The Catholic Mecord

ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-

Annual subscription..... ADVERTISING RATES

per line for each subsequent insertion. Activertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 lines to an inch. Contract advertisements for three six or welve months, special terms. All advertisements should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday mon of each week. ch week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor.

Publisher and Proprietor.

Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the proprietor of the paper.

We are in constant receipt of enquiries from subscribers as to "how much they owe," and requests "to send bill." By consulting the date on your paper both will be answered. Thelabel on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to.

When a subscriber tells a postmaster to write "refused" on a paper and send it back to the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way ordinary business is transacted, or that he is a worthless dead beat. The printed strip on the newspaper each week is the only way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proparties, and the proposed in the subscribers who desire to stop taking a paper should in all cases remit the amount of their indebtedneswhen they make request.

request.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its ope and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the case of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN. FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAS.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that Sec. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this digesse. See. I beg to recommend the faithful of this diocese.

+ M. HANNAN,

Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 16, 1881.

NEW STORY.

Next week we will commence in etical minority to send their children the RECORD a story of absorbing in- to Roman Catholic schools. The terest, from the pen of a well-known | Catholic majorities have not done so Canadian writer. This will be an in Lower Canada, or in France, or in excellent time for new subscribers Italy, or in any other country. On to commence taking the RECORD. what grounds, then, can it be sur-We hope our numerous friends mised they would persecute or this fact known to their Catholic in Ireland? In fine, no solid reason neighbors. Our purpose is to make Catholic paper in the Dominion.

OBJECTIONS TO HOME RULE.

Many and varied are the objections progress and prosperity. thrown out against the utility, or The Free Press of this city has even the possibility of Home Rule in | put forward another objection. Time Ireland. We purpose replying to and again and repeatedly has it some of them briefly-but we trust exclaimed: "What better laws could convincingly. The Tory Press in Ireland make for herself than those England, and the snobocracy of already enacted for her in the Ontario-not to speak of London the | British Parliament, the most enlight-Less-have repeated ad nauseam the ened and most liberal government cry of dismemberment of the em- on the face of God's earth?" Stupete pire. But how very hollow and gentes-oh, ye Gods! was the objecmeaningless that cry is-vox et tion made in bitter irony, or through pretrea nihil, the existence and use- invincible ignorance of Irish characfulness of Canadian or Australian ter and Irish history. England's Legislatures prove beyond all cavil laws have to be upheld and continued. or doubt. Are the populations in quoth the Free Press; the laws that this country or in Australia disloyal compel Irish judges to administer because of their prosperity? injustice, the laws that have Could they not, with much less to destroyed the commerce of Ireland, apprehend of the consequences than | blotted out her trade, and closed up Ireland, cast off the Imperial yoke her manufactures, the laws that Queen of England and England's plains and green fields, and brought flag are as much honored in both desolation and bitter anguish and countries, and quite as much re- black despair to the hearts of milspected, as they possibly could be in lions of innocent people, by cruel the heart of Great Britain itself. A evictions, penal enactments, famine Federal Empire is not a dismem- and exile. But the objection is so bered empire. Confederation is the utterly absurd, we would only lose very antithesis of disruption. And our patience and tire our readers by well they knew it, who established holding it up, and exposing all its constitutionally the successful and ludicrous points to the general disprosperous Confederation of Canada | gust and contempt. and Australia, but who, to satisfy the rapacious greed of a few hundred landlords, declare the same to be an the Grand Orange Lodge of Ireland impossibility in Ireland. The cry of "dismemberment of the empire" is raised to arouse the fears and in the United Kingdom and colonies throw dust in the eyes of the ignorant masses who turn the scales at constitution. The men who are the elections in England. Again it always boasting cannot be depended is objected that discord would be the ruling element in a Parliament ex-clusively Irish—that the Irish could to speak in this fashion. Royalty never agree among themselves, that kicks and cuffs them on every occa-

IRISH FREEDOM IN PERIL.

ment. Ireland would not be worse off, materially, under any regime, Such is the heading of an edito-Kilkenny cats included, then she rial in last Wednesday's number of has been for the last three hundred the Irish Canadian. The article reyears, with her wholesale confiscafers to the wrecking of a Protestant tions, her perennial evictions, her place of worship-which, the writer periodical famines, her Coercion Acts says, took place recently in the and her emigrations by the millions. south of Ireland-and shows that pass: Besides, in what parliament is there many of our brethren in the old land perfect unanimity? Have we not have got much to learn respecting the Whig and Tories in England the principles that constitute the everlastingly contending for the foundation of Irish Liberty. We loaves and fishes? Have we not the are willing to admit complete ignor-Conservatives and the Grits in our ance of such a fact as the wrecking Dominion engaged in a fierce and of a Protestant place of worship in endless struggle for place and patronthe south of Ireland-either recently age? Into how many discordant facor at any other period of Ireland's tions is not France's legislative ashistory, even under the most galling sembly divided? And how about the provocation. However, such an act Republicans and the Democrats, of vandalism on the part of Irish the half-breeds and the Stalwarts of Catholics may have come to the our neighbors over the line? And knowledge of the Irish Canadian, but yet those governments live and after carefully scrutinizing the files thrive and flourish, their divisions of Irish journalism of late date, we and discords to the contrary notwithstanding. How ridiculous, then. fail to discover it, an I must express our astonishment that a greater hubthe assertion, that an Irish Parliabub was not raised in the Protestant ment could not exist because of its Press of Canada and the United divisions! The Orangemen of the States over so unusual and so grave north could not, they say, unite with an occurrence. It is scarcely neces- parts as the subject of the following the Catholics of the south in framing sary to lecture the Catholics of the article, is a strange commentary on laws for the general good of the whole country. There are far more south of Ireland on the advisability our much-vaunted enlightenment of being tolerant or of acting liber- and knowledge of the religion of elements of discord in the Dominion ally towards their Protestant fellow- Christ. The Quebec Chronicle of the legislature of Canada, and yet they countrymen. Much less do we ap- 6th inst, contains the following immanage to pull together, and wisely, prehend that Irish freedom has partially written biographical sketch for the benefit of the entire commun aught to dread from the bigotry of of one who has played no inconsiderity. The French Canadians of Quebec, the Orange and Methodist Catholics, either north or south. In able part in the polemics of his day. what country have religious feuds or Under the heading-"The change in and Presbyterian populations of civil discords ever sprung from the Mr. Frothingham's Religious Views,' Ontario, the Irish, the Scotch, the fanaticism (f a Catholic party? We our contemporary says:-English and German, all agree to never hear of religious riots in Condiffer on religious principles or naught or in Munster, where Cathonational prejudices, yet they meet and transact business and frame laws lics are in the immense majority. During centuries have the Catholics in the same Legislative Halls. Why in those provinces paid tithes to the could not the experiment be made in Ireland? But the Catholics are support of a Protestant clergy, who lived luxuriously in their midst, with in the vast majority, and would not a handsome church, certainly, but tolerate Protestant ascendancy. All with no congregation, save the beadle the better, say we. The age we live and perhaps a stray member of the in is too intolerant of any religious asconstabulary force. Yet we never cendancy. But, perhaps, the Catholic majority would compel the herheard either of the obnoxious clergyman being insulted, even by thoughtless boys, or of the obnoxious place of worship being wrecked or profaned in any shape or form. No Protestant gentleman of talent and honorable purpose ever found his religious principles a bar to his electhroughout the country will make tyrannise over a Protestant minority tion by the people for any office of position or trust he sought at their can be alleged for the supposition hands. On the contrary, such men the Record the most interesting that, were Ireland free to-morrow, as John Martin, John Mitchel, Rev. the antagonistic elements in her poli- I. Nelson, stiff Presbyterians-with tical horizon, would not amalgamate Butt, Parnell and hosts of others and solidify for the general good professing Protestantism-have been and advancement of the country's elected time and again, by the unanimous vote of Catholic constituencies, to the highest honours in the

power of the people to confer. We cannot, therefore, for the life of us, see any, even the most remote 'Peril to Irish Freedom," from Catholic intolerance either in the North or South of unhappy Ireland. Nor can we bring ourselves to believe, what the Irish Canadian believes, viz., that many of our brethren (Catholic of course) in the old land have got much to learn from Canadians on the principles that constitute the foundation of Irish liberty." We hold to a contrary opinion altogether, and we are fully satisfied that Canadians in general, especially in this Province, have much to learn from and much to profit by, the example of open-handed fairness and generous at a moment's notice? And yet, the made desolate her once smiling liberality that have ever characterised the Catholics of Ireland, east and west, north and south.

