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to thoroughly well known ealers and manufacturers e United States, that it can satisfaction to its patrons. A CATHLIC MAN of good ousiness disposition and steady habits. Must travel a section in which he re-treferences, to BENZIGER broadway, N. Y. 1 [m397]

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Catholic Record.

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

VOL 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, MAY 5, 1882.

NO. 186

CLERICAL

we give in our tailoring department special attention to this brench

attention to this branch of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review

several services of all the churches and religious societies—about 250 in number—of 124,909. This was divided as -of 124,909. This was divided as follows: At the Baptist churches, 15,775; Congregational, 805, Congregational Trinitarian, 15,003; Episcopal 12,040; Lutheran, 501; Methodist Episcopal, 9,386; Methodist (colored,) 2,058; Presbyterian, 3,300; Roman Catholic, 49,337; Swedenborgian, 530; Unitarian, 9,326; Universalist, 2,337; non-sectarian, 382; union, 775; miscellaneous, 2,356. The census is as accurate as could be secured. In several cases an exact count was not several cases an exact count was not possible, but in such careful estimates were made on a partial count. The Ad-vertiser says: "Making a large allowance for those who attended more than one session on Sunday, it is safe to estimate that upward of 100,000 separate persons, or more than one-fourth of the whole population of Boston, were present at church on that day. This number presents only

Baltimore Mirror, was outspoken in his repudiation of faith. He lived an unchristian life, and died untime that Protestant clergymen abstained from according to vice the rewards of from according to vice the rewards of virtue! It is never too late to mend. The death of the penitent thief is a proof that even the vilest sinner need not despair; and there is a joy among the angels of God when a guilty man becomes contrite even at the eleventh hour. But

Catholic Columbian.

ONE of the "advanced thinkers" of the age, Charles R. Darwin, the progenitor of Darwinism, has passed into the regions that he explained with so much certainty to himself. He has discovered the fu tility of theorizing and that man's soul is the all-important part. Could he do so, he provably would recall his work on the "Descent of Man," and write another with the same title but in a more meditative

WE have little or no respect for a man or woman claiming to be Christian who will not fulfill the moral law except when compelled by civil authority. It displays a very low state of Christian ethics and very little concern for moralty. The man who would steal everything he could

is a thief nevertheless. No better compliment could be paid the Catholic Church and its influence in

and multitudes will read it, now, where

Catholic Telegraph.

Catholic Telegraph.

Catholic Americans should never forget to remind the enemies of Holy Church, that the Declaration of Independence was signed by Charles Carroll, of Carrollton, Md., the grandson of Daniel Carroll, of King's County, Ireland, and the scion of a long line of Catholic Carrolls. When asked by the President if he would sign that "record of glorv." containing the Catholic Review.

The secular newspapers, all over the world, are undertaking a task which, unintentionally, does the Catholic Church a great service. They are taking, in various churches, a census of the attendance at divine worship, whatever the form may be. It is needless to say that the only religion, "which amounts to anything," and which holds a potent influence over the hearts of men, is that which shows the best statistics of fidelity in attending its solemn worship. In Philadelphia or New York, in Liverpool, Chicago or Boston, the result is invariably the same, the Catholics are most numerously represented in the churches. They may not have the costliest churches, or the most expensive preachers, or choirs, but they have the majority of worshipers. The latest census of this kind has been taken in Boston by the Advertiser of that city. It shows a total attendance at the several services of all the churches and religious societies—about 250 in number—of 124,909. This was divided as follows: At the Baptist churches, 15,775; -man, the equal of his fellow-man, im-measurably beneath his Creator, as a little lower than the angels, and far above the brute creation.

Philadelphia Standard.

