabot, vice-president; Mr. Olivier was appointed secretary and treasurer."

OBITUARY.

BRIDGET JOSEPHINE SHEA.

At Fletcher, Ont., on the 8th inst., occurred the death of Miss Bridget Josephine Shea, third daughter of Timothy Shea, Esq., of this city. This announcement will indeed cast a feeling of sadness among the many friends of the deceased young lady. A life of bright promise was before her. We extend to her family our most heartfelt condolence in their sad bereavement.

Three young ladies took the black veil at the Loreto abbey, Toronto, recently. Their names are Miss Hannahoe, of Lind-Town; Miss Drew, of Montreal, and Miss Helen Macdonnell, of Toronto. The ceremony was performed by Archbishop Lynch, assisted by Bishop O'Mahoney, and was witnessed by a large number of friends of the young ladies.

"Mistakes of Modern Infidels," by Rev. G. R. Northgraves. Paper, 75c.; cloth, \$1.25. By mail, free. THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD OFFICE, London, Ont.

A THRILLING NARRATIVE.

Thirty-six Hours on the Gulf Ice Without Food or Water.

VIGOROUS LETTER FROM ARCHBISHOP O'BRIEN.

(Special despatch to the Halifax Herald.)

Charlottetown, P. E. I., Jan. 31.—A feeling of joy pervaded the community when news was received that the Capos couriers and passengers landed alive twelve miles south of this city at Argyle shore. The church bells rang merrily, and the message "alive and safe" was carried from door to door with manifestations of deep relief and heartfelt thankfulness to the divine preserver. The extreme suffering the men endured and their hair-breadth escape will long be remembered. Their terrible experience is almost a parallel to the sad incident which occurred in 1855. In that year Capt. McKee, of Montrose; Dr. Richard Johnson, of this city; Henry Hazard, son of the late James Hazard; Mr. Weir, of Bangor, Me., and the mail couriers spent five days and four nights in the dark gulf suffering indescribable hardships from exposure, hunger and cold. A bright young medical student, became unable to walk and had to be hauled in the boat by his fellow-sufferers, and in the evening of the fourth day in the ice boat, out in the middle of the gulf, he breathed his last. The survivors, after suffering the hardships of the gulf one night longer, landed with the mail and Hazard's dead body at a point near Wallace, Cumberland. During their terrible journey they subsisted on the blood and flesh of a dog owned by one of the couriers, which followed them from the shore landing. At Wallace they were hospitably received and strength to stand the exposure of removal to their homes. These are two alarming as well as sad incidents in the history of our winter mail communication. Their recurrence should exercise a restraining influence on those who may hereafter be tempted to cross Northernumberland straits in the winter season. The Herald's correspondent in Charlottetown hospital, where he found James Fraser, son-in-law of W. H. Neal, of Halifax, one of the passengers, who had just arrived from Argyle shore, stated among a host of friends Mr. Fraser did not appear to suffer much. He chatted pleasantly and patiently answered the questions asked. His toes and frozen and one side of his face and chin are covered with frost patches. Though he expects to suffer the amputation of a few toes he thanks Providence he escaped with so few injuries, compared with the rest of his fellow passengers and crew. Mr. Fraser gave your correspondent the following account of the memorable passage: "We left Cape Traverse" he said, "at ten o'clock on Wednesday morning. A snowstorm was then setting in from the east. The weather looked threatening. The ice was running west at from three to four miles an hour. The boats were all packed together, and the sea was so rough that we were without axes, without compasses, save a small pocket one owned by Capt. Irving, which might or might not be accurate, and without any provisions. A small keg of water was taken for twenty men and only two tuffier matches could be found in the whole number. The boat was even attached to the boats. In fact there was no preparation whatever for the terrible passage we have undergone. Immediately on leaving the board ice, James A. Morrison fell through and got wet to the knees, and when we were through and on the ice, he fell through and got wet to the shoulders. His clothes immediately froze stiff, walking to him then became difficult, and he from the outset suffered terribly from cold and exposure. During the first hour the ice was fearfully rough and we experienced great difficulty pulling the boat over it, but after that we got on our feet of smooth ice and the crew were all comfortably seated. Our course was given by Capt. Irving by the small compass and we kept this course for four hours. Whether intentionally or not I felt confident the course was changed and we four after hour continued our tireless journey without getting a sight of land. Finally at 5:30 o'clock p.m., as darkness was approaching we halted on a rounded shaped part of ice which was surrounded on three sides by water. Capt. Irving then told us he did not know where we were. A consultation was then held between the passengers and crew regarding the best means of making our way. It was unanimously decided to retrace our steps a short distance of the open water. We did so, and made ourselves as comfortable as possible under the circumstances. It was now blowing a half hurricane. The pelting sleet and hail was hard to endure. Slowly moving back to a passageway, we laid a safe for the night, we used two boats, placed their gunwales together, and placed the third boat with baggage, etc., to windward, and thus completed a temporary cabin. Then taking some tin of the bottom of the boats, constructed a fireplace, and prepared fuel of oars. When thus prepared the fact became known that among the whole crowd there were only two matches to be found. The most was made of these and the fire was lit. The oars were soon consumed, and it was found necessary to break up one of the boats, but when we came to do this we found there was no axe. We then broke an oar in two, used the handle end and a boat hook, and with these broke up the boat for fuel. The work of breaking up the boat, considering it was strongly built and tinned over, was a difficult job, and my poor feet suffered jumping upon it. Enough fuel being thus obtained, we ceased work for the night. It was now about eight o'clock. The hail and sleet were blinding, and the cold was intense. In company with James Morrison I spent the night outside the cabin. I marked the time from five o'clock on Wednesday morning. At times I would get down on a trunk with Morrison and rest, but the biting frost would never fail to keep myself and Morrison on the move. At five o'clock in the morning I went for the first time inside the cabin to warm myself, and I most earnestly pray to God I shall never witness the sight again which