LAWLESSNESS IN IRELAND.

Messrs, Gladstone, Forster, Bright & Co., it is evident, will have to still further strain "the resources of civilization" before they succeed in establishing what they are pleased to call "Law and Order," as witness

A despatch from London says that

the following: The Herald's Dullin special says:is generally believed the present crisis is the most important of the whole land has issued a circular condemning movement, for the people thus far successfully resisted all the strength of coercion. It is a startling fact that two-thirds of the the Land League, and stating that rents are not being paid and the tenants have no intention of paying them without heavy reductions, which the landlords refuse. The Land Courts are so slow that of Orangemen ready to fight for the the act is yet no remedy whatever for the troubles. The Government did not ex-pect this delay, believing that after a few decisions the landlords and tenants would on when the supreme moment arrives. We are sorry, indeed, that the act is yet no remedy whatever for the troubles. The Government did not expect this delay, believing that after a few decisions the landlords and tenants would settle between themselves. The country is experiencing a reign of terror. In the castern counties the Assizes have begun and the Judge spoke of the great increase of crime. He said threatening letters and intimidation were everywhere on the increase and cases of arson much more frestory of the Kilkenny cats. In reply to this, we would say: try them—give 'em a chance, make the experi-

quent. The opinion that Parnell's arrest was a mistake is being every day vindicated." While Mr. Parnell and his colleagues were at liberty they preserved order, and the laws were observed. Now that they are in durance, the result predicted at the

Parsontown, County Limerick, Dec. 5.

—A farmer named Milligan, who paid his rent, was waylaid and beaten to death on Saturday.

London, Dec. 5.—A Dublin correspondent says the conspiracy against the payment of rent is extending, and intimida-

tion, boycotting and threats are prevalent throughout a large area of territory. Dublin, Dec. 5.—At a meeting of the Kildukin Land League to-day, resolutions were passed adopting the "no rent" man-ifesto. Several members were expelled for paying rent.

The authorities are cognizant that mid-

The last sentence, however, requires a "good deal of salt."

A CONVERSION TO CHRISTI-

That a heading such as the above should be a fitting one in the last quarter of this much-boasted nineteenth century, and of a man of such

The Rev. Octavius B. Frothingham

in many respects a remarkable man. He is in his sixtieth year, and as far back as 1847, he was a Unitarian clergyman, and

stationed at Salem, Mass., which like Caith-ness in Scotland enjoys the reputation of having burnt the last witch at the stake for sorcerous behavior and practis Mr. Frothingham was a very brillian young man, the early friend of Emerson and Alcott, the disciple of Theodore Parker, and the intimate friend of the Brook-farm people. Old Dr. Riple who died nearly a year ago, and the grac ful George William Curtis, often m this fascinating young preacher and changed mutual confidences together houses. Frothingham was always cheery and bright, and his original mind and fiery eloquence captivated his hearers and friends, and he soon won a reputation among the pulpit orators of America which never forsook him. He began as Unitarian, got tinged with that New Eng land transcendentalism which affecte even George Bancroft, and almost changed Nathaniel Hawthorne's whole sys-tem of religious belief, and finally drifted into a sort of new religion of his own. He believed in the brotherhood of man, the humanizing power of Christ and the greatness of God, but he had no faith in what we call revealed religion, and while he respected the teachings of the Bible he failed to recognize it as an inspired volume. He removed to Jersey City, in 1855, and four years later found him in New York at the head of a church profess ing independent religious views. church and these opinions he mantained until a few weeks ago, when a g change came over his mind and heart. went to Rome, presumably on a visit for the benefit of his health, which had become impaired through severe mental work in ection with his church and literature, and there he witnessed some evidences o Christianity, whose influences he could not resist. Watching the working men of the Church of Rome, the parish priests go ing about among the people, elevating purifying and ennobling their fellow men and sowing the seeds of religion wherever they went, he felt himself yielding his own long-held views to theirs. The burning thoughts he had put forward in "The Re-ligion of Humanity," he felt were unsatis fying and erroneous, and almost in a night, the successor of Theodore Parker, the Transcendentalist of the Transcendentalists liscovered that his mind was full of doubt as to the usefulness of longer preaching and teaching rationalism, and as to the propriety of trying to shake men's faith in revealed religion. He returned home, gave up his church, announced his intention of devoting the remainder of his days to literature, and published a declaration stating the change which his views had undergone. Among other things, he says in this remarkable document :—"Looking back over the history of the last quarter of a century, with the conviction that no headway whatever has been made, with the conviction that unbridled free thought leads only to a dreary negation, called materialism, there has been a growing suspicion in me that there might be some-thing behind or below what we call revealed religion, which the scientific thinkers of our time are beginning vaguely to distinguish as an influence that cannot be accounted for at present, but which never-theless exists." The spectacle of the priests of Rome humbly carrying out their Master's teachings, exercised a power over him which he could not resist or keep down. The evidences which he saw mys-tified philosophy, but what this power is, he "cannot undertake to say; but it is there, and it may be that those persons who deny the essential truths of revealed religion are all wrong. At any rate I, for one, do not care to go on denying the existence of such a force." Mr. Frothingham

