

The Catholic Record.

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

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LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 24, 1882.

NO. 176

CLERICAL.

WE have received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments. We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

A Prayer of Doubt.

MRS. A. M. SULLIVAN IN CATHOLIC WORLD.
The mystery of life, O Lord! do thou disclose: Why riches, honor, happiness to those Who love thee not are given without stint, While they who pray for only faith remain the faint.

Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief. Some feet are consecrate, O Lord! from birth to thee; Mine have wandered reckless and unceremoniously: Show me the path—how sharp its thorny wall— Oh! take my hand or I shall faint and fall: Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

The souls that love thee, Lord, thy sweetness know: My soul is cold as mountain capped with snow: Touch thou its crest with ray of warmth divine: Lo! with thy glory doth the mountain shine.

Some hearts thou fillest, Lord, with radiant hope: My eastern windows rarely, dimly open: Glimpse thou this way: the curtains are withdrawn— My house is furnished with thine; eyes' dawn: Lord, I believe; help thou my unbelief.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Citizen.

Our readers may have heard of the great "Reformed Mexican Catholic Church," which under the auspices of the Protestant Episcopal Church was going to dissipate the gloom of Romish superstition in Mexico and precipitate the millennium. The Mexican Church League, organized in 1876 to raise money for the work, says the N. Y. Independent, spoke of it as the most marvelous breaking forth of the light of Scripture since the era of the Reformation. Then this candid Protestant journal adds: "We now turn to a letter written in March, 1879, by the Rev. W. M. Patterson, D.D., a missionary of the Southern Methodist Church in the City of Mexico. This lecture was published in the Episcopal Methodist, of Baltimore, April 5th, 1879. We have seen no answer to its statements. He says, to quote one or two of his charges, that he has sought diligently for information about the alleged great reformation, and had not been able to find one person who has ever heard of these 'seventy congregations' or this reformation." Can it be possible that the alleged "rapid spread of the Gospel in Spain, Italy and France, is of the same delusive nature. Let the imprisoned Gavazzi rise and explain.

New York Irish Nation.

Forster's folly in proposing to John Dillon to be let out of prison on condition of going to the continent would be something astounding if similar incidents were not of frequent occurrence in Ireland. Such incidents demonstrate the utter incapacity of the English to govern Ireland, or even to understand the Irish people. After all their experience and with all their great capacity for business, they are as far from it to-day as ever. They cannot conceive how an Irishman sentenced by the foreign law to penal servitude for plotting to overthrow English rule should not feel degraded by the prison garb and enforced association with English thieves, and the scorn that meets their prate about "amendment of character" is a positive wonder to them. Here is a thick-headed old York-shireman blundering around Dublin, "like a bull in a china-shop," setting things topsy-turvy, and fancying he is "restoring order," and kept there by the intellect of England. What a lesson it teaches! If he had the slightest knowledge of Irish human nature John Dillon would have been the last man to whom he would have made such a proposition.

San Francisco Monitor.

Truly observes the San Francisco Monitor: "It is a good thing for the cause of truth that there are only very few people in our day who believe a single assertion made by the sectarian press regarding Popes or Popery. The world realizes the fact that it is necessary for Protestant preachers to occasionally hold up the skeleton of the Pope as the 'raw head and bloody bones' wherewith to scare sectarians into subjection and to keep them within the traces. A hatred of Popes and Popery is thus engendered which acts as a kind of gospel glue to make the several sects stick together in order to prevail against 'that horrid Pope.'"

Irish American.

That excellent Irish journal, Tipperary, in its issue of Jan. 25th, describes one of the "resources of civilization" as follows:—"A goat was arrested at Drangan on Monday morning by an armed party of police, being reasonably suspected of intimidating divers persons from paying their rents. As yet he (the goat) is still in barracks, bail being refused. It is expected a warrant is coming from the Castle for his detention."

THIRTY years ago Lord John Russell openly confessed: "We have made Ireland—I speak it deliberately—we have made it the most degraded and most miserable country in the world. All the world is equally shame upon us; but we are crying callous to our misgovernment."

The most searching investigation of history since shows that all England's resources have only been directed towards making the ignominy more crying and shameful, and the world recognizes the fact with equal force and indignation.

