

The Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 2.

LONDON, ONT. FRIDAY, JANUARY 23, 1880.

NO. 67.

"CLERICAL."

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ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

January, 1880.
Sunday, 25—Septuagesima Sunday. 2 Cr.
Monday, 26—St. Polycarp, Bishop and Martyr. Double.
Tuesday, 27—The Prayer of Our Lord. Double.
Wednesday, 28—St. Peter's Chair at Rome. Double-Major.
Thursday, 29—St. Francis of Sales, Bishop and Doctor. Double.
Friday, 30—St. Martina, Virgin and Martyr. Semi-Double.
Saturday, 31—St. Peter Nolasus, Confessor. Double.

Written for the Record.

"Nulla Crux, Nulla Corona,"
Live not for self, what though a blast
Came sweeping over the blue sky;
The same rude wind by others passed,
And whistled them with its swiftest cry;
The storm-singer's anger is not dead,
His wings soon fold in gentle sleep.
And if the rapturous blaze should fall,
Lash to the fiery wheel of fate;
Rich fruits best ripen on a wall,
Where southern sunbeams glisten, red;
If thorns should pierce thee, turn and see
The rose's beauty on the tree.
Where fainting pilgrims suffer thirst
In an unwatered desert-land,
How often o'er the sight will burst,
Like crystals sown upon the sand,
Green grassy isles where fountains play,
And fan-palms waft the burning day.
Murmurer, who in the starry night,
Whist silver ruidance floats around,
With varied and indolent sigh,
Dost darkly seek the dew-droplet ground,
And see but shadows there,
Though all things else are not and fair.
Shake off the self-idolatry
That reigns upon thy benumbed brow,
The human world sends up a cry,
For help to dream and to dream;
Pray choicely to chase thyrown—
"Take up the cross and win the crown."
—"Enfant de Marie."
Hamilton, Jan. 6th, 1880.

THE LAND AGITATION.

GRAND ORATION BY WENDELL PHILLIPS.

We to-day present the following report of the speech of the great American orator, Wendell Phillips, at the Paruell meeting recently held in Boston:
It took O'Connell a quarter of a century to gain the ear of the British people and the House of Commons. Our guests, more fortunate, after a few patient but persistent years, has brought the English nation, if not to terms, at least he has stammered her into sobriety. (Thunders of applause.) That is the great thing (applause), and on this side of the water, also, he has by his voice kindled the sympathy and concentrated the thought of forty States on the great problem which is lying under her eyes in the mother country. The resources of modern civilization, the wonderful rate by which we have subjugated nature, has brought the limitless harvest of the prairies to the very gates of Liverpool, and that keen, rapid completion is taking the rivets out of the land system of Great Britain (applause). It will be impossible, probably in the very nature of things, for England herself to stand this stern competition. The steam navies of the world, the iron rails that make the continent one cobweb of connection between the Pacific and the Atlantic, have made civilization, and the markets of England today obey the pulse of the prairies of Illinois (applause). At such a moment, at such a critical moment in the history of the world, for it has world-wide influence, and effects at such a moment Ireland, as she has done before more than once, comes to the very front as the pivot upon which these great events are to turn (applause). It was when a dozen kings were flying in the highways of Europe in the revolution of 1830 that the British empire against asked O'Connell what they should do (applause). It was an hour when Peel and Wellington heard the rumble of the coming earthquake, and when the House of Hanover, knew if it stood, would stand held up by Irish soldiers, that O'Connell carried his triumph. The disabilities of Catholicism were erased from the statute book and IRELAND WAS ELEVATED into almost equal citizenship in the British Empire (applause).
Again, it was in 1846, when the giant conflict was ripening between Cobden and the landholders, that the famine of Ireland threw its weight into the scale, and lifted the bread-tax from the houses of British citizens. To-day, in another epoch in the land-holding of Great Britain, the famine of Ireland opens the door, probably to grander changes, if not in the immediate, then in the very near future than this generation has been privileged to see (loud applause). Now, the question which these gentlemen asked to-night is two-fold. One is: Have you anything to give to the poverty-stricken land which has furnished you ten millions of citizens? (Applause.) What has brought Illinois into the very harbor of Liverpool? The iron line that connects her with the ports of Boston and New York. Whose patient toil, whose martyrdom graves all along those grand lines of civilization and prosperity, whose are they? In nine cases out of ten, in ninety-nine out of a hundred, they hide Irish bodies (loud