was there presented to me. A motley group of strong men, crouched around the fire, famished, shivering and exhausted; whilst from the smoky cabin came prayers for relief and blasphemous intermingled. Occasionally a man almost overcome by suffocation would dash through the smoke of the cabin and fall exhausted on the ice. Revived by the piercing cold air he would again return to the smoky cabin to obtain whatever warmth it afforded. At midnight the wind shifted to the north-west and blew a hurricane and the weather became colder than ever, and thus added to our sufferings. During the night only one of the crew, James Howatt, had his feet frozen and he was given preference at the fire until they were thawed out. Altogether I thought the night passed quickly. As day dawned on Thursday I fancied I saw land to the south east, but it was drifting too thick and blowing too hard to make a move. After this I saw land to the westward, but they thought it was lolly and decided it was better not to work towards it. At 8 o'clock we changed the camp, because the first had melted. The ice was becoming dangerous. After this was done one of the passengers had a pound of small sweet crackers on which the whole number broke the fast, being served with one cracker each. The morsels served might each weigh a quarter of an ounce. After this light meal a tremendous snow storm set in. The wind rushed out and we were amazed to find the ice had parted about fifteen feet from the cabin side. In less time," said Mr. Fraser, "than it takes to tell it, there was a space of one-eighth of a mile between the ice-pans which separated. The waves dashed furiously against the pan where our cabin stood and broke it so quickly that we had barely time to save the boats and baggage before the side of the cabin was destroyed. In the centre of the pan we again pitched our tent. At noon on Thursday the cold was almost beyond endurance and the fuel was almost consumed. We then looked ahead for fuel to last Thursday night. We reckoned on the balance of the boat, three trunks and a quantity of mail, newspaper matter, etc., to last us till Friday morning. By this time most of the men had given up all hopes of reaching land. For my part I think if we had to spend Thursday night in the gulf there would be few remaining on Friday morning to tell the terrible tale. As it was, few of us had hoped, and some lay down to die. One of the crew named Trenholme became delirious and added to the cares of the party. During the afternoon all remained inside the camp. The crews thought it useless to move until they saw something to move towards. The passengers, however, wished to proceed, thinking it best to die on the move than like rats in a hole. About four o'clock all were huddled inside the cabin, half choked with smoke, drowsy and shivering. Captain Irving went out and immediately land about three miles away, was heard. All cheered from their hearts and gazed at the land with longing eyes, but strange to say the new land was taken quietly. The men were really half dazed from weakness, hunger, and a sense of suffocation from being so long confined to the smoky cabin. Soon, however, all went wildly to work, packed everything into the two remaining boats, and a start was made for shore, which turned out to be nearer seven miles away than three. The feet and hands of a great many were frozen and some were only able to follow the boat, holding on utterly without any strength, but all kept along until we struck the board ice. It was a struggle for life over a bare rock. Two crews of men had to combine to move one boat. We had to row through 300 yards of lolly; had only four oars between the two boats. Our way was made by rocking the boats in the lolly, and one boat making way for the other. When we got to the board ice we left the boats and one boat, Sandy Muttart, was found in a marsh perfectly speechless, with his face badly frozen. The people at the house (Angus McPhail's) vied with one another in helping us. They spared themselves no trouble, and many of the passengers owe their lives to their prompt and kind aid. A motley speckling with their feet in dishes of cold water trying to draw out the frost from their frozen limbs. The walk from the board ice to the shore, about two miles, was a severe task for many of us. It was the last struggle for life. Many of the men arrived at the shore with just power to move one limb in front of the other and barely conscious until the morning. The men could not tell to what degree they were frozen. Some of them had kept their limbs in water five or six hours. It was then found that all the crew and passengers, with the exception of Dr. McIntyre, the three Campbells, Money Irving, Hanford and Boucher Robinson were more or less frozen. Those who were most severely frozen are:

Mr. Glidden, of Spanish, feet frozen to his ankles, and badly frozen hands and face.

Mr. Millett, of Bath, England, one hand, feet and ear badly frozen.

Newton Muttart, feet and hands frozen and likely to lose toes; and James Morrison. My own injuries are but trifling compared with many others. I am firmly of the opinion that there was unnecessary delay in starting; that had they got away at 7 o'clock there would have been no difficulty northward occurred, and the day was such when the start was made that it was almost madness to make it. It was the beginning of a regular north-easter and I hesitated about going." The conduct of the men, your correspondent is

informed, will be investigated before the proper authorities. Mr. Fraser declined to give any expression of opinion regarding the conduct during the passage, but I am informed sufficiently by others to say that no delay should be made in making a thorough examination. The travelling public have now an opportunity of learning for themselves under what protection they cross the strait.

Charlottetown, Feb. 1.—This evening ten of the sufferers were conveyed to the city from Argyle shore and placed in the Charlottetown hospital. Each man occupied a separate vehicle, filled with mattresses, covered by furs and heated by oil stoves. As the procession passed through the streets it presented a singular appearance. The men at the hospital will each suffer the amputation of one or more toes and it is believed Glidden will suffer the loss of hands and feet.

JAMES MORRISON

arrived this evening. He occupies comfortable quarters at the Rankin house hotel. He was much exhausted by the long drive, otherwise his condition was favorable. Your correspondent called on him but he was too ill to be interviewed and requested him to call after he had rested. Dr. McKay, who is attending him, informed me Morrison may lose some of his toes, but at present he suffers most from cold and exposure. Dr. McKay says that he will remain a few days at home before going to Ottawa.

THE ICE BOAT DISASTER AND ITS LESSON.

To the Editor of the Herald:

SIR,—I trust that the question of the winter mail service between the island and the rest of the world is not going to be forgotten now that a such shock has been given by the recent disaster. Twenty-one of our fellow-citizens were freezing and starving on the ice, within view of land on each side, but too fatigued to make the necessary exertion to reach it. Fifteen of these men were engaged in performing an indispensable public service, viz., carrying her Majesty's mail. How faithfully they sought to fulfill their duty is told in the words of the telegram—"The mails are safe," does the public realize what heroism these words import? They import that these men, although freezing, did not burn the mails for fuel, and although spent and scarcely able to walk, did not throw them on the ice to lighten their load; either of which, under the circumstances, they would have been perfectly justified in doing. 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In Memoriam

OF MISS MAGGIE GLAVIN, WHO DIED JANUARY 9TH, 1886.

Thou hast left in thy earthly home another vacant place, Death has grasped thee as his own And all but memory's traces...

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

Dublin.

This is the way the Manchester Guardian announces the Sherieval appointments in Dublin: "The political agitation in Ireland is remarkable. Mr. Edward Kennedy, Nationalist, was sworn in before the Irish Lord Chief Baron as High Sheriff of Dublin; Mr. J. J. Clancy, a very extreme Nationalist and ex-Suspect, as Sub-Sheriff; and Mr. McGeough, the solicitor of the late Land League, as Returning Officer."

Wicklow.

The Rev. Bernard Farrell died at the Presbytery, Monkstown, on Jan. 10. The deceased was a native of Rathfriland, Co. Wicklow, and entered Holy Cross College, Cloniffla, soon after its foundation, and after completing his preparatory studies passed to the Irish College, Rome.

Wexford.

On January 7th, an eviction was perpetrated in the Moor of Malrakinn, by Patrick Devereux, Harpoonstown, for the miserable sum of 2s. The victim was an old widow in a delicate state of health. The acting-bailiff was a youthful Daly, from Taghmon, who swaggered into the neighborhood with his dog and gun, to the terror of the peaceable inhabitants of the Moor. Talk of landlord evictions, but give a scratchpost farmer the chance and see what he will do.

Kilkenny.

The attention of the public has been directed to the deplorable condition of the unfortunate tenants who were evicted some few weeks ago by Col. White, on his estate, situated at Newbirmingham. Several hundred people are now homeless in this district—driven from their once happy homesteads for non-payment of an unjust and impossible rents. Were it not for the kindness of their sympathizing neighbors many of these people would be left to die on the roadside, for no matter how miserable their condition may be, these unhappy victims of landlord oppression, who were once so contented and independent, would sooner yield up their breath on the roadside than enter the portals of the workhouse. Col. White was assisted in this work of extermination by his agent, Mr. Wm. Lane Joynt, who represented his lord and master at the several evictions the parish church, Kells, in the presence of a vast concourse of the priests of the diocese and an extremely large congregation.

Meath.

On January 12th, the remains of the late Dr. Nicoll, P.P., V.G., were interred in the parish church, Kells, in the presence of a vast concourse of the priests of the diocese and an extremely large congregation.

Longford.

On January 12th, upwards of thirty ejection processes were served on the property of Colonel Forbes, R.M., Mohill, for from the maximum of one to the minimum of one-half year's rent.

The previous week 75 ejections were served on the property of Lord Forbes for about the same sum as in the case of his brother, Colonel Forbes. On other properties around many such "New Year's gifts" have been distributed broadcast, and it is calculated that in this barony upwards of 250 ejection cases will come up for hearing by the county court judge. The people are unable to pay the old rents, and people who have gone into court find the judicial to be really an impossible rent. It is feared that great distress is impending.

Carlow.

The Rev. F. C. Nolan, P.P. died on Jan. 12, at the parochial house, Rathvilly, county Carlow. He deceased, who had reached the ripe age of eighty-three years, was one of the most popular and venerated priests in Carlow, and his decease has caused the profoundest regret throughout the county.

Cork.

The salmon fishing on the Blackwater will open, says the Cork Examiner, on the 1st of February, and a notice has been issued on behalf of the Duke of Devonshire, fixing the terms on which the fishing will be allowed on the several fisheries belonging to the Duke and Mr. Villiers Stuart, M.P., for the season of 1885, from the mouth of the river at Koughal to Copenau Quay.

On Jan. 15, Mr. Savage, Kinsale, proposed under police protection to the lands of Ballycotton, situated on a rising ground about half a mile from Ballinspittle, and evicted Daniel Donovan, tenant on the property of Lady Kinsale, for non-payment of rent. Lady Kinsale allowed Donovan to avail himself of the benefit of the Arrears Act, by which he is said to have wiped out a sum which, together with the amount for which he was evicted, would amount to about £200. Mr. Savage seized six head of cattle and a horse and butt, and brought them into Kinsale, under the protection of Sergeant Fleming, Ballinspittle, and two constables. It is feared that the depression in the price of cattle, sheep and pigs, as compared with years past, will press heavily on a good many farmers who are ostensibly safe.

Limerick.

The Limerick Corporation and Earl Spencer are becoming quite polite to each other. The night watchmen of the city by the Shannon have been the means of bringing the civic fathers and the Lord Lieutenant into more friendly relations than they erstwhile maintained over the historic police tax which owed its creation to Mr. Clifford Lloyd. The Corporation desire to abolish the system of night-watchmen which at present exists, and to substitute for it the supervision of the police. Earl Spencer recently wrote that, if the Corporation desired him, he would appoint a special commission to take evidence before introducing a bill into Parliament to give effect to their wishes. In response to this communication the Council, at a meeting, decided by 11 votes to 8 to ask Earl Spencer to appoint the commission. This action of the Corporation does not meet with universal approval throughout the county, as the people are of the opinion that the city should have a force over which it had full popular control, in favor of another force over which the Government and not the people exercised authority.

The horns of the chase is gaily sounding in the county Limerick, but it is not exactly the instrument which tradition brings joy to the huntsman's heart. It is that, rather, which summons the people together to chevy the chasers when they put in appearance on forbidden hunting grounds. It means to them a fresh sportsman a spirit of perseverance in their favorite sport which, considering the unfavorable circumstances just now surrounding the pursuit, deserves a better cause. More than once recently we have had to note how their sport was spoiled, and a fresh instance occurred on January 10th. If there was any part of the country where immunity might be looked for, one would think, from recent correspondence, that it would be in the Knockaterry district; but it was here that the best of the sport was spoiled, and a fresh instance occurred on January 10th. If there was any part of the country where immunity might be looked for, one would think, from recent correspondence, that it would be in the Knockaterry district; but it was here that the best of the sport was spoiled, and a fresh instance occurred on January 10th.

Galway.

The judicial murder of Myles Joyce and the oppression of the Coercion Act have not sufficed to kill the national spirit of Galway. This fact was plainly shown by the splendid popular demonstration which took place at Creggs, on the 10th inst. A number of students of Roscommon men, many of whom walked eight and ten miles to be present, and not less than half a score of bands enrolled the hours before and after the proceedings. The chairman, Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Casheen, explained, in a pithy speech, his surprise at such a large meeting, as almost all the surrounding country in the counties of Roscommon and Galway was inhabited by bullocks and the oppression of the Coercion Act have not sufficed to kill the national spirit of Galway. This fact was plainly shown by the splendid popular demonstration which took place at Creggs, on the 10th inst. A number of students of Roscommon men, many of whom walked eight and ten miles to be present, and not less than half a score of bands enrolled the hours before and after the proceedings. The chairman, Mr. John Fitzgibbon, Casheen, explained, in a pithy speech, his surprise at such a large meeting, as almost all the surrounding country in the counties of Roscommon and Galway was inhabited by bullocks and the oppression of the Coercion Act have not sufficed to kill the national spirit of Galway.

Clare.

Great rejoicings prevailed in Kilkenny, on January 14th, in consequence of the arrival of Rev. M. Quinlivan, who was one of the principals in projecting the Kilkenny and Kilkree Railway. He was met by a rush brass band and a deputation from Kilkenny, who presented him with an address, to which the Rev. gentleman replied, at some length, referring to the advantages that the laboring classes and the farmers would obtain from the project.

Tipperary.

On January 10, Mr. O'Connor, M.P., and Mr. Deasy, M.P., arrived at Thurles, to pay their respects to Archbishop Croke, after the triumphant return of the former as the representative of the county. The coming of the members was not made known to the people, it being a private and unostentatious affair. Notwithstanding this, however, Mr. O'Connor was made the recipient of numerous congratulations. Mr. O'Connor drove from Thurles station in his Grace's carriage, and remained in the Palace until the evening, when they visited the convents of the Ursuline and Presentation Nuns. They left by train for Emly, and remained at Pallas, the guests of the Rev. Michael Ryan, Adm.

EXCITEMENT IN ROCHESTER.

WIDESPREAD COMMOTION CAUSED BY THAT REMARKABLE STATEMENT OF A PHYSICIAN.

The story published in these columns recently, from the Rochester, N. Y., Democrat, created a deal of comment here as it has elsewhere. Apparently it caused even more commotion in Rochester, as the following from the same paper shows: "Dr. J. B. Henion, who is well-known not only in Rochester but in nearly every part of America, sent an extended article to this paper a few days ago which was duly published, detailing his remarkable experience and rescue from what seemed to be certain death. It would be impossible to enumerate the personal enquiries which have been made at our office as to the validity of the article, but they have been so numerous that further investigation of the subject was deemed an editorial necessity."

What is this Disease that is Coming Upon Us?

Like a thief at night it steals in upon us unawares. Many persons have pains about the chest and sides, and sometimes in the back. They feel dull and sleepy; the mouth has a bad taste, especially in the morning. A sort of sticky slimy collects about the teeth. The appetite is poor. There is a feeling like a heavy load on the stomach; sometimes a faint sickish sensation at the pit of the stomach which food does not satisfy. The eyes are sunken, the hands and feet become cold and feel clammy. After a while a cough sets in at first dry, but after a few months it is attended with a greenish colored expectoration. The afflicted one does not seem to afford any rest. After a time he becomes nervous, irritable, and gloomy, and has evil forebodings. There is a giddiness, a sort of whirling; sensation in the head when rising up suddenly. The bowels become constipated; the skin is dry and hot at times; the blood becomes thick and stagnant; the whites of the eyes become tinged with yellow, the urine is scanty and high-colored, depositing a sediment after standing. There is frequently a spitting up of the food, sometimes with a sour taste, and sometimes with a sweetish taste; this is frequently attended with palpitation of the heart; the vision becomes impaired with spots before the eyes; there is a feeling of great prostration and weakness. All of these symptoms are in turn present. It is thought that nearly one-third of our population has this disease in some of its varied forms. It has been found that medical men have mistaken the nature of this disease. Some have treated it for a liver complaint, others for kidney disease, etc., but none of the various kinds of treatment have been attended with success, because the remedy should be such as to act harmoniously upon each one of these organs, and upon the stomach as well; for in Dyspepsia (for this is really what the disease is) all of these organs partake of this disease and require a remedy that will act upon all at the same time. Seigel's Curative Syrup acts like a charm in this class of complaints, giving almost immediate relief. The following letters from chemists of standing in the community where they live show in what estimation the article is held.

John Archer, Hartill, near Sheffield.

"I can confidently recommend it to all who may be suffering from liver or stomach complaints, having the testimony of my own customers, who have derived great benefit from the Syrup and Pills. The sale is increasing wonderfully."

Geo. A. Webb, 141 York Street, Belfast.

"I have sold a large quantity, and the parties have testified to its being what you represent it."

J. S. Metcalf, 55, Highgate, Kendal.

"I have always great pleasure in recommending the Curative Syrup, for I have never known a case in which it has not relieved or cured, and I have sold many gross."

Robt. G. Gould, 27, High Street, Andover.

"I have always taken a great interest in your medicines and I have recommended them, as I have found numerous cases of cure from their use."

Thomas Chapman, West Auckland.

"I find that the trade steadily increases. I sell more of your medicines than any other kind."

N. Darroll, Clun, Salop.

"All who buy it are pleased, and recommend it."

For sale by Wm. Saunders & Co., Druggists, London, and A. White (branch office, 67 St. James at, Montreal, E. C.)

Mr. John Magwood, Victoria Road, writes:

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

Bickle's Anti-Consumptive Syrup is a combination of several medicinal herbs which exert a most wonderful influence in curing pulmonary consumption and all other diseases of the lungs, chest and throat. It promotes a free and easy expectoration, and gives ease even to the greatest sufferer. Coughs, colds, shortness of breath, and affections of the chest, attended with weakness of the digestive organs, or with general debility, seem to vanish under its use. No other remedy acts so readily in allaying inflammation or breaking up a severe cold, even the most obstinate cough is overcome by its penetrating and healing properties. When children are affected with colds, coughs, inflammation of the lungs, or whooping cough, and sore throat, this Syrup is of vast importance. The number of deaths among children from these diseases is truly alarming. It is so palatable that a child will not refuse it, and is put at such a price that will not exclude the poor from its benefits.

If a well be poisoned, was to those who drink thereof. It is worse to poison the fountain of life for one's self, and for posterity. Often by carelessness, or misfortune, or inheritance, this has been done. Ayer's Sarsaparilla frees the blood, the vital stream, and restores appetite, strength, and health.

"Did you think Mr. Warner could recover?"

"No, sir. I did not think it possible."

"Do you know anything about the remedy which cured him?"

"Yes, I have chemically analyzed it and find it pure and harmless."

We publish the foregoing statements in view of the commotion which the publication of Dr. Henion's article has caused, and to meet the protestations which have been made. The doctor was cured four years ago and is well and attending to his professional duties to-day. The standing of Dr. Henion, Mr. Warner and Dr. Lattimore in the community is beyond question and the statements they make cannot for a moment be doubted. Dr. Henion's experience shows that Bright's disease of the kidneys is one of the most deceptive and dangerous of all diseases, that it is exceedingly common, and that it can be cured.

Home Items and Topics.

"All your own fault."

If you remain sick when you can get hot bitters that never fail.

The weakest woman, smallest child, and sickest invalid can use hop bitters with safety and great good.

Old men tottering around from Rheumatism, kidney trouble or any weakness will be made almost new by using hop bitters.

My wife and daughter were made healthy by the use of hop bitters and I recommend them to my people.—Methodist Clergyman.

Ask any good doctor if hop bitters are not the best family medicine on earth!

Malarial fever, Ague and Biliousness, will leave your neighborhood as soon as hop bitters arrive.

My mother drove the paralysis and neuralgia all out of her system with hop bitters.—Ed. Oswego Sun.

Keep the kidneys healthy with hop bitters and you need not fear sickness.

Ice water is rendered harmless and more refreshing and reviving with hop bitters in each draught.

The vigor of youth for the aged and infirm in hop bitters.

"At the change of life nothing equals hop bitters to allay all troubles incident to 'The Change.'"

The best periodical for ladies to take monthly, and from which they will receive the greatest benefit is hop bitters.

Mothers with sickly, fretful, nursing children, will cure the children and benefit themselves by taking hop bitters daily.

Thousands die annually from some form of kidney disease that might have been prevented by a timely use of hop bitters.

Indigestion, weak stomach, irregularities of the bowels, cannot exist when hop bitters are used.

A timely use of hop bitters will keep a whole family in robust health at a little cost.

To produce real genuine sleep and child-like repose all night, take a little hop bitters before retiring.

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A HOME DRUGGIST TESTIFIES.

Popularity at home is not always the best test of merit, but we point proudly to the fact that the civic and professional world, in such universal approbation in its own state, and country, and among all people, as

Ayer's Sarsaparilla.

The following letter from one of our best-known Massachusetts druggists should be of interest to every sufferer:—

RHEUMATISM.

"Eight years ago I was afflicted with an attack of rheumatism, and after several weeks of treatment, without much if any relief, until I took Ayer's Sarsaparilla, by the use of two bottles of which I was completely cured. Have sold large quantities of your Sarsaparilla, and it still retains its popularity. The many notable cures it has effected in this vicinity convince me that it is the best blood medicine ever offered to the public."

Prepared by Dr. J. C. Ayer & Co., Lowell, Mass. Sold by all Druggists; \$1, six bottles for \$5.

SALT RHEUM.

GEORGE ANTONOW, overseer in the Lowell Carpet Corporation, writes: "I was afflicted with Salt Rheum in its worst form. Its ulcerations actually covered more than half the surface of my face and limbs. He was entirely cured by Ayer's Sarsaparilla. See certificate in Ayer's Almanac for 1885."

INCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY

Manufacturers of the celebrated BLYMER MANUFACTURING CO. CATALOGUE ISOO TESTIMONIALS THE INCINNATI BELL FOUNDRY CO. CINCINNATI, O.

BELL FOUNDRY

Manufactures these celebrated Bells, Church Bells, School Bells, and all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass Bells. Address: HENRY MESSERS & CO., Cincinnati, O., U.S.A.

MENEELY BELL FOUNDRY

Manufactures these celebrated Bells, Church Bells, School Bells, and all kinds of Cast Iron and Brass Bells. Address: MENEELY & CO., West Troy, N.Y.

R. ECKERMANN & WILL,

WAX BLEACHERS & REFINERS AND MANUFACTURERS OF CHURCH CANDLES.

In presenting our Moulded Bees Wax Candles to the public we respectfully request the Clergy and Religious, who wish that we have now succeeded in producing a perfectly pure Moulded Bees Wax Candle, which has heretofore been deemed almost impossible, owing to the peculiar nature of bees wax. However, by means of special apparatus, we have now perfected after years of study and experiment, a method which enables us to turn out pure Bees Wax Candles from moulds, unequalled for beauty of finish, compactness, evenness and burning qualities. We make both the White (bleached) and the Yellow (unbleached) Candles in sizes 2, 3, 4, 6 or 8 to the pound.

Ask your dealer for R. Eckermann & Will's Moulded Bees Wax Candles, and take no other. If he does not, send us your order, and we promise same our best attention.

Yours respectfully, R. ECKERMANN & WILL, Syracuse, N. Y.

For sale by D. J. SADDLER & Co., Montreal, P. Q.; THOS. COFFEY, London, Ont.

CELEBRATED THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER.

Is a PURE FRUIT ACID POWDER, and contains neither alum, lime, nor ammonia, and may be used by the most delicate and sensitive persons with perfect safety. Its great economy, arising from its being so much more valuable in THE MARKET, as well as its being thoroughly adapted to the wants of the household, has excited an immense demand for its name and appearance. Beware of such imitations.

No addition to or variations from the single name: COOK'S FRIEND IS GENUINE.

Trade Mark on Every Package.

"Nan." based upon an incident which occurred in England about two years ago. A crowded court in London's heart; some poor humanity; Distressed sighs that shook the eye, And under a friendly hand...

DEATH OF LADY GEORGINA FULLERTON. Lady Georgina Charlotte Fullerton, wife of Alexander George Fullerton, and sister of the well-known statesman, Lord Granville, died in England on the 20th inst. The name of this celebrated author is very familiar both to the Catholic and non-Catholic public. She was a convert from Anglicanism and a literary lady of distinguished merit...

A Perfect Beauty. Perfect beauty is only attained by pure blood and good health. These acquirements give the possessor a pleasant expression, a fair, clear skin, and the rosy bloom of health. Burdock Blood Bitters purify the blood and tone the entire system to a healthy action.

SEEDS "EVERYTHING FOR THE GARDEN." PLANTS. PETER HENDERSON & CO., 35 & 37 CORTLANDT STREET, NEW YORK. LONDON (CANADA) POSTAL GUIDE.

Table with columns: MAILS AS UNDER, CLASSE, DUE FOR DELIVERY. Lists various shipping routes and rates for different destinations like Great Western Railway, G. T. R., etc.

DRUGGIST. It is not always the best point of view to the fact which has won for itself a name among all people, as the case of the famous Dr. Williams' Pink Pills for Pale People.

A FISHERMAN'S TERRIBLE EXPERIENCE. A Gloucester (Mass.) correspondent tells this plain tale of suffering on the Grand Banks, in the St. Paul Pioneer Press.

A Safe Investment. Investing twenty-five cents for a bottle of Haggard's Pectoral Balm, the best throat and lung balm known. Cures coughs, bronchitis, asthma and all pulmonary complaints.

INTERNATIONAL AND COLONIAL EXHIBITIONS. Antwerp in 1885 - London in 1886. It is the intention to have a Canadian exhibition at Antwerp, commencing in May, 1885, and also at the Colonial and Indian Exhibition in London in 1886.

LINKED TOGETHER. PUBLISHER \$30,000 FREE! SUBSCRIBER. A PRESENT FOR EVERYONE. NO COMMISSIONS TO AGENTS. SUBSCRIBE DIRECT. WE GIVE AWAY THE princely \$30,000 FREE.

DRUGGIST. Eight years ago I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I was unable to walk. I tried several remedies, but all failed, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which cured me in a few days.

A Lime Kiln Club Scientific Lecture. The President stated that Prof. Holdback Remington, the great colored Ohio scientist and philosopher, whose advent had been predicted at the last meeting, was now present in the ante-room and shivering with cold and shaking with impatience.

GRATEFUL-COMFORTING. EPPS'S COCOA. A thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the system of digestion and assimilation of food is the first step towards the attainment of health and happiness.

FREEMAN'S WORM POWDERS. AMERICAN ELECTRIC LAMP. A MODEL. Large Size \$1. Small Size 60c. The Electric Lamp is one of those useful articles desired in every family.

REV. T. DE WITT TALLMAGE. A GREAT STORY. The following is a list of the names of the subscribers to the Rev. T. De Witt Tallmage's "A Great Story" who have been selected to receive a copy of the book.

DRUGGIST. I had an attack of Rheumatism, so severe that I was unable to walk. I tried several remedies, but all failed, until I took your Sarsaparilla, which cured me in a few days.

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W. J. THOMPSON. CARRIAGES & BUGGIES. Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase any other.

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A SUPERB PHOTOGRAPH OF THE THIRD PLENARY COUNCIL OF BALTIMORE

Composed of 80 Archbishops, Bishops and Clergy, was photographed for the express purpose of being presented as a souvenir to His Holiness Pope Leo XIII. at an expense of over \$20,000.

Also groups of the Archbishops and Bishops of different Provinces, same sizes and prices as above, and singly, including Archbishop Lynch, who was visiting the Council.

Supplied wholesale and retail by THOMAS D. EGAN

This agency supplies good of any description required, and attends to any personal or business matters where an agent can act for the principal.

OFFICIAL ORGAN. C. M. B. A.

C. M. B. A. Plans will be sent on receipt of price, \$1.25, by addressing T. P. FARNEY, 255 St. Martin Street, Montreal, or JOHN COFFEY, Catholic Record Office, London.

There are at present in Canada 1510 C. M. B. A. members.

In 1884 there were 74 deaths in the Association.

Assessments 1 and 2 have just been issued to pay the Beneficiaries of deaths Nos. 71, 72, 73 and 74 of 1884, and 1, 2, 3, 4, 5 and 6 of 1885.

Statement of Receipts and Disbursements, since the meeting of the Supreme Council, including the amount on hand at that date.

BENEFICIARY FUND. Receipts \$61,526.72 Disbursements \$60,000.00 Balance on hand \$1,526.72

GENERAL FUND. Receipts \$1,815.80 Disbursements \$1,684.15 Balance on hand \$131.65

The Beneficiary due on death of Edw. Fitzpatrick, which was held by order of the court pending litigation, was paid Dec. 18th to Mrs. Fitzpatrick, widow of said Edw. Fitzpatrick, less the cost of suit and the Attorney's fee for defending the action.

The case of Mrs. Doyle, of Syracuse, is pending. The Attorney for the Association informs me that it is a preferred cause, and could have been reached at the last term of Court, but the plaintiff failed to file security for the costs. It will probably be tried at the next term.

