IS MOST ETE.

a splendid White and rts! Anyng any of hould give

e the best the city at

ON & CO. DOM WORKS

MACHINARY

be obtained at the ANKS, Secretary.

LOAN!

lowest rates of in

E. DICKSON AND London.

The Catholic Record,

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

NO. 126

BY T. D. M'GEE.
My gentle friend, your father's guest
Might not refuse your high behest,
Even though it were a sterner task
Your loveliness was pleased to ask.
If one who once was "reverend" may
For his own special favorites pray,
Then heaven will hoard its blessings up
To pour them in your path and cup.

Daily and hourly on your head The blessings of both worlds be shed. May sorrow have no power to stay Beneath your roof a second day. May esery weed, and woe, and thorn Out of your destined path be torn, May all for whose delight you live Pay back the bliss you're born to give

But if, like all earth's other flowers, You, too, shall have your chilly hours. May God sow stars thick through your night And make your morrow doubt a tegit. May Love still wait, a faithful page. Upon your grace from youth to tage. And may you crown the gifts of Love With peace that cometh from above.

Oh! how I wish that I were old, That seventy years of beads I'd told-

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Some more deucedly awkward things. The American House of Representatives have passed a resolution expressing increased solicitude on account of the painful condition of affairs in Ireland, and renewing the expression of sympathy with the people of Ireland. The New Jersey Assembly have also adopted strong resolutions of sympathy with Ireland and deprecating coercion. Supposing France, and Austria, and Italy, and Germany, and Russia, were to do something similar! conferance as to the state of Ireland, just as was proposed with regard to the internal affairs of Turkey! Not at all unlikely. There have been more strange things,-London Universe

THE coarse habit of St. Francis brings the faith into many out of the way corners of the earth. How many of our readers not now in the geography classes, can tell where the Archipelago of Seycheller is situated? Leo XIII. has not forgotten it, and last year to that distant English outpost in the Indian Ocean, he sent as its evangelists, the Capuchins of Savoy. One of them was consecrated Bishop at Chambery last September, but ill health prevent-ing his undertaking the care of his new nission, the Prepaganda has sent another. Father Edward, with the powers of a vice-prefect to take charge of it.—Catholic Re-

THE HIGHEST daty of those who have to train up girls is the shaping all their ways towards religion. In true, open, hearty girlhood there is a matural leaning to be pious. This must be taken tenderly in hand and moulded to good purpose. Without religion a woman's life, with all its watchings and waitings, and sorrows which are unavoidable, would indeed be hard to bear. But even more than this is at stake, bear. But even more than the same starting for in the training of these who will represent the Catholic womanhood of the United States we are educating the next generated states when the same than t ted States we are educating the next generation. The mother's influence upon her children far good or evil is many times greater than the father's. Not so much, perhaps, in matters of the mind as of the heart coll and father than the father's collection. of the heart and soul, of morals and reli-gion. Happily for the future this great fact is ever in the mind of the good Sis-ters who are helping to form the character of our girlhood in convents and Catholic schools. The need for simplicity of life in this artificial age is well understood by the Sisters. The two great virtues of piety and purity still shine in the hearts of Catholic girls and make them show, by the freshness and frankness of their speech and manner, that a habit of fearless inno-cence is still one of the characteristics of girlhood .- Catholic Herald.

THE NAME of Mr. Van Meter is a house hold word. Thousands of Sabbath school pennies have been charmed from the possession of youth, and sent abroad to the Waldenses the Heathen of Barriaboola Gha. Yes, even to the unfortunate Italians, and these pennies have been as bread

some of the leaders of the Irish agitation and certain notorious Frenchmen, who are no friends of Ireland or of Ireland's Church. Not long since, M. Henri Rochefort, in describing his adventures in various parts of the world, mentioned how those queer Irish hissed him in Cork and threatened to mob him. It is a lamentable report, which we trust will admit of some explanation and contradiction, that almost the first man whom the Member for Cork visited, when he went to Paris, was this hissed and hooted commun rd. We will not believe until there is better evidence that Mr. Parnell is the coward that he has been described in the telegrams of the past week, charging him with sneaking out of threatening danger, but a thousand times preferable, would it be for his own usefulness to Ireland, were he to show the white feather by flight, rather than prove his courage by showing o en contempt for the Catholic sentiment of the island of for the Catholic sentiment of the island of Saists. What explanation of his seeking after an alliance with such men as Hugo and Rochefort can possibly be given, we cannot imagine. Surely Ireland is not sunk so low as to need such help as theirs even if they can control any that is not worthless and that will ot estrange the sympathies of those who are the hereditary friends of Catholic Ireland. Had Rochefort simply intruded himself on the Light fort simply intruded himself on the Irish agitation, it could be understood, for a public man has sometimes to receive even those he does not tolerate, but this is not what the cablegrams assert. They charge an intimate and social union, as well as a political alliance. Rochefort and his friends are not the allies whom Ireland seeks. They are tainted with every foulness of irreligion and immorality, of sneak-

ing cowardice when in danger, and brutal tyranny when in power.—Catholic Review. CANNING, who was a rhymester on occaand a cynical one at that, once wrote ! a few lines which are memorable for the manful moral they convey. Dan O'Connell was very fond of quoting them:

Give me the bold, erect and manly foe, Armed, him I'll meet-perhaps, avert his

But of all the foes kind Heaven may send, ave, oh! save me from the hollow friend. Mr. Gladstone, the "People's William, o-called by his admirers of yore, but 'Coercion Bill" henceforth, is one of those false friends who approach with honeyed words and beaming smile at the very words and beaming smine at the real moment they are preparing to administer the cup of poison. Mr. Bright, Mr. Chamberlain and others—willing, mayhap, the transport of spirit—are to be in the flesh, but weak of spirit-are catalogued in the same phalanx. They have behaved badly to Ireland this week, whether because of malice or of timidity, and have utterly destroyed the reputation for honest straightforwardness which had gained them a wide popularity. Forgetful of all the promises made, liberally and unought, in a long course of speeches -turn ing their backs on their antecedents and casting away the confidence built upo their previous career, they have assented to a measure of coercion which is a stultification of themselves and a discredit and a disgrace to a kingdom that is wont to to boast loudly of its free constitution.—

London Universe. MR. RORERT INGERSOLL does not regard Delaware as a desirable sojourning place. The air is insalubrious and the inhabitants slow and "uncultured." They hold oldfashioned ideas about blasphemy and keep a whipping-post for blasphemers, as well as for other sinners. The blue hen always liked to be considered a "rooster" —particulary after the perennial Demo-cratic victory in that State—and a "game" rooster at that. And, really it does seem that little Delaware, in consideration of her stand against the toleration of blas-phemy ought to have all the rights which other members of the "beau sexe" claim

Amongst the many hobbies those sects outside of the Catholic church ride to death, is the opposition to that church's "set prayers," as they call them. "Out of the abundance of the heart the mouth speaketh" say they quoting scripture. But how few Christians have an abundance of heart? And how few think of it? In our "set prayers," we do not disregard the upwellings of a contrite and thoughtful heart. We express all that the abundance of the heart can dictate; and then, too, in

unpromising, eagerly accepting hardships and poverty if only they may advance the cause to which their all has been devoted To deny this of Baptist preachers, is to affirm that error and superstition are more atirm that error and superstition are more potent to evoke devotion than gospel light and regeneration." "Gospel light and regeneration" are like Matthew Arnold's "sweetness and light" and Beecher's "joy and peace"—prett phrases. Does the Baptist Weckly seriously believe that a minister, with a wife and family—and it is understood to be the first duty of a minister to secure a wife—will understoke a minister to secure a wife-will undertake to face malarial climates, death by torture, destitution, isolation,—all the ills which destitution, isolation,—all the ills which Catholic priests, whose names live in the annals of every land, have found? Who ever heard of a Baptist Marquette, a Presbyterian de Smet, a Methodist Francis Xavier? "The blood of the martyrs is the seed of the Church;" and, excepting Fox's well known "Book," where is the Protestant martyrology? The Bapting Workly is surely not crued and incompiler. Protestant martyrology? The Baptat Weekly is surely not cruel and inconsiderate enough to expect a young and newly married minister to penetrate far into Africa, or to spend his honeymoon administering to a tribe of Indians afflicted with a raging fever! What business has a Baptist minister to run the risk of contagion? His first duty is to his family, and the Baptist Weekly is extremely inconsiderate to expect as much from him as from a "Popish" priest. Really, if the Baptist Weekly continues to demand so much of ministers, respectable young men and wives will avoid the ministry or ally much of ministers, respectable young men and wives will avoid the ministry or ally themselves with the Campbellites, who for the next four years will fill only diplomatic missions. It is very easy for a "Popish" priest who has no family to risk his health and life for souls, whom the Baptist long.

Mr. Quigley, of Biddulph to reconvert. But a minister must think of his health. He c nnot be expected to venture into ague breathing deserts. Such a course would invalidate his life insurolicy. Besides, every civilized man knows that society among the barbarous persons whom the minister is expected to convert is not exactly the most congenial to an interesting family accustomed to the comforts of a home. A minister's wife, fresh from civilization, cannot at once make herself at home with the Central Africans or the Patagonians. The leading ladies among these heathers are not inter ested in the same subjects as a minister's wife. They do not, as a rule, care for clothes, and consequently they are not inerested in sewing societies-in a word, there is no society in many places into which "Popish" priests penetrate; and this fact is sufficient in itself to quench the most earnest Evangelical efforts. Protestantism posing as a religion of self-sacrifice is absurd. Without Orders, without the Sacrament of the Foods. out the Sacrament of the Eucharist, with at Extreme Unction, without consolation, with only the pretence of Bible reading, the Baptist minister who risks his life for the sake of an inconsistent creed, is not

THE OTHER day we met a decent Irishwoman, who amid all the dangers of New York life, has trained in the practical Catholic faith an Irish-American family of boys and girls. She has supported them by the hardest kind of work, as the janitress of a public building, cleaning and scrubbing from early morning until late at night. Last week, on Washington's Birthday, a public holiday, she had some spare hours, one of which she devoted to a visit to Barclay street, to purchase Catholic books for her eldest boy. Three years ago it would have been preposterou or \$2.00 for a atholic book such as "Fabiola." Her boy, educated, in a Catholic school, had acquired the fatal or fortunate knowledge of the three R's and even the fourth R, and his mother' good counsel could not prevent him reading. The result was that he read six "weeklies" and an indefinite number of dime novels. What the effect promised to be we need not say. Library was just then started, and through The Catholic Review, knowlege of it came to his mother. She bought some of the numbers and finally bought them all, and then subscribed for The Illustrated Catholic Associations. Catholic American. She is to-day a steady patron of Catholic books and papers, and of the heart can dictate; and then, too, in the waters to return after many days in the shape of glowing reports of missionary success. Of late, the cast upon the waters to return after the words of a Divine Teacher, who ports of missionary success. Of late, the cast upon the waters to return after the words of a Divine Teacher, who passion in her boy which would assuredly aged about twenty-three years, living on the cast upon the waters to return after the words of a Divine Teacher, who she is rewarded by having conquered a passion in her boy which would assuredly aged about twenty-three years, living on

often found; and it is not strange. - New

York Freeman's Journal.

OUR STOCK IS MOST COMPLETE.

We have a splendifiline of White and Colored Shirrs! Anytone requiring any of the above should give us a call.

We make the best clothing in the city at close figures.

N. WILSON & CO.

STICAL CALENDAR.

TICAL CALENDAR.

TICAL CALENDAR. iron clad against all the dangers of evil literature, and they are neither few nor unattractive.—Catholic Review.

CANADIAN NEWS.

The Pembroke Hospital is full of sick people; mostly affected with measles.

A very virule t type of measles is prevalent in the vicinity of Ottawa. At the village of Dacon four deaths have oc-

Jas. Gibson, who lives on the fourth con cession of Cartwright, on Saturday night hanged himself in his own woods. No cause is assigned for the rash deed

A bed-ridden paralytic named Darel of Montreal, was burnt to death on his bed, to which he had set fire with a pipe. He had been bed-ridden for eleven years.

C. M. Lindsay, Appraiser of customs at Winnipeg, and A. D. . . to His Honor Lieu-tenant-Governor Cauclon, died on Thurs-day last, somewhat suddenly, from syncope. A sad accident occurred in a saw-mill about three miles from Thedford. A

young man just going on duty last Friday morning, white taking a slab from the saw was caught by the arm, mangling it fearfully; he also caught his leg at the knee joint, cutting it badly, and it is feared his leg will have to be amputated.

A year ago last Wedensday Mr. N. B. Falkiner, a prominent lawyer of Belleville, promised John Me arthy, a hackman, a house and lot if he would abstain from

Mr. Quigley, of Biddulph, was ap-proached by a pedlar last week who pre-sented a bill. The order had been forged forty line. forty times greater than the one given, and Mr. Quigley saw through the forgery and declined payment, whereuppon, the pedlar began to use threats when he was promptly knocked down. The pedlar fled leaving the order behind. BRAKEMAN INJURED.—Mr. James

Welsh brakeman, of this city, met with an accident on Thursday last while ccup-ling cars in the Wingham yard. He got his right ha d caught between the buffers and had it badly smashed. He is one of the oldest brakeman in the employ of the G. W. R. and was well known all along the line. The accident will lay him up for some time. Exeter, March 3 .- A. Walker, of the

Lore House, North Exeter, while loading timber on Thursday at Clandeboye, had his leg badly crushed by a stick of timber rolling upon it, producing compound disconting the state of the st location of the ankle joint. Drs. Moore, Hyneman and Lutz were called in, and anoputated the injured limb in the after-A lad named James Routledge, about A an named James Routledge, about 15 years old, son of Mr. Abraham Routledge, of St. Marys, dropped dead last Thursda while driving cattle. The sad occurrence took place at Fraser's Crossing, two miles from town. Heart disease is

supposed to have been the cause of death. A young man named Thos. Crawford, of Sarnia was Jangerously injured on Thursday afternoon, by a guy-rope at-tached to a spile-driver breaking and striking him on the head, inflicting a gash about seven inches lo g. He was engaged withothers driving spiles at Buckhorn dock.

At latest accounts he was improving. The person found dead near Acton last Wednesday proved to be Miss Catharine Keith, aged 18, whose parents live about Keth, aged 18, whose parents live about three miles from Acton. It appears Miss Keth started about a week ago to walk home, a distance of about six miles from Mr. Finlay McCallum's Scotch Block, where she had been working, and, when within about half a mile from home it is supposed she sank down exhausted and was frozen to death.

Albert Arkaw, of Ompan, was shot on the 10th August last in mistake for a deer while paddling down the river about dusk. The bullet entered Arkaw's back, and al though skilful search was made it could not be found. The sufferings of the young man have been terrible. At various times he was thought to be on the verge of death, but he rallied, and about a week ago the bullet dropped out of the wound unexpectedly, and he is now recovering.

lot 17, 10th concession, township of Essa, be avoided. Kenny adds that in the was found dead in his father's barn on Tuesday aftern on about four o'clock. He was quite well up to the time of his death. He eat a good dinner, and comdeath. He eat a good dinner, and com-plained of nothing then. The cause of death is unknown. He was very highly respected, and is an industrious, sober

Chatham, March 3.—A farmer of Chatham township, named Frederick Bennett, started to chop wood in his bush yesterday morning, and not returning at the usual hour, search was made by the neighbors, who found him near the tree which he had partially shound. he had partially chopped, unconscious, with a large gash in the top of his head and a portion of the brain protruding. The axe was found beside him. How the accident occurred is not known. He is still uncon-scious. No hopes of his recovery.

THE CABLE BUDGET FROM IRE-LAND.

ALL OF WHICH MAY OR MAY NOT BE TRUE. London, March 2 .- Our Dublin correct

pondent telegraphs:—The Coercion Act will be put in force on Thursday morning. Immediately after the enaciment I am at Immediately after the enaciment I am at present advised that no arrests will be made in Dublin, though for reasons appearing to be urgent to the Fxecutive, the city and county of Dublin will be immediately proclaimed. The reason of this is that since the fall Dublin has be-come a rendezvous for many who have transferred their allegiance to foreign States, notably America, and whose conduct is suspiciously similar to that adopted in the years 1866 and 1867 by American emissaries. Many have been recognized as old agents of the Fenian conspiracy. Still they have committed no overt act instifying their parts. justifying their arrest or prosecution. During the coercion debate many have fled. The same may be said of the promiment members of the League Executive.
With few exceptions they are now out of harm's way. As it is further stated that no arrests will be made throughout Ireland until prima facie evidence of some overt act justifying imprisonment is laid before the Lord Lieutenant, it is not expected that more than a hundred arrests will be made in all Ireland. It is at present contemplated to use Kilmainham gaol for the incarceration of all prisoners arrested under the Act. This gaol will be very strongly guarded. There is no truth in the statement that lists of members of Parliament, etc., have been made out by Parliament, etc., have been made out by

the Castle authorities.

Harcourt's attack on Parnell in the Commons yesterday has caused much bitterness among the Irish members. All who spoke on the Arms Bill in the House to-day condemned the attempts to stignatize the Irish members as associated in conspiracy.

The authorities at Cork are in possession of information that some 2,000 Fenians are

Mr. Parnell is to reappear in the House of Commons on Thursday. A lively time may be expected, in consequence of the Home Secretary's attack on the Mayo, Chief Secretary for Ireland, as he

Parnell visited Marshal Macmahon in Paris on Wednesday. The latter spoke affectionately of the country of bis ancestors, but declined to commit himself concerning the agrarian agitation in Ireland. Warrants for arrests under the Coercion

Act have arrived at Cork.

A conference was held at Dublin Castle
on Friday. Forster, forty magistrates,
principally from the disturbed district,
and a hundred police inspectors were present. It was decided to place all arrest-ment is persons in Kılmainham jail. Forster has started from Dublin for Lon-

n. Forty warrants were issued before departure. The Government is still decided what course to take with regard

the Dublin police have received instructions to enforce the Coercion Action Tues

day.

A land meeting of ten thousand people was held at Tralee, and several members of the Land League spoke.

The World's cable ays there is great ex-citement throughout Munster, anticipat-ing arrests under the coercion Act. Busi-

ing arrests under the 'oercion Act, Business at Cork is almost suspended, A number of rominent Leaguers and Nationalists have left for England and some for the U-ited States. The Irish Americans swarm in the towns and villages. The brothers Nally, cousins to Nally, one of the traversers in the Land League prosecutions, who have been arrested on the charge of shouting Heaves, the subthe charge of shooting Hearne, the sub-agent, returned from the States five years ago, and have since taken an active part

ago, and have since taken an active part in the national business.

Captian Boycott, who claimed compen-sation from the Government for loss in having to abandon his property, has been informed by Forster that if compensation were granted him (and the Chief Secretary intimates he is not entitled to it), the claims of every othet sufferer would have to be recognized.

A vessel laden with a hundred boxes of

A vessel lader with a hundred boxes of powder, consigned to a Limerick trader, entered the river Shannon accompanied by a gunboat. Police went on board the vessel and remained till she reached her Dr. Kenny visited Davitt in accordance

with a permit from the Home Secretary. He states that Davitt is in a better condition than when arrested, but the ordinary discipline alone of the convict prison is nearly certain to prove gravely detrimental to his constitution. he be kept in prison a considerable time it must be under a relaxation of the usual rules if serious consequences are to a charm in their hearts.

system. The Home Rule members of Parliament held a Conference, Parnell presid-ing, at which it was decided that a majority of them shall return to Ireland, and on Sunday week address their constituents on the coercion act. All the speeches will be bold and outspoken.

It is understood that it is possible that the necessary Government work is occupying the attention of the highest authorities.

Thousands of people was all Mally

Thousands of people met at Mullingar on Sunday to protest against coercion.

J. Sullivan and several Catholic clergymen were present. Harris, one of the traversers, delivered an address.

A land meeting of ten thousand peo-ple was held at Tralee, and several mem-bers of the Land League spoke. It is expected that Dillon will be arrested on Monday in consequence of his speech at Borris O'Kane on Sunday.

Dillon has arrived at Dublin. Several Land Leaguers who, it was believed, had left the country, are still in Ireland. Harris, Boyton and Sheridan, the traversers, have to appeared. have re-appeared.

SOUTH AFRICA.

The Times says: By the lapse of General Colley's commission as High Commissioner for South-Eastern Africa, Governor Sir Hercules Robinson's authority as High Commissioner for the whole of South Africa is called out of abeyance. It is to be hoped that he will find possible the

exercise of beneficial influence on the Dutch population further north through their compatriots in the Cape Colony.

A Mount Prospect despatch says: The men engaged in the fight at Spitzkop state that the shot which killed Colley was fired at four pages.

at four paces. In addition to the reinforcements for Natal from East and West Indies, Gibraltar and Malta, three regiments of foot will be sent from the Mediterranean. This will

increase the force in Natal by 5,000 men.

The body of General Colley has been

The body of General Colley has been brought into cump, and the rem ains were buried with full military honors.

A correspondent at Prospect Hill says: "It is useless to attempt to fight the Boers with numerically inferior forces. They are man for man more equal to our own. with numerically inferior forces. They are man for man more equal to our own. They are as courageous, infinitely better shots, and marvellously skilled in taking advantage of every cover. Their coolness under fire is perfect, while fighting individually all work in concert and in obedience to orders. They coval in obedience to orders. ence to orders. They openly express co tempt for our infantry, but fear our cavalry and artillery.
Colonel Laurie, who lately held an ap

Colonel Laurie, who lately held an appointment under the Canadian Government, intends to volunteer for service in South Africa if required.

The Times says: The Irishman described as the chief adviser of Boer commander is Alfred Aylward, for some time connected with James Stephens, the Fenian Head Centre. Mr. Shaw has obtained an ally in his protest against Mr. Parnell's course, in the person of John G. MacCarty, Home Rule member for Mallow in the last 'arliament. passed out of the Castle Yard, Dublin, and passed out of the Castle Lave, Duona, and attack Chester Castle for the purpose of procuring arms. Aylward thought the time mopportune, and informed the Commander he should inform Ma o of his dandard the commander he should inform Ma o of his dandard the castle of the ger. Aylward sent a note to Mayo, telling him not to pass through the 'astle yard that evening. Aylward was that night shot by the Fenians as an informer, and wounded in two places. When Aylward recovered he was placed under police pro-tection, and accepted an offer of money from the Secret Service Fand on condition of his leaving the country. Aylward went to South Africa and was at the diamond fields. He has been long known in Africa as a strong sympathizer with the Dutch. When, in 1876, the Boers, being the activity with Secretary wanted an officer. at war with Secoccon, wanted an officer, Aylward volunteered. At the fight at Mahera Kloof he was serving with the Lydenburg volunteers, and on the death of their captain succeeded to the command. He is the author of the Transval of to day He was, up to quite recently, editor of the Natal Witness, published at Pietriemartz.

burg. It is stated that General Colley delayed negotiations with the Boers, hoping to re-trieve his two former disasters before being compelled to accord either to an armistice or peace. The Ministers say that the Boers probably first learned of the intentions of the Government towards that the Boers them from an examination of the papers found in Colley's pockets after his

The Government proposes to offer the Boers the same terms after defeat as before The Liberals friendly to the Boers, and who planned the memorial and deputa-tion to Gladstone, have abandoned their purpose, declaring themselves satisfied with the Ministers' intentions. It is stated that the Cabinet Council on

Saturday settled the terms of peace with the Boers, which were telegraphed to Gen. Wood on Sunday.

Surprise Concert.—The pupils of the Academy of the Sacred Heart were treated to a grand surprise concert on the evening of March 1st, by three of Canada's highly promising artists, Miss Reidy, On-tario's favorite prima donna, accompanied by Miss Clinch, a distinguished pianist, and her Sister Miss Leonora, the wonderful juvenile violinist, of whom St. Mary' may well feel proud. The young ladies of the Academy admired the extraordin ary artistic talent displayed by their generous friends, as well as the attractive simA sad heart within me was beating,
"Twas wounded—mocked at, anon,—
H. bead the wall of His lamb's bleeting.
H. bede all its sorrows begone!
"Child, saith the lender Savior,
"Come with thy sore burden to me,

Oh! then from this message of heaven, So fraught with a truth that is deep, O!learn, 'Pristian soul, 'tis not given, To mortals the comfort to keep! In God only God wilt thou e'er find, A Father, a Friend, a Lover, 'Whose care for thy feeling is e'er kind, Whose pity thy sorrow can cover! A ANGELIQUE, E. DE M. Mamilton, Feb., 1881.

MY CHRISTMAS AT BARNA-KERRY.

" "The docther calls it relievan'-tearhim. but it's nothin' less nor the horrors av dhrink, Mrs. Muldoon.

"An' so he's that way agin, Mrs. Casey—collapsed into infayrior demaynor agin, ma'am?"

"Thrue for ye, ma'am,' sez Mrs.

Casey, commincin' for to cry.
"'An' might I take the liberty of axin',

ma'am, what medical opinion yev got for yer man? sez Mis. Muldoon. "'Well, I've the society docther.' "The what, ma'am?"

"The society doc'her.' Ye see, sir," explained Joyce, "people joins in a society for to pay a docther, and whin any wan av the society gets sick the docther comes; but he's always a botch. "The society docther, Mrs. Casey! I'm surprised, ma'm.'

Surprised at what, ma'am? "That ye'd enthrust the mortial coil of the life av yer husband an' the father av yer childer to a gom av a society docther.'
"'Docther O'Looney has a shupayrior

reputation, Mrs. Muldoon.'
"Mrs. Muldoon aughed—ye know how wan woman can laugh for to vex another.
"'What are ye laffin' at, ma'am?' axes
Mrs. Casey, gettin' hot; for Mrs. Muldoon was aggravatin' her by her disdainful ways.

What are ye laffin' at?"

"'I'm thinkin' that I wudn't sacrifice my man for the filthy lucre av a guinea,'

my man for the sez Mrs. Muldoon.

"'If ye think a guinea, or twinty guineas, wud balk me, Mrs. Muldoon, yer guineas, wud balk me, Mrs. Mr in the hoighth av a dilemma.' "Then why don't ye sind for Docther Huttle? sez Mrs. Muldoon.

Who's Docther Huttle? "Who's Docther Huttle! Why, he's the g eat docther beyant in Rutland Square. An' for the horrors he's shu-

"The two ladies parted, an' Mrs. Casey crossed over Rutland Square to Huttle's, resolved not to be bet be Mrs. Muldoon anyhow. She gev a double knock at Huttle's doore, an' a boy all cut in two wnd brass buttons tould her to cum in.

"'Have ye a card?' sez the boy.

"Then the dickins resave the sight av him ye'll git,' sez the boy, as impident as the brass on his buttons.

"At this minit a big doore opened an' a

murnful-lukkin' man kem into the hall.
"'Who's this lady?' he demands av the

boy.
"She wants for to see you, sir.'

place was full av saws, an' pinchers, an' hatchets besides.

"'What can I do for ye, ma'am?' sez

"'I want ye for to come an' see me man,' sez Mrs. Casey, thrimblin' all over.
"'Who's yer man?' sez he wicked like.

"'He's Phil Casey, that keeps the Brian Bora tavern convayment to Glasnevin Bora tavern convaying.

Cemethry, sez Mrs. Casey.

can't me for to see him out

"Do ye want me for to so nere,' sez Huttle, 'or in here?" "In here! Sure,' sez Mrs. Casey, 'whin I left him there was five min houldin' him down in the bed.'

"What's his cumplaint, ma'am?" sez Huttle, a little white in the face an' glarin' at a cupple av saws that were grinnin' at ". "He's in the horrors, sir."

"The docther wrote something in little buke. "'Are ye aware, ma'am,' sez he, 'that me charge for goin' so far is wan pound wan, paid in advance!' sez Huttle very

grand.
"Here's your wan pound wan, sir.' sez
Mrs. Casey, handin' him over an illigant
Bank of Ireland note an' a shillin' on the inside av it. 'Whin can ye come?'

"Well, whin I've proscribed for the Lord Liftenant, an' his lady an' his aunt, an' for the Chief Secretary, an' the Commander av the Forces, including th' archibber 1911 control of the Chief Secretary. bishop, I'll get round to him,' sez ould Huttle, shovin' Mrs. Casey's wan pound wan into his breeches pocket.

"When Mrs. Case got back to the Brian Boru she tould the naybors what she done, an how she got the highest docther in the land for to bring ould Casey to his sinses. About five o'clock up comes a carriage, an' it stops opposite the tavern, an' out gets Huttle.
"'Is this where there's a man in relieve-

and-tear-him? axes Huttle.
"'Yis, sir. There's five min houldin'
Misther Casey down this minit.' "'Don't let thim let go their hoult,' sez

Huttle, as he advanced up the stairs.
"Well, sir, Huttle took a distant view of "Well, sir, Huttle took a distant view of phil Casey, an' thin he wint into the back parlor, an' callin' for paper and pen and ink, wrote out a combusticle. "Give him what's wrote on this, Mrs. Casey, 'set Huttle, 'an' I'll call an' see him

That's good of ye, docther,' sez she. "I'll thrubble ye for me wan pound wan, ma'ain,' sez Huttle, houlding out his

"'Shure I gev it to ye this mornin', sir.' "That was for this visit. I want it for me visit to-morrow.

"It must be four doses in two hours,

done its work well, for Casey wint aff into an illigant, paceful sleep, an' ye'd think he'd shake Nelson's Pillar in Sackville Street wud the snores av him.

Mrs. Casey run another cupple av rousers into him, an' thin be the mortial he

"I don't believe in widows," Dolphin,

Street wad the snores av him.

Mrs. Casey run another cupple av rousers into him, an' thin be the mortial he woke up roarin' like the bull o'Bashan. "'What the—''("I wudn't like for to utther his words, sir," said Ned, with a sublime affectation at prudery)—"'what the dickens are ye at, ye ould faggot?' sez

he. "'Thim's hard wurds, Casey,' sez Mrs. Casey, 'an' me rowlin' medicine into ye that cost five shillin's a bottle.'

"'That cost what?' roars ould Casey. 'Five shillin's, no less.'

"The price av a quart av John Jameson!" roars ould Casey, in the greatest rage ye ever seen. 'An' who, ma'am, gev ye lave for to squandher me little manes in this way, might I ax?' sez Cusey, sittin' up in the bed an' rowlin' his eyes like a crab

" 'Docther Huttle,' sez she.

Casey. "'He's the great quollity docther, av Rutland Square.'
"'An' how did Docther Huttle come

for to order medicine for me at five shil-lin's a naggin'?' "'I sint for him to come and proscribe

"I shit for him to come and proscribe for ye, Casey, for I never see ye so bad.'
"I was often worse, an' always come to be meseif!' roars ould Casey, 'an I'il be worser afore I die,' sez th' ould sinner. n' so ye sint for Huttle, no less?'
''I did, Phil.'

"'An' who ped him, I'd like for to know?'

"'You did! Out o' me hard airnin's! By the hokey, it's in the North Union I'll spendin' me winther evenin's,' sez sey. 'An' how much, ma'am, did ye consint for to pay Huttle? "'Wan pound wan a visit.'

"Wan pound wan! It's in jail the pair of yez ought for to be. An' howmany times was Huttle here?"

I did not want for a reply, but, taking her in my arms, kissed her forehead, as I was old enough to be her father, you know.

morrow mornin' for to see how yer gettin'

"'An' he'll want wan pound wan, I suppose? "Poor Mrs. Casey commenced for to

coli, an' Huttle come in on the gate, and whin he seen the murnin' on the doore he gev a great start.

"'Who's ded, me man?' sez he, not knowing ould Casey or expectin' for to see him out landin' broccoli.

"When did he die?"

"'Last night at five o'clock,' sez ould

Casey.

At five o'clock?' sez Huttle. "'At five o'clock,' sez casey.
"'Bless me sowl! but that was suddin,'

mutthers Huttle.

"Ould Casey layned his elbow on the spade, that he dug into the ground, and, lukkin' bard at Huttle, sez:

"Yes, it was rather suddit, and there'll

be thrubble about it. Ye see he was goin' on illigant, like a house a-fire, an' comin' to like a young lamb, when a doc-ther be the name av' Huttle ordhered him Price. a combusticle, an' the minit he swallowed it he was gone. He died at five o'clock, an' the poliss is goin' for to luk for Hut-

"'Good-mornin',' sez Huttle, cuttin' out o' the front garden like a red shark; an' now, Misther Daly," added Joyce, "that's how ould Casey done Docther Huttle out av' the quinea."

Lights shone in every window as our wheels cut the crisp snow on the avenue at Barnakerry, and a cheery shout of welcome greeted me as I leaped, yes bounded, from the step of the car. I thought I was past all acrobatic performances, but the come greeted me as I leaped, yes bounded, from the step of the car. I thought I was past all acrobatic performances, but the bracing drive whispered to me that there was still plenty of sap in the tree. Dolhin was there, as good natured and the compensation of the c phin was there, as good-natured and pompous as usual—there in the oaken wainscoted hall, lighted by sconces, around which festoons of shining holly and ivy and blood-red berries hung with ing and timely grace. Wrs. Dolphin was there in a dainty mob-cap trimmed with Christmas flowers, and, beside her, her

"Well, the poor woman hadn't another wan pound wan corvaynient, an' had, more betoken, for to pay five shillin's for the combusticle that Huttle med up for ould Casey; so she sez:

"Whin ye come in the mornin', docther, I'll have the wan pound wan reddy an willin'," sez she.

"Have a care that it's reddy,' sez Huttle, 'for yer man is in a critical state,' sez he; 'an' upon yer own admission he is a fine provider, the laste ye can do, ma'am, is for to pervide for him.'

for her I had purchased a pretty little French watch, with its quaint fifteenth-century brelogue.

I detest making useless presents. They are nothing short of encumbrances to the people who receive them. If donors would only give themselves the trouble of considering what will fit in, their gifts would receive a tenfold value.

"Barnakeery is full to the garret," cried Dolphin, rubbing his hands gleefully.

"We have Joe French watch, with its quaint fifteenth-century brelogue.

I detest making useless presents. They would only give themselves the trouble of considering what will fit in, their gifts would receive a tenfold value.

"Barnakeery is full to the garret," cried Dolphin, rubbing his hands gleefully.

"We have Joe French watch, with its quaint fifteenth-century brelogue.

"Have a care that it's reddy,' sez Huttle, 'for yer man is in a critical state,' sez he; 'an' upon yer own admission he is a fine provider, the laste ye can do, ma'am, is for to pervide for him.'

"Well, sir, Mrs. Casey got the combusticle med up, but whin she com for to giv it to her man she was mulvadhered complately, an' she cudn't tell whether Huttle tould her for to give the combusticle in two doss in four hours or four doses in two hours.

would receive a tenioud value.

"Barnakeery is full to the garret," cried Dolphin, rubbing his hands gleefully.

"We have Joe French, our resident magistret—a good sound opinion on a knotty point. We have Mr. and Mrs. Bodkin, of 'obermore—you'il like Bodkin; he sings the 'Widow Machree' to perfection—the Keogh girls, two real Irish beauties. But you don't care for these things, Daly."

"Don't be too sure of that," chimed in Miss Price, Mrs. Dolphin's sister, with a cheery laugh, and showing a set of teeth

"It must be four doses in two hours, it is case is so bad," she sez to heering and showing a set of teeting she cap to be so the set of the set

interposed, glancing at Miss Price.
"That's right," cried Miss Price, clapping her hands.

"Where's Miss Primrose?" I asked. "Oh; she's here, and Blackball is here,' responded Dolphin. "It's a regular case," chirruped Miss

I thought of the midnight visitor, and the thorn in this Christmas rose pricked

As I passed up the broad oaken stair way to my room a guest was descending from it. It was a man, and his hand lightly ran along the carved baluster.

In an instant I recognized the hand.

It was that of the midnight visitor. I would have known it in ten thousand.

I passed him with a scrutinizing stare and proceeded on my way. In the corri dor I encountered Emily Primrose. Sh

colored violently.

"I long to apologize to you, my dear young lady, for my rudeness when last here," I exclaimed, "and let this be my eace-offering," handing her my Christ-"Ah! you misjudged me," she palpita-

ted; "but we are all so happy now. I longed to explain everything to you, but you know that I could not." "It was nothing but a miracle that saved

-my poor brother an outcast." "Your brother!" I blurted. 'Yes, my brother.' And do you mean to tell me that the man whom I saw in the garden that night, in the wood next day, and whom I met on

the stairs this moment, is your brother?"

I did not wait for a reply, but, taking

"Only wanst."

"'An' did ye pay him?'

"I did, Phil; an' he's for to be here tomorrow mornin' for to see how yer gettin'
on.' tions against his sister's fortune, and made with as much of it as she could suppose?

"Poor Mrs. Casey commenced for to cry.

"Till wan-pound-wan him," sez ould Casey. "I'll give him Griffith's jail, the yarmint! Lave him to him to make the supposed upon his friends till they cast him off. Then he threatened his sister, playing upon her fears by a false story casey. 'I'll wan-pound-wan him,' sez ould Casey. 'I'll give him Griffith's jail, the varmint! Lave him to me, ma'am. What time will Wan-pound-wan be here?' "'He sed about eight o'clock.' "'I'll see him, Mrs. Casey. Lave him to me.' "'I'll see him, Mrs. Casey. Lave him to me.' "'I'll see him, for to make a long story with the sister to which I want interview with his sister to which I want interview with his sister to which I want interview with his sister to which I sir, he tuk a spade an' comminced for to land some broccoli that was growin' in the front gardin, an' he had just landed a cupple o'head whin up drives Huttle.

"Ould Casey wint on landin' the broccoli, an' Huttle come in on the gate, and the was the warrain' on the doore he lideaue phanton which had hunted him. him, and he beheld in its true colors the hideous phantom which had hunted him to the edge of the grave. A small property had unexpectedly and opportunely come to him, and he was now installed at Barnakerry, if not an honored at least a Barnakerry, if not an honored at least a support of the property of the property

I denced Sir Roger de Coverley, leading off with Miss Mary Price, and gave the young cople a sample of what dancing really meant—slink, slide, and coupee, hands across, up and down the middle, turn your partner, and the while execut-ing a series of brilliant steps that I had been taught years before at Garbois Academy in Baggot Street. As I stood almost breathless after the nance, imbibing a de-lectable glass of cold punch, I suddenly burst out laughing.
"What are you laughing at?" asked Miss

"I'm just thinking what my old landlady would say if she saw me now." And I described Mrs. Connoll, and my bachelor

partments in Eccles Street.

"Don't you think this is preferable to a newspaper and gruel?" demanded Miss Price archly.

I have taken a house at Rathmines, and I do believe that another six months in the mouldy apartments in Eccles Street would have fossilized me.

berry cures canker of the stomach and bowels, dysentry, cholera morbus, and all summer complaints. THE GREAT TRIUMPH of the 19th centur

Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Straw-

is the great medical climax, Burdock Blood sister, a buxom little dame of forty-wo or three, with bright blac eyes and a cosy mouth. Emily Primrose was not in the group, and somehow or other I felt sorry; her absence made a gap in Barna-

keery.

I had brought Dolphin a present of a superbly-bound set of the most recent statutes; Mrs. D——, a medicine-chest, with a book which set forth in good Saxon the remedies most recommended for every human ailment under the sun; and I had not forgotten Miss Primrose, as A Cross Baby.

Nothing is so conducive to a man's remaining a bachelor as stepping for one night at the house of a married friend and being kept awake for five or six hours by the crying of a cross baby. All cross and crying babies need only Hop Bitters to make them well and smiling. Young man, remember this.—Traveller.

TRY Burdock Blood Bitters, the great sys tem renovator, blood and liver syrup, acts on the bowels, liver and kidneys, and is a

LOCAL NOTICES.

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspertouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city.

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 Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and at-tachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated ma-

chines on sale. NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as 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. MOUNTJOY, City Hall. Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacea" has no equa; for relieving pain, both internal and external. It cures Pain in the Side, Back and Bowels. Sore Throat, Rheumatism, Toothache, Lumbago and any kind of a Pain or Ache. 'It will most surely quicken the Blood and Heal, 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 Elixir or Liniment in the world, should be in every family handy for use when wanted, "as it really is the best remedy in the world for Cramps in the Stomach, and Pains and Aches of all kinds," and is for sale by all Druggists at 25 cents a bottle.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!! Are you disturbed at night and broken of our rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating pain of cutting teeth

ftectings.

RISH BENEVOLENT SO TETY L—The regular Monthly Meeting of the Irish Berwelent ociety will be held on Friday evening, Ilth Inst., at their rooms, Carling's Block, at 7:30. All members are requested to be present. D. REGAN. President.

CATHOLIC MUTUAL BENEFIT
CASSOCIATION—The regular meetings of
London Brasch No. 4 of the Catholic Mutual
Benefit Association, will be held on the first
and third Thursday of commonth, at the
hour of 8 o'clock, in our room, castle Hall,
A bion Block, Richmond St. Members are
requested to attend punctually. ALEX WILson, Rec. Sec.

Drofessional. DR. W. J. McGuigan, Graduate, of McGill University, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 272 Dundas street.

McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-tist. Office—Dundas street, 3 doors east of Richmond street, London, Ont. 4.1y McDONALD, SURGEON DEN-R. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Queen's Avenue, a few doors east of Post Office.

J. BLAKE, BARRISTER, AT-TORNEY, Solicitor, etc. Office-No. 83 Dundas street, London.

Miscellancous

MARLBOROUGH HOUSE—Cor-NER Front and Simcoe streets, Toronto.
Fitted up with all modern improvements. In
close proximity to railways. Every convenience and comfort guaranteed at reasonable
charges.

M. A. TROTTER & SON,
Proprietors.

K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY, A. Queen's Avenue, next to Hyman's Boot and Shoe Manufactory. First-class rigs at moderate rates.

OCCIDENTAL HOTEL—P. K. FINN. Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 a.c.

FINN, Proprieter. Rates \$1.00 per day. Entire satisfaction given. Opposite D. & M. Depot, Grand Rapids, Mich.

LONDON WATER WORKS

SEALED TENDERS will be received at the office of the undersigned on or before tuesday, 8th day of March, 1881, for the Contruction and Erection of

STEAM PUMPING MACHINARY 2,000,000 Gallons per 24 hours.

General conditions may be obtained at the office of the City Engineer.

125-2w I. DANKS, Secretary. NEW

SPRING TWEEDS! NEW

NEW SPRING TWEEDS!!!

SPRING

TWEEDS!!

PETHICK & MCDONALD

COMPULSORY SALE!

On account of not having sufficient accommodation in our two

The above will be sold by the Bale, Piece, or in Lengths to suit purchasers, at specially low prices, in order to reduce our large stock. We invite city and country merchants to inspect our Stock and compare prices, as we are quite confident that our quotations will be

Persons at a distance of one to two hundred miles can save more than their expenses and Railway fare for

PETLEY & COMPANY

WHOLESALE & RETAIL CARPET DEALERS.

GOLDEN GRIFFIN, 128, 130 & 13 KING ST. EAST, TORONTO.

The Oldest, the Cheapest, the Best Farm In ura nee Company in (anada.

(Formerly Agricultural Mutual.)

HEAD OFFICE.

Molsons Buildings, London, Ontario.

Assetts 1st January, 1879, \$275,854.41,
and constantly being added to CROWELL WILSON, President,
D. BLACK, Vice-President,
W. R. VINING, Treasurer,
C. G. CODY, Inspector

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its

The Fire Office, now in the 21st year of its existence, is doing a larger, safer and better business than ever, having in the month of June issard 1,949 policies and in July 2,032 policies—a number never before exceeded except by itself.

Intending Insurers Will Note, 1st. That the "London Mutual" was the pioneer of cheap farm insurance in Canada, and that its rates have always been placed as low as is commensurate with the hazar1; that, being Pweely Mutual, it has no stockholders, and all profits are added to its reserve fund to give better security to its members.

bers.

2nd. That it is the only Company that ha always strictly adhered to one class of business, and now has more property at risk in the Province of O-tario alone than any othe Company—stock or mutual—English, Caus dian, or American, lytide Government Re than, or American, the starts, or turns).

3rd, That it has paid nearly a million dollars in compensation for losses, having distributed the same in nearly every township in the Province
4th. That its books and affairs are always open to the inspection of the members, and the Directors are desirous that the privilege should be exercised.

should be exercised

FARMERS! Patronize your own old, sound, safe, economical Company, and be not led away by the delusions of new ventures and the theories of amateurs in the in-

For insurance apply to any of the agents or address, D. C. MACDONALD,

Manager

PROVERRS. PROVERBS.

For sinking spells \$500 will be paid for a case that Ho Bitters will not hel or cure. Hop Bitters builds will be strong, althy and happy. Ladies, do you not to be strong, althy and beautifren. Then use Hop ters." Kidney and Uri

ters."
nary complaints of all kinds perman-ently cured by Hop Bitters. Bitters.
Clergymen, Lawyers, Editors, Bankers, and Lydies neadache and dizziners, and Lydies ness, Hop Bitters does.
Hop Bitters has restored to sobriety and health, perfect wrecks from intemperance.

Bitters.
Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziners, Hop Bitters does with a few does.
Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have perfect wrecks from intemperance.

Hop Bitters.

Hop Bitters Min' Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.

CONSUMPTION

CAN POSITIVELY BE CURED!



DETROIT THROAT LUNG INSTITUTE.

258 WOODWARD AVENUE, DETROIT, MIC M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D., M. HILTON WILLIAMS, M. D.,

(Graduate of Victoria College, Toronto, and Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons of Ontario)

1 ROPRIETOR.

23. Permanently established since 1870. Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz.—Catarrh, Throat Diseases, Bronchitis, Asthma, Consumption, Catarrhal Opthalmia, (Sore Eyes) and Catarrhal Deafness. Also, Diseases of the Heart.

Our System of Practice consists in the most improved Medicated Inhalations; combined with proper Constitutional Treatment. Having devoted all our time, energy and skill for the past twelve years to the treatment of the various diseases of the HEAD, THROAT & CHEST.

We are enabled to offer the afflicted the most perfect remedies and appliances for the immediate cure of all these troublesome afflictions. By the system of

MEDICATED IN HALATIONS

MEDICATED IN HALATIONS
Head, Throat and Lung affections have became as curable as any class of diseases that
afflict humanity.
The very best of references given from all
parts of Canada from those already cured.
Remedies sent to any part of Ontario, Duties
Free. If impossible to call personally at the
Institute, write for 'List of Questions' and
'Medical Trestise.' Address,
DETROIT THROAT AND LUNG IESTITUTE.

256 Woodward Avenue,
DETROIT, Mich.

MONEY TO LOAN!

First Door North of City Hall,
RICHMOND STREET

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.
MACMAHON, BOULTBER, DICKSON AND
JEFFERY Barristers, &c., London.

MONEY TO LOAN at lowest rates of interest.
MACMAHON, BOULTBER, DICKSON AND
JEFFERY Barristers, &c., London.

AND
JEFFERY Barristers, &c., London.

AND
JEFFERY Barristers, &c., London.

large Carpet Warerooms for our immense Spring importations of 'CARPETS," we will on Tuesday morning, March 1st, open for sale the whole of this enormous Stock, amounting to nearly One Hundred Thousand Dollars. (\$100,000.)

much lower than those of any House on this continent.

both ways on a purchase of Fifty Dollars.

DRY GOODS.

THE LONDON MUTUAL SPRING, 1881.

I. I. GIBBONS Would respectfully inform his customers and the public hat he is receiving his New Stock of

SPRING

Which in a few days will be complete in every department. A large stock of BLACK CASHMERES excellent value, from 25 cents to

One Dollar per yard. A CALL SOLICITED.

REMEMBER

Is the Only House where a

GREAT

SALE

IS GOING ON.

The Sale will be continued during the present month.

A. B. POWELL & CO. KID GLOVE HOUSE.

PALACE HOUSE! The Big Importing

EATON'S

House of the City. Our Annual Stock Taking SALE now going on, being A GENUINE one attracts the purchesing public, who know that EATON means Bargains all through when he advertises a Sale.

BARGAINS in Flannels. BARGAINS in Underclothing. ARGAINS in Undercioning.

BARGAINS in Blankets.

BARGAINS in Clothing.

BARGAINS in Mantles.

BARGAINS in Millinery.

Remember! Cheap and Reliable. JAS. EATON & CO., HARKNESS&CO. Druggists, REDUCED PRICE LIST.

Burdock Bitters 80 Cents
Sandford's Catarrh Remedy 80
Becf, Wine & Iron 80
Hop Bitters 80
All Dollar Medicines at Eighty Cents.
Green's August Flower Green's August Flower
German Syrup
King's Golden Compound
All 75 Cent Medicines Sixty Electric Bitters
Luby's Hair Restorative
Canadian Hair Dye
Allan's Lung Balsam All 50 Cent Medicines Forty Cents.

All 25 Cent Medicines Eighteen Cents. FELLOWS' SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, \$1.10. We have a large stock of We have a large stock of
Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Etc.
which we are selling from 20 to 30 per cent.
under usual prices. Remember we sell every
thing as cheap as any house in the City.
All toods Warranted Pure and Fresh.
HARKNESS & CO., Druggists,
Cor. Dundas and Wellington Sts., London.
decl. 19

vay fare for

MBER

will be con-

k Taking SALE now ENUINE one attracts slic, who know that rgains all through a Sale.

nels. derclothing. n Clothing. S in Mantles. NS in Millinery. and Reliable. ON & CO., ESS&CO.

gists, PRICE LIST. medy

es at Eighty Cents. cines Sixty Cents. ve

cines Forty Cents. wild Cherry 18 "

nes Eighteen Cents. POPHOSPHITES, \$1.10. arge stock of

ing Syrup

arge stock of pes, Perfumes, Etc. from 20 to 30 per cent. from member we sell every house in the City. ed Pure and Fresh. S & CO., Druggists, ington Sts., London.

ge Glass, turned down; 25 Fun Cards, for win-sents, NATIONAL CARD

In Memoriam. (MRS. MICHAEL ADAMS.) O God! the darken'd shadow's nigh That comes to all. the bitter blight Of that first sin which changed the sky ! Of Eden into sorrow's night. Yet tho' our sky with moans be rent, ! No night so dark but hath its morn; For man the prison bars were rent. For him the Great Atonement sent— From out the darkness Light was born.

Brief as the brief, sweet breath of flow'rs, The life, O God, now all thine own; The life, O God, how all fithing own;
Ils memory all to brighten ourse own;
The mem'ries that in love were sown;
When love and other days were young—
And years from all of grief were free—
And life with rarest blossoms hung—
And liftle leaves burst Joycusly.

Those little, 'ender, priceless leaves, Whose short, young life one fond caress Whose fair flow'r day knows naught, than Whose har how a grieves—i grieves—i God pity their unconsciousness! And send to more than them the peace That faith must bring with future years: Sad were our lives should time increase The bitter length of sorrow's lease, To dim that faith which dries our tears.

Oh Thou! to whom nor life nor death,
Unto this earth e'er came unknown;
To whom each flutt ring fleeting breath
In blessed mercy e'er is known;
Whose sacred Word to hearts that grieve,
Tho' howsoe'er the chords be riven:
"He giveth His beloved sleep"—
O, God! the holy promise keep,
And give our Loved O'ne rest in Heaven
BEATRICE MCGOWAN.
Chatham, N. B. Star.

Chatham, N. B. Star. Chatham, February, 1881.

THE LATE REV. MICHAEL

in the city in years and ordination. He was born in the county of Tyrone, Ireland, on the 4th of March, 1811. While he was yet in boy hood his family emigrated to the United States and settled in Frederick, Md. He entered Mount St. Mary's all the afternoon, and until midnight the College, in Emmetsburg, in 1828 and was ordained in 1838, and when the Rev. Fr. Purcell was promoted to the see of Cincinnati he persuaded voung McAleer to accompany him to the West. After three years of conscientious labor in Canton, Carrol county, Ohio, Father McAleer went into Tennessee as a missionary, and founded a church and erected a house of worship in Western Tennessee, and built the first Catholic church in Kentucky. Then he settled in Memphis, and erected a brick church edifice there; and while attending to his pastoral duties in that city he made frequent visits to stations at a great distance, sometimes riding two hundred miles on horseback to reach remote points in his district. In 1846 he was selected by the Bi-hop of Dubuque as his theologian to accompany him to the sixth Provincial Council of Baltimore.

Immediately after the Council of Baltimore.
Immediately after the Council of Baltimore Archbishop Hughes received Father
McAleer into his diocese and assigned him
to the Church of St. Columba, in West Twenty-fifth street, this city, which was then financially embarrassed to the extent that it was threatened with ruin. But the nervy Father undertook the task before that it was threatened with run...

nervy Father undertook the task before him with the courage that marked his character throughout his life, and ere long he not only cleared off the church debt but remodelled and beautified the church but remodelled and beautified the church china number their converts by scores for every one that Protestants can count as the fruits of their labors. No degree of possible self-sacrifice demanded by their possible self-sacrifice demanded by their work turns them back. No danger appals in 1856. The boys' department of this school was placed under the Brothers of the Christian Schools, and the Sisters of Charity guided the girls of the parish in the way of knowledge and piety. A change was made in 1878, the Brothers of the Christian Schools retiring to other which do to the superior appliances with the Christian Schools retiring to other religions, and even of Protestants, by the superior appliances with which do for superior appliances with the Christian Schools retiring to other duties and the Sisters of Charity taking entire charge. The number of pupils is over eight hundred. This school is the parent of the Academy of St. Augela, in West Twenty-second street, which the Sis-ters of Charity opened in 1866, with a view of giving a higher course of education to girls whose parents could pay for advantages afforded by an academy.

In 1849 Father McAleer's parish was stricken with a fatal malady, and for some weeks the devoted priest slept on the sofa in his parlor, with his horse and wagon standing all night before the door, ready to carry him to any point of his district at which a stricken Catholic claimed the consolations of religion. The necessity for this preparation for basty transit will be obvious when it is noted that the Father's district at that time embraced all the territory bounded by Fourteenth and Forty-second streets and the North and East rivers

The vigor and devotion that enabled Father McAleer to sweep a load of debt away from the Church of St. Columba in the beginning of his pastorate, the zeal that made him conspicuous in his earlier career, enabled him also to erect in his parish many institutions of beneficence. Among them and closely connected with his church are the Society of the Living Rosary, the Sodality of the Sacred Heart for young men, the Children of Mary for young ladies, the Conference of St. Vincent de Paul for work among the poor, St. Columba Children's Aid Society for the benefit of abandoned and destitute hildren, a temperance society, the St. Columbkill Society and the Young Men's Library Association.

The temperance society under Father McAleer's care is one of the largest in the city—made large by the benevolent Father's earnest exertions after he had contemplated the ruin wrought by rum, as he saw it among the needy poor in the parish. He set himself to work to fight King Alcohol, and both as a total abstainer and as a preacher of total abstinence he was in the foremost ranks of temperance men. He even accompanied his large temperance society in the annual St. Patrick's day procession, and such was the esteem in which he was held by the Father Matthew T. A. B. societies that every St. Patrick's day they marched past his house as a mark of respect.

Father McAleer kept open house on Tuesday even jury not for the wealthy.

Tuesday evenings, not for the wealthy, but for the indigent, and his visitors were numbered by regiments. All went away with needed things—some with shoes, some with bread, some with orders for groceries, some with money. There was groceries, some with money. There was no wine served at these receptions. The poor will miss Father McAleer, for although it may be assumed that other hands will administer the beneficence of the

the relief movement in New York and with eminent success.

The incumbent Archbishop, Allmanny, of San Francisco, was Father McAleer's assistant in Memphis and contemporary with Father McAleer in "ount St. Mary's College were Archbishop Hughes, Cardinal McCloskey, Bishop Loughlin, now of Brooklyn; Quarter, first Bishop of Chicago; Gartland, first Bishop of Savannah; Young, first Bishop of Erie; Conroy, of Albany, and Elder, of Natchez; and while he was a missio ary in Tennessee the Rev. was a missio ary in Tennessee the Rev. Dr. Spaulding, later Archbishop of Baltimore, was Father McAleer's companion. At one time Father McAleer's dependent of I duties to his work as a priest, and for many years he was a valuable contributor to the higher production. butor to the higher periodical literature of

his day.

Father McAleer had been repeatedly attacked by the malady that took him off, and more than once were his physicians apprehensive of a fatal result of his prostration with pneumonia; but his strong constitution carried nim through and he w s spared for his works of beneficence to within a fortnight of the Psalmist's allotted Mealeer.

Mealeer.

The Rev. Michael McAleer, pastor of St,

He was attacked about ten days ago; but Columba's Roman Catholic Church, in West Twenty-fifth street, died at the pastoral residence, No. 343 West Twenty-fifth street, at half-past five o'clock yesterday morning of bronchial pneumonia.

Fakher McAleer was the oldest priest in the six in years and explication. He of Frederick, Md.; his nephew, Hugh Mc-Aleer, Jr., and Mr. Stuart McAleer, the

Sisters of Mercy, and the Rev. Fathers Ward and Haran. The body lay in state yesterday in the parishoners were calling to take a last look at the face of him they had so long loved and revered.—New York Herald, Feb.

A PRESBYTERIAN MINISTER ON THE CATHOLIC CHURCH.

The Oakland (Cal.) News reports the following portion of a sermon delivered in the Independent Presbyterian church of that place by Rev. Mr. H militon: We are compelled to own that this old mother Church shows an astonishing vitality. More than half Christendom still bows at her alters. The common people cling to her robes. Through pitiless storms that leave the seats in our Protestant sanc-

tuaries nearly vacant, we see them crowding to her worship, morning, noon aud night. Wherever a few of her children make their homes, a cross-surmounted church will soon be seen. She builds wisely to meet conveniences among the poorer communities, to win aethetic cul-ture wherever wealth creates such a taste to be pleased. And her people pay for her churches. Her missionaries are also crowding to every heathen country, and the side of her school and church you will soon see her asylums for indigence and misfortune spring up. She is also a gentle and tireless nurse of human pain. Where the pestilence mows its deadliest swath of human lives, there you will see her Sisters of Mercy and father confessors, never shrinking from the touch of the plague and never leaving the field or remitting their ministrations of care till the scourge departs or death discharges them. And many a good priest has evinced his sin-cerity as well as his courage by going into the battlefield where death fell the thickest

that he might give the comforts and hopes of his religion to the dying. We sometimes hear it said that the whole system of Remanism is a shell, without a heart, substance or spiritual life, that the masses are duped by its false pretence, but its leaders know it is hollow. We shall never deal wisely with the evils in any great power which millions of human hearts love and trust, and find comfort in until we learn to do it justice. We know that men do not endure half a century of volunt ry pain and sacrifice for what is in volunt ry pain and sacrifice for what their eyes a transparent sham. Millions of thirsty souls, generation after genera-tion, do not rush to a fountain which has long ago run dry. When human hearts are seeking eternal life they do not hold it so cheap as to take up with a patent counterfeit. Catholics find some deepest want of soul met in their Church, or they would turn away from her as a false

mother.

The judgment of charity is beginning The judgment of charity is organized to supercede the judgment of prejudice upon her. The tone of Protestant utterances respecting her value is rapidly changing. The Atlantic Monthly not long ago sent forth an appreciative article that ances respecting achanging. The Atlantic Monthly not long ago sent forth an appreciative article that fully conceded her merits. The Rev. Thomas K. Beecher followed with words of high commendation. The Rev. Mr. Ijams, in his sermon lately at the installation of Dr. Rexford, in San Francisco, noticed the place she fills among the religious organizations of Christendom in the same tone. And lo! within the week past comes to us the Christian Union, one of the most widely circulated and powerof the most widely circulated and power-ful papers of Protestantism, bearing this sentence: "With all respect for the earn-estly religious among the old Catholics and the Continental Protestants, we judge that the Church of Rome contains by far the greater part of the living spiritual faith that exists on the Continent" (of Europe). Testimony could hardly say more. The Testimony could hardly say more. The power of the Catholic Church and her use f that power for good within a certain phere, are not to be questioned.

Church of St. Columba the poor will miss she has the stability and force of the single Church of St. Columba the poor will miss the great-hearted man who dispensed it so long and bountifully and who gave so much of his time to visiting them. "I was sick and in prison and ye visited me." The Father's benevolence was never more severely taxed than at the time of the Irish famine. He strained every nerve in the relief movement in New York and with eminent success.

The incumbent Archbishop, Allmanny, what that is was decided ages ago—to extend what that is was decided ages ago—to extend and preserve the Church as she is. Each memwhat that is was decladed ages ago—to extend and prescribe the Church as she is. Each mem-ber soon learns his part. Age after age, the command goes forth from the triple crowned Head at Rome. The whole mighty organism, from the scarlet Cardinal to the rag-picker in the street, moves responsive to that command.

THE APOSTLE OF BRUTE FORCE.

testantism ever condemn itself more fully than by its toleration of such an act in one

whom it calls its minister?
We are aware that there are thousands of Protestants who will lament, s we do, for this horrible desectation of a sacred day and a sacred place; but do they recollect that their Bishops and Archbishops recollect that their Bishops and Archbishops are fully apprised of the sentime ts, as well as of the conduct, of Dean Stanley, and not a man of them dares to interfere? And can that be the Church of God, wherein every thing is allowed to be taught and to be denied at the whim of the individual?

There is but one honest answer possible, and, h ving asked for it, we have nothing more to say in connection with this extra-ordinary Lean than this: If Mr. Glad-stone does not soon make him a Bishop, we shall be inclined to think that the Prime Minister is ignorant of the right material for an Anglican prelate when he

meets with it.

As Catholics, we can have no feeling but a pitiful scorn for the maundering man of genius misapplied, the lunatic led astray by intellectual Will-o' the Wisps, who championed Mazzini and emptied the vials of his delirious wrath on what h madly termed "chimerical old Popes. Madly termed "chimerical old Popes."

As I vers of freedom, we can have but contempt, mingled with wonder, for the misguided fanatic who deified brute force, making hero-idols of Cromwell and Frederick the Great, and grovelling in the dust to worship at their feet of clay. As friends of humanity we can only grieve with a great grief at the purblind folly of him who could launch into folsome of him who could launch into folsome hysterics of praise over the scourgings in-flicted with pianoforte wires by Governor Evre in Jamaica. As Irishmen—well, Irishmen can afford to be magnanimous. Let the dogmatic worldling, puffed up into frog-like tumidity with his own conceit,

others, no matter what their subject can hardly fail to be impertinent in writing of it. To the latter class belongs Mr. J.A. Froude. One of his latest subjects has been Cardinal Newman, of whom he thus speaks: Far different from Keble, from my brother, from Dr. Pusey, from all the rest, was the true chief of the Catholic revival—John Henry Newman. Com pared with him they were all but as ciphers, and he the indicating number. The times I speak of are far distant; the actors and the stormy passions which bub-bled around them are long dead and for gotten among new excitements. Newman too, for many years had dropped silent and disappeared from the world's eyes. He came out again in a conflict with a dear friend of mine, who on my account partly (t least in reviewing a book which I had written) provoked a contest with him and "impar congressus Achilli" seemed to have been foiled. The immediate result was the publication of the famous "Apologia," a defence personally of Newman's own life and actions, a d next of t e Catholic cause. The writer of it is again in power in modern society, a Prince of the Church; surrounded, if he appears in public, with adoring crowds, fine ladies going on their knees before him in London salons. Himself of most modest nature, he never sought greatness, but greatness found him in spite of himself. To him, if to any one man the world owes the intellectual recovery of Romanism. Fifty years ago it was in England a dving creed, lingering in retirement in the halls and chapels of a few half-forgotten families. A shy Oxford student has come out on its behalf into the field of controversy, armed with the keenes weapons of modern learning and philoso phy, and wins illustrious converts and has kindled hopes that England herself, the England of Elizabeth and Cromwell, will kneel for absolution again before the Father of Christendom. Mr. Buckle questioned whether any great work has ever been done in this world by an individual man. Newman, by the solitary force of his own mind, has produced this extraordinary change. What he has done we all see: what will come of it our child ren will see."-Catholic Review.

Rev. Fathers Prosper, Laurent and Dominique, Franciscans, who have been expelled from their convents in France, embarked at Marseilles on January 6th for the Missions in the Holy Land. At Naples they were joined by R. P. Hilarion. lately Guardian of their convent in Paris.

One crack in the lantern may let in the One crack in the lantern may let in the wind to blow out the light; one leak unstopped will sink the ship and drown all on board; one unguarded point will cause ruin of character; one sin cherished will employs the generous contributions made by the Catholic world.

WORTHY SENTIMENTS FROM A NON-CATHOLIC.

At the recent banquet of Governor Per-

prosperity of the whole State; it must thrive or languish pari passu with the entire State; its future is as the future of California."—San Francisco Monitor.

A NUT CRACKED.

A miserable sheet is published in this city which calls itself a Protestant newspaper, though decent Protestants, we imagine, are ashamed of it. Like a toothless old man, in his second childhood, it mumbles over the same stuff about "Pa-pists" being ignorant and bigoted and hating the Bible. It is ignorant itself that of all religious bothes the Catholic Church is the only one that really believes the divine in-piration of the Sacred Scrip-tures and really venerates them as the written record of divine revelation.

This miserable sheet has seen fit to no-tice our statement a few weeks ago in the STANDARD that criminal statistics show that the vast majority of convicts in our jails and penitentiaries are persons who have been pupils in the Public Schools. By way of offset to this statement, the sheet to which we refer gives us what it calls "a hard nut" to crack. It says that the majority of murderers who are hanged send for a Catholic Priest, in preference to a Protestant minister, to prepare them

any liking for, the sheet we refer to he majority of convicted murderers do

prefer the services of Catholic Priests to those of Protestant ministers when con-fronted with the terrors of death, for several reasons:

1. The majority of persons, whether

lic Priests and they only.

2. Wealthy murderers usually escape arrest, and when arrested often evade trial, and most of those that are tried manage to obtain an acquittal or, if convicted, they usually escape the gallows by being sentenced to imprisonment and then securing a pardon. The poor, the rude, vuigar murderers are those who are most ommonly caught, tried, convicted and entenced to be hung. Of these poor condemned murderers many have never gratitude and reverence reared an been near any religious service for years, but have hved in practical neglect of all where he fell. religion, yet down in the depths of their IT was consecrated by bishop fenwick. religion, yet down in the depths of their hearts there has been a feeling, perhaps a real belief, perhaps only a vague sentiment, that if there is true religion on earth it is the Catholic religion. They know, too, that the Catholic Church does not too, that the Catholic Church does not despise them and they know that Pro-testant "Churches" do. When, like the prodigal of old, they are brought by their desperate situation to reflect, it is towards the Catholic Church, the Catholic Priest their eyes and their longings turn. They send for the Priest; and neither the Priest nor the Church, at whose Altars he ministers, nor our Saviour whose vicar he is, is a hamed of the penitent murderer or shrinks from embracing him.

If our vulgar Protestant sheet wants farther explanation it may find it, if it has "eyes to see," in the Bible it talks so much about, but to whose spirit it is so alien. There it will find that the poor and the outcast, the denizens of lanes and bye-ways, the penitent thief and murderer, ways, the pentent mer and mututers, are brought, urged, "compelled" to enter the banquet hall and partake of the feast, while the wealthy and wise and mighty after the fashion of this world, who have plenty of excuses for not accepting the in-

witation, are shut out and punished.

We have cracked the nut proffered us to crack. We know the paper that offered it to us won't like the kernel. It may console itself by running off with the shell.—Philadelphia Standard.

There is no republic so truly democratic as the Church. The Cardinal-Archbishop of Vienna, who has just died, was the son of a poor weaver of Austrian Silesia, and it was only by the greatest sacrifices that the father was able to give him such an education as prepared him for ecclesias-

education as prepared nim for eccessas-tical studies.

Pope Leo XIII. presented 30,000f. to the Polish Seminary in Rome, in order to help that institution to supply the per-

FATHER RASLE, S. J.

A REMINISCENCE OF ANTI-CATHOLIC BIG-

At the recent banquet of Governor Perkins, in response to the toast "San Francisco," Hon. H. G. Platt, of this city, paid a generous tribute to the Franciscan Pathers, who were the pioneers of the cross in this portion of the Pacific:

"San Francisco began in an humble settlement of Franciscan Monks. These missionaries of the Gospel, bearing aloft their sword and shield, the sacred cross, brave in moments of danger, enduring in hours of trial, untiring in their work of civilization, meek and lowly in spirit and in life, founded upon the Western coast of this great continent the city of San Francisco only a few days before a band of heroes sounded upon the Eastern coast the toesin of liberty, and published to the world our Decl ration of Independence. The coincidence is a happy one.

"Stream the San Francisco Monvor.]

[From the San Francisco Monvor.]

Hon. George Barstow of this city, in his History of New Hampshire, draws the portrait of the Burning of the Ursaline Convent many vears ago, by an armed mob in Charlestown, Mass., and, contemporaneously with that, the pulling down, in the hight time, by a similar mob, in Maine, of the monument to Father Rasle, which stood on the spot where he was slain by the Indians. Mr. Barstow, whose history was written about the time of these occurrences although a Protestant, closes the portrait of the missionary with a manly protest of the missionary with a manly content man very season of the mission OTRY.
[From the San Francisco Monwor.]

Dean Stanley preached on Sunday, in Westminster Abbey, a sermon in praise of the should like to have the judgment of all serious Protestants upon this act of the Dean of Westminster.

We should like to have the judgment of all serious Protestants upon this act of the Dean of Westminster.

It is not a question as to the genius or the acquirements or the writings of the unhappy deceased; it is one merely of propriety that we wish to ask.

Is Dean Stanley a Christian; is Sunday the special day for the thristian worship of God, and is Westminster Abbey a Christian (the proposition of an answer to the special day for the thristian worship of the unhappy deceased; it is one merely of propriety that we wish to ask.

Is Dean Stanley a Christian; is Sunday the special day for the thristian worship of God, and is Westminster Abbey a Christian deaven-pointed spires, in banks, warehouses and factories, in ladyrinth of the special day for the thristian worship of God, and is Westminister Abbey a Christian of God, and is Westminister of every sect. Here it is:

THE JESUITS PLANTED THE CROSS at an early day among the tribes of the Abenaquis. But of the missionaries whom the avent pointed spires, in banks, warehouses and factories, in labyrinth of provided throughfares, over hill and the Orient meet at the rising at the outrage, which we commends.

Here it is:

THE JESUITS PLANTED THE CROSS at an early day among the tribes of the Abenaquis. But of the missionaries whom the sent three no one endured or accomplished so much to Christianize the Indians as Father Sebastian Rasle. In early youth heaven-pointed spires, in labyrinth of rowded throughfares, over hill and the varience of the Metwochist of the wilderness. It was the planted three of the bird of the world of wife seekers to a most the world of wife seekers to make the planted to be a column; now it is a weekly to be a column; now it is a weekly to be an an early day among the tribes of the Abenaquis. But of the missionaries whom the acquired near the rising the outrage, soived to devote the remainder of his days to the spiritual services whereto he had been appointed. A church was erected, and supplied with those splendid decorations by which the C tholies seek to engage the imagination, and through that to reach the heart. Above the village stood one consecrated chapel, and below it another was creeted and here on its walls the imwas erected, and bore on its walls the image of the holy virgin. By the assistance of women, the church was embellished with tasteful ornaments, and illumined by "brilliant lights from the wax of the bay berries gathered from the Islands of the

> through the wilderness, which, at morning and evening hour, called the hunters and warriors to prayer. Around the village the primeval forest yet stood in its grandeur and glory. Islands, like gems, studded ride on a sewing machine wagon to the clear expanse of the Kennebec, and a Queen's Lake in the Illinois bottoms a range of lofty mountains skirted the dis-tant horizon. The matin song began to be chanted in these romantic solutudes, and with the unceasing music of the waterfall mingled the vesper hymn. The Indians were taught to sing and recite in their na-tive tongue, and were charmed with the same ceremonies which captivated the cultured minds of Fenelon and Cheverus By the winning conversation of Father Rasle, and by the fervor and pathos of his preaching, the Indians were profoundly impressed with the truth of his religion, and yielded almost implicit obedience to his will. He was master of all their languages, shared in their privations, and adopted the customs of their tribe. In times of se-reity he supplied them with food, secured their affections by his gentle deportment, and finally gained over them an ascendancy superior to the influence of the native chiefs.

when he had grown gray in poverty and abstinence, he was suspected by the English of instigating the Indians to war, and a party under Col. Westbrook was sent to Norridgewock to seizehim. But server reasons:

1. The majority of persons, whether sentenced to be hung or not, know that Protestant ministers can really do nothing for them, and don't, therefore, care about their coming to repeat platitudes over to them about death and "repentance," which amount to nothing in reality which amount to nothing in reality such of them at the head of a hundred way. which amount to nothing in reality.

They know, too, that if any ministers of religion have any real spiritual power and can apply real spiritual remedies for the maladies of their souls they are the Catholic Priess and the only. meet the assailants, hoping to hold them in check till the women and children should have time to escape. As soon as he was discovered, a volley of musketry was directed towards him, and he fell dead at the foot of the cross which he had planted. The Indians mourned as for a chief and a father. He was buried near the place where his altar stood, and where he had so often celebrated the rites of his faith. More than a century after his death, monument to his memory, on the spot

Charity could but mourn that enough of intolerance and fanaticism should be found in the present enlightened age to invade the precincts of the dead, in order to trample upon a monument, which the most savage conqueror would respect and spare.

ARCHDEACON KAYANAGH OF KNOCK.

A correspondent writing to the New Orleans Morning Star, on January 22nd, says:—"The readers of the Morning Star will doubtless learn with delight that the wonderful favors showered by heaven upon the humble church of Knock, so far from being exhausted, would appear to be only beginning. The letters received by Archdeacon Kavanagh show that miraculous cures are still being wrought even away from Knock, by the pious use of the cement. The venerable clergyman re-lated to me most interesting details of the many apparitions, extraordinary lights, hervent which the heavenly voices, etc., with which he has himself of late been favored. I am at liberty to make but bare men-

tion of these; some day ere long, when the process of the Ecclesiastical Commission, still sitting, shall be given to the world, we may report full details of the wonderful may report tall details of the wonderful apparitions vouchsafed Archdeacon Kava-nagh. The apparitions, etc., seen and heard by Father Kavanagh extend in the main over the Christmas holidays, notably on the feast of St. John the Evangelist, on the octave of said feast, on the feast of the Epiphany, and within its octave. Brilliant lights, pillars of light, and stars of extraordinary lustre have been seen outside the southern gable of the church (the gable of the Apparition) on the nights of the 2nd and 3rd of January. On other nights of the Christmas holidays similar sights were seen. This has been darkened paths.

vouched for to me by many who were pre-

sent.

Letters are being received daily by Archdeacon Kavanagh from large numbers of persons, certifying to having been miraculously cared through the power of Our Blessed Lady of Knock. Among the latest is one from a grateful wife whose husband had been hurt unto death by a horse, another from San Felling, Denham, certifies to four miraculous cures having certifies to four miraculous cures having been wrought in that village, and testi-mony comes from far-off Van Diemen's Land to testify to the power and goodness of "Our Lady of Knock."

A VILE ABUSE.

SHOCKING VULG RITY OF CERTAIN AMERI-CAN WOMEN-A WARNING TO CATHOLIC

dving to greet them in all parts of this country and Europe. It is simply abom-inable and horribly vulgar. The worst of it is, all these notices are

sent in by the young ladies themselves. sent in by the young ladies themselves.
Our readers may rest assured that we know
how the society department of our Sunday papers is edited. During the week
thou-ands of cented envelopes find their
way into the drawer of the society editor, and on Sunday they appear just as they were written. When you see that the charming young Miss Lisette Latestring has just arrived from a most pleasant trip to the sea-side, you may wager your backhair that all that was written to the paper by Miss Lisette Latestring herself, that she called herself charming and called her trip to the sea-side. No paper would dare use a young lady's name without her knowledge and consent. The number of those ninnies who thus advertise themselves in our papers is surprisingly large for a city making pretense to culture and

refinement.
In Europe such vulgarity is unheard of in decent society. A lady so gazetted could and would recover heavy damages from the libelers. What is the meaning of this hankering after publicity so apparent in our America girls. Have they no modesty? Do they not know that, save on very rare occasions, publicity compromises a young girl's character? Do they not know that young men whose friend ship is worth prizing are repelled from as-sociating with a young lady whose name is in every one's mouth? "sirls fond of publicity make very bad wives. They are fond of display, and that passion following them into wedlock makes them dress up for other people's gratification, with-out regard to the feelings of their hus-bands or the demands of their families. We call upon all respectable Catholic

inal in it, out it is strongly suggestive of brazenness and excessive familiarity with the public.—Western Watchman.

SINGING by our congregations grows. It is remarkable how great has been the advance in the cultivation of singing by the Catholic people of the metropolis during the past few years. The exception used to be a church where, if you dropped into B-nediction, you would find those present joining in the singing with anything like heartiness or generality. Now the order is reversed. In most of our churches vespers and Benediction are the service of the people, as they used to be in good old Catholic times. The congregations seem well acquainted, with the English translations of the hymns and Litany. The natural result is that, as a means of leading to devotion, our evening services have much more weight than they had, when at Benediction, people were treated to solos and so on, which often distracted and left the impression that the music was written more to display what the singer could do than to help prayer. It is a noteworthy fact, however, that the increase of devout singing has been chiefly in the poor parishes singing has been chiefly in the poor parishes. Among our richer and more fashionable congregations the advancement made has been inconsiderable. There seems with them some sort of diffidence; an idea, perhaps that to sing in church would be an innovation and not in good taste. This is unfortunate; for if our poor people, with their small knowledge of music, can produce such satisfactory results surely our duce such satisfactory results, surely our cultivated folk could achieve much greater things. There is no innovation in singing out at Benediction. It is a fashion older than Gregory the Great, and it is perennial The poor show themselves up to the spirit of the Church in this matter. Can their more fortunate brethren stand the rebuke and not follow the lead?-London Universe

The Commission, consisting of ten of the most learned Cardinals and heads of the principal Roman Congregations, has now held four long sessions at the Vatican, on the questions pending between the English and Scottish Hierarchies and some Religious Orders. The deliberations are conducted under Pontifical secret, and therefore nothing can be known of tacir decisions until the judgment of the Pope has been published.

Someone having urged Tasso to avenge himself upon a man who had done him a great many injuries, he said, "I wish to take from him neither his property, nor his life, nor his honor, but only his ill-will tawards are." towards me."

Remember absent friends, weld the link of friendship all the firmer by correspond-ence, for letters from those we love are rays of sunshine, often shedding light upon the

The Catholic Mecorb Published every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street.

Ten cents per line for first, and five cents per line for each subsequent insertion. Advertisements measured in nonpariel type, 12 Contract advertisements. o an inch.

ract advertisements for three, six or
months, special terms. All advertiseshould be handed in not later than

TO CORRESPONDENTS. All matter intended for publication must have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday noon of each week.

the once hot had ch week. THOS. COFFEY, Publisher and Proprietor. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

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

of the electric Believe me,

Yours very sincerely,

+ John Walsh,

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

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, MAR. 11, 1881.

LENTEN REGULATIONS FOR THE DIOCESE OF LONDON FOR 1881.

1st. All the week days of Lent, from Ash Wednesday till Easter Sunday, are

fast days of precept on one meal, with the allowance of a moderate collation in the evening.
2nd. General usage has made it lawful

to take in the morning some tea or coffee, with a morsel of bread. 3rd. The precept of fasting implies also that of abstinence. But by a dispensation from the Holy See, A. D. 1874, for ten years, the use of flesh meat is allowed in this Diocese at the principal meal on Monthis Diocese at the principal meal on Mon-days, Tuesdays, Thursdays and Saturdays of Lent, with the exception of the Satur-day in Ember week a d Easter Saturday. 4th. There is neither fast nor abstinence

to be observed on Sundays of Lent. 5th. It is not allowed to use fish with flesh meat at the same meal in Lent.
6th. There is no prohibition to use eggs butter, or cheese, provided the rules of the quantity prescribed by the law of the

fast be complied with. 7th. Lard may be used in preparing fish, vegetables, etc., etc., etc., when but-

ter cannot be easily procured. 8th. The Church excuses from the obligation of fasting (but not of abstinence from flesh meat, except in special cases of sickness or the like), the following classes of persons: First, the infirm; second, those se duties are of an exhausting or laborious character; third, persons who are under the age of twenty-one years; fourth, women in pregnancy or nursing infants fifth, those who are enfeebled by old age and all who through any cause cannot fast without great prejudice to their health.

Persons who are in doubt as to whether the law of fast and abstinence should con sult their confessor or pastor, and should follow his direction in the matter.

By order of His Lordship the Bishop W. O'MAHONY, Secretary. THE LATE MONSIGNOR CAZEAU.

In the death of this venerable and deeply-regretted Prelate the church of Canada has lost a distinguished ornament. The pious, polished priest and gentleman is no more. Society will long mourn him; but how many hundreds of sorrowing hearts-especially amongst Irish Catholics-have lost a kind friend and counsellor is known only to One. It is only a little over a year ago that his fiftieth year in the priesthood was celebrated with joy and gladness in the city of Quebec: the rejoicings extended over some ten days and a reference to our fyles will shew that they were participated in by all classes of the community and that congratulations came to him from far off friends and admirers. It was on this auspicious occasion that Bishop Persico of the united dioceses of Aquin, Pontesoroo and Sora (in Italy) created him a canon of his cathedral-a dignity which entitled him to wear the episcopal ring and mitre. The latter his humility would not allow him to assume; a magnificent ring was presented to him by the family of the late Lieutenant Governor Caron. At the same time His Grace of Toronto constituted him a Vicar General of the Archdiocese-a step which reflected honor both on the bestower and the recipient of the dignity, and caused unmixed pleasure and pride to Archbishop Lynch's countrymen in Quebec.

The venerable deceased never tired of doing good. The widow, the or- Ellen" was lying on her deathbed in phan-in a word, all who were in her convent home at Lachine near trouble or affliction, had in him a Montreal. Her desire to once more sure friend to whom no trouble was a see him who had indeed been a father consideration; and he died as he had to her was communicated to him. lived-"doing good." On Sunday, Immediately he set out-notwith-

Communion to the Nuns, to those he loved so dearly-the Penitents-for he was truly the "Good Shepherd" who thinks it no trouble to go in search of the "lost one of the flock," and having found it, puts it on his shoulder and carries it back to its home, and rejoices; to the other inmates of the Convent, besides a larger number of persons residing in the neighborhood who approached the Irish people generally. It is not Holy Table. To each and every one of these it will be a pleasing souvenir of "Father Cazeau" to reflect that they had received at his hands at this his last celebration of the Holy Mysteries here below that veritable Bread of Life of which he is now partaking, we have no doubt, in Eternity. Oh! what a pleasing reflection for those who enjoy its happiness. After mass he heard confessions, and again in the afternoon, as well as giving an instruction first in French and afterwards in English, on that virtue for which during his life he was so eminently distinguished-Charity. He also officiated at Benediction at five o'clock. On the Monday the fatal malady-inflammation of the lungs-declared itself, and continued to baffle the skill of his medical attendants. On Thursday a number of the Bishops and clergy called to see him, and his state was found to be so precarious that His Grace, Archbishop Taschereau thought it well to warn him of his condition. "He received my words." says His Grace, "with confidence, gratitude and joy." His Grace himself essayed the administration of the Sacraments, but his emotion was too great, and he was obliged to call upon the Bishop of Chicoutimi to officiate. Monsignor Cazeau breathed his last on the morning of Saturday, at ten minutes past one. During that day and the Sunday the body lay in state at the foot of that altar at which for very nearly twenty-five years he had daily offered the Holy Sacrifice. The number of visitors, especially on Sunday, was something immense On Monday morning solemn high mass was celebrated by the Bishop of Rimouski in presence of His Grace and the Bishops of Sherbrooke and Chicoutimi, and a large number of clergymen as well as a large congregation. On Monday afternoon the ody was translated to the Basilica. attended by a very large cortege. The members of St. Patrick's Literary Institute turned out en corps bearing mourning badges and were given the relatives and the clergy; they were also provided with special seats in the Basilica. The Bishop of Sherbrooke officiated, and the office for morning Solemn High Mass was celebrated by His Grace the Archbishop, who also delivered the funeral oration. This was indeed a glowing tribute to the memory of the faithful Priest, the protector of the widow and the orphan, the veritable "Good Shepherd" and the wise and prudent and far-seeing counsellor. Few of course there are who could speak with more certainty than the Arch- but which assuredly does not cease bishop and it was plain that he did to watch over those who were so not consider himself by any means | dear to it.

Two works remain which will during all time endear the memory of the illustrious deceased to all Christians. His active, nay almost superhuman, exertions on behalf of the famine and fever-stricken Irish Exiles of 1847-"who fleeing from land reached America to find but a grave." He was charged with the supplying of constant relays of priests who understood the English language both for Grosse Isle and the hospitals in the city. He also charged himself with the providing of homes for the poor little waifs who were deprived of home and parents. Nor did he then abandon them. He followed them with a paternal care. He corresponded with them, he visited them. Some years ago in the depth of winter one whom he always spoke of as his "little

the least amongst the sufferers on

this occasion.

Community Mass at the Good Shep- his nearly seventy years of age, and him to his father's debtor, so took her, out of her very poverty and herd Convent as usual; he gave Holy she had her last wish gratified. the latter by surprise that he had This is only one out of many, many instances of his constant care and watchfulness over those to whom he to say that the child went on his way had become a father. "My children," as he loved to call them, were ever uppermost in his mind, judging by his conversation; it was almost an impossibility to be in his company for half an hour without some reference being made to them or to the quite a month since, that a respected ary, the New York Tablet, some just elergyman of the diocese of London terms of commendation. The symcalled upon him accompanied by a pathy of the Canadian people for lay friend. As usual the conversation turned upon "unfortunate, but yet found any such expression as ever-faithful Ireland." In the course has been given to American sympaof it, mention was made of certain action taken in her behalf, but which prevent our endorsing the views of Monsignor Cazeau had not yet hear! the Tablet. Our contemporary says: of. Next day the layman received a note from him saying that he had read the proceedings alluded to and minded Americans have ever extended to and leaded he—"I concur very sincerely in that step, because I do not see any other means to deliver Ire.

Not alone have mere sentiments of hopefulness and sympathy been given expres that the Imperial Government may act as wisely as did the Government of Canada about the Seigneurial Tenure." This document will surely be a precious one to its possessor. But why enlarge on the great love, the Charity of Father Cazeau for the Irish people? 'Tis well known, but perhaps the following short excerpt from a letter from another wellknown Irish Priest of the diocese of London received within a few days will not be considered superfluous: "I don't think there was ever a man in Canada who gained greater popularity with every creed and nationality than Monsignor Cazeau, without ever forgetting that he was at the same time a French Canadian Priest. While he loved the Irish people with a sincere love still he was a thorough patriotic French Canadian, which goes to show that he had a place for treated? It was the voice of Burke and everybody in his great heart. May

God have Mercy on his soul!" Another work which will perpetuate his memory is the Asylum of the Good Shepherd, of which he has acted as Chaplain-ot which he has been the "right-arm," so to say-for nearly a quarter of a century. With what hopefulness was the celebration of his silver jubilee in this position looked forward to on the 15th of May next? And what a grievous disappointment to his spiritual children the good sisters? And a sad and desolate appearance did that institution present on that fatal Saturieuses was cast into the most profound and heartrending sorrow; one by one did they come to cast themselves on their knees beside that bed the dead was recited. On Tuesday whereon lay all that was mortal of their father-of their friend! And the penitents-those who were so particularly dear to his "great heart"? What a sorrowful scene it was. Sighs and groans were heard on all sides-for who could console them for their loss? How expressive was the homage thereby paid to that heart so full of Charity, which had now ceased to beat here below,

But again why enlarge on the Charity of Father Cazeau. One or two occurrences must suffice to bring this very imperfect notice to a close; but whatever the style, it has indeed been a "labor of love" on the part of one who has ever and will ever continue to the end of his days to hold the memory of the deceased Prelate famine and pestilence in their own in the highest veneration. One day he met a young child in the streets who was crying bitterly. Stopping his vehicle he enquired of the child the cause of his trouble. The latter replied that his father told him to deliver a letter which he held in his hand, but he did not know where to deliver it, and he was afraid he would be scolded. Taking the letter from the child, the kindhearted priest bade him go home and tell his father "that Father Cazeau had undertaken its delivery." On another occasion he met a little boy who was also in tears. Enquiry elicited the fact American people. They have, by to collect a certain sum due him, that he had received imperative orders not to return without the never forget. Even if misfortune money, but that he feared he would should still continue to be her lot, not be successful. Father Cazeau her gratitude-so deep and so gener-

paid the amount almost before he knew what he was about. Needless rejoicing.

IRELAND AND AMERICA.

The generous expressions of sympathy with Ireland on the part of American people through various of their representative bodies has drawn from an esteemed contempor-Ireland, while very strong, has not thy. This fact does not, however,

"It should be a source of the greatest consolation to us to witness the genuine and warm-hearted sympathy which broadtress, when famine scourged her children, or when she felt the iron hoof of tyranny sion to by the the representative he republic, but, furthe this great republic, but, furthermore, those noble sentiments have taken practical shape. Generous-hearted Columbia poured her treasures with unstinted hand nto the lap of Erin; and thus saved thou sands upon thousands of our people who might otherwise have famished on the highway or been consigned, uncoffined and unshrouded, to a pauper's nameless grave. They say "republics are ungrate ful." It is false, or else the United State makes the glorious exception to the rule.

The Irish people have been al ways firm friends of America. The late action of the citizens of the great republic-for great it truly is in generosity-will cement the friendship between both peoples The Tablet recalls past instances of Irish friendship for America:

"When the colonies were struggling to free themselves from the same cruel yoke under which Irishmen writhe to-day whose voice was it that rang loudest in th Fox, who, with their soft Irish brogue, hurled their fierce invectives against tyranny that forced the enactment of taxation without representation upon the colonies. And when, at length, the flag of revolt was unfurled, whose were the brawny arms that braved the terrors of the battle-field in defence of their adopted land, giving their life's blood to help Americans to win their freedom? They were Irish, blood and bone, as Washington himself testified when from his Presiden tial chair he expressed his gratitude and the gratitude of the country to the Irish Catholics for their heroic sacrifices in helping him to achieve independence. In the war of 1812, too, our countrymen rushed to the front; and it is needless to refer to their headlong valor in defence of the Union on a hundred battle-fields during the late war, when England was exulting at the prospect of seeing these United with internal strife. The American people are not, they can-not be unmindful of those stern, stubborn facts, and we are more than delighted to see that, whenever they are afforded an opportunity, they are but too eager to recognize and reciprocate the efforts of Irishmen in the cause and maintenance of freedom in this liberty-loving land. Republicans as well as Democrats have thus practically proved themselves worthy of their well-earned fame for off-handed genpast, Irishmen shall prove again and again with their heart's blood, if necessary, the love they bear the land of their adoption. But they long to obtain their just rights, for they blush in their manhood to see the begging-box eternally going round while robbed of the fruits of their industry at home by the fruits of their industry at home by those vampire known as Ireland's spendthrift landlords.

No wonder then that our contemporary rejoices at the late marked display of American gratitude:

"And Americans, we are glad to see, eem to take a pride in Irishmen standing boldly up for their rights at last, instead of crawling to the throne to be whipped away like worthless curs from the presence of royalty. In testimony of their admiration for this manly course of action on the part of Irishmen, Congress recently passed resolutions of expensive in their passed resolutions of sympathy in their behalf. The same course of action bepassed resolutions of sympathy in their behalf. The same course of action has been taken in the New Yerk, Rhode Island, Illinois, West Virginia, and Cali-fornia State Assemblies, as well as else-where throughout the Union. At Albany, particularly, last Monday, was the feudal-ism of England decreased because here ism of England denounced, because, as the resolution stated, the system was felt there with bitter effect in colonial days, as well as in other parts of this State. The warmest sympathy and best wishes of the Assembly were accordingly extended to-wards struggling Ireland, with expressions of profound regret at the course pursued by the British Government in attempting to crush the Irish people "by coercion.
The resolution, which was proposed b was proposed by Mr. Cowles, was carried by an overwhelming vote.

The various legislative bodies above enumerated, have indeed done honor to themselves and to the that he had been sent by his father denouncing the wrongs heaped on Ireland, done that noble but unfortunate country a service she will

suffering, to return the favor one hundredfold.

The concluding paragraph of the Tablet's article deserves special at-

"Our leaders should feel inspired with fresh courage when they see such noble expressions of sympathy like this wafted to them over the wave from the free land, and Irishmen of every type, extreme or moderate, should do their utmost to earn more and more the esteem and respect of this great country by restraining their impulses and keeping within the bounds of common sense; for if the Americans again see anything in the shape of flascos and scapegrace stampedes, they will lose all contidence in us, and regard us only as a nation of brave but brainless enthusiasts. Let us therefore by our college of the state o Let us, therefore, by our coolness in this great crisis of our country's history, show to the world that we are indeed worthy of the freedom to which we aspire.

Too frequently indeed has the cause of Ireland suffered through folly and indiscretion. We have no reason to think it will now suffer in that way. The land agitation has thus far been conducted with zeal. firmness and prudence. The Irish leaders, by pursuing the policy which has so far guided them, cannot, we would fain believe, fail of

THE BRITISH PEERAGE

For many years past the question of abolishing the Peerage in England, as a distinct branch of Parliament, has been brought more or ess prominently before the public. The utterly unjustifiable course pursued by the Lords last year on the Irish question made it evident that the hereditary chamber cannot be long maintained. While containing many men of merit, the House of Lords has not been able of late years to retain the respect of the public. We do, we must confess, share the view lately expressed by a writer of keen observation. He says:

"The British peerage, we fancy, is doomed—or, at least, the House of Lords as an hereditary branch of the National Legislature. With the example of France before them, it is not likely that the most radical of English reformers will care to demand the abolition of titles of nobility; and a second chamber is a desideratum in government. Even were the House of attacking another or defending himself, he can make it appear to those who take Peers to cease to exist, that would not cause material sorrow to such men as the Duke of Argyll, the Marquis of Salisbury, Earl Granville, Lord Beaconsfield, Lord Rosebery, Lord Derby, Lord Dufferin, or a score of other noblemen that might be named, who would make their mark in any legislative assembly. But the English Radicals do not take kindly to an nereditary House, nor do we blame them for their reluctance to permit its exis-tence. We shall probably see the Bishops go first; then, as the present peers die out, their legislative functions will cease, intheir legislative functions will cease, in-stead of descending to their successors in their titles, and their places in the British Senate will be taken by life-peers, men eminent in the various walks of and especially politicians and statesmen advanced in years. To such a chamber no exception could be taken. It is alto-gether likely that we shall see such a chamber within the next decade, and if the peers should withstand the passage of a Land Law, or any other great popular measure, we shall see it within the next three years."

So long as the Peerage is entrusted with legislative functions, rone of its privileges can be abolished with its consent. It has ever upheld the interests of the landed classes to the detriment of the tenantry in Britain as well as Ireland. We do not, we are free to say, look for any justice to the tenantry of the latter country from the Lords, even though Mr. Gladstone should introduce a just measure of land reform.

A MODEL IRISHMAN

The following telegram from Halifax will give consolation and joy to the true Catholic heart. Patrick Power became a wealthy man. He gave his children a good educationgood in the highest and noblest sense of the term. He bestowed a goodly share of his enormous wealth on them, as well as on other relatives and friends whom he considered had a fair claim on a portion of it. But Secretary of the Interior had not much while his affections clung most ardently around his children and his earthly home, he did not forget the claims of God's Church and God's poor. Many a prayer will ascend to heaven from the lips of the unfortunate whom his bounty will make comfortable,-many a prayer will also be offered up by the priests and religious of that faith which was so firmly implanted in his heart, that the soul of the good and generous

Sisters of Charity, for the support of orphans; \$5,000 to the St. Vincent de Paul Society, for the relief of Catholie poor; the income of another \$5,000 for the purchase of fuel for the poor, rrespective of creed; £50 sterling to the Convent of Mercy, at Kilmar thomas, county of Waterford, Ireland; \$200 a year each to L. G. Power and Miss Power, for three years, to be expended in charity. After the other bequests the residue of his estate is to be applied to establishing an orphanage and reformatory for Catholic boys, to aid in the introduction of the Jesuit Fathers into Halifax. He leaves his wife \$1,600 a year, and the residence on South Park street for life. His son, L. M. Power, is left the income of \$50,000 as follows:-First year, \$500; second year, \$1,000; third year, \$1,500, and thereafter the income of the whole amount. Twenty-five thousand dollars are left to his daughter Mary under similar conditions, and \$12,000 to his daughter Ellie C., a religious of the Sacred Heart. There are several bequests of \$200 to relatives and old friends.

INJUSTICE TO THE REDMAN.

Secretary Schurz, or the American national administration, has done the Indians under his charge many grievous acts of injustice. His crowning act of injustice was his removal of the Ponca tribe from its own territory to the Indian country, without compensation, and against their interests. The settlement by a white population of the territory of Dacotah should not drive a powerful government into acts of injustice towards a weak und helpless race. If the Secretary of the Interior counted on American sympathy in his course in this matter, he has evidently reckoned without his host. The American press and people have dealt severely with this act of wanton cruelty. The defence of the Secretary, has, if anything, placed him in a worse position than ever. An able and humane writer thus discusses Mr. Schurz and his dealings with the Indians. "As a special pleader, Secretary Schurz

has recognized talent. Whether he

the facts he selects and his presentation of

them that there is but one side to any question; but there are abundant reasons for the judgment that he is a most dan-gerous man for anybody to rely upon without making independent investigation of the subject. When he is right, he is a powerful advocate; when he is wrong, as powerful advocate; when he is wrong, as he is more frequently than his blind ad-mirers are willing to confess, he is a dan-gerous man to his friends. In the Ponca case he has been guilty of a series of blunders and audacities, which, if he had been in the Senate or even a private citizen, he would have arraigned any administrative officer for committing, with more reason and sharpness than he has himself been arraigned. There was the original wrong of the removal in violation of law, for which he was, it is not unjust to say solely responsible. There was the persistent resistance of every project to right the wrong, by restoring the Indians to their own. There was the sharp practice of committing the Indians to remain in the Territory and sell their old reserva-tion, by a written agreement, before the commission already appointed by the President to visit them and ascertain what justice and humanity required to be done, could do their work. There was the impertinent assumption of the office of ross-examination for a Senate committee of members of the commission, and the of memoers of the commission, and the still more impertinent exparte report of the proceedings furnished by him to the Associated Press. Last and worst, is his angry and scandalous public letter to Senator Dawes on account of a speech made by the latter in the Senate. Senator Dawes's speech, called forth by the letter, is a fine specimen of caustic and dignifi invective. He disposes of the Secretary's insinuations against his truthfulness by affirming that the facts are matters of record, not of memory, and reaffirming them all. Then he shows, as had not been shown so clearly and fully before, the guilty responsibility of the Secretary for all the wrongs and suffering of the Poncas by their removal. He puts him into the criminal's box as to this whole matter, and exhibits in its true light the impudence of his assuming to be the public prosecutor. The malfeasance of Carl Schurz in this Ponca business is more cert in and more gross than anything done in the adminis tration of General Grant with reference to the annexation of San Domingo, for which it will be remembered the present charity.

The incoming national adminis tration will have a grand opportunity to right the many wrongs from which the American Indians suffer. We trust that incompetency and fraud in the subordinate officers more immediately brought into connection with the Indians, will be dealt with vigorously and impar tially.

Patrick Power will reap the reward promised to those who die in the true faith in the midst of good works:

Halifax, March 2.—The late Patrick Power, ex-M. P., left the following charitable benefits:—\$1.000 to the 20th February, he celebrated the standing the inclement season and consoled the child and accompanying out is Irish gratitude—so deep and so genering charitable benefits:—\$1,000 to vestments were without damage. God wonderful in His Saints.

he St. Vincent de ne relief of Catho-of another \$5,000 fuel for the poor,

ed; £50 sterling Mercy, at Kilmar Waterford, Ireach to L. G. Power or three years, to arity. After the residue of his es-ed to establishing reformatory for aid in the introsuit Fathers into es his wife \$1,600 esidence on South . His son, L. M. ncome of \$50,000 year, \$500; second year, \$1,500, and ome of the whole

for the support of

THE REDMAN.

five thousand dol-

s daughter Mary

tions, and \$12,000

lie C., a religious eart. There are

\$200 to relatives

z, or the American ation, has done the s charge many justice. His crownwas his removal from its own teran country, withand against their lement by a white territory of Dadrive a powerful ects of injustice tohelpless race. If e Interior counted oathy in his course he has evidently his host. The and people have h this act of wan-

e defence of the anything, placed osition than ever. mane writer thus urz and his dealder, Secretary Schurz nt. Whether he is r defending himself, ar to those who take d his presentation of but one side to any are abundant reasons at he is a most dan-ody to rely upon with-lent investigation of he is right, he is a

when he is wrong, as y than his blind ad-confess, he is a dan-iends. In the Ponca ty of a series of blun-which, if he had been n a private citizen, he d anv administrative , with more reason he has himself been as the original wrong iolation of law, for not unjust to say There was the per every project to right oring the Indians to as the sharp | ractice Indians to remain in sell their old reservagreement, before the appointed m and ascertain what y required to be done, There was the imon of the office r a Senate committee

commission, and the ent ex parte report of nished by him to the ast and worst, is his s public letter to Senint of a speech made the Senate. Senator ed forth by the letter, caustic and dignified oses of the Secretary his truthfulness facts are matters of nory, and reaffirming hows, as had not been nd fully before, the of the Secretary for uffering of the Poncas He puts him into the his whole matter, and ght the impudence of he public prosecutor. Carl Schurz in this ore cert in and more done in the adminis Grant with reference of San Domingo, for

national adminisa grand opportunany wrongs from can Indians suffer. ncompetency and ibordinate officers brought into con-Indians, will be ously and impar

nembered the present terior had not much

nterred in the Cathe-ritzerland, in the year ago the tomb of the and to the surprise of the body of the bishop reserved, his counte-ble, and his episcopal out damage. God is ints.

THE CONCERT.

Those who wish to obtain seats for St. Patrick's concert will do well to secure them at once. The probability is there will be a great crowd. It will be a concert surpassing in all its features any we have had in the city for many years. The proceeds will be devoted to the new Cathedral funds. This object, together with the own, but it often has the effect of attractive programme, will, we feel sure, be the means of drawing together an im- perfection. It is impossible to live mense audience on the evening of the

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BISHOP ROSECRANS was once asked to open the Legislative proceedings of the Ohio Senators, with prayer. He consented, and kneeling at the President's chair, recited aloud and distinctly, the "Our Father," "Hail Mary," Creed and the acts of faith. hope and charity. He did not comose a rhetorical address to the Throne of Grace, in which should be described according to custom, the different conditions of American pol-

"SIR WILLIAM HARCOURT makes a sickly attempt to be funny at the expense of Parnell, because the latter went to Paris before the Coercion Act was put in force. The point is taken out of the knight's little joke when it is borne in mind that Parnell came back after the act became law. He had business in Paris. When it was transacted he came home. Simply this and nothing Parnell is not a coward, and Sir William will have abundant evidence of this fact in the time to

THE UNITED STATES Congress will be asked to pass a law against polygamy. What is the difference between polygamy and divorce? Well, we suppose there is some, but very little. You will not be allowed to have a number of women for wives at one and the same time, but you can change them as often as you please, provided you have money enough to satisfy the lawyers. Had it not been for the strong Catholic element of Lower Canada it is not improbable the abomirable law would long since have been placed on the statute books of Canada.

The Boers have the sympathy of the world in their gallant struggle against tyranny. We deeply regret that Great Britain, of all other nations, should occupy the attitude of oppressor.—Advertiser.

You had better be careful, neighbor. The Jingos will set you down as a Fenian. You know the lion and rules the wave," with your whole heart and soul. You may thank Providence you are in Canada instead of Ireland. Such sentiments as those above expressed would have you coerced into Kilmainham jail and you would be entered on the records as a dangerous character.

THE FOLLY of attempting by petty persecutions to root out Catholicism in France is recognized by some, at least, of the more thoughtful Repub licans, as the following passage from the Nouvelle Revue will indicate: "France is Catholic, because she counts fifteen centuries of Catholic ism; because the generation that personifies her at present has been brought up in the Catholic Faith, like all its predecessors; because this doctrine, by being transmitted from father to son, has finished by becoming an integral part of the nation itself, down to the least devo it among us; because, in fact, every people must have a religion, and Catholic ism is the French religion."

JAMES BERRY BENSEL, a Protestant author of some repute, has published a sketch of John Boyle O'Reilly, in which he says: "It is impossible to be with the poet for any length of time and not feel the element of strength which is stamped so forcibly upon the man, in physique, in mind, in face; lifting one up to his own mental height, and sweeping one along in the rapid flow of ideas, with enthusiasm over some theory or determined purpose, O'Reilly points out, clearer than you have ever been shown before, the right and wrong of some movement, the meanness or my power, or I felt at liberty to repeat in his own words some of the noble thoughts that have entered my soul from the poet's lips, I should make this sketch a most interesting one. But I must be confined to my own words, my own thoughts of the man who I admire and love, and who if not now known as one of our greatest poets, some time will be, and certainly is our strongest, having

THE FACT that we live in an age which is justly characterized as one of great self-indulgence, the natural result of the pernicious doctrines regarding the future life which have been so industriously disseminated, ought to be a motive for the strict observance of Lent. The false belief of those around us may not pervert our lowering our standard of Christian in an atmosphere of irreligion without being affected by it, unless we avail ourselves of the means which the Church so abundantly provides as an antidote. We cannot keep from evil except by self-resistance, nor retain our footing on good ground but by constant combating. Many Catholics seem to have no comprehension of the necessity of doing penance, and consequently avoid it at all times. St. Paul's conversion was surely sincere, and yet, he assures us, that he was not without fear for the future; and for this reason he chastised his body to keep it in sub-jection to the spirit. During Lent especially the Church commands us use this world as though we used in not, to fix our eyes or the eternal hills, to prove that our hearts are not centred on earthly things by abstaining from their enjoyment -Ave Maria.

THE ROME correspondent of the Tablet says: The project on the law of divorce is to be presented to the Chamber before long. It is at present the subject of debate in the Parliament. The Pope feels highly inlignant over the whole business His Holiness is determined, should it pass, to denounce it in an Encyclical addressed to the Italian bishops. The clergy throughout the country will take the cue from the Pontiff and adopt the same course, protesting strongly against the new system, which is looked upon by laymen as well as clerics with the utmost abhorrence. A correspondent says in refer nce to the Count de Chambord that he "having asked one of his friends in Rome to sound the Pope as to whether a visit from the count would be agreeable to His Holiness, the Pontiff replied that though personally it would afford him the greatest pleasure, yet from a political point of view it might not at this moment be deemed quite prudent. It would, therefore, seem that this project is put off until a more opportune season."

THE DUBLIN Nation says that Mr. Redpath, who continues to speak and write almost daily in America on the Irish question, gave, in an interview with the reporter of a Boston paper a week or two since, an illustration of the past attitude of the Orange as a Fenian. You know the non and unicorn have a divine right to per-hibits the author in a characteristicambulate about and trample upon everything and everybody, and you must all the while sing "Britannia" in a characteristically humorous vein, and puts the point he desires to make with much lorce and truth. "These Oranges and that the different mentalle. It is well known, however, that such is the case, and that the different men," he says, "are like Beecher's dog Noble, that kept barking at a hole he once saw a woodchuck run into-months after the woodchuck had quit doing business there." Certain events of recent date, we are glad to say, must modify Mr. Redpath's opinion, at least as far as a considerable body of the Orangemen are concerned. The Land League agitation has induced many of the brethren to abandon the bad ways of the past for a junction with the rest of their countrymen in a peaceable and constitutional struggle for the attainment of their common rights.

THE National Land League are alive and active. So much so, indeed, that it must be galling to the noble and honorable gentlemen who rule in Downing street. We have received this week from the head offices of the League some pamphlets published by them, setting forth the causes of the present land agitation in a style which will command the attention of thoughtful minds not only in Ireland, but in England and Scotland as well. The most important document is that written by T. M. Healy, M. P., styled "Why there is an Irish Land Question and an Irish Land League." The following periods of Irish history and English misrule are dwelt upon, at length, in the most forc ble manner, as showing the cruel and barbarous treatment of the Irish race at the hands of their unfeeling and tyrannical the manly holding of topics, as, fired conquerors: "Elizabeth to Cromwell; Cromwell to the Union; the Union to the Devon Commission; the Devon Commission to the famine; the famine to the land act; the land act to the Land League. The other grandeur of a deed. If it were in publications are the brilliant speech of Mr. A. M. Sullivan in defence of Mr. Patrick Egan, at the State trials, together with portraits of the traverser and his counsel. The third and last little book is the grand speech of Mr. Cowen delivered durspeech of Mr. Cowen delivered during the debate on the Coercion Bill.
We are glad to see the Irishmen at home managing the agitation in such a business-like, and, what must prove, effective manner. In former times the conquerors of Ireland had as well humanity and sympathy times the conquerors of Ireland had throbbing in every verse as in his an easy task to bring its people into subjection. It was then pikes and an easy task to bring its people into explanation being given. Recent events vanity. God will bless them; and for the subjection. It was then pikes and show that their duty is to maintain their sacrifice they made for His sake, He will

impulse. It is now brains and intelligent discussion they will be forced to meet. They are meeting it with the old weapons of cowardly and audacious misrepresentation. But their nefarious tricks are of no avail. Gladstone and his Cabinet are very much like Mark Twain's Heathen Chinee. All their stratagems are promptly met by the well-organized plans of the Leaguers. We fondly hope to see Ireland yet occupy a po-sition similar to Ontario. There is no reason why it should not. Not till then will its people be happy and contented. The noble lords and honorable gentlemen may as well wipe the dust off their spectacles and make up their minds to it at once. We are free and happy and loval here in Canada. Were the Irish treated as we have been, they, too, would not be the poverty-stricken and discontented people they are, and will be, until a change, and a radical change, is made in the relations of the two coun-

HAMILTON LETTER.

Ecclesiastical Matters—Improvements at the Cathedral-Self-Ridiculing Irishmen-Fancies vs. Facts-Every man his own Bishop-Concert in Walkerton-Man Worship - Shamrocks for the Seventeenth.

ECCLESIASTICAL,

On Sunday last, in St. Mary's Cathedral, His Lordship congratulated the congrega-tion on the great success that had attended the recent Mission, and hoped that its

Fruits would be lasting.

He also alluded to the improvements made in the Cathedral during the past eight months. The heating apparatus, now in good working order, and of which they might feel proud, cost over \$2500; the new side altars \$625; gaspipes and new fittings \$335; matting for the aisles, choir, gallery and vestry, \$250; total \$3710. Towards the payment or this there were received the following sums: Voluntary subscriptions about \$1700; from Altar Society \$800, and from His Lordship \$800.

His lordship also announced that it was his intention to have the Cathedral re-painted and frescoed, and the organ repaired during the summer. This would nvolve considerable outlay, for which it is intended to hold a Bazaar, in the arrangements for which he relied upon the good will and co-operation of the congregation generally.

SELF-RIDICULING IRISHMEN.
It has been frequently said that the Irishman's characteristics are contradictory; but we doubt if there be a more contradictory point in his nature than that which prompts him to ridicule unwittingly in himself, certain phases, the belittling of which he would indignantly resent had the insult proceeded from another. This is a mournful fact, the existence of which every mournful fact, the existence of which every true-minded Irishman should regret, and for whose extirpation he should labor with might and main, both by word and example. That Irishmen should so far forget the honor of their country, the sanctity and glory of her institutions, and the heroism, nobility and generosity of her people, as to hold up to the derision of a heterogenuous multitude the national shortcomings, whether real or imaginary, of their own fellow-countrymen, is truly lamentable. It is well known, however. modes of doing it are numerous. A travelling minstrel troupe, an immoral the-atrical combination, and a humbugging circus, exhibit as a sine qua non of their esteem the noble-hearted children of the Emerald Isle in the most degraded aspect of human nature. They are represented by these worthies to a jeering, scoffing au-dience, as clowns, drunkards, villains and dunces; their most trifling faults dis-torted into crimes; their very virtues made to appear as vices; their religion treated with contumely, and their most sacred principles brought forward as fit subjects for sneers and contempt. We appeal to all liberal and honest minds if such conduct as this would not be sufficient to arouse the just indignation of a people so undeservedly ridicated in country, religion and

nature-everything that is most dear to Isit not extraordinary then, that find Irishmen themselves following the example of the itinerant showman, and prostituting their talents by levelling to the dust the fair name of their beloved the dust the fair name of their beloved country—that country for whose sake they would yield up their last drop of blood! They appear upon the public stage, exhibiting for the gratification of a motly audience the vices or buffoonery of som unfortunate son of Erin, who existed only in the imagination of a "blood-and-thunm the imagination of a "blood-and-thun-der" novel writer; they sing songs composed either by enemies or talse friends, the purport of which implies that the Irishman's proclivities are drinking, quarrelling, rioting, and debauchery, disguised under a deceptive vein of bogus wit or comicality; they rattle off a series of jokes and puns, in which the Irishman is represented either as a fool or a barbarian, but few degrees removed from the savages Africa. The audience departs satisfied that the trishman as just exhibited is a fair average of his race and as such deserving both of pity and contempt! Examples of the foregoing are more frequently seen in private than in public capacities, and as often in the press as on the stage, payetheless. the Irishman as just exhibited the stage; nevertheless, we make the un-qualified assertion that in either case they are extremely reprehensible, and should be frowned down and discountenanced on every occasion by all who retain the feeling of patrotism in their bosoms. The redeeming feature in this self-ridi-

culing characteristic is that instances are rare, and that it is almost entirely done unknowingly, or through sheer thought-lessness. We have known really upright lessness. We have known really upripersons—men who would rather cut their right hand than offer an insult to nocently answering that they did not think it any harm; but who in-stantly acknowledged their error on due

national character in its proper state be-fore the eyes of the world, and to seek its elevation rather than its debasement. The intelligent world knows that the miserable intelligent world knows that the miserable scarecerow exhibited in the plays, songs, and jokes of the degenerate anusements and newspapers of the day, is a false criterion of Ireland, either as it was or as it is. Then why should Irishmen seek to destroy that good opinion by their own thoughtless but culpable actions? Do the conquerors of Clontarf, Benburb and Fontency descript the pracked among cowards. tenoy deserve to be ranked among cowards. knaves and bacchanals? Do the composers of "Coulin," Savourneen Dheelish, and "Meeting of the Waters," merit a classification among the waters, 'merit a classifica-tions as "Finnigan's Wake," "Lannigan's Ball," and "Mickey Magee?" Does the brilliant and elegant wit of Sheridan and O'Connell find a fitting comparison in the coarse and vulgar drivellings that constantly assail our ears and eyes under the slanders. derousterm of Irish humor? An unhesitating negative we are sure will be the answer, accompanied with a firm determination never to countenance in any shape or form that which would tend to cast a stigma upon the Irish character. Slander insinuates its poisonous breath with a sadly deteriorating effect in the minds of those who care not to inquire into the truth; let it be our duty to repel its advances, and dissolve the invidious charm that surrounds

their own. They would feel indignant if he were to tell them how many servants they should employ and what wages they ought to pay, yet they consider it very spirited on their part to tell him what he should do or how he should act in matters peculiarly sacerdotal. They would not dose themselves for a headache without the prescription of a physician, still they know more of the theory and practice of spiritual pharmacy than a priest. In a law suit that involved the title to a dollar's worth of property they would not risk the

ish priest of Brantford. Previous to his departure from Dundas, the revd. gentle man was presented with a purse contain ing one hundred dollars, by the members of the sodality. The presentation was made at the House of Providence, Miss Hayes, the Secretary, reading the address, and Miss Houregan, prefect, presenting the purse on behalf of the Society. The revd. gentleman made a brief but touching a decreasity and the secretary to be secretary.

ing and appropriate reply.

After Albert the Prince, then Lorne the Governor and now Hanlan the Oarsman. Hamilton honored them nearly all alikeexcept that the arches and illuminations were unequally distributed. Toronto was corse, but then Toronto has the largest luatic asylum. Among the charity grants recently made

Amorg the charty grants recently made by the City Council are \$350 to St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, \$150 to St. Mary's Benevolent Society, \$150 to St. Vincent de Paul Society, and \$100 to St. Vincent's

Home.
The following clipped from the *Times* concerns ladies and gentlemen well known in

A grand concert was given the other evening in Mildmay for the benefit of the church in charge of Rev. Father Brohman. The music was of the highest order, and was listened to by a crowded house, notwithstanding that the admission fee was one dollar. Among the performers were the Misses Marie and Kate Strong, Miss illa Wisser, the Misses Lizzie and Mary Gfroerer, and Messrs. Alex. Strong and Geo. S. Gfroerer the last mentioned by Geo. S. Gfroerer, the last mentioned being well and favorably known to Hamilton audiences. The finest pieces of the evening were a duet by the Misses Strong, evening were a duet by the Misses Strong, another by the Misses Gfroerer and a solo ("The raft") by Mr. Geo. S. Gfroerer. The singing of Miss Mary Gfroerer, only 11 years old, was especially admired, only if years old, was especially admired, the compass of her voice extending between three and a half octaves and repeatedly reaching the high C. The concert was one of the finest and most successful ever given

in that vicinity.

The same issue also contains a small paragraph reading: "Look out for the Shamrock on the 17th. Every Irishman ought to have a Shamrock on St. Patrick's day." Presumably this must be a paper of some kind, because the present state of the weather does not promise a large growth of the green little plant.

LETTER FROM MONTREAL

To the Editor of the London Catholic Record Dear Sir,—The following serious but pa-ternal reproof was addressed to the Mon-treal St. Patrick's Congregation on Sunday, the 27th February, on the subject of the Irish Ball, held in this city on the 23rd

of the same month.
"My dear Brethren, on this day fortnight I warned you against a crying and sinful disorder which was then announced, and which has since taken place in our midst. The Irish Ball, the evils of which I then thought it my duty to explain to you, has been held. The advice of their pastor, given solemnly from this holy place, and his condemnation, in the name of the church, of a dangerous, extravagant, and immoral public entertainment, have been disregarded by a certain number of this congregation. To-day, as a protest against congregation. To-day, as a protest against the scandal that has been given, I have a few words to address to them in your presence. But first I have to offer my cere thanks to the large number of our influential families, who, so soon as they knew they could not attend the Ball consistently with their duty as Catholics, at once gave up all idea of taking any part in it. In the circumstances this was no small sacrifice. They were preparing to go, and some were already prepared.

The dresses were bought and in some instances made. No matter. They placed duty and conscience before everything They would not eat the forbidden fruit, no matter how tempting its appear ance. They would not disobey in order to gratify their appetite for pleasure and vanity. God will bless them; and for the

grant them in abundance the lasting and incomparable sweets of a good conscience. The comparatively small number our congregation who went to the I may be divided into two categories. I have nothing to say to the large number of Protestants, French Canadians, and other strangers who attended. I am charged

strangers who attended. I am charged only with my own flock, so I confine to them whatever I say.

One of the categories may include all the young persons of both sexes:—the young men, and the young women. To these young people I have but little to say. When there is question of pleasure and fun, especially when they are to be found in the company of vanity, these young people seem unable to control themselves. I will therefore on this occasion willingly treat them with about the casion willingly treat them with about the same indulgence as is shown to irresponsible agents. However, I would remark this to the young men who figured on the Committee;—that they require something more than the lessons of a dancing master to prepare and fit them to be the guardians of the good name and of the morality of the Irish Catholics of Montreal. Poor young men, they made a great mistake, a mistake which, judging from their good conduct in the past, I hope and believe will not be repeated.

The other spreary of the person who

who care not to inquire into the truth; let it be our duty to repel its advances, and dissolve the invidious charm that surrounds it.

LAY BISHOPS.

There are some people in the world who, judging by their conduct, would like to be their own priests and bishops. They are very anxious that the priest should "keep his place," yet they will not keep their own. They would feel indignant if he were to tell them how many servants presence,—if it were wrong to go to the suit that involved the title to a dollar's worth of property they would not risk the case without the advice of a lawyer, nevertheless they feel themselves competent under almost every circumstance to teach theology to a bishop.

CURRENT ITEMS.

Eather Lower and the content of the content o Father Lennon's new position is that of urate to the Rev. P. Bardou, M. A., par-

QUEBEC LETTER.

THE LATE REV. MR. BELANGER. The funeral and interment of this revd. The funeral and interment of this revd. gentleman, formerly a vicuire of St. Patrick's, took place at the General Hospital on Thursday morning. The Mass derequiem was sung by the Rev. Mr. Paradis, assisted by deacon and sub-deacon. The lever du corps was preformed by the Rev. Mr. Sasseville, of St. Foy, and the absorte by Rev. Mr. Paradis. His Grace the Archbishop, Rev. Messrs. Auclair, Bonneau, Beaulieu, Hamelin, Vignon, S. J., Plamondon, Sexton and Burke, C. SS. R., were present in the sanctuary during the serpresent in the sanctuary during the service. The St. Patrick's congregation were also well represented on the occasion. The body was interred in the cemetery attached to the Convent.

attached to the Convent.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE.
At the annual general meeting of the Institute, held on Saturday evening last in the Association Hall, the following gentlemen were elected as committee of management for the ensuing year:

Messrs. T. J. Walsh, O. Murphy, R. H. McGreevy, L. A. Boisvert, J. Kiley, Chas. McCarron, L. Lynch, M. O'Leary, M. Hay den. At a subsequent meeting of the large statement of the door and extinguished the burst open the door and extinguished the meeting of the larges, thus preventing what might have den. At a subsequent meeting of the Committee the following officers were chosen:—President, R. H. McGreevy, Esq.; Vice-President, L. A. Boisvert, Esq. Treasurer, T. J. Walsh; Secretary, John. Kiley. MISCELLANEOUS

MISCELLANEOUS.

A solemn mass of month's mind was celebrated in St. Patrick's, on Friday morning for the repose of the soul of the late Mr. Watters, by Revd. Father Burke.
Revd. Father O'Connor, C. S.S. R., has been removed to Boston.

It is said that the elergy of St. Patrick's havely will be shortly transformed to

church will be shortly transferred to Redemptorist Fathers under the control of the Provincial of Belgium, which province includes the British Islands. The Fathers presently in charge of the parish of St. Anne belong to the latter; parish of St. Anne belong to the fatter; they have already a novitiate partially built. Those now in St. Patrick's belong to the province of Baltimore. The Ursuline nuns are about to estab-lish a branch of their order at Lake St.

BRANNAGH.

DEATH OF MONSIGNOR CAZEAU. Resolutions of Regret.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY INSTITUTE OF QUEBEC.

At the meeting on Saturday night the President, Mr. Owen Murphy, said that he was sure that in the essentially representative Irish Catholic meeting before him, he would find a response in every heart when he gave expression to the deep, the learnful regret with which the news of the death that morning of their good friend and counsellor, the lamented Right Rev. Monsignor Cazeau, was received. On many occasions, he said whilst spending an evening without step-herd Asylum, he had ample open which she herd Asylum, he had ample open for the frish people. Their weeks were this constant theme; their success were his pleasure and their reverse continued in this strain for a short mind, but finally acknowledged that her proposed the matter which its merits of the first people. The following resolutions were proposed only seconded with appropriate remarks, and

deserved.

The following resolutions were proposed and seconded with appropriate remarks, and unanimously adopted amid a slience which elequerally bespoke the feelings of the meet

priest and citizen reflected honor on them.
That copies of the foregoing be forwarded to His Grace the Archbishop; the Reverend Lady Superioress of the Good Shepherd Asylum and to the members of his family, and

LOCAL NEWS.

VITAL STATISTICS.—The registrations for the month of February were as follows; Births, 34; Marriages, 7; Deaths, 21.

St. Patrick's Concert.—The tickets for this concert are being sold very fast and we would advise those who intend going to secure their seats at once.

Arrested a man named Walter Jones as being the party who committed the bold robbery at the Molsons Bank last fall.

Absconded.—John Shaw, a resident of London East, has left for parts unknown, leaving numerous creditors in and about the city to regret his absence.

Sold.—The plant, etc. of the Steam Heating Supply Co. was sold to Mr. R. C. Struthers, of this city, the sum paid being in the neighborhood of \$15,000. FATAL RESULT.—We regret to learn that the accident which befel Mr. Havercroft at

Carling's Brewery a short time ago resulted fatally last Wednesday. Intsu Berryonsext Society.—The annual meeting of the above Society will be held on Friday 11th March, when the nomination and election of officers will take place. We hope to see a large attendance.

New Bridge.—The contract for the building of a new iron bridge over the Thames at the foot of York Street, has been awarded to the Toronto Bridge Co. The cost of the bridge will be in the neighborhood of \$6000 and will be finished before the 1st of July.

Accurent.—Wm. McKerlie, a well known farmer of the township of Westminster met with a serious accident while driving in a cutter near Plewes mill. The horses ran away and Mr. McKerlie was thrown out and had several of his ribs broken.

Chushen.—George Bacon was badly crushed on last Wednesday while coupling cars on the London, Huron & Bruce Rail-way at Wingham. He was brought to his home in this city, where he lies in a very precarious state.

Peculiar Accident.—A quantity of fog signals carried by No. 2 express exploded last Tuesday morning, shattering the box and causing general destruction to the things around. The engineer and fireman had a narrow escape with their lives.

had a narrow escape with their lives.

Account.—Mr. H. S. Woodward, of the firm of McBroom & Woodward, was seeing a friend off last Tuesday, and staying too long on the train attempted to jump off at the Richmond street crossing and was thrown with great force to the ground, where he was found in an insensible condition, and conveyed to his home. He was badly hurt but is fast invavoing.

veyed to his home. He was badly hurt but is fast improving.

HEAD SPLIT OPEN.—Mr. George Parkinson, of the Gore of London, while chopping wood with another man last week had the misfortane to get his head split almