

Written for the Record. In Memoriam.

Sister M. Delphine, who died at St. Joseph's Convent, Hamilton, Ont., Dec. 8th, 1881, in the 22nd year of her Holy Profession.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

The Coercion Bill has passed, as every one expected it would. Now for the Land Bill. The procedure seems to be to knock those Irishmen down first, and then give them a poor man's plaster.

At a recent mass meeting in Philadelphia, held for the purpose of expressing sympathy with the Irish people, Rev. Ignatius F. Horstmann, D. D., said, in the course of his remarks: "The priests of the Catholic Church, and particularly in America, never intrude themselves into politics, but when the time comes for the Catholic clergy to advance, by their moral support, the cause of eternal right and justice, then they will be found to the fore."

The New Orleans Picayune has received a letter dated British Honduras, Feb. 9, from the Rev. Henry Gillet, S. J., in which he says he was intensely interested with the precise details of his arrest and terrible execution in Guatemala City, as described in the American papers of Jan. 24.

HERE is one of the newest ideas. It is an American one. The Wiloughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, New York, should apply for a patent: "The Reverend Miss Anna Oliver, the young lady pastor of the Wiloughby Avenue Methodist Episcopal Church, in Brooklyn, is thus described by an admiring writer in the N. Y. Sun: 'Miss Oliver is about 26 or 27 years old, with coal-black eyes, brunette complexion, and raven black hair, which falls in glossy curls over her shoulders. She brushes her hair smooth back from her forehead and face, and in other respects her toilet is in contrast with the fashionable young lady of Madison square.' She dresses in black, usually in alpaca, cut to neatly fit her slender figure, and the sombre costume is relieved only by delicate bits of white ruche at the throat and sleeves."

IN THE course of one of his recent speeches in Parliament, Mr. Gladstone made a very graceful allusion to O'Connell. He said he thought he ought to say of O'Connell "upon every decision of his life-long agitation, so far as his intentions and best efforts were concerned, that he never set himself to what would tend to a breach of law or public order." Will Mr. Gladstone answer, then, why was it that an army of British soldiers, armed with cannon and steel, were sent out to suppress O'Connell's Clontarf meeting? But this it is always, O'Connell was as much abused by the English Government of his day as the leaders of the present agitation are to-day. To-day O'Connell, when he is in his grave, when his generation has passed away, while the rights that he strove for are still wanting to his country, is panegyricized by a British Minister. Let us hope that what the future will bring will not be a reproduction of this edifying spectacle.

GEORGE ELIOT, in one of her works thus remarks on "The Imitation": "The small, old-fashioned book for which you need only pay sixpence at a book-stall, works miracles to this day, turning bitter waters into sweetness; while expensive sermons

and treatises newly issued leave all things as they were before. It was written down by a hand that waited for the heart's prompting; it is the chronicle of a solitary, hidden anguish, struggle, trust, and triumph—not written on velvet cushions to teach endurance to those who are treading with bleeding feet on the stones. And so it remains to all time a lasting record of human needs and human consolations; the voice of a brother who, ages ago, felt and suffered, and renounced—in the cloister, perhaps, with serge, gown, and tanned hood, with much chanting and long fasts, and with a fashion of speech different from ours—but under the same silent far-off heavens, and with the same passionate desires, the same strivings, the same failures, the same weariness.

CAN ANY reasonable man expect that the present government of England will bring in a Land Bill doing justice to the tenantry of Ireland. As well might we expect the distillers to present a petition for the suppression of the whiskey traffic or the brewers to ask parliament to shut up their breweries. Here we have a list of the noble lords and Honorable and Right Honorable gentlemen composing the present Cabinet. It is interesting to ponder over the condition of these good men. None of them appear to be very poor. Their little nests are all feathered most luxuriously. We do not begrudge them what they have. They have a perfect right to the enjoyment of it all if they came by it honestly. But in the management of these vast estates they must be made to act on the principle that other men are entitled to life, liberty, and the pursuit of happiness.