is ten-fold in its influence and tendency

The celebrated "Oxford movement," fraught with so many beneficial consequences to God's Church, was, in a great measure, the result of a seeking after the True Lighttime of their arrest is fast coming to the Light which enlighteneth every man, and which can only be found within Her pale, and which was eventually found, and is every day being found, by the brightest and most learned minds of the Old World. So may it be with the apostle of the "Religion of Humanity" and his thousands of disciples in the New, who, as said above, are merely "going over to Christianity," may they instead of halting on the way, continue on in the paths of true knowedge until they at last find that haven of rest and peace of mind which the Catholic Church, and She alone, affords to the weary wanderer. That such may be the glorious goal which Mr. Frothingham and his followers may one day soon reach ought to be the heartfelt and unceasing prayer of us who have never for one instant known what it is to be in a state of doubt.

PROTESTANTISM IN FRANCE.

The native of France who may even no Catholic at all, has abundant reason for merriment at the expense of those who would make believe that Protestantism is gaining ground in that country. The Reformed Protestant Church of France, we are told, held several meetings recently, at which a few delegates transacted some business with a view to meet Exhibition. A declaration is being the aims of the few Frenchmen who widely circulated and rejoice in being dubbed "Reformed Protestants." Of the particular tenets if any member of the royal family or held by this body of evangelical any agent of the Government be Christians, we are left in complete invited to the Exhibition or have ignorance. It is, we suppose, a any connection with it. When we branch, a reformed limb, cut off from the past, as well as of the present, as the Huguenot trunk, which has be-come withered and sapless. One of carried on in Ireland, this line of the chief questions which agitated the assembly was the best method may, of course, smack somewhat of of supplying evangelists to occupy several vacant churches in the of the harsh and uncalled for treatrural districts. We have not been ment to which this high-spirited were erected. We think it would not be out of place to take it for granted tholic churches. The infidel governtom which is a peculiarity of Pro- is becoming less and less year by built by Catholics.

The most interesting portion of the proceedings of this body was the respect. reference made to the law requiring military service from clergymen. They do not wish to offend the government by any protest against its enforcement. In true evangelical style, they accommodate themselves to circumstances with the best possible grace. They know the law is an outrage on Christian sentiment, yet they have not the courage to declare it, but temporize in a manner most humiliating. They are willing, as it were, to "split the difference." This is their mild and thoughtful request; 'That theological students or pastors be employed with the ambulances, and especially in the postal service." The Reformed Episcopal Church of France is evidently Church of France is evidently strong in the conviction that "selfpreservation is the first law of nature," else, why should they prefer being in the postal service rather than with the ambulance wagons. Doubtless they are honest enough to own that they could be more useful handling mail matter, and we think they are correct in this view at all

The efforts to establish Protestantism in France would be pitiable were they not contemptible.

THE Times says Sir Hardinge Stanley Gifford's suggestion in his speech that persons accused of murder in Ireland should be tried by English juries deserves consideration, would not be surprised to

EDITORIAL NOTES

WE have received from Minnepolis, Minn., the first number of the Celtic World. It is a bright, newsy, well-written and neatly printed weekly, and we will be pleased to hear of its obtaining a liberal support.

The death of Cardinal Edoardo Borromeo, of the order of cardinal priests, archpriest of the Patriarchal Basilica of the Vatican and Camer-lengo of the Sacred College, is announced. He was born at Milan, Aug. 3, 1852, and raised to the purple, March 13, 1868. He came of a noble Lombard family, which had already given five cardinals to the Church, and early began his studies for the priesthood. Gregory XVI. made him a camerier, and under Pius IX. he became major-domo of the palace, an office in which he made many enemies by the harshness and haughtiness of his manner, though with age he adopted a gen tle bearing, and it became evident that under this rude exterior he had hidden a nature of kindness and sensibility. Even while major-domo he had succeeded in making himself beleved by the scholars of the Papal schools of which he was director. Mgr. Borromeo for many years did the honors of the Palazzo Altieri to the noble pilgrims who frequented it, with urbanity and nospitality. He was a very hard and earnest worker at the head of the Loyola fathers, and happen to be a careless Catholic, or as a prefect of the congregation of the Church of St. Peter

A meeting of the Irish Home Manufacturer's Association elected Parnell President. A resolution was adopted protesting against the proposed motion that at the next meeting of the Exhibition Committee the Queen be asked to patronize the throughout Ireland, stating that the signers will not visit the Exhibition take into consideration the events of action is not at all surprising. I disloyalty. Call it what you will, it is a resentment brought forth because informed by whom these churches people have been subject. The with a cold indifference. In the course of action adopted by the rethat some of them, at least, are Ca- presentative body alluded to, it is merely intended to return the comment may have made these vacancies, and the evangelists doubtless think it would be a good opportuntestantism-appropriating churches year, for they are finding out by experience that they will never be treated justly until they give evidence of more manliness and self-

RELIGIOUS RECEPTION AND PRO-FESSION.

Some days previous to the feast of the Immaculate Conception, the devotion of the Forty Hours' Adoration was held in the chapel of Mount Hope Orphan Asy-lum, and this beautiful feast was celebrated in the most solemn manner. At an early hour in the morning High Mass was sung, at which not only the commun-ity, but the entire household, the old people and such of the orphans as were of an age to permit of their approaching the sacraments-received holv In the evening, however, was held a ceremony of peculiar attraction, namely, the reception and profession of certain young ladies and Sisters. The altar, most tastefully decorated, was of course the lights and flowers made the altar really beautiful. Long before the hour for the ceremony, the friends of those about to devote themselves to the service of God, as well as several from the city, filled that portion of the chapel allotted to strangers.
After the sisters had entered, there advanced three little girls, beautifully dressed, bearing the religious habits of those who were about to be received into the community, and followed by the can-didates and sisters who were about to make profession. Having taken their places, the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, places, the Right Rev. Monsignor Bruyere, accompanied by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, chancellor of the diocese, Fathers O'Mahony, Walsh, and Cornyn, of the cathedral entered the sanctuary. The Right Rev. Prelate addressed the young ladies about to assume the religious garb in feeling and feloquent language. He spoke of the sacrifice they were about to make, and explained in a few words the new obligations they were about to centract. Then, addresswere about to centract. Then, address ing himself particularly to those who were about to make their final vows, he urged them to strive hard to become imitators of their divine model, by practicing the virtues which they were expected to cultivate in the holy state on which they were now about to enter for life. He also spoke of the sacrifice they were about to make, and of the reward that would inevitably follow, and concluded by assuring them that in all their cluded by assuring them that in all their trials and crosses they would find consola-tion in Him who never refuses to comfort

the crushed and afflicted hearts. The rethe crushed and afflicted hearts. The remarks of the Right Rev. Monsignor were deeply touching, and no doubt went to the hearts of his hearers. The community of St. Joseph is certainly to be congratulated on having a director of such vast experience and such sterling zeal as Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere.

The names of the young ladies receiving the habit were Miss Langlois, of Windsor, (Sister Euphrasia); Miss O'Brien, of Guelph, (Sister Martha); Miss McManus, of Goderich, (Sister Juliana); and the names of the sisters who made their final yows were Sisters Genevieve Assumption vows were Sisters Genevieve, Assumption, Scraphine, Perpetua and Magdalen.

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical — Charity Sermon—Im portant Society Receptions—The Utility of a good Beginning—List of St. Patrick's Church-The Concert for St. Joseph's-Well patronized and entirely successful-New Business-Dundas News-Miscellaneous.

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon recently blessed a new church at Drayton in this

Sunday evening next at Vespers. the bishop will deliver a sermon in the Cathedral on the "Blessed Eucharist." collection will be taken up in aid of the funds of the St. Mary's Ladies Benevolent

Society of this city.

RECEPTIONS.

Two very edifying events occurred in St. Patrick's Church on Sunday last. For several weeks back a project has been on foot to form sodalities for young men and boys. This good object was attained on the date referred to by the reception in the morning of about fifty young men, and in the afternoon, of the same number of boys. They will form the Sodality or Confraternity of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, and will consist of the senior and junior branches as above indicated, govremed by the same rules and regulations. The formation of these societies have now, and will continue to have, the most salutary effects. Those of the congregation who witnessed the ceremonies were struck with admiration at the spectracle. struck with admiration at the spec-tacle of so many young persons exhibiting such religious zeal, and they no doubt feel from witnessing the sight an increase of devotion in themselves. For increase of devotion in themselves. For the young people thus enrolled it will be the means of strengthening their faith, guarding them against many worldly snares and temptations, and of helping them to a perfect practise of the duties of religion. The meetings will be regularly held, and being conducted with that degree of cheerfulness and sociability which is compatible with true religious principles, will be really attractive and capable of affording unalloyed pleasure. Years hence affording unalloyed pleasure. Years hence when the present members are advance in years, and respected. and acquaintances for their good mora qualities, instead of regretting, they will recall with satisfaction the hours thus profitably spent in their youth, and thank he society and its worthy fosterers for the vicorous faith and moral rectitude which they will then possess.

LIST OF OFFICES

Voung men: President, Arthur O'Heir; Vice do, Alphonse Schwendan; Secretary, Joseph O'Brian; Treasurer, John Gallivan; Counsellors—James Lehane, John Yorrell, and Morgan McLaughlan.

Boys: President, James O'Brian; Secretary, James McGrath; Treasurer, James Morrisey; Counsellors, Alexander Costie, Patrick Padden, William Mulvall and Edward O'Brian. Edward O'Brian. piritual Director for both branches, Rev. J. J. Craven.

CHRISTMAS TREE.
The St. Patrick's ladies who have this entertainment on hand are pushing the work forward with energy. It is true that rather numerous and heavy demands on the purse have been already made, yet as Christmas week is a season of enjoyment when more or less money is spent on inwhen more or less money is spent on in-different purposes, persons who have it to spend will not begrudge a little towards such a good object. The proceeds will be devoted to a fund for the purchase of an organ for St Patrick's church, and it is alst certain that every member of the parish will take sufficient pride in his church to have its beauties increased and its music strengthened by the possession of a

good and handsome instrument. THE CONCERT.

There was a full house at the concert held on Friday evening last in aid of St. Joseph's church. As a musical entertainment, the performance was a decided suc-cess. The Germania Singing Society acquitted themselves most creditably in three well-selected pieces. Mr. Jame Egan admirably sustained his long-estab lished reputation and delighted the audi-ence with three choice and sterling songs. Miss Graham sang an Italian piece very sweetly, and responded to a well merited encore with two very popular songs. Miss Teresa Sullivan's singing was very Miss Teresa Sullivan's singing was very well appreciated, rendering two songs in very good style. She was also encored. Prof. Johnston exhibited great ability in the two songs (one an encore) given by him, and won the good opinion of the and on the good opinion of the audience generally. The instrumental parts of the programme were performed by Prof. [Heim, violin soloist, who in these pieces showed himself a perfect master of the "king of instruments." Prof. D. J O'Brien presided at the piano with his usual masterly ability. The enter-tainment might be called a success in every respect.

Mr. J. A. Diemert has started on his own account a well-stocked drug store on King street near John. This is a promin ent and convenient part of the city, and Mr. D., who well understands his business, is likely to be successful in his enterprise. Mr. John Crowe, watch-maker and jeweller, has opened a shop on York street between Park and McNab. Mr. Crowe bears the reputation of being a skilful artizan and is well worthy of

public patronage.

DUNDAS NEWS. DUNDAS NEWS.

The Young Men's Sodality of the Sacred
Heart continues to increase in strength
and importance. The most recent
design of its members is to place a handsome statue in the high altar of St. Augus-tine's church, and pay for it by subscrip-