At the regular meeting of Branch 24, C. M. B. A. of Thorold, the following resolutions were moved by Bro. F. J. O'Neill, seconded by James Williams, and carried unanimously:—That whereas, at the last regular meeting of the Grand Council of Canada it was resolved to petition the Supreme Council to grant a separate beneficiary to the Canadian Branches.

And, whereas, at the meeting of the Supreme Council, the said petition was duly presented to said Supreme Council and the reasons for presenting said petition being truthfully set forth, And, whereas, the said Supreme Council had the power to grant said petition and refused to do so, and if the Canadian Branches had a separate beneficiary it would be the means of largely increasing the membership of said Branches.

Resolved, That this Branch, taking into consideration the refusal of the Supreme Council to grant to the Canadian Branches the separate beneficiary asked for, deem it advisable that the Canadian Branches should as soon as possible form a separate beneficiary of their own, without any prejudice whatever to the American Branches.

Resolved, That a copy of these resolutions be sent to our Grand Secretary for insertion in the official organ of the C. M. B. A., CATHOLIC RECORD.

Wm. GEARIN, Rec. Sec. Branch 24, Thorold, Port Lambton, Feb. 5th, 1884. SAM. R. BROWN, Esq., DEAR SIR AND BRO.—At the last regular meeting of Branch No. 26, C. M. B. A., held on Wednesday evening, Feb. 4th, the following resolutions, moved by W. T. Murphy, seconded by M. Gallyogh, were unanimously adopted:

1st. That we as well as the majority of the Canadian Branches, desire to be separated from the United States as soon as the opportunity will permit, hoping also that the same feeling of brotherly love will exist between the American and Canadian Branches.

2nd. That if there is not some measure speedily taken, in regard to separation, we fear for the future growth of the C. M. B. A. in Canada, as there are a great many of our members already complaining as to the frequent assessments almost entirely coming from the United States.

3rd. That we advocate financial separation, and join our sister branches of Canada in petitioning the Grand President to have our Grand Council incorporated in Ontario and form a separate beneficiary for the C. M. B. A. in Canada.

4th. That the secretary of the Branch (No. 26) forward a copy of the above resolution to our official organ, the CATHOLIC RECORD, for insertion.

Yours fraternally MICHAEL O'LEARY, Rec. Sec. Branch 26, Port Lambton, Ont. A number of similar resolutions to the foregoing are held over for want of space in this issue.

In St. Mary's Cathedral, Covington, Ky., the Rev. C. P. Mac was consecrated Bishop of Covington, on Sunday, January 25, by Most Rev. Archbishop Elder.

Correspondence of the Catholic Record. CATHOLIC PROGRESS IN COBURG PARISH.

Mr. Editor.—Your CATHOLIC RECORD, so true to its name, recording weekly for its fortunate readers items of Catholic interest from all over the world, will spare a space in its columns for a small parish in the diocese of Peterborough. A year ago you kindly noticed the dedication of our church at Norwood and the founding of our convent of St. Joseph. Since that time this mission has made such a bound onward, that you will, when reading the following figures, admit the aptness of the saying—it was a "giant in his course." To organize a movement, to start a work, is something, but to carry it through to a successful issue is something more.

The laying out of schemes and plans, etc., is an easy matter, to execute them, means patient toil and perseverance. It means more. The building of churches and the founding of good schools signify the sacrificing of our part of much money weight otherwise spent away or spent in frivolous and not in sinful amusement. The Divine Master has so left His Church on this earth, that not only does He rely upon men to perform His ministry, but upon men's labors and sacrifices and zeal He also relies to make Him known and loved and glorified. It was with such thoughts as these that our people here, two years ago, laid out foundations deep and broad for the thorough Catholic education of their children. It was "God's work," our kind Bishop said, and we have not forgotten the words of that truly good man and real father among his priests and people. The words were prophetic. That work, the great work of this parish, has prospered in every manner far beyond the expectations of the most sanguine. The attendance at the schools is much greater on the average than was ever known in this parish, and the manner in which the children acquitted themselves in the plays, recitations and vocal and instrumental pieces during the term of our bazaar, have proved in this locality what is well known and admitted through the world, the superiority of the education given by our religious teaching orders. There is, moreover, a large private class of young ladies, the daughters of most respectable Protestants of our town, formed at St. Joseph's convent, and for many reasons we feel grateful to Rev. Mother Antoinette and her community of St. Joseph's, Toronto, for the kind, zealous, efficient ladies they have placed in our midst.

When our pastor, Father Murray, called upon us for our subscriptions, we gave him what of our earnings we could spare, until the cash received from our subscriptions amounted to \$4100. In November of the year just past we held a grand bazaar which continued for a week, closing with the triumphant success of \$400. With the varying seasons, concerts, entertainments and picnics were made do their share for the good work, and on Sunday last, the 1st of February, we heard with pleasure and with pride of the rich harvest garnered by the husbandman and his co-laborers in the total for the town of Cobourg of \$8744.

Meanwhile our neighbors, the Catholics of Harwood, five miles distant, though attended by our pastor, have not been idle. Their subscription for their church had reached \$1100, and with their picnics, so well patronized by us of Cobourg, they had realized the sum of \$1700. They have cleared away all demands on their little church of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, the first Catholic church built on the shores of Rice Lake.

This extraordinary work of rearing and paying out for these two objects alone, the sum of \$10,794 has been accomplished in the space of two years by a parish composed of 250 families, entirely Irish. Such facts as these should be placed on record, for the honor of the people of the parish, the joy of their pastors, and the praise of the Catholic name. The share which each of us has taken in the good work, to human eyes so rashly begun, now so successfully ended, will be through life a memory full of holy fragrance; when we are alone, reading such memories are worth more to us and our true friends than the thousands we had omitted to store away.

CATHOLIC NOTES. On the first of February Rev. Father Braun died at Sault au Recollet, in the convent of his society. Since some time to a complete paralysis had compelled him to rest, after a most active and useful life.