The Duke of Argyll owns 175,000 acres, rental over £50,000; Lord Hartington's father, 200,000 acres and £180,000 a year; Lord Spencer, 27,000 acres and £46,000; Lord Kimberley, 11,000 acres and £25,000; Lord Northbrook, 10,000 acres and £12,000; Mr. Dodson, 3,000 acres and £3,500; Lord Huntly, who has just enrolled himself in the ranks of the administration, is owner of 90,000 acres and £27,000 a year. There are others besides, but these are the largest. In the late cabinet the landed interest had an even more formidable representation, the Duke of Richmond having the largest number of acres—viz., 256,000—and the Duke of Northumberland the heaviest rental, £176,000. Then there were in the cabinet three heirs (apparent or presumptive) to large estates—Lord John Manners, Lord Sandon, and Col. Stanley. The three sprigs of nobility sat in the cabinet with 150,000 acres and £280,000 a year among them."

This is an age of progress—starting progress. Thousands of pious persons are bitterly grieved because of the spiritual destitution of the heathen and the "superstitions" and "idolatry" of the "Romainists" and their money bags are opened to the first enterprising "evangeliser" who comes around and promises to labor in these vineyards. But what a picture do we behold in the very centre of the bible and tract producing community. At the Annual Meeting of the Society for the Suppression of Vice, in New York, it was reported that during the past year \$27,564 pounds weight of improper literature had been seized and destroyed by the society's agents. For selling obscene literature, 142 arrests had been made, 147 years imprisonment had been inflicted, and \$55,650 fines imposed; 14,495 pounds of plates, and 1,316,088 songs, etc., had been seized. Chicago had passed an ordinance forbidding the distribution of quack remedies on the streets, and other Western cities were taking steps to prevent the circulation of papers published in this city which were immoral in their tone, and Vanderbilt had said he would not allow them to be carried over his road. The good work did not meet with the support it merited, it was claimed, on account of the impossibility of giving publicity to the nature and widespread circulation of this pernicious matter. The circulators of the vile stuff stopped short of no means, however inhuman, to disseminate their abominable wares among the rising generation of the community. They even went so far as to throw specimens of their atrocious publications over the walls of seminaries devoted to the training and education of either sex." We feel assured that our Catholic parents are alive to the necessity of guarding their children against this abominable literature. But they should be very careful not to allow seemingly harmless papers into their households. Our advice is: When your son or your daughter brings home from the bookstore the American weekly story-paper, burn it, and forbid them purchasing it again. You may say that some of them are good. We hold they are not. Some of them are not positively bad, but none of them are good. In every case there is time lost that could be better employed. You will perhaps say: "The children must have something to read." This is very true,

and it is necessary they should. Then provide them with good Catholic books and papers. There are plenty of them to suit all tastes. If they want illustrated papers, get them the "Illustrated Catholic American" or "McGee's Weekly." These papers contain light reading which will prove profitable to your family. We say again: Burn the Yankee love-and-murder weeklies. If you do not, you will bitterly regret it when too late.

WILL SOMEBODY, to use a vulgar phrase, sit down upon the blood-and-thunder fire-eaters and Communists who go about speaking at Land League meetings shrieking out for military organizations and armed men to wipe the English out of Ireland, dynamite to blow up Gladstone and the Parliament House, a rope to hang the Queen, pay no rent to the landlords, and your sword and strike for Ireland, etc., etc.? Such denagogues are either patriotic fools or knaves, and are intentionally or unintentionally doing the work of England. They are bringing the cause into disgust and contempt, and making sensible men feel that the days of the Moffat Mansion are revived. If they are honest they will follow the advice of Mr. Parnell and strive for the practicable. Extremists of this kind are beginning to stir up public opinion in America against us, and are driving some of our warmest clerical supporters in disgust from our ranks.—New York Tablet.

MR. GLADSTONE and Mr. Forster are getting on heavily with their Irish necessities. They came into office "pledged to the eyes," as Mr. Chamberlain avowed, to do justice to Ireland. They are doing it—after a fashion. They acknowledge that Ireland needs justice; that affairs are in a very bad way there; that matters cannot go on at the present rate. So they call Parliament together at an unusually early time with the purpose of settling Irish affairs, and bring in a Coercion Bill.—Catholic Review.

The Boston Advertiser is troubled over Mr. Parnell's visit to America, and it reminds the people of Cork that they selected him to fight England in the House of Commons and directly, not in the United States and indirectly. "Oh, don't mind, perhaps he can fight more effectively here, friend. You see there are more than twice as many Irish people here as in Ireland; and these are very potent lever to move the moral force of nations against England's iniquitous course in Ireland.—Ibid.

THE CABLE BUDGET FROM IRELAND.

ALL OF WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE. The standard of Wednesday asserts that a decision of great importance has been taken by the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms Bill and introduce the Land Bill without any delay. A large quantity of pistols and ammunition has been forwarded to Bolton, Lancashire, for the use of the police in the event of a Fenian outbreak. A small farmer was shot dead near Battersport, county Cork, on Tuesday, in consequence of a land dispute. The Home Rulers have determined to exhaust the sittings of Wednesday and Thursday with amendments to the Protection Bill. Parnell embarked for France on Wednesday. Five thousand dollars were cabled on Wednesday by the Irish World to the Land League Secretary at Paris, making a Catholic priest was evicted on Wednesday from a farm near Battersport. A meeting of the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms Bill and introduce the Land Bill without any delay. The immense crowd present were greatly excited, but there was no disturbance. Parnell has temporarily transferred the leadership of the Home Rulers in the House to Justin McCarthy. A meeting of the Land League was held at Dublin on Wednesday. Detectives outside took note of all who attended. A letter from Egan was read. He stated that the Paris press of all shades of opinion cordially approved of the League. Dillon read a telegram from Parnell, advising the League to postpone the meetings of the Cabinet, viz., to drop the Arms Bill and introduce the Land Bill without any delay. Dillon denied that rents were being generally paid. The small farmer reported shot near Battersport was only wounded. Two large farmers, members of the Land League, have been arrested. At Wednesday's Land League meeting at Dublin, Dillon remarked that there was a sensible falling off in the subscription from the home branches this week, but that from America there was an increase of membership are being issued every week. The amount received this week was £1,236, £300 being from Irish branches, the remainder from America. It is understood that Mr. Gladstone will not make public the details of the Land Bill until he introduces it in the House, with a reasonable prospect of having the Bill come to a vote at an early day, without being subjected to fruitless delays by obstruction. A Dublin correspondent reports that the Emergency Committee is preparing to supply land to Irish Protestant tenants from Ulster, and if necessary, from England and Scotland, to occupy the farms from which the tenants can or may be evicted in the south and west of Ireland. Representatives of the committee continue to attend the land sales occasioned by the non-payment of rent. The police and soldiers are obliged to protect the committee. The Paris Intelligencer says that Parnell has come again to Paris for the purpose of extending his relations with that portion of the Republican press which upholds the cause of the Home Rulers. Parnell will return to London to take part in the discussion of the Land Bill. Bradlaugh, Burt, Labouchere, Thomson, McDonald and Cowen voted against the third reading of the Protection Bill. Parnell writes that it will take a week to finish his business. He will call on the Archbishop of Paris, and he introduced to the Archbishop of Paris, who takes the greatest interest in the Irish question. The Irish demand for revolvers from Birmingham has completely subsided, probably owing to the Coercion Bill. The Archbishop of Paris has published a

THE IRISH LAND WAR.

On Jan. 25th, a meeting of the Irish Catholic Bishops was held in the College, Maynooth. The Most Rev. Dr. MacCabe, Archbishop of Dublin, presided. It is stated that amongst the important matters which occupied the attention of the Hierarchy, a prominent place was given to the letter recently received by the Archbishop of Dublin from His Holiness the Pope upon the land question. The land question was also fully discussed, and the following resolution in favor of a final and satisfactory land bill as a settlement of the land question were unanimously adopted by the prelates present:—"That, inasmuch as we are charged by Almighty God, not only with the guardianship of the faith and morals of our flock, but also with the care of the poor and oppressed members of our fold, we feel constrained by a solemn sense of our obligations to declare once more that the present state of the Land Code in Ireland is intrinsically dangerous to the peace and happiness of our people; and that mutual confidence between the various orders of society can never be firmly established till our Land Code shall have undergone a searching and thorough reform."

