

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

# **VOL.** 2.

er-

D

ade a OUR

ERY

TY.

O.

Y

INGRE

ıg,

R

G

LS

S N

LOTH

from

DA.

intry.

ORE

SE,

h of

DDS

ved

We

0.

s. and

anu-a spe-ected les of re be-t and r. As ur il-e had atted

ectly, aired. oport. iting, of the

ining

ND

Т,

any f tes-m all

ulars -ly

D

S. Tings-1-1y

## CLERICAL."

We make up the most Fashionable Clerical Garments in Canada-Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.

We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins. Prices Low.

# N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR. January, 1880. Sunday, II—First Sunday after Epiphany, Epistle (Rom. xii. 1–5). Gospel (Luke ii. 42–52). 42-52). Monday, 12-Sixth day within the Octave, Semi-Double.

Semi-Double.
Semi-Double.
Tnesday, 13-Octave of the Epiphany. Dup.
Wednesday, 11-St. Hilary, Bishop and Confessor. Dup.
Thursday, 15-St. Paul, Hermit and Confessor. Dup.
Friday, 16-St. Marcellus, Pope and Martyr. Semi-Double.
Saturday, 17-St. Anthony, Abbot. Dup.

Written for the Record. Another Year.

Another year pass'd over-gone Hope beaming with the new, Thus move we on, forever on The many of our childhood days, Growing fewer, one by one Till death in duel with each life, Proclaims the last is gone.

Another year, the busied past Lies in its silent grave, The stream of life flows ever on. As wave leaps into wave; Another year, ah ! who can tell What memories it may bring, Or lonely heart and tearful eye, And hope bereft of wing.

Another year, the curfew rings Fast cover up each coal, The old year dies, the old year dies The bells its requiem toll. A pilgrim year has reached its shrine, The air with incense glews The spirit of another year, Comes forth from long repose,

Another year with tears and joys To form an arch of love. Another year to toll with hope And seek for rest above, Another year wing'd on its way. Eternity the goal. Another year, peace in its train Peace to each parting soul. Belleville, Jan. 1st, 1880. T. O'HAGAN.

### PARNELL AND DILLON.

### THEIR ARRIVAL IN NEW YORK.

### A HEARTY RECEPTION.

New York, January 2 .- The Scythia arrived in port this morning, having on board Parnell and Dillon, both of whom

# LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JANUARY 9, 1880.

SOUTH AFRICA. INTERESTING SUMMARY FROM THE CATH-OLIC MISSIONS. Correspondence of the Record. Canadians who watch with interest the

efforts to bring Catholicity within reach of the natives of South Africa will be interested by reading the following extract from a letter written by the zealous parish priest of King Williamstown, Kaffiaria, to

a parishioner living in one of the native districts: "I now wish to let you know that our Bishop," (Bp. Ricards, of Grahmsthat our Disnop," (Dp. Reards, of Granns-town,) "has succeeded in getting the Trappists. He will bring out a community of twelve in June next. The Superior who comes out with them is, it appears, a wonderful man. He is an architect, enwonderful man. He is an architect, en-gineer, master of many trades, very morti-fied, and, as you know, never eats meat. He founded a monastery in Algeria, I think, with six, and now there are eighty monks in it. Since the Bishop went home he published a book 'The Kaffir and the Catholic Church,' which will be favorably reviewed by Archibald Forbes, Milton Prior and others. Fifty copies have been sent to me, but they have not yet arrived. I suppose you have read Archibishop I suppose you have read Archbishop Lynch's two letters from Ireland to his Vicar General in Toronto; they are very interesting. I read them to the members of the confraternity of the holy family. In a few months I expect the Marist Brothers for the boys' school. "Father O'Haire also will soon return

to South Africa and establish a mission in the Transvaal, under the auspices of the Bishop of Natal. Mr. C. Sonnenberg has Bishop of Natal. Mr. C. Sonnenberg has made Fatlier O'Haire a grant of a five thousand morgen farm, (about ten thou-sand acres.) This good and energetic priest is expected to bring about twenty shall farmers from Ireland to aid jn establishing the mission on which it is proposed to build two villages, one for whites and one for blacks. whites and one for blacks.

A recent Kaffaria Watchman contains this paragraph: "The man at the wheel" in the Natal Witness thus writes: I always like a chat with my old friend Mr. C\_\_\_\_\_ has been been being a contained by the second He is always hitting a nail on the head. Speaking of the Boers he says:—"They were driven from the old colony to Natal, they were elbowed out of here to the Transvaal, and if we want to keep the Transvaal peacefully, we must do the same thing again. England should char-ter the Great Eastern and with the poor ter the Great Eastern and with the poor rates for a year send out 10,000 able-bodied paupers, and plant them in the Transvaal. They would get plenty to eat to begin with, and gradually elbow out the Boers, who would go to the in-terior. I have heard worse suggestions than this." Jokes like this quoted ap-neavingly be journality who wild the

board Parnell and Dillon, both of whom were received by a large delegation of prominent citizens of New York and other citizens and heartily welcomed to America. The delegation at an early hour this morning steamed down the bay in a reveruse cutter, and boarded their Seythia on her way up. An address of welcome by the citizens of New York and another by the citizens of Chicago wey realized themselves with them and have allied themselves with them, and then they reach to the independent tribes and because they do not lay down their arms at their bidding they wage fresh wars, burden themselves with fresh responsibilities, extend still further their frontiers already far too extensive, and while claiming the contemplation of further annexation carefully lay a train for the future which can lead to nothing else. In fact even now many colonists are clamouring for the annexation of native districts between the colony and Natal. Others say the Zulu war will have been useless unless Zululand be annexed and our possessions in Africa reach the Portuguese settlements at Delagoa Bay, and lately the statement was made in a local paper that British supremacy must inevitably reach to and include Zanzibar, and that there would be no lasting peace or safety for Sonth Africa until this was done. This may be true, if the wishes are to prevail of those who would have the whole country governed in the interests of the whites alone, who can see no good in any legislation for the native but such as detaches him from the pastorial life he loves, and has a tendency to force him into the labor market. There might, however, be peace and prosperity both for black and white if truth and equality prevailed in all our dealings with the natives, but if we must read the future by the light of the past there is but little ground for hope that this may soon be the case. who know the South African tribes the best assert until the arrival of missionaries amongst them they had no idea of God; nor any word in the language to express the idea of any power beyon to express the idea of any power beyond or superior to the forces of nature. The word "Tixo" now used for "God" is bor-rowed from the Hottentot language and signifies "Arm of Strength." Its suitarowed from the Hottentor funguean signifies "Arm of Strength." Its suita-bility has been questioned by many mis-sionaries, but it seems to have been finally concluded that the idea of Omipotent Godhead, having been once fairly connec-ted with it in the native mind, it would be undesirable to change it not even for a more expressive term. There does not seem to have been any worship among the heathens although they seem to feel a kind of veneration for the sky whence come rain and sunshine which fertilize the earth. Other tribes share with the Zulus the superstition the the that their antecestors haunt their homes in the form of snakes. Hence they do not like to kill these reptiles, but prefer moving their huts. A common manifestation of mourning for the dead is shaving the heads ot men relatives of the deceased. No act of alienation of property is binding on survivors and not even supreme chiefs bave any right to sell, give or cede land