PREVIOUS to the advent of our Saviour suicides were of frequent occurrence and not regarded as sinful. After Christianity obtained ascendancy and its principles ruled the public mind during the so-called dark ages, suicides rarely occurred, and it was universally and correctly regarded as a detestible and diarectly regarded as a detestible and dia-bolical act. Just as the Protestant move-ment developed its interior spirit and essential character, suicides became more frequent, and now that it has become clearly and plainly rationalistic, they are of com-mon occurrence. Professor Morselli's learned work on suicide, recently published in which are statistics, laboriously and carefully gathered from every source. lation of Boston, were present at church at that day. This number presents only he average attendance. In many cases the absence of pastors, notably the Methodist preachers who were at Conference, reduced the attendance, but on the other hand, the weather was fine. Consequently, while the separate statements of each church may not show the facts which might be necessary for a fair comparison between them, the aggregate attendance at all the churches was quite up to the average. The figures of the attendance at the Catholic churches are below the actual attendance at all the services of these churches, for it was not possible to obtain, except in one or two instances, a return of the attendance at all the attendance at all the number of persons who entered Roman Catholic churches for purpose of worship on Sunday fell only a few thousand below that of the gross few the many categories attendance, in many casterily published from every point of view, brings out this fact, with an array of the electric current. Even many of those who do not agree with the first proportion as Protestantism is less advanced; that where it continues to retain a proportion as Protestantism is less at the Catholic churches are below the attendance at all the services of the attendance at all the services of the attendance at the Catholic churches for purpose of worship on Sunday fell only a few countries, it shows that the proportion of suicides is as fifty-eight per million of population, while in Protestant is as one hundred and ninety proportion as Protestantism is less at the Catholic churches are the functional proportion as Protest

In the New York Tombs prison on Friday of last week William Sindram was hanged for murder. He did not believe in the doctrines of Christianity, and that the majority of the ministers of the sects their newspapers respectively re-present, do not care the snap of a finger for the "creeds" or articles of belief of He lived an unchristian life, and died unrepenting on a scaffold. On Sunday his
body was interred in Greenwood Cemetery. A metropolitan journal, in its report of the funeral, says: "The attendants lowered the coffin with ropes, the
Rev. Mr. Morgan read the Episcopal
burial service, a benediction was said, and
the mourners turned away." Is it not
time that Protestant clergymen abstained
down from the beginning." Vet down from the beginning." Yet these editors know perfectly well, and know, too, that their readers know, that their readers know, that their profess to regard as sacred, instead of when a criminal passes his days in wickedness, and enters the valley of death loaded down with iniquity, how dare any minister of the gospel of right eousness give him a free pass to heaven? Would St. Paul pronounce a benediction over the corpse of an atheist? doning them, by developing their inherent (erroneous) principles to their logical consequences; and are becoming, if not act-ual disbelievers in divine revelation, yet approaching so near that the interval between them and actual disbelief is infinitely

These newspapers are not really deluding their readers, except the most stupid, uninformed part of them, and those, also, who wish to be deluded. They are deluding the property of the state of the sta ing themselves.

INTEMPERANCE is a widespread evil and the occasion and cause of great misery and wretchedness and also of much crime. Yet it is not, by any means, as many extremists on the subject of total abstinence insist, the sole or the most fruitful cause of crime. Recent statistics show that of four hundred and thirty-three persons committed to the Eastern Penitentiary of Pennsylvania, ninety-eight were total abstainers, two hundred and two mode-rate drinkers, one hundred and seven oc-

tion one hundred and seventeen were We sare such and seventeen were strictly temperate, two hundred and forty-two were moderate drinkers, one hundred and seventeen occasionally intemperate, and only four habitually intemperate. We cannot, and do not vouch for the exact we cannot, and do not vouch for the exact accuracy of these statistics, but we presume they are approximately correct. They have, to our mind, a deeper significance than their bearing merely on the subject of intemperance. They show that the immediate causes of crime and the classes from which the criminals come are change. from which the criminals come are chang-ing. Criminals used to consist mainly of the rude, brutal, and openly vicious; of those who were socially and externally de-graded outcasts. But of late years a large and constantly increasing number of crime is committed by persons of education, intelligence and external culture; by persons, too, whose tastes are not low or uncouth, and who are free from the excesses of intemperance.

London Universe.

London Universe.

London may look forward to a very wonderful sight. The regular congregation of St. Paul's Cathedral is usually capable of filling only a very small portion of that magnificent building. The anticipated wonderful sight is St. Paul's Cathedral filled with people. "General Booth," of the Salvation Army, announces that there has been a proposal to have a Salvation Army service in St. Paul's Cathedral, and that he has received a hint if an Salvation Army service in St. Faul's Cathedral, and that he has received a hint if an application to hold such a meeting were made it would receive the fullest attention. A Salvation Army crowd in St. Paul's Cathedral will, indeed, be a sight. But what a desecration! Just as bad But what a deserration! Just as bad things, however, take place in churches now-a-days. A prize-fight in a church is a thing of only yesterday. THE fearful work of wholesale eviction

and of heartless clearance is still relent-lessly pursued in different parts of Ireland. Attempts have been made to destroy the effect of the powerful letters of the Freeman's special correspondent in Donegal, man's special correspondent in Donegal, but even if there were errors in a few unimportant details, the black spot still remains as dark as ever. Whole townlands have been swept clean of human habitations. For the old people there is no refuge but the workhouse, and those who are younger must, if they can obtain the means, fly to America. A slight amount of State aid in the payment of arreass of State aid in the payment of arrears, and in providing employment, would have saved many a home, and would have prevented many an improvable district from being converted into a howling wilderness.

howling wilderness.

"PARNELL is free!" was the cry that rang through Dublin on Monday forenoon, and the glad tidings were quickly borne away to the most distant parts of Ireland by the electric current. Even many of those who do not agree with Mr. Parnell's policy must have felt pleased at the thought that a step towards reconciliation had at last been taken by the Government. It seemed a rift in the dark coercion clouds, leading to the hope that they would soon be dispersed, and that happier times were coming for Ireland. ishes in direct proportion to the comparative numbers of Catholics and Protestants.

WE often wonder what kind of brains the editors of Protestant newspapers of the less advanced type imagine their readers are possessed of. They know that the majority of the ministers of the sects their newspapers respectively results. His renewed incarceration means that Mr. Dillon and Mr. O'Kelly, and all the other prisoners, are not to expect freedom, but that coercion must again run its old, dismal, dreary couse. It appears that Mr. Dillon's health is greatly impaired, and Dillon's health is greatly impaired, and that Mr. Parnell is rapidly losing his sight, to which a glaring white wall is causing constant injury. To imprison Mr. Parnell again would be fearful cruelty, and would not, we are sure, be demanded by the people of England or the majority of their representatives in Parliament. Let Mr. Gladstone not dash the hopes that were Gladstone not dash the hopes that were they profess to regard as sacred, instead of being "handed down from the beginning," are the patch-work products, manufactured in the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries by the founders of their respective sects or their invadiate. The same boon to the hundreds of untried men now dragging out a miserable existence in Irish jails, and of whose guilt there is not even an effort to give proof. He would thus show himself to be really a great minister whose mind could soar above party. It would be a mere act of justice, and yet it would give to his adinistration a brilliant character and en-

during strength. The Duke of Bedford is the largest holder in England of confiscated church property, which the famous antiquary Sir Henry Spelman, endeavored to prove scarcely ever passes in direct succession from father to son. The present Duke succeeded an eccentric, childless cousin. His eldest son married some years ago a young and beautiful woman, but is childless, and leads a life of seclusion. Again, the Earl of Pembroke—whose ancestor, the grantee of Wilton Abbey, is said to have replied to the remonstrances of the ejected nuns "Go spin, you jades, go spin" —succeeded his uncle, and he, too, is childless. The late Duke of Portland, the next largest owner of church lands to the Duke of Bedford, was one of four brothers who all died childless, and is succeeded by a first cousin's son at present unmarried.

FATHER O'REILLY IN SPAIN.

The King and the People-the Royal Visit-the Ancient and Modern City of Seville.

Seville, March 18.—I must say that I see or hear but little, if anything, which might help me towards a belief that Alfonso XII., who has just visited Seville, has any deep hold on the affections of his subjects here, or that, auguring from what I have observed during his stay here, he is likely to die in peace on his ancestral throne. And yet even the persons who are most bitterly opposed to him—the Carlists and the advanced Republicans—have told me repeatedly that the young King is a good man, loving the country King is a good man, loving the country sincerely, fully enlightened about its best interests, and disposed to throw the whole weight of his influence in favor of every measure calculated to develop the agriculture, the industries, the vast dormant mineral resources, and the paralyzed commerce of Spain. He was educated in England, has an enlightened love of constitutional government, and a sincere desire to advance the best interests and sire to advance the best interests and happiness of his people. But in Spain, as in Italy, the Kings reign without ruling. His Ministers, while apparently guided by the maxims of a responsible Government, lord it most absolutely over King and country.

Just at present, Alfonso XII. is bearing a heavy load of public odium, due solely to the unwise system of taxation devised by his minister of Finance, Senor Camacho, and maintained by the entire Sagasta Cabinet. To be sure, public opinion is very much divided about the merits of Senor Camacho's plan. The best economists praise him for an earnest endeavor to open up the interior of Senio. endeavor to open up the interior of Spain by a perfect system of railways and canals; for his avowed purpose of awakening into healthful life and activity the resources of the country and its foreign trade. But, say they, it is only fair that industry and trade should help to pay for what is to benefit themselves immensely. Very true. Yet men whose labor is cramped and products crushed by

A PRESENT LOAD OF TAXATION,

extending to every sphere of industry and to every article of natural or artificial growth, are not likely to take comfort from a remote prospect of amelioration to trade and industry.

For instance, the shoemakers of Seville For instance, the shoemakers of Seville have to pay this year 300 per cent. more for taxes on their products than they paid this time a twelve-month ago. And so, in proportion, have all other branches of industry. It is well known that the King does not agree with his Ministers in thus grinding the faces of the industrial and labouring classes, or in the unequal and (apparently) unaccountable way in which this oppressive burden of taxation falls on the various producers.

Imagine what a reception cur President would receive in Connecticut or Massa-

would receive in Connecticut or Massa-chusetts if the shoe trade in the United States were taxed 300 per cent. more than it was last year. Surely President Arthur would hear more curses than cheers in Lynn or Boston or New Haven, or even in New York

in New York.

Well, here in Seville, the town and country folk alike are wont to hold the King responsible for the doings of his Ministers. So, a stranger who knows all this need not marvel at the manifest coldness of King Alfonso's welcome here. Far different was that tendered to him

at the magnificent copper-mines on the Rio Tinto, where 12,000 miners and their families gave him an enthusiastic ovation He has used all his influence in encourag ing the English company who work the ing the English company who work the mines. They are only a specimen of what might and should be done on so many points of this great and beautiful country, so inexhaustibly rich in untouched mineral deposits. Of agriculture,

SPAIN'S MAIN AND INCOMPARABLE MINE OF

SPAIN'S MAIN AND INCOMPARABLE MINE OF WEALTH,

I say nothing. It is not developed, nor likely to be till the Government, instead of encouraging or allowing its noble Biscayan population to emigrate to the wilds of South America, induces them to settle in the wilds of Central Spain, and invites the likely arginal transfer for the settle in the wilds of Central Spain, and invites the likely arginal transfer. invites skilled agriculturists from every European land to cultivate the fertile and unproductive wastes on the south of the

dictated by a love for Spain almost inborn

in the writer.
So, then, the young King of Spain de served a heartier greeting from the crowds which met him here, and the lady who shares his throne and his cares should h ve had more than the artificial warmth of official speeches or the faint perfume and faded colors of the poor bouq ets heaped up in one end of the royal carriage, or the gaping curiosity of the female multitude of starers on the face of the earth. She was a stranger who had come to Spain to share the perils and the responsibilities of her young husband, and who, like him, means to do her very best for the welfare of this fickle people of this still great and favored land.

We went into the Cathedral to see Alfonso XII and his bride kneel in homage to God near the shrine of their ancestor King St. Ferdinand; for it is the immemorial custom that the King of Spain's first visit, on arriving in a city, shall be to the church. A throne with two chais of state had been prepared beneath a canopy of crimson velvet and gold on the Gospel side of the high altar. On the Epistle side

erie, in full uniform—extended, with uncovered heads, their hats hanging behind on their shoulders. This was in reverence to the holy place. Presently, the bells from the Giralda Tower peal forth, while all the churches and convents in the city join in the chorus, till the whole air is filled with sound. Along the double line of guards the crowds sway, eager to have a look at Spain's youthful Queen.

Then she comes atlength, on the right of her royal husband, he dressed in full military uniform, and she in plain black velvet and satin, with the Spanish veil hanging from her fair German hair. Not

hanging from her fair German hair. Not a single ornament does she wear. She is tall, taller even than the King one would think, at first sight. Behind them came the King's sister, the Princess Eulalia, very graceful and handsome, ladies in waiting, Ministers, Generals, and officials in brilliant uniforms. In a moment the young sovereigns are kneeling before the altar; then they raise, ascend the throne, and stand, half facing the people and half turned to the altar.

The Archbishop intones the Te Deum, the first verse being chanted by the clergy around him, and then one of the great organs in the Coro peals forth its answer, filling and shaking the vast edifice with its powerful and triumphant tones. The King seems unexy and previous as her its powerful and triumphant tones. The King seems uneasy and nervous as he stands beneath the royal canopy. There is a lack of that dignity of bearing and majesty of presence which befit his exalted station and make an impression on the crowd. Assuredly the majesty of Spain should neglect no outward art or grace that can win the good will of the present generation of Spaniards—of Sevillans more particularly. At his first visit, after the short reign of the Commune here in 1873, Don Alfonso could

Queen Mercedes who graced during so brief a period the throne of Isabella the

As we look, in the light of the alternoon sun, on the pale, thin cheeks of her youthful successor, the Queen Christina, there is on the quiet, gentle features a shade of weariness, if not of half-haunting apprehension. We have had the startling intelligence of a fresh attempt on the life of Queen Victoria. And Queen Christina has already seen the flash of an assassin's pistol aimed at her husband's breast. There is, therefore, evident earnestness in her manner when, in the midst of the her manner when, in the midst of the GLORIOUS HYMN OF ST. AMBROSE,

her manner when, in the midst of the GLORIOUS HYMN OF ST. AMBROSE, clergy, sovereigos and congregation kneel together at the verse, Te, ergo, quasumus, tvis famulis subreni quos pretioso stanguini redemisti: "Thee, therefore, we beseech that Thou come to the aid of Thy servants whom in Thine own precious blood Thou didst redeem."

And so, this public homage paid to the majesty of the King of Kings, the royal cortege issued from the Cathedral as quietly as it had entered, and, through the dense masses of the population, drove to the Alcazar, the ancient palace of the Abbasside Sultans of Seville, the place in which St. Ferdinand dwelt and died, the beautiful home of royalty rebuilt and embelished by Pedro the Cruel, the gorgeous halls in which Ferdinand and Isabella received Columbus on his first return from the new world he had discovered for Spain.

On the next day, Sunday, we were in covered for Spain.

covered for Spain.

On the next day, Sunday, we were informed by our excellent Acting Consul,
Mr. Alcock Anderson, that the King and Queen would visit in the afternoon the great Hospital of La Caridad, and at once went to witness the proceedings. There was a large crowd outside, but, as this institution is exclusively supported by the confraternity of La Caridad, no one was admitted but the members and their admitted but the memoers and their families. My quality of a writer, and a writer on Spain and matters connected with Seville, opened all hearts to us and the gates of the hospital as well. You pass into the first court—for there are several—and have before you one of those spacious patios which form so pleasing a feature of domestic and public architecture it Southern Spain. Two great

itecture it Southern Spain. Two great fountains with groups of statuary stand at each end, surrounded by tropical flowering shrubs. A colonnade, supporting a covered way of communications, runs across this court, uniting the two longer wings of the building, and permitting physicians and nurses to pass easily from one upper ward to another. Everything around us is exquisitely clean and fresh. The distinguished crowd who fill the cloistered space speak in subdued voice, lest any loud tones should jar on the ear and nerves of the sufferers within. The stillness at times is so perfect that you might think the hospital stood miles away on the summit of one of the neighboring hills. The roar and bustle of the great city, and the perpetual activity which reigns along yonder wharves, among the double lines of steamers and sailing ships, seem to expire before they reach this home of the suffering poor. After some pleasant conversation with the chief officers of the confraternity, seats are placed for us beneath the windows of the first ward. us beneath the windows of the first ward.
Look into the lofty, cool and splendid
hall, with its shining floor of brick and
white marble, its double row of polished
marble columns. Along the walls, beneath the soaing arches, runs a double
line of beds covered in blue and white,
out of which peep the heads and arms of
the patients. It is palatical and yet cove No better compliment could be paid the Catholic Church and its influence in this country than the general interest awakened in the Pastoral of the Fathers of the Cincinnati Provincial Council. It has advertised the Pastoral thoroughly advertised the Pastoral thoroughly and the Catholic Church and its influence in the source of the Catholic Church and its influence in the general interest, and twenty-six casionally intemperate, and twenty-six constituted in the patients. Search out your own failings and correct them before you undertake to set in judgement upon your neighbor. You will find that your time and opportunities are barely sufficient for your work.

The Venerable Archbishor, out of which peep the heads and arms of the Canons and the clergy of the Cathedral, was waiting for the arrival of in judgement upon your neighbor. You will find that your time and opportunities are barely sufficient for your work.

But here come their Majesties! They enter unheralded by drum or trumpet, for not even royalty itself will allow a noisy welcome to disturb the poor sick ones within. The King is in plain black, with a tiny bunch of violets in his buttonhole. He looks rested and fresh, while the Queen.

also, with the indispensable Spanish veil, walks by his side through the ranks of ladies and gentlemen who have come there to receive them. While they are making to receive them. While they are making a short prayer in the Chapel, we go into the ward we bave just been describing, and by the side of the bed nearest to the deor we await the coming of the royal visitors.