The last year, designed specially to be retailed to the English marines and chawbacons, is told by the English Press Association, which reports that a letter addressed to Mr. Forster and containing "a scrap and a half of iodide of nitrogen, which is a fearfully dangerous explosive, and very seldom used, being difficult to obtain, and is violently explosive when dry reached Dublin Castle a few days after Mr. Forster left for London." It fails to state, however, who opened the letter and who found out that it was "a fearfully explosive;" but of course such little discrepancies are entirely overlooked, and it is a good enough tale with which to whet the coercion appetites of the people who are to frame new rules for "governing" Ireland. It is also remarkable how these elaborate schemes for injuring Mr. Forster's precious existence invariably fail when it comes to the critical point!

Cincinnati Telegraph.

OSCAR FINGALE, O'FLAHERY WILLIS WILDE, the son of one of Ireland's patriotic poets, and sweetest of singers, talks about "we English." This apparent renunciation of his nationality is to us the head and front of his offending.

The convent-bred daughter of the English Minister, at Washington, is a model of self-possession, grace, modesty, and gentleness. Dignity and repose of manner are rare charms among the pupils of Protestant seminaries and public schools.

The Boy Preacher had better leave Catholicity alone until he understands it better. He said on Tuesday night "Roman Catholics believe in the 'Baptism of Fire' but they must go through the fire first to get it. I do not want to go through purgatory to get that power. There is no use of expecting it at death. You must have it now. If you say 'tomorrow,' you may never get it."

Will somebody send the poor distraught youth a penny catechism!

UPON the occasion of Dr. Windthorst's seventieth birthday, which occurred a week ago, the following congratulatory telegram was sent to him by the Duke of Norfolk, President of the Catholic Union:—"The Catholic Union of Great Britain, through its President, the Duke of Norfolk, offers hearty felicitations to the veteran soldier of the Catholic Church in Germany." Strange to say we heard of no similar expression from this city, or country, and yet thousands of our German fellow-citizens should be interested in the champion of the Kultur Kampf, who has fought his fight so nobly, and now bids fair to be victorious in the strife. Father Windthorst, of Chillicothe, is a nephew of the great Catholic German leader.

WHEN we think of the deep-seated sorrow that must be felt by Cardinal Newman, agent the lamentable condition of the soul of his brother Francis, we are reminded of the historic parallel afforded in the lives and characters of the quiet and gentle George Herbert and his aesthetically inclined brother, the philosopher, Lord Edward Herbert. The diverse directions of the two minds are brought out in the works of the two Herberts, as in the modern instance of the Newman's.

Philadelphia Standard.

"FREE" Switzerland is free to every one but Catholic religion. Nihilists and conspirators of every kind and class can find there safe refuge. But Catholic monks, whose only crime is that they devote themselves to works of religion, are not permitted to reside there even temporarily. A short time ago some Marists and Carmelites, who had been expelled from France, passed into Switzerland with the intention of remaining there until they could look around and select some spot in England or some other country where they might establish themselves. The Marists rented a private house in Givisiez, and the Carmelites a farm-house in Guschelmuth, only as quarterly tenants. But their case was brought before the Federal Council by some anti-Catholic bigots, and the Council decided that they must leave Switzerland.

A PARAGRAPH in one of our city dailies says: "The Eucalyptus tree now borders many of the roads and avenues crossing the Roman Campagna and wherever planted by the monks it has driven off the malaria and fevers." So it seems that the monks, after all, are useful from a material as well as a spiritual point of view. Yet the suppression of the monasteries and the dispersion of the monks by the liberal Italian Government are commended by all our secular papers as evidencing an "enlightened," "progressive" spirit on the part of that Government. The landed estates of the monasteries were among the most productive in all Italy. The laborers upon them and the farmers who rented parts of them were prosperous and contented. Now that those estates have been sold by the Italian Government, they are going to waste, poorly cultivated, or not cultivated at all, and thousands of persons previously employed on them are virtually starving.

An esteemed correspondent in Syracuse, in a communication just received, says: "To show you how I feel about supporting the Catholic Press, I beg to state that I have a library of over one thousand dollars worth of Catholic books. I take all the Catholic magazines and reviews here and abroad, besides seven Catholic papers. Of course, I do not expect that all Catholics will do this, but I will say that if our people did half as much to encourage Catholic literature, as our Protestant friends do to circulate theirs, it would be a fruitful means of enlightening and improving

them." The above expressions, though never intended for publication, we cannot refrain from quoting for the edifying example they offer. If the same generous spirit of our correspondent but actuated more of our laity, more of our people would be able to deal with the questions of the day from a Catholic standpoint, and truly, if not anti-Catholic publications, which pervert the judgment and soil the heart, would find no place in the Catholic family circle.

Freeman's Journal.