from the Cape about 800 miles, when he said he bought the place for the Dutch East India Company for 20,000 florins; casting thence to the Cape, his ship was cast away, but they all got's afe ashore, who, 18 in number, set out by land for the Cape, distant about 200 miles, where only four arrived, all the rest dying of hunger, thirst or heat, except two or three who were killed by the Hottentots. They saw were killed by the Hottentots. They saw no wild beasts except elephants. In 1705, Gerbrantzes went again to Natal, the late King's son then reigning, to whom he spoke of the former agreement with his father. My father, answers he, is dead; his skins (*i. e.* his clothes) are burned with him in the floor of his house, which is burned over him, and the place is fenced in over which none muct now press cad in, over which none must now pass; and as to what he agreed to, it was for himself. I have nothing to say to it. So Gerbrantzer urged it no further, having no orders con-cerning it from the company. Sir G. Wolsely replying to Bishop Schrendeis, inquires respecting the present position of missionaries in Zululand, says, on this subject, the former Kings of Zululandhad no legal power to alienate land, nor to confer upon any white man a permanent title to land, neither have the thirteen in-lependent chiefs who now rule there any such power. And Ungikela, the chief of the Pondos, last year, in reply to the request of the Cape Government that he would sell the left bank of St. John's River to the British republic, said: "I cannot sell urged it no further, having no orders con to the British republic, said: "I cannot sell the land of my tribe; if I have done wrong, explain the wrong to me aud fix upon a fine. I am willing to give two thousand head of cattle, but the land belongs to my tribe, and I have no right to alienate Of course every one knows, for it is history by this time, that we took what we wanted when it was refused as a precious gift.

There are indignant denials in English papers from officers in the army, of acts of cruelty alleged to have been committed by the troops in Zululand, in retaliation for our losses at the hands of the natives, but doubtless in all wars there are many deeds of darkness done, and gloried in, that never come to the knowledge of those in command, for instance, a volunteer just returned from Zululand to Kaffarid, relating some of the scenes he had witness-ed, said they found an old Zulu in a desert-ed. Knal and marched him off with them relating some of an old Zulu in a desert-ed, said they found an old Zulu in a desert-ed, Kraal and marched him off with them to camp, where they gave him food and drink, and seeing himself well treated he shook off his fears and began to enjoy bimself, munching his biscuits with apshook off his lears and began to enjoy himself, munching his biscuits with ap-parent relish, for he seemed to have been starving. After he had eaten and drank as much as he wished, the men began to tease him just for fun, from sheer laziness and lack of other amusement, and fhurtin itent but to see if he would be easily frightened, took an assigai, and pointed it to the center of his forchead, just touchhim, when a comrade behind him, jerked his elbow so as to cause him to wound the old man. An officer of the native levies passing by, and seeing the blood streaming down his face, said to blood streaming down his face, said to them: "What are you up to there? Better take the old scoundrel and hang him," and he passed on, and they took the man and hanged him, and when they had done so they fell m with another poor wretch, and said to each other, "let us string him up too and have a pair," and string him up too and nave a pair, and they were preparing to do so when an officer of the regulars passed by and said: "What are you doing with that man?" and they replied: "We're going to hang him." "Who gave you orders to do so?" he asked. "An officer of the native here "Could have murne as it was after asked. "An officer of the native ies," (which was untrue, as it was after had passed on and they had hung the her man that they fell in with this one) Can you point that officer out to me?" he asked, angrily. No, they replied, it was not one whom they knew. "Let the man go," the officer commanded, and so that poor fellow's life was spared. Another volunteer, a fine gentlemanly oung fellow of nineteen, returning from Gaika war, said, one day we were out and I took a prisoner, or rather the poor fellow came to me and gave himself up, and I told him to walk by my side, when shortly there was a report and splash and e poor fellow was shot dead by my side and when I remonstrated I was met with "oh! the best way is to shoot the black devils and keep them out of further wishing " mischief." The manner in which the dissarmament is being carried out in South Africa is far from meeting with the approbation of some of those even who voted for it and strongly approved of a disarmament act. Its application to our faithful allies and staunch adherents was not contem-plated by them. The ministry, however, have expressed their intention of disarming all, friend and foe, alike. This they say, licy, and by it they intend to is their poincy, and by it they intend to stand or fall; and in reply to remonstrances respecting the arbitariness and injustice of depriving men of their guns, who, having first obtained permits from the resident magistrates for their purchase, paid for them with their own money and used them in our service, and, while professedly making compensation in many cases, allowing barly one-third or a quarter of the purchase money paid for them. They point to the Gingoes as having given up their arms willingly, and being well satis-fied with the competication mode. The fied with the compensation made. The Gingoes, however, were not willing to give