Cardinal Manning continues indisposed. He has sent an address on Liberation to the annual meeting of the Catholics at Birmingham, denouncing the growing power of liberalism which he says has borrowed the worst aspects of French republicanism.

The Feast of St. Bridget was celebrated in a special manner in St. Gabriel's Church, Montreal, the day being set upon the order of St. Joseph's Dominican Convent, at Somerset, Perry County, Ohio. He was consecrated Bishop of Montevideo, June 30, 1850, and translated to this See July 20, 1853. His successor was consecrated September 16, 1853.—N. Y. Freeman's Journal.

The proprietors of St. Henri presented Father Linciar, their respected curé, Sunday afternoon after vespers, with a splendid lambkin overcoat, accompanied by an address, which was read by the Mayor of the town, Mr. N. Trudel. Also to the three vicars, Rev. Father Laporte, Lalle and Goulet, was presented a purse of \$25 each. The presentation took place in the presbytery, where congratulatory speeches were delivered. Father Decarie has now had the charge of St. Henri parish for two years and has paid off in that period of time no less than \$28,000 of the church debt, and the people are proud of the success which has attended

his efforts. The church will, in all probability, be entirely freed from debt in a couple of years, whereas only two short years ago it was supposed to be hopelessly involved, being in debt over \$60,000. The rev. pastor is beautifying the interior of the church by placing therein stations of the *chemin croix*.—Montreal Post.

TELEGRAPHIC NEWS. IRELAND. O'Connor, M. P., addressed a meeting of the Irish National League at Dublin. He said when the proper time arrived Parnell would ask the people to pay the Irish members of Parliament for their services, and that the result would astonish the world.

ENGLAND. It is impossible to convey an adequate idea of the distress that prevails in England, and the depression in employment and wages is unparalleled.

SCOTLAND. The crofters recently arrested at Port-ace, Isle of Skye, were released on bail, Crofters cheered them as they left the jail and hoisted the pelica.

FRANCE AND CHINA. A Hong Kong despatch says only three French vessels are now engaged in the blockade of the Southwestern coast of Formosa. The French are destroying hundreds of fishing and trading craft, killing crews or sending them to Kelung. The inhabitants of Hong Kong are indignant at such operations should be allowed.

It is rumored at Hong Kong that the French intend to advance on the blockade of Formosa and apply the blockade to Canton River. It is reported mutiny has broken out among the French-Algerian troops in Kelung. A Paris despatch says—Gen. Delisle telegraphs the French troops have occupied Deouvan and Pars, after slight engagements.

MARKET REPORT. LONDON. Wheat—Spring, 135 to 142; Delhi, 109 to 116; 135 to 140; Penarth, 135 to 140; Clawson, 135 to 140; Red, 135 to 140; Oats, 57 to 60; Barley, 48 to 50; Clover seed, 65 to 100; Timothy, 175 to 200; Four—Fifty, per cwt. 25 to 26; Family, 22 to 23; Oatmeal, Fine, 19 to 20; Coarse, 18 to 19; Bran, 14 to 15; Hay, 50 to 55; Straw, per load, 12 to 13; Cattle, 12 to 13; Sheep, 10 to 11; Hops, per lb. 2 to 3; Turkeys, 75 to 100; Chickens, per pair, 40 to 50; Ducks, per pair, 30 to 40; Potatoes, per bag, 30 to 40; Apples, per bushel, 10 to 12; Butter, 90 to 100; Eggs, per doz. 10 to 12; Beef, per cwt. 40 to 50; Mutton, per lb. 7 to 8; Pork, per lb. 6 to 7; Hops, per lb. 2 to 3; Wood, per cord, 4 to 5.

OTTAWA. CORRECT REPORT MADE EVERY WEEK FOR "THE CATHOLIC RECORD." GRAIN—Wheat, 27 to 28; Oats, 55 to 60; Spring wheat, 70 to 80; Fall wheat, 80 to 85; Scotch, 90; Rye, 45 to 50; Beans, 12 to 15; Corn, 10 to 12; Potatoes, 10 to 12; Apples, 10 to 12; Butter, 90 to 100; Eggs, 10 to 12; Beef, 40 to 50; Mutton, 7 to 8; Pork, 6 to 7; Hops, 2 to 3; Wood, 4 to 5.

MONTEAL. FLOUR—Receipts, 89 bbls. Quotations are as follows: Superior, \$10 to \$12; Extra, \$12 to \$14; No. 1, \$12 to \$14; No. 2, \$12 to \$14; No. 3, \$12 to \$14; No. 4, \$12 to \$14; No. 5, \$12 to \$14; No. 6, \$12 to \$14; No. 7, \$12 to \$14; No. 8, \$12 to \$14; No. 9, \$12 to \$14; No. 10, \$12 to \$14; No. 11, \$12 to \$14; No. 12, \$12 to \$14; No. 13, \$12 to \$14; No. 14, \$12 to \$14; No. 15, \$12 to \$14; No. 16, \$12 to \$14; No. 17, \$12 to \$14; No. 18, \$12 to \$14; No. 19, \$12 to \$14; No. 20, \$12 to \$14; No. 21, \$12 to \$14; No. 22, \$12 to \$14; No. 23, \$12 to \$14; No. 24, \$12 to \$14; No. 25, \$12 to \$14; No. 26, \$12 to \$14; No. 27, \$12 to \$14; No. 28, \$12 to \$14; No. 29, \$12 to \$14; No. 30, \$12 to \$14; No. 31, \$12 to \$14; No. 32, \$12 to \$14; No. 33, \$12 to \$14; No. 34, \$12 to \$14; No. 35, \$12 to \$14; No. 36, \$12 to \$14; No. 37, \$12 to \$14; No. 38, \$12 to \$14; No. 39, \$12 to \$14; No. 40, \$12 to \$14; No. 41, \$12 to \$14; No. 42, \$12 to \$14; No. 43, \$12 to \$14; 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