In Spanish hospitals it is a received

dogma that Christ Himself is to be reverenced, loved, and tended in the person of every poor patient, and that the reverence, love and attention shown shall be in proportion to the sufferer's need. The brothportion to the sufferer's need. The broth-erhood who maintain and govern this in-stitution act upon this principle of Chris-tian faith, and royalty itself, when visiting the hospitals, demeans itself as if it saw Christ present in every sufferer. This will explain what we were about to wit-

Their Majesties, after worshiping a mo-Their Majesties, after worshiping a moment in the Chapel, came into the ward with quiet and measured footsteps. They went straight up to the bed near which we were standing. The old man, propped up with pillows, was very nicely dressed and the weary, spent face watched eagerly for the sovereigns' coming. The King first advanced, bowed,

grace that can win the good will of the present generation of Spaniards—of Sevillans more particularly. At his first visit, after the short reign of the Commune here in 1873, Don Alfonso could have seen placards posted on the City Hall calling on all good Spaniards

To Shoot Him on Sight.

Probably he did see them; he certainly heard of them, for he made it a point to go everywhere about in the streets, in plain clothes, and unattended. This bravery was all the more admired that he was at that time wooing his cousin, the daughter of the Duke de Montpensier, the Queen Mercedes who graced during so brief a period the throne of Isabella the

visitors proceeded, saying a kind and cheery word to the inmates, who looked for noth-As we look, in the light of the afternoon sun, on the pale, thin cheeks of her youthful successor, the Queen Christina, there is on the quiet, gentle features a three is on the quiet, gentle features as the control of the inflates, who looked for notice in generously are they provided for by the sons and daughters of the men to whom St. Ferdinand gave Seville in 1248.

complished Rome correspondent of the New York Sun, says in a recent letter to that journal:

I have already told you the names of the seven new Cardinals the Pope has created. The ceremonial is as follows: On a Monday morning the Pope summons the Sacred College and reads an allocu-tion declaring the names of those whom he wishes to create. "Quid vobis videtur?" he asks the Cardinals. They stand forth, take off their skull caps, and bow their heads in assent. When the consistory is neads in assent. When the consistory is over, one of the masters of ceremonies carries to each newly-elected Cardinal a letter from the Cardinal nephew—in this case from the Cardinal brother, since Leo XIII. has no Cardinal nephew—notifying him of his election. To those who live away from Rome, the news of his election is carried by one of the Pope's Guard of Nobles, along with the skull cap or zuc-chetto. The berretta is carried by an Ablechetto. The berretta is carried by an Ablegate. Sometimes the Cardinal's hat is sent, but very seldom; it is a mark of great distinction, granted only to the relatives of sovereigns. Those who are present in Rome go in the afternoon to visit the Cardinal brother of the Pope, and at this house they assume the Cardinal's habits but not the mozetta and beretta which are lead to the proceeding the process of the nal's habits but not the mozetta and berretta, which are laid upon them by the Pope himself, when they go to see him a little later, introduced by his brother, Cardinal Pecci. On leaving the Pope's antechamber each new Cardinal gets his zucchetto, which is presented to him on a silver tray by one of the servants of his Holiness. If any sovereigns happen to be sojourning in Rome at the time, the new Holiness. If any sovereigns happen to be sojourning in Rome at the time, the new Cardinals go to pay them a visit, starting in a body from the apostolic palace. On the following Friday a second consistory takes place, to which the new Cardinals are admitted. At this second consistory some business is done, generally the provision of bishops for vacant churches or dioceses. Before nominating the bishops the Pope closes the mouth (clauditos) of each new Cardinal, and at the end of the each new Cardinal, and at the end of the session opens their mouth again, giving them the right to express their opinions in the meeting, to vote, and also to receive their piatto cardinalizio, or income. This is 4,000 scudi—nearly \$4,000. Their mouths being opened, the new Cardinals receive from the Pope the hat, the Cardinal's ring and the title of their respective church or deaconry.

WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Thos. Coffey,—Dear Sir—Here inclosed \$3.00 for the Record. I took it at first for six months to get rid of your agent, but he would require considerably more elo-quence to make me give it up as long as it is conducted in the same manner. Yours truly,

Pembroke, April 25th, 1882. Priest,

Thos. Coffey, Dear Sir.-Enclosed find my subscription. THE RECORD is my favorite paper. I often felt the want of such a Catholic weekly. I may truly say

such a Cathone week, it is a welcome visitor.

EDWARD DUGGAN. Goderich, April 28, 1882.