for more than the term of their own natural life, and the reply of the successor to any person claiming land on such shut is burned down, and all his acts are burned boneath the ashes." John Max-well, in his account of the Cape of Good Hope, in 1706, (published in London in 1715), says:—"At the Cape, I met with one Joanis Gerbrantizer, master of a Dutch ship who, 1660, was Terra di Natal, distant from the Cape about 800 miles, when he said he bought the place for the Dutch East India Company for 20,000 florins; in that way to you, but he feels it keenly nevertheless, for I heard him when aske it keenly by some other Gingoes what he got for his rifle, answer them, "Government is a wolf and would gladly eat me up. Government has robbed me of seven pounds this day." The proclamation of the annexation of Fingoland, **j** Fembuland, and Idutywa Reserve made a few weeks ago, when a few copies of the act and the new laws were distributed amongst the whites and the natives were invited to attend at the office of the residency on a certain day to have the act and the new laws read to have the act and the new laws read to them, natives and European traders were equally dissatisfied with some of the new enactments, and it was a matter of won-der when and by whom the new laws had been made, since there had been no men-tion of any discussion on the subject in the Parliamentary Reports. It seems tion of any discussion on the subject m the Parliamentary Reports. It seems, however, that the act was drawn up two years ago, but the outbreak of the Gaikas prevented its proclamation at that time, and people here seem to think that the time for its proclamation was at length chosen just at the close of the session to prevent any adverse criticism

chosen Just at the close of the session to prevent any adverse criticism of it in Parliament, at any rate until the first warmth of opposition to it had time to cool. Some of its provisions make the clief mediatest be advected at the second chief magistrate more absolute in these districts than any constitutional sovereign: quite an autocrat. There is no provision for any appeal from his decision. He can withdraw the license and close any trad-ing stations and have all the buildings ing stations and have all the buildings pulled down within three months "if he thinks necessary." And there is no recognition of the native chiefs or head-men ex-

epting to require them to see that their people pay all taxes promptly, so that a chief being met in the veldt, on a day appointed for the head men to assemble at the chief magistrate's office to discuss the new laws, and being asked why he did not go to the office; had he ceased to be a chief, replied? "Let Government make headmen for itself who were not born heatment for fiself who were not born chiefs. For himself he was born a chief but he no longer cared to be one, for where now was the Fingo army? These was no longer any use for a chief but to trouble the people, and this he did not , want to do. Let others do it." Fingoland, Franska South Africa, Nov. 13, 1879.

# ERECTION OF A NEW MISSION.

### WAWANASH, WINGHAM AND BLYTHE.

CONCERT AND LECTURE IN WOOD-Each succeeding year brings with it the STOCK.

NO. 65.

Ingersoll convent, tendered them a hearty invitation to supper. The Viear-General returned to London Monday morning. DUNNVILLE ITEMS. Protestants is estimated that at least two village. It is estimated that at least two thirds of those present were non-Catholies. May this good spirit long continue. The May this good spirit long continue. The same set of beture may in every respect be said to be a grand success. The Rev. Dean Murphy officiated at Mass and Vespers. The popular choir of Seaforth assisted. Miss Annie Downey presided at the organ with her usual ability. with her usual ability. Brussels, Jan. 7, 1880.

night, long before the hour named, the LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOL.