applause). The hands that made those roads were Irish hands. The labor that brought America into this great immediate connection, that made it possible for interested statesmanship when it endeavored in the jugglery of resumption to hide under it the mask of success, which was simply because God in His Providence gave Europe to starve while we had an overflowing harvest (applause). The toll that made that singular coincidence, and made it effective was
THE TOLLS OF TEN MILLIONS OF IRISHMEN bending down in order to lift forty States of America into the grandest exhibit of civilization. (Applause.) Who has, then, a better right than Ireland to share in the first harvest that follows such an abundant and successful toil? Well, the press toll is a doubtful question. The press flings dust in the eyes and endeavors to confuse us as to the whole of this Irish discussion. I can remember twenty years ago, when on this very platform with just such a crowd assembled before us, the question that was asked of the multitude by John A. Andrews, the chairman, (applause) was, shall the children of John Brown, imprisoned at Harper's Ferry—shall those children have bread? We had come here to lift from the widow and children the poverty which his chivalry had brought upon them. One dergymen of the city, echoing somewhat the tone of the to-day, sent word that he could not join us, for he thought there were two sides to the question. Andrews advanced to the front of the platform and read the note and then said: "I put it to these assembled thousands whether there are two sides to the question—whether the widow and children of John Brown shall have bread?" (loud applause). So I put it to you to-day, "Are there, indeed, two sides to the question whether starving Ireland shall have bread. (Cries of "No," "no.") No. In the heart of every man, other than an editor, there is but one side to such a question. (Burst of applause and laughter.) And we may safely leave out of the debate to-night the question whether America will open her granaries, as the mayor said, for the relief of what is, in fact, our sister land—for Ireland, deported in her own acres, leaves her on the other side of the ocean in uncounted millions. (Loud applause.)
BUT THERE IS ANOTHER QUESTION, which our guests put to us, and that is in this effort represented by the guests we welcome to-night to relieve the permanent oppression from the burden of the iniquitous and ruinous system. In that, too, shall America share and carry both moral sympathy and material aid to hold up their hand. (Applause.) Well, the press says we are one nation and Ireland another. Granted, I never knew that justice and mercy knew any national line. (Cheers.) There never was a national line broad enough or high enough to shut out my sympathy from the suffering man. (Applause.) I have no fear (renewed applause) of the possible, but exceptional misconduct of the men on the other side of the water who are lifting up their hands against the iniquitous oppression. Remember that resistance—no matter whether that of the head or the soul—the resistance in Europe is the righteous and honorable protest of poverty-stricken and broken-hearted man against the despotism which flaunts its merciless rule in the face of honest people (loud cheers). God meant that such rules should be unsafe. The laws of His moral kingdom must be violated when a man can work injustice with security (applause). Assassination is the act of the coward. It never did any good, and no man can countenance it but as a second thought; but let us be moderate in the criticism. I am not going to criticize the Nihilists nor the broken-hearted rebel in Ireland. Every line in civilization, as I read it, and every interest of civilization.

RIMS YANKERES REJOICE for every wrong that Hancock and Adams could allege. For the suffering in Europe to-day on the banks of the Danube and in Berlin, Ireland has twenty to allege; and, although I am not here to offer sympathy or criticism to the armed resistance of Europe, I bear the good advice of honest old Sam Johnson of London, which was, "My boy, eschew cant"; and to all of you cant that is about this canting world—though the cant of hypocrisy be the worst—the cant of the American pretending to disapprove of the Nihilists in Russia or the Irish in Ireland is the most disgusting (tremendous applause). But it was an Irishman that conferred on the civilized world the boon of the better method (applause). It was an Irishman that looked down into the mire of ignorance and broken-heartedness among his own countrymen, you may say discovered and almost invented that system of modern agitation, which in all civilized governments is the surest and promptest tool of redress. I am glad that our friends move on the safe line of accepted precedent. I am glad that, putting aside the musket, reminding their countrymen, as O'Connell did, that HE THAT BREAKS THE LAW HELPS THE ENEMY, (Cries of "Good, good!" and applause.) Oh, let us not forget that every constitutional government owes an infinite duty of gratitude to O'Connell for the promulgation of this method (applause). As long ago as the days of the civil war in England, Estrange and his followers knew what it was to appeal to public opinion, and, later down, Wilberforce leaned back on the religious sentiment of England and went up to God, as Lanarline says, "with 800,000 broken fetters in his hand, the evidence of a life well spent (tremendous cheers). But O'Connell came to the front. When his career opened he had neither wealth nor then position. He had not educated masses to appeal to. They were below the reach of that engine of modern progress, the press.

They were sore with defeat, broken with quarrel, steeped in poverty, and yet his inextinguishable statesmanship discerned in that seemingly hopeless mass the seeds of a power which, properly called out and marshalled, was able to defy and to subdue the proudest and most obstinate race in Europe, and that is the English (applause). O'Connell anticipated Lincoln in that immortal epigram which he borrowed from Theodore Parker, first announced on this very platform, a government of the people, for the people, and by the people. He said:
"I DON'T WANT EDUCATION NECESSARILY. I don't need wealth. I can do without organization, but I will lift three million of simple human beings. It shall be the protest, not of educated men, but of men! (cheers.) I will weld it into a thunderbolt that shall annihilate the despotism of that tyrannical code," and he did it (cheers). To-day your great chief repeats the miracle. Standing with the sympathies of the world behind him, obstinate in his purpose, self-controlled, letting slip no opportunity of statesmanship to take advantage of every chance. He has brought the British House of Commons to the ball room (cheers and applause). That is his triumph.
Well, now, has Ireland any right, any right to a change? Well, England has been doing to her what she tried to do to us. (Applause.) Before '76 every decent wealthy merchant in Boston was a smuggler. (Laughter.) There could not come an honest bale of goods from Long wharf that hadn't paid double duty to England. We were allowed to trade with any foreign country except the run that came from the West Indies; but if the fishermen of Penobscot wanted twine from Holland they must carry it through England's ports and pay duty there and here, too. She would not let us NOT LET US MAXIMIZE A JACK-KNIFE, and when you remember our incessant and habitual disposition to whittle, you see the oppression (loud laughter and applause). He said, "You shall neither pay nor sell unless you sell to England, and the only thing you shall do is to cultivate policy, exactly as it has been in Ireland. Now, a nation that has been reduced to one single class of tool forever must obey the great law of civilization and have a famine once in a dozen years. It is inevitable; and Ireland only obeys the great economical law, condemned as she has been to the tyrannical and ruinous policy of a single school of labor. It inscribes it in the law. Well, the crisis has come. Civilization has gathered all its forces around the empire. And the time comes when the property-holder in land, that universal subject of quarrel between the masses and the capitalists—land—that universal caste of liberty and self-support—the time has come when the two parties close in the great struggle now before us in the sight of God, and in the light of Christianity, the great motto is pronounced by every thoughtful and honest man. Property has its rights, but it has also duties (loud and prolonged applause). It was in relation to Ireland; it was Mr. Drummond that first formulated that great doctrine, "Property has its duties as well as its rights," and I say as the second inference from that principle, when it comes from this, that property cannot stand in the struggle betwixt human life. When life is on one side and property on the other, then civilization command that property shall yield (applause).
WELL, NOW IT IS NO USE TALKING of rebels. It is no use of creating anarchy. The great question has come as it has come in Europe on a different occasion. Another system, a system that originated in the feudal tyranny of a soldier. The great forces that combined in ages gone by to deny the rights of the people (applause). Gradually one by one the protests have been made, but how was it made? Why, some men, I suppose, you would judge by the articles in our journals, that every single advance taken in history was made by gathering a collection of gentlemen seventy years old, wise with accumulated experience, covered with the whole veneration of preceding generations; statesmen, leading churchmen and civilians—and that they stand down coldly a particular man to devise a remedy, poured oil on the contending factions, and the whole machine moved harmoniously the next moment. Now, every single change that ever has been made did not come from the heights above—from colleges and parliament and statesmen and churches. The changes are marked in their advent by scaffold after scaffold and stake after stake, and you will read their records in the protests of martyred patriots.
AND THE CRIES OF STARVING LABOR. The world's history is written in wisdom forced upon statesmen by the necessities of the protests of the masses. (Applause.) That is history. It is the same to-day. Ireland rises intolerable is the oppression. Wife and child look in the eyes, and that is death. Who can command that a man shall look down into the eyes of wife and child and look up to him for bread and shall respect the laws of the feudal system. (Applause.) Froude said once in one of his lectures that he never could understand why Ireland was in perpetual rebellion. It was because he was born a John Bull. (Laughter and applause.) I should be ashamed of Ireland if she been in anything else than perpetual rebellion. (Laughter and applause.) As Alfieri, the poet, said of his native Italy, "We have been slaves, but thank God, we have been rebels." (Loud cheers.) Well, now, in this emergency men trembled at the passions of the populace, at the danger of violence and outbreak. They ought to tremble. Lord Holland once said in a remarkable protest in the House of Lords; justice and oppression is meant to be

dangerous, and this meant to stir up violence and protest. I cannot blame his lordship the violence and resistance which your own cruelty has necessarily provoked (applause).
Well, now the second question comes. If in this great epoch, which not Ireland nor England has given rise to, but which the civilization of the whole world has brought to a head, you cannot let that island with 5,000,000 of men exist in the midst of Europe and not let the atmosphere of freedom breathe over it (loud applause), stir its heart and make men of its inhabitants. You cannot make such dark clouds of ignorance settle down upon it that they shall not see in the condition of their neighbors and the contrast in the rights that belong to them (enthusiastic shouts).
Now, therefore, at such a moment as this.
CONFLICT IS INEVITABLE.
A wise government prepares for it. Our friends has shown us the instance of Prussia and in the attempt to legislate in the British Parliament, that they have contemplated, and Prussia has succeeded in, meeting the emergency. What he wants to do is to save the millions of his native land from useless suffering; to hasten to let at least this famine be the last famine to which Ireland shall ever be subjected (loud applause).
Mr. Phillips then went on to relate how he had been ridiculed, a dozen years ago, for pleading on this platform that the negro be given 40 acres of land and a mule rather than that he be set adrift on the broad ocean of an untried and perilous world. He said then the duty of the British Government in a broad forecast of statesmanship is to give every peasant the emigration and guarantee of fifty or one hundred acres of land for his own home. If she meets the necessity of the hour as statesmanship dictates, said Mr. Phillips, there is before her a grand voyage. She will run her race with her oldest born and it may not be.
EVEN WITH OUR SWELLING IN this grand contention (enthusiastic applause). But if she stops short; if, with ignorant and tyrannous moods, she holds on with undue obstinacy to the unequal, outgrown system of land-tenure, God save her when the hour of retribution comes (applause). The speaker then referred to O'Connell's sentiments on American slavery, disputed the tone assumed by the New York papers against Parnell, and spoke of Mr. Sumner, and how the young men of '20 and '40 raised him to power to combat slavery. In closing Mr. Phillips paid a glowing tribute to the Irish-American soldiers in the late war—the men who carried our flag in triumph through perils to the gulf, with liberty and justice written on its folds. Be sure, he said, that when Ireland raises her flag, that liberty and justice are written on its folds, and we will do all our utmost to hold it up and carry it to every limit and extent of the island (prolonged and deafening cheers).

THE IRISH DISTRESS.

THE DESTITUTION INCREASING.

London, Jan. 15.—At the Cabinet Council to-day, it is believed Irish affairs will share attention.
All accounts agree that the situation in the distressed districts is becoming extremely critical. A Cork correspondent states that sixty able-bodied men, with families, were yesterday admitted to Kilkenny Workhouse. A woman applied for admission on Tuesday with three children. One was dead in her arms from hunger and exposure, the woman having walked forty miles.
The Mayors of Sheffield, Brighton and other towns have opened subscriptions. The universal opinion is that private relief cannot cope with the distress. The government's plans for meeting it will probably be determined to-day.
London, Jan. 15.—The Mayor of Sydney N. S. W., telegraphed that \$10,000 had been subscribed in that city, and Liverpool merchants engaged in the American Provision trade subscribed \$5,000 to relieve the Irish distress.
Springfield, Mass., Jan. 15.—A public meeting was held to-night to raise funds to relieve the Irish famine. It was presided over by the Mayor, and addressed by Bishop O'Reilly and leading Protestant clergymen. Over \$500 was collected.
New York, Jan. 15.—Dillon called on the Mayor to-day in regard to opening a subscription for the Irish famine relief fund. The Mayor, acting in conjunction with leading wealthy residents, decided to open subscriptions at his office to-morrow.
Dublin, January 15.—The Irish relief fund instituted by the Duchess of Marlborough, now amounts to \$65,000.
London, January 16.—The police executed a party of process-severs at Kilnina, County of Mayo, were severely maltreated last night. They were obliged to retreat, though they had rifles loaded and bayonets fixed. Several of the police were cut. The process-severers' clothing was torn and the process captured by the mob.
Dublin, Jan. 17.—The writs served on Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan, indicted for sedition, being returnable to-day, they attended the Crown Office, but were informed they have still four days' time before surrendering. The proceedings connected with their surrender will be formal but private. Many formalities, probably occupying a week, must be observed before the trials commence.
London, Jan. 16.—Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, attended to-day's Cabinet Council. It is again reported that the trials of Davitt, Daly, Killen and Brennan for sedition will be dropped.
London, January 18.—A woman has died of starvation in Kilkenny, Ireland.

There is a large influx of tramps in Kilkenny from the distressed districts, and in consequence of the insufficiency of the police burglaries are committed.
London, January 18.—At a land meeting at Williamstown, county Galway, to-day, Davitt was present. A Government reporter and a number of police were in attendance. The Council of the Home Rule League has passed a resolution thanking the people of America for their prompt aid to the distressed in Ireland. The Duchess of Marlborough fund now amounts to \$100,000.
Dublin, January 20.—An earnest appeal to the people of the United States has been issued by the Mansion House Committee for the relief of the distress in Ireland. The appeal says the distress is daily increasing in area and intensity. It is almost impossible to avert absolute famine in very many places.
Dublin, January 20.—A meeting of three Home Rule members of Parliament, under the presidency of the Lord Mayor, has passed a resolution calling upon the Government to institute relief works.
Shaw said the Government willfully shut its eyes to the distress in Ireland.
Henry said if their demands were not complied with they must force compliance by constitutional action or otherwise.
Daniel O'Donoghue, member for Trade, announced that he would hereafter act with the Home Rulers.
Shaw condemned the Government's relief measures as tardy and utterly inadequate.
Henry pointed out that the Irish members should not permit the attention of Parliament to be directed to the foreign relief as donations will be attempted on the first night of the session, until the affairs of unfortunate Ireland have been put in proper position.
Dublin, January 20.—The Home Rule meeting passed resolutions in favor of the fifty tenure, peasant proprietary, and to move an amendment to the Address nothing in reference to the distress in Ireland. The Lord Mayor refused to receive the resolution expressing sympathy with the peasantry of West Ireland in their struggle to retain their holdings, on the ground that the struggle has assumed the aspect of physical force. During an excited debate Biggar declared that Shaw was not the leader of the Irish people, but that Parnell was. The meeting adjourned to meet on Wednesday.
Dublin, Jan. 20.—Vere Foster, of Belfast, offers to donate \$75,000 to assist emigrants from Donegal, Clare, Kerry, Cork and Cannaught, to Canada and the West-ern States.
Washington, Jan. 20.—At a large and interesting to-night over \$3,000 was subscribed for the relief of the Irish poor.
Montreal, Jan. 20.—St. Bridget's parish, which commenced a subscription on Sunday last for the relief of the Irish sufferers, remitted \$750 to-day to Archbishop McHale, of Tuam.
The proprietors of the Evening Post also to-day sent \$500 to the Archbishop, the result of a subscription.
New York, Jan. 20.—The Treasurers for the Irish famine relief fund have already remitted \$6,000.
Washington, Jan. 20.—In the House to-day Mr. P. O'Connor, of the Second South Carolina District, introduced a bill for the relief of the starving people of Ireland. The bill recites that famine, with all its attendant horrors, now exists in Christian Ireland; that the people are actually dying of hunger; that it is represented that 300,000 Irishmen, women and children are suffering for food; that this suffering must challenge the sympathy of the civilized world, and especially of the citizens of the United States, who owe a debt of gratitude to the Irish people; and therefore, resolved that the people of the United States have heard with profound sorrow of the destitution now prevailing in Ireland, and that the sum of \$500,000 be appropriated, to be expended under the direction of the President and Secretary of State for the relief of the people of Ireland.
Considerable indignation is expressed at the action of Mr. Hewitt, the market clerk of St. Catharines, in charging Mr. Hammond, the revivalist, \$1 for holding religious services on the Market Grounds, on Saturday.
A said drowning accident occurred about half a mile from Millport Monday night. A young man by the name of John Wainley was going from that place to his home across the bay, when he broke through the ice and was drowned. He was 22 years of age. His body was recovered.

THE CATHOLIC WORLD.—Quite a number of articles in the February number challenge attention. "Irish Poverty and National Distress," "Mr. Froude's Attack on Liberty and Catholicity," "English Society Journals," "Liberty, Equality, and Fraternity Goes Astray," "The Life and Letters of Charles Dickens," and the editorial discussion of "The Irish Question before the American People," are such and all articles on living subjects of great interest or importance. The gravity and immediate interest of the subject explains the space given to Irish affairs. In one article the actual state and condition of the Irish people in Ireland to-day is set forth with unimpeachable testimony from all quarters. In the other the radical vice of the Irish land question is assailed, and the mission of Mr. Parnell in this country on Catholicity in the pages of the *North American* gave excellent opportunity for a crushing reply, which the *Catholic World* was not slow to seize. Their titles suggest the subjects of the other articles. The leader deals with the excellent problem of "The Unknowable," "Six *Har ad Astra*" is a fanciful scientific excursion of a new order.

There are some sweet poems, a number of literary criticisms, which "Follets" and "The Republican's Daughter" furnish the fiction.

OTTAWA.

LATEST ITEMS FROM THE CAPITAL.

Ottawa proposes an annual exhibition for Central Canada.
The fare between Winnipeg and St. Paul, Minn., has been reduced to \$18.75.
Dublin, January 20.—In a highway robbery, Thursday night, Thompson Murray, of Seaford, had \$108 taken by John Craig, a cooper, in company with W. Taylor. Both are in jail. Taylor confesses to Craig having the money.
The *Health* gives as an *ad libitum* rumor that the daughter of a prominent member of the Government, who is a member of the Anglican Communion, has entered the Church of Rome.
A movement is on foot to present Hon. Letellier de St. Just with a testimonial, appreciative of his public services. It is not said what form the testimonial will take, but we believe it will be of a substantial character.
It is now stated, on excellent authority, that Mr. Patrick, Clerk of the Commons, will be superannuated in July next, after 50 years' service, and that Mr. Bourne, the present Clerk Assistant, will succeed him.
At the last meeting of the council for 1879 the sum of \$1,000 was granted to the Mayor. He donated \$400 of the amount to the poor, and afterwards entertained the members of the Council at a dinner in the Russell House.
Mr. Sloane, who is in charge of the stationery office, House of Commons, Ottawa, died very suddenly Sunday night. It appears that his son was reading to him at his residence, and he got up to walk towards the window, but suddenly dropped dead. He had been ailing for some time past, but was able to be in his office on Friday last. Heart disease.
A meeting of the members of the City Board of Health and the Medico-Chirurgical Society took place on the 14th. From the report of the Health Officer, there are over 20 cases of small pox at present in the city, and those chiefly in the hospital, partially convalescent. Every care is being taken to isolate and stamp out properly this disease.
Mr. Tooley, photographer, of Ottawa, experimented upon the photograph of the eyes of the murdered man Brown. He enlarged the photographs of eyes and of the body of the murdered man and his daughter, from three eighths of an inch to twenty-four inches—large that the character of the deposit of silver in the photo-film was clearly visible, and not the least trace of any image to be seen.
There was quite a gathering of unemployed laborers at the City Hall, on the 13th. The intention was to interview His Worship the Mayor in relation to work, many being out of employment and sadly in need of something to do. Mayor Mackintosh told the men that he would endeavor to do what he could for them, and promise that some stone-breaking would be started and each one given some work to do. Their names were taken by the City Clerk, and will be submitted to the City Engineer and Board of Works, who will order work to be done as early a day as possible.
PRESENTATION.
The Reverend Father Dusere, Parish Priest of Gloucester, was greatly surprised, on Sunday last, by the gift of a handsome set of robes, from his parishioners. The presentation took place at Metcalf, upon the conclusion of the celebration of mass. Capt. Wm. McCaffrey, of this city, read the following address:—
To the Reverend Father Dusere, Parish Priest, Gloucester and Metcalf:—
REVEREND FATHER.—We, your parishioners of Metcalf, with a full and lively experience of your pastoral and paternal care for us in the past, desire to offer you on the opening of a new year, our congratulations, our heartfelt wishes and prayers, that it may be for you one of continual peace and happiness.
You have poured out the riches of your zeal and holy labors unsparringly amongst us. You have been to us the true pastor and the true friend. You have borne with our faults; and with devoted perseverance you have helped us along in the way to spiritual and temporal happiness.
We feel that words of ours would be inadequate to the task of recording your good work among us, as they are inadequate to express our feelings. But we pray that Holy Being, whose faithful apostle you are, to pour upon you His choicest blessing, and to spare you long to fulfil so well the divinely appointed mission of the priesthood.
As a small token of our esteem and affection, we beg your acceptance of this cutter and robes, and subscribe ourselves,
Your parishioners of Osgoode.
Metcalf, 11th January, 1880.
The recipient thanked the donors for their appreciative gift, and afterwards entertained a number of them present at dinner, at his residence, in Gloucester.—*Ottawa Citizen, 13th January.*
Those having a horse and desirous of a good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringing Company's advertisement in another column.
FRITZPATRICK'S PREMIER STAINED GLASS FOR CHURCHES.—Costs less than inferior Works. Received Prices at London, England, 1871, and Centennial, Philadelphia, 1876. Sent everywhere. Address—Box 326, Stapleton, Richmond County, N. Y.