"That, being thus convinced of the necessity of such reform we earnestly deprecate all filtering legislation on this vital question, and we hereby record our conviction that such legislation no matter how well intentioned, so far from allaying the universal discontent, will intensify existing evils and lead to a prolonged and augmented agitation."

"That, our confidence in the good sense and generous feelings of our flock being unshaken, we are persuaded that the immediate introduction into Parliament of a Land Bill, framed on principles of justice to all existing rights, would be the signal to call back peace and a sense of security to all classes; and that we cannot refrain from expressing to the Government our earnest desire that the Government should be content to reign by the power of coercion, the branch of the legislature which is regarded as unfavorable to popular rights may either totally reject or substantially nullify any measure of practical utility submitted to it in consideration—a result which we cannot contemplate without serious alarm."

"Edward, Archbishop of Dublin, Chairman, College, Maynooth, Jan. 25, 1881."

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to EBY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and photographs in the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures a specialty. JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Lalatt's ale and port, Guinness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low, Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Crickshank, 353 Richmond street. SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment department of the city. Better facilities for repairing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale. NEW BOOT AND SHOE STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Podock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry a large stock of any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call. Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions, bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. MONTROY, City Hall.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering. "BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back, Head, Bowels, Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of Pain and Aches. It will most surely quiet the Head and Head, as its acting power is wonderful. "Brown's Household Panacea" being acknowledged as the great Pain Reliever, and of double the strength of any other remedy, it is a most valuable and useful in every family handy for use when wanted, as it really is the best remedy in the world for Croup, in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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PROVERBS. For sinking spells, dizziness, palpitations, and low spirits, rely on Hop Bitters. Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually. Hop Bitters makes you healthy and happy. Hop Bitters is what you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful. Hop Bitters cures all the ailments of the stomach, and gives rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child. It is the best remedy in the world for Croup, in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds, and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

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THE LONDON MUTUAL (Formerly Agricultural Mutual.) HEAD OFFICE, Melton, Ontario, Ontario. Assets 1st January 1879, \$2,784,411, and constantly being added to.

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DETROIT THROAT & CHEST. MEDICATED INHALATIONS. Head, Throat and Lung affections have become the most serious of any class of diseases that afflict humanity.

NOTICE. Scaled Tenders addressed to the Superintendent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of Saturday, 20th February, 1881, for the delivery of the usual Indian supplies, duty paid, at different points in Manitoba and the North West Territories for the year 1881-82—consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, Harness, &c. Forms of Tender and full particulars relative to the supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Superintendent, Winnipeg.

PARLOR PICTURE STORE O. B. GRAVES CARVER & GILDER Picture and Portrait Frames, Pier and Mantle Mirrors.

222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets LONDON, ONT.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT ASSOCIATION.—The regular meetings of London Branch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, will be held on the first and third Thursday of every month, at the hour of 8 o'clock, in our rooms, Castle Hall, A. Bion Block, Richmond. Members are requested to attend punctually. ALEX. WILSON, Secy.

Professional. DR. W. J. McGUIHAN, GRADUATE of McGill University, Member of the Royal Society of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office—Nichols' Block, 272 Dundas street. 2-ly.

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MAIL CONTRACT. TENDERS, addressed to the Postmaster General, will be received at Ottawa until Noon, on Friday, 25th March, 1881 for the conveyance of Her Majesty's Mails, on a proposed Contract for four years, six times per week each way between Delaware and London from the 1st July next.

Printed notices containing further information as to conditions of proposed Contract may be seen, and blank forms of Tender may be obtained at the Post Office of London, Lambeth and Delaware. W. PARKER Post Office Inspector's Office, London E.C. 4, 1881.

222 Dundas Street, N. E. corner Dundas and Clarence streets LONDON, ONT.