A CORRESPONDENT calls attention to the continued existence of a writer in Harper's Journal of Barbarism, called Eugene Lawrence. Eugene Lawrence has, it seems, been galvanizing some old corpses and pretending that they are alive. This Lawrence is so generally known as a writer who fills space with calumnies and outrageous lies regarding the Church and her children, that it would be a waste of time to answer his charges. No reasonable man in this country who knows anything of the work done by the children of the Church, believes that we are "minions of the Inquisition," that the Catholic churches in New York are supported by State funds, or that Catholics are doing their utmost to overthrow a Government which, according to Eugene Lawrence supports them so generously! Lawrence went out of fashion with Nast and Edith O'Gorman. His lies have been nailed a hundred times; but, now that nobody merely avails himself of his lies, he is again in vogue. Let our Barbarism except old ladies who believe the Pope to be Anti-Christ, and irreconcilable bigots, it is not of any interest to any sensible man to know what Eugene Lawrence says. Like that unappreciated humorist, A. Cleveland Cox, age cannot wither or custom stale his infinite variety. He is always breaking out in a new place with a new lie, and the only antidote to his poison is the conviction, well-grounded, that Eugene Lawrence, though he may be idolized in sewing-societies of old women of the Presbyterian persuasion, has no more power to bias any sensible man's mind than Edith O'Gorman.

CATHOLIC educators, in attempting to improve the quality of secular knowledge given in their schools, ought to bear in mind the fact that the chief end of a Catholic school is to give religious instruction. Other things are merely auxiliary to this end. A mere smattering of Catholicism is not "religious instruction." No Catholic school in which children study only the Catechism is worthy of the name. A half-hour's lecture on the truths of religion, given by a priest once or twice a week, is more valuable than months of cut-and-dried cramming of the Catechism. And the constant dropping from the heart of a teacher full of faith is better, and more effective, than a hundred sermons!

It is said that Canon Campello, the latest Methodist "convert" to "marriage," will publish a daily paper in Rome in "the interests of evangelical principles." He thinks that there is "a long-felt want" in Roman circles for a paper which will contain translations of the comic stories in Zola's Herald. He proposes to fill it, of course, to do this, he must collect, and his next move, he no doubt, be a journey to the United States, that the children of American "Sabbath-schools" may enjoy the privilege of helping to support a daily "evangelical paper" in Rome!

DIocese of Hamilton.

RULES FOR LENT.

The regulations for Lent in the Diocese of Hamilton continue as in past years, as follows:

1st. All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are days of fast and abstinence for those who are obliged by the law of fasting.

2nd. By a special dispensation of the Holy See, 1878, for 10 years, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sundays, and on Wednesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays, except the Saturday of Ember week and the Saturday before Easter.

3rd. The Church exempts from the law of fasting:

1. Those who have not attained their 21st year, though persons who have not attained that age are exhorted to mortify themselves and subdue their passions by fasting and prayer.

2. The sick and infirm from old age and the weak; those who are obliged to work hard, which they could not perform if they fasted; women bearing or nursing children; and, in fine, those whose health would be seriously impaired by fasting or abstinence are still enjoined to redeem their sins by prayer and alms-deeds. We exhort them to say each day three times the Our Father and Hail Mary, and to make an offering in the poor-box during Lent for the orphans.

3. Persons unable to fast on account of age, delicate health, hard labor, or other legitimate cause, should abstain as much as possible from flesh meat, except when it is allowed by general dispensation.

4th. Custom has permitted in this severe climate a small collation, about one-fourth of a meal at night, and a cup of coffee or tea with a morsel of bread in the morning. The use of fish is not allowed with meat at the same meal. Eggs, butter and cheese are permitted at the night collation; also fasting food may be fried in lard, where butter cannot be easily procured.

Some men dig their graves as effectually with their tongues as others do with their teeth; for when that little member scatters its quills among others, they commonly recoil and scorch the author also. Some men cannot speak but they must bite; they had rather lose a friend than their quibble. But such scoffers would do well to remember Castille's caveat—"Play with me, but hurt me not; jest with me, but shame me not; for snarling curs seldom go without bitten ears."

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

On the reassembling of the House on Monday, the 13th inst., Mr. Ryan, of Montreal, presented a petition of the Montreal Corn exchange, in favor of a repeal of the duty on breadstuffs, and Mr. Arkel four petitions to amend the law respecting the administration of oaths, so as to permit persons who may so desire to affirm. Sir Charles Tupper laid before the House the annual report of his department, and also submitted for approval a contract for the building of an aqueduct across the Welland Canal. In reply to Mr. White of Hastings, Sir Charles stated that the location of the Murray Canal was being determined by the chief engineer, and that as soon as that official reported, tenders would be called for, and work vigorously prosecuted. Sir S. L. Tilley informed Mr. Patterson, of Essex, and Mr. Vallee, in reply to their questions concerning duties on promissory notes and bills of exchange, and the law as to the sale and manufacture of Canadian tobacco respectively, that he would in his budget speech deal with these subjects. In reply to Mr. Gault, Sir John A. Macdonald declared that it was not the purpose of the government to introduce a bill for the equal distribution of the estates of insolvent debtors. Sir Charles Tupper gave a detailed answer to Mr. DeCosmos's question as to the progress of the Oudabank contract in British Columbia, stating amongst other things that the work already done is estimated at \$1,804,824 and the amount paid thereon \$1,624,300. Mr. Houde, on the Civil Service Commission Report, elicited from the Premier the reply that the report was not signed by all the members of the Commission and that both the majority and minority report would be submitted to the House.

Mr. Plumb then moved for all papers and correspondence concerning the disputed Ontario boundary—and Mr. Patterson (Essex) for a return showing all Provincial acts disallowed since July 1st 1867, and the reasons therefor. Mr. Cameron of Huron moved motions, (1) concerning land sales arrears in Manitoba, North West Territories and Keewatin, (2) concerning grazing lands in the North West, (3) concerning timber licenses in Manitoba, Keewatin and the Territories, (4) concerning coal, mineral, and timber lands in the same portion of the Dominion, all of which were carried. Sir Richard Cartwright moved motions for various financial returns which likewise passed.

Mr. Charlton's motion for returns respecting the Manitoba Indian agency and Chief Justice Wood's reply to the charges of H. J. Clarke Q. C. and others, as well as Mr. Ross of Middlesex, motions as to printing and advertising and for orders-in-Council relating to squatters in the North West, and for a return showing the number and location of land agencies in Manitoba and the North West were also carried. The House on Tuesday, the 14th, heard explanations from the Premier on the cabinet changes that had taken place during the recess. The explanation did not satisfy the leader of the opposition, who condemned certain of the changes made, especially the reappointment of Mr. O'Connor to the Post Office department. A reference to Sir R. Cartwright's to the former political relations of Sir Charles Tupper and Hon. A. W. McLellan gave rise to a bitter and acrimonious discussion, led off by Mr. Boulbee. Sir Charles Tupper with his usual vigor replied to Sir R. J. Cartwright's charges and accused Mr. Blake of tampering with Mr. Wood, a member of the Sandfield Macdonald cabinet of Ontario, in 1871, and procuring the defeat of the latter by the resignation of Mr. Wood. Mr. Huntington deprecated the bitterness brought into the debate and was followed by Mr. McLellan in defence of his present attitude as a colleague of Sir C. Tupper. Mr. Pope of Compton then assailed Mr. Blake, charging him with treason to the former leader of the opposition, and was followed by Mr. Anglin in a moderate and dignified statement concerning recent political events. He thought the President of the Council, (Mr. McLellan) should either withdraw his former charges against Sir C. Tupper or state they were true. Mr. Bowell then indulged in a fierce personal assault on Mr. Anglin, which the latter gentleman did not deem worthy reply. After Mr. Blake had explained his action in regard to Mr. Wood's resignation, Messrs. Rykert and McLellan spoke at some length and the debate closed.

On Wednesday, the 15th, Mr. Kirkpatrick introduced a bill to prevent tickle scalping and briefly explained its provisions. In reply to Mr. DeCosmos, Mr. Pope (Compton) said the total population of British Columbia was 49,459, and by district: New Westminster 19,416, Cariboo 7,550, Yale 9,309, Victoria 7,291, and Vancouver 9,991. The Chinese number 4,350, the Indians 25,701, and others 19,405, males 29,503, and females 19,956. Mr. Laury made enquiry as to the establishment of a ferry at Quebec to connect the Intercolonial and Occidental Railway lines and was informed by Sir Charles Tupper that as soon as certain correspondence between the Federal and Provincial governments was completed the government would ask for an appropriation for the purpose—a statement which gave evident satisfaction to the Quebec members. In reply to Mr. Lanthier, Sir Charles Tupper stated that it was not the intention of the government this year to proceed with the deepening of the St. Lawrence from Prescott to Lachine. Mr. Houde made enquiry as to complaints against the management of the Montreal Post Office, and was informed by Mr. O'Connor that a commission had been appointed to investigate the matter.

Sir S. L. Tilley, in reply to Mr. Trow, said that the government had under consideration the advisability of abolishing newspaper postage in the counties of publication. Mr. Pope, in answer to a question of Mr. Blake, stated that the total number of persons settled in Manitoba and the North West in 1881, was 28,611, of whom 21,574 came from Ontario and the other Provinces, 2,758 from the States, and 4,239 from other countries, principally Great Britain. In reference to the Trent Valley Canal, Sir Charles Tupper stated that the engineer appointed to make the location survey had not yet reported, and could not for some time. After Mr. Blake's motion for correspondence in relation to the military defenses of Canada was carried, several other motions for returns were made and assented to, upon which the House adjourned.

On Thursday, the 16th, the sitting was very brief. Mr. Girouard (Jacques Cartier) introduced the deceased wife's sisters' bill, which was read a first time, and Mr. Ives a bill to amend the election law. The speaker submitted a message from the governor-general, with a copy of the census of 1881. After motions for returns in relation to Hudson's Bay trade, foreign money orders, importations of stock and other matters, the House rose at 4:40 p. m.

Friday's session was the shortest during the week. After Sir Leonard Tilley announced that he would deliver his budget speech on that day, several questions were put and replied to amongst others the following:

Mr. Bannerman—Whether it is the intention of the Government to send a revenue cutter or other vessel to Hudson's Bay next summer for the purpose of the proper collection of the revenue?

Hon. Mr. Bowell said the Government had the matter under consideration.

Mr. Vallee—Whether the Government have appointed or intend to appoint an agent or commissioner to represent the commercial interests of Canada at Paris, France.

Sir Leonard Tilley said no such appointment had been made. He understood that it was the intention of the Quebec Government to appoint an agent to reside in Paris, and if this was done it was possible that the services of that gentleman might be utilized for immigration and other purposes, but no appointment had been made.

Mr. Daly—Whether it is the intention of the Government to provide for telegraphic communication with Cape Sable Island by means of a submarine cable, in accordance with the prayer of a petition of the County of Shelburne, N. S.?

Sir Hector Langevin said the matter was under consideration, and the Government would most probably ask for an appropriation for that purpose.

Mr. Costigan—Whether it is the intention of the Government during the present session to amend the General Election law that the right to vote for members of the House of Commons may be extended to a larger proportion of the people than now enjoy it, and be uniform throughout the Dominion.

Sir John Macdonald said the matter was under the consideration of the Government, in connection with a measure they were obliged to bring down under the British North America Act in connection with the decennial census.

The following amongst other motions for returns were carried.

Mr. Bannerman—Order of the House for a return of all customs seizures made at Moose, Cork, Churchill and all other ports in Hudson's Bay during the last seven fiscal years. Carried.

Hon. Mr. Blake—Order of the House for a statement of the number of emigrants booked and sent to Canada by the agents of each of the steamship lines, and of the number booked and sent by the Ontario Government or any other Provincial Government during the last fiscal year.

Sir Richard Cartwright—Address for correspondence between the Government of Canada and any other parties in reference to the proposed railway from Manitoba to Hudson Bay. He said it was important to determine for what period the navigation of Hudson Bay was open. Some parties said the Bay could be navigated for four months, others that it was only open for six weeks or two months. The question was one of great importance, and he thought it would be well if this Government was asked to allow one or two of the vessels of the North American Squadron to explore the Bay, with a view to determining how it was navigable.

The House then adjourned.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

Branch No. 14 was organized at Galt on the 14th inst. It starts with 18 charter members. The following are the names of its first officers:—

President—James Skelly.
1st Vice—Andrew Lanigan.
2nd "—Edward Barrett.
Recording Secretary—John Summer-

ville.
Assistant "—Bernard Maurer.
Financial "—Patrick Radigan.
Treasurer—Oliver Cooper.
Guard—E. Sullivan.
Guard—E. Fuller.

Trustees—James Bodkin, Henry Averill, A. Lanigan, E. Barrett and B. Maurer.

SAMUEL R. BROWN,
Secy. Grand Council.

Peterboro, Feb. 15.—A man named John Whalen, who resided in the northern portion of the town, near Auburn, committed suicide shortly before six o'clock this evening by cutting his throat.

He severed the jugular vein and must have died instantly. He was about fifty-five years of age, a laborer and married. No cause is assigned for the rash act.

LOCAL NEWS.

The London Junction Railway Bill passed through Committee on Thursday last by a majority of six.

Rev. Father McGrath has arrived in London from Montreal, much improved in health.

Mr. Thomas Marshal has been appointed assessor for the village of London West.

The Postmaster General's annual report gives the average weekly free delivery of letters in this city as 18,099. This places London fourth on the list.

A large number of men are engaged clearing away the debris at the Globe foundry. Rebuilding is to commence at once.

The chest of tools of the late Alex. McDonald, which was raffled a few days since, was won by Mr. Alex. Wilson, grocer.

Mr. F. W. Birmingham, of the P. O. Department, was on Wednesday last united in marriage to Miss Annie White. Mr. P. Flannery acted as groomsmen and Miss Fannie Birmingham as bridesmaid.

The ceremony was performed in St. Peter's Cathedral by Rev. Father Thomas. The happy couple have the best wishes of a large circle of friends for their future prosperity.

On Monday of last week one of the oldest residents of Biddulph passed peacefully away. We refer to the death of Mr. Patrick Whalen which sad event occurred after about a month's sickness. He resided immediately opposite the Donnelly household and will be remembered as the person who let Johnny O'Connor into his house on the morning of the tragedy. His remains were followed to their last resting place by a large concourse of friends.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The death is announced of Owen Quinn, of Golden Grove, N. B., in the 103rd year of his age.

On the Quebec Central R. R. two locomotives and a snow plow were trying to force through a snow blockade at St. Henri, when they met a shock which overturned them. Some thirty laborers were on board at the time, five of whom were wounded, one named Carrier seriously.

No. 5 express on the Air Line on Saturday evening ran into a stick of square oak timber when about two miles this side of Marshville. The piece of timber was 22 inches square and 50 feet long, but the speed the train was running at twisted it in two and threw it off the track in two pieces. Not much damage was done to the engine.

Toronto, Feb. 17.—To-night a street car driver named William Carswell was run over and instantly killed on King street. He alighted from the car to remove from the centre of the roadway a block of ice dropped from a wagon. While stooping down with his back to the car, the horse started, and the poor fellow met his death. He was frightfully mangled. Carswell leaves a wife and five children.

Wm. A. Harris, station-master at the Windsor Junction, Intercolonial Railway, was arrested on Friday, charged with manslaughter in connection with the death of fireman Cameron killed by a railway collision a short time ago. The collision is alleged to have occurred through the negligence of Harris.

On Wednesday night Archy Johnson, with his wife and two children, and a farmer named Murphy, all residing in Harvey, about ten miles north of Lakefield were returning home in their sleigh. They attempted to cross Buckhorn Lake on the ice. Having crossed it in the morning, they had no doubts as to its safety in returning. The night was dark, and as they were driving to what they thought was glare ice, it proved to be open water. Murphy was drowned. Johnson, who is a good swimmer, succeeded in saving his wife and two children. Johnson's horses were both lost.

Two fatal accidents are reported from Lake Weedon, as having occurred on Thursday on the Quebec Central Railroad. Geo. Starey, brakeman on No. 5 mixed train, slipped between two cars and was cut to pieces. About the same time a section hand, who was on a hand car was run over and killed near Lake Weedon station, by No. 2 up express.

At the annual meeting of the Charitable Irish Society, Halifax, Thomas E. Kenny was re-elected president, and Dr. E. Farrell vice-president. It was decided to have a procession on St. Patrick's Day and dine together in the evening.

The Irish Societies of Montreal have for some time past been investigating through a committee the charge made against a Montreal contractor, Mr. F. B. McNamee, of having been a Fenian informer. The committee, while discovering the gentleman who gave publicity to the charge, has failed to find any foundation for it in fact, and has so reported. Mr. McNamee, himself denies the accusation, and has produced a letter from Sir John Macdonald denying that he (McNamee) ever received any money as an informer.

Wm. Cook, the Toronto Post office employee, has been committed for trial on a charge of stealing lace from a letter.

Mount Elgin, Ont., Feb. 16.—Mr. Isaac Waggoner, who has lived in this vicinity about fifty years, remarked only yesterday that he was just about 80 years old and never felt better in his life. He milked his cow about five o'clock, and at seven he was a corpse. Supposed to have died from an apoplectic fit.

Toronto, Feb. 19.—Rev. Dr. Ryerson, father of the Public School System of Ontario, died at his residence in this city at seven o'clock this morning, aged seventy-eight.