#### ANNUAL REPORT OF THE TRUSTEES.

A SATISFACTORY EXHIBIT.

maining vacant. The chait was taken by Mr. Haney promptly at 8 o'clock, who, in introducing the entertainment, thanked the audience for their presence and said that he felt sure that they would leave the hall well pleased with the programme which was about to be offered them. The concert one ned by a pinge sele if E these We have much pleasure in publishing the following extract from the annual report of the Separate School Trustees of her excellent performance, showed herself to be a thorough musician. The singing of Miss Wilson, who appeared here for the this city. This preamble to the finiancial statement is indeed a most satisfactory one first thine in public, was well received, her graceful and simple manner making her a decided favorite. Miss Nolan, of Brantin every respect, and gives assurance that the future of our Schools will be what their best friends could desire. A most deserving compliment is paid Mr. Reid, the treasurer, for the careful manner in was received with rounds of applause. Mr. Henwood, a young law student of which he has managed the financial affairs of the Board, thus materially assisting in Brantford, possesses a magnificent voice, and was heartily encored, indeed, both Mr. Henwood and Mr. Sullivan, of Brantwiping off all the old indebtedness, and having the School entirely out debt at Mr. Henwood and Mr. Sullivan, of Brant-ford, contributed in great measure to the success of the entiire entertainment. The lecture by Fr. O'Mahory took place between the first and second parts of the concert. In the second part Miss Stephens, a native of the village, and a graceful and accomplished singer, won rounds of anolause and from her corr the present time. In this connection it is only doing simple justice to say that the worthy chairman, Rev. Father Tiernan, has also done his full share to bring about this agreeable state of things. In all things he has fulfilled his duty to the letter, and the lively interest he he serined in Schenthe lively interest he h is evineed in School matters at all times makes us hope that he will retain his present position for

he will retain his present position for some time to come. To the Supporters of the Catholic Separate Schools of London, Ont. GENTLEMEN:—We, the Catholic Sepa-rate School Trustees of the city, beg respectfully to report to you that during the past year our schools have been carried on with marked progress and spaces. closed the concert by a comic song, which he rendered in novel style. A vote of thanks was tendered the lecturer, who replied by thanking the audience for the graci-ous manner in which they received both on with marked progress and success. In the report of last year we mentioned that the state of our finances was never in so the concert and the lecture, and concluded by proposing a vote of thanks to the chair-man, which was unanimously carried. Thus also do no of the next of the second flourishing a condition since the schools were established, as it was then. At that time, however, we had about \$600 of a debt to pay together with the interest thereon. Now that debt is entirely paid off, and so are all the current expenses of 1879, and there is still left to our credit Thus closed one of the most agreable en-tetainments ever given in Dunville, and, though gotten up by Catholies in aid of the Church, the fact that the majority of these vectors are non-catholic biothose present were non-Catholics speaks volumes for the good will existing between all the citizens of Dunnville, whilst it also a small amount in the treasurer's hand, as the financial statement, which is given below, shows. This successful and pleasing testifies to the high esteem in which all classes hold the Rev. Father Dougherty, the pastor of the place. state of things is owing, in a great mea-sure, to the vigilance and economy of our worthy treasurer, Mr. James Reid, who worthy treasurer, and business-like man-scrupulously, and in a business-like man-ner, discharged the duties which his posi-ner, discharger imnosed upon him. tion as treasurer imposed upon him. This, we believe, to be the first time in twenty-two years that our schools have been free from debt. If the taxes for 1879 were collected we would have to our credit over \$1,900 to meet the expenses of the present year. The number of pupils registered in our schools during the year 1879 was 814-boys, 390; girls, 424. The daily average attendance for the six months ending June 30th was 409, and for the six months ending Dec. 31st, 446. The daily average attendance is scarcely 60 per cent. of the registered number of pupils, and so great a difference between the number of children registered and the average daily attendance manifests great want of appreciation of education on the part of parents and guardians who should interest themselves to have their children well instructed beth is who should interest themserves to have their children well instructed, both in secular and spiritual knowledge; we, therefore, urge upon parents the great necessity of sending their children more regularly to school and hope that there will be, during the present year a great improvement. Our teaching staff comprises one master Our teaching staff comprises one master and eight female teachers, members of religious communities. The teachers are most indefatigable in the discharge of their duties, and the pupils under their their duties, and the pupils under their charge are receiving an educational train-ing which will fit them not only for a me, but also for eternity. His Lordship Right Rev. Bishop Walsh. Monsignore Bruyere, and our resident clergy frequently visit the schools and examine the various classes. Our sche are also inspected annually by one of the High School Government inspectors.

and another by the citizens of Chicago, were presented. Parnell replied as follows: "I Parnell replied as follows: regret that my power of language is not sufficient to convey my appreciation of the kindness and honor done me. It has always been a great pleasure to me to come to the United States. I would have wished that the circumstances attending ur native land were of a more happy and prosperous character, but we must hope and believe that the time is approachi when we may be able to speak of Ireland as other men speak of their own country, as really and truly among the nations of the agent. the earth. Our task is of a double character. We have to war against a system which causes discontent and suffering in our country, and we have en-deavored to break down the system, and with God's help we are determined to break it down. We have also to see that break it down. We have also to see that the victims of this system are not suffered to perish in the meanwhile. The physical suffering, misery and starvation of large large portions of the population of Ireland has not been exaggerated. We have been calling upon the Government for eight months to relieve the distress, but only within the last few days the English Government has agreed to admit that there is any distres -only now that it is too wide spread for almost any effectual remedy, do those rulers in England appear to understand their responsibility. We who have been working at this great land question have not made any appeal to the Government for the relief of the destitution. We cannot longer shut our eyes to the terrible peril approaching, and we think we ought to put the case before we think we ought the both at home our own countrymen, both at home our countrythey have in every clime, to their suffering brethren at home. I confidently I confidently anticipate that the result of our mission will be of such a nature as to give pleasure to us, and also give help to our people at home. Dillon was called upon, and also spoke,

referring in complimentary terms to the generosity of America to the suffering brethren at home

New York, January 4.-There 6.000 6,000 people in Madison Square Garden to-night. Only a few of those invited occupied the platform. Present among occupied the platform. Present among these was Thurlow Weed. Parnell and Judge Gildersleeve presided. Parnell made a speech which was loudly applauded. -----

# Three tramps were forwarded to Lon-don from Ailsa Craig. They were arrested and sent up upon the charge of shirt stealing, indeed they seemed rather pleased with the prospects of ail winter quarters.

vidences of the Church in the diocese of London. Wonderful indeed has been its progress since His Lordship Bishop Walsh assumed the government of that portion of the Lord's ineyard. Everywhere churches are in the course of erection; a large number of priests have been added to the ranks of the clergy and new missions are brought into existence. On last Sunday, 4th inst. another mission was formed. Wawanash Wingham and Blythe. Solemn Mass was sung by the Rev. John O'Connor in the church of Wawanash. After the Gospel the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, who had ar-rived the day before, read a decree of His Lordship Bishop Walsh, in virtue of which it was declared that Wawanash was out off free the minimum of he had Mark cut off from the mission of Ashfield, and the mission of Wingham and Blythe were separated from that of Irishtown. In virtue of the same decree the Rev. Joh O'Connor was appointed first pastor of the new mission. Monsignor Bruyere took advantage of the occasion to speak to the people of Wawanash of the character of the second second people of wawanash of the character of the priesthood. The two leading ideas of his address were, that a priest should be a man of God and a man of the people. This he developed by showing the relations of the Priest to God and to his flock, how he stood with all the powers given him by Jesus Christ, as it were, a mediator between God and his fellow-creatures. From the excellency and sublimity of the priestly character, he naturally inferred that respect, veneration and obedience were due to the legitimately appointed minister of God. He felt

from that of Irishtown. In appointed minister of God. The feit happy in stating that the pastor of the new mission possessed all the qualities of a good priest, and was certain that his piety, prudence and zeal would earn for him from good the people of Wawanash re

pect and confiden spect and confidence. Father O'Connor also addressed some few words to his new flock. He expressed his determination of doing his duty as their pastor, congratulated himself on being the fast sector of the sector being the first pastor of a congregation so deserving as that of Wawanash, and on the honor of being introduced into his new parish by a priest, whose name is now a household word in Upper Canada, one so worthy as the Vicar-General,

Rt. Rev. Mgr. Bruyere. After mass the leading members of the

## A MOST SUCCESSFUL AFFAIR.

The Catholics of this village have work-

ed well and truly in the cause of the

Church. They have built a very nice

church edifice and, under the care of the

Rev. Father Dougherty, are steadily ad-

vancing. A concert and lecture had been

announced for Dec. 30th, and on that

Town Hall was filled, not a single seat re

concert opened by a piano solo "Echoe from Ireland," by Mrs. Radcliffe, who, by

showed that she was a cultured vocalist, and throughout the rest of the evening

won rounds of applause, and from her very first appearance her reception showed her to be a favorite with the audience. Dr.

McCargow, in his Scotch ballads, was loud-

ly encored, and in his response brought down the house. Monsieur de Cantillion

On New Year's evening the Town Hall of Woodstock was filled by a most respectable audience to hear the concert and lecture given in aid of the Catholic Church of that place. At eight o'clock Mayor Parker took the chair. The concert opened with a piano solo by Miss Egan of Woodstock, who executed her part in such a manner as to win the hearty applause of the audience. This was followed a quartette by the Miss Winmer and Messrs. Douglas and McLeod, of Stratford, which was loudly encored. In response they repeated the last verse. Mr. Mc-Leod followed with a solo, which made his audience friendly for the rest of the evening. He was loudly encored and responded by a comic song that brought down the house. This young gentleman has a magnificent voice, and being thoroughly in earnest, all he does is likely to succeed, not only as a singer, but in any other role he may choose to adopt. The great treat of the evening, however was the singing of Miss Nolan, of Brant was the singing of Miss Nolan, of Brant-ford. From the moment she appeared it was evident that she was a favorite, and the loud and continued encore showed that the people of Woodstock can ap-meter and showing the search of the preciate good singing: Her rendering of some of the difficult pieces which she sang was alone worth the price of ad-mission. The lecture of Father O'Mahony mission. The lecture of Father O Manony was listened to with the greatest attention, and occupied over an hour in its delivery. The singing of the Misses Wimmer was particularly sweet in the second part of the programme, whilst Mr. Douglas rendered the Slave Chase in such a manner as to win a hearty encore. At the conclusion, a vote of thanks to the Chairman was passed, who in response thanked the audience for their attention, and ex pressed himself as highly honored by being elected to preside on such an occasion.

### . .... BRUSSELS.

#### LECTURE BY FATHER O'MAHONY. On the 4th inst. the people of Brussels were highly delighted with a lecture

After mass the leading members of the congregation came to pay their respects to the Viear Jeneral, and to their neurier satisfaction with the new arrangements, and felt deeply grateful to the Bishop of London for the favor conferred upon them. The rev. gentleme: were enter-tained at an excellent dinner by Mr. Cummins, the father of a promising delivered by the Rev. Fr. O'Mahony, of then up, but did so compulsorily, because Cummins, the father of a promising closest attention. Some of the truths young priest of this diocese, and Mrs, of our holy religion were set Boyle, mother of Sister Augustine of forth in the clearest light, and set

.....

On Sunday night policeman Hammond, of Guelph, found Sarah Carey in the Queen's Hotel stables in a beastly state of intoxication. He took her to the cells, and locking her up went out upon his beat. Returning in a short time, he heard a noise as of somebody struggling in the cells, and upon going in to investigate the cause, he found the unfortunate woman hanging by the neck, and apparently the last throes of death. He hastily eut herdown and successfully made application of such restoratives as were at hand. The woman had fastened her scarf to the iron bars of the cell, made a loop, which she placed about her neck, and swung herself off the bench which is used as a couch by prisoners. Measures were taken to prevent a repetition of the woman's attempt during night, and in the morning she the to gaol for three months.

- Aller

A representative of Brazil is coming to Canada to make arrangements for the proposed line of steamers between Halifax and Rio Janeiro, and for the exhibit of Conadian products in the latter city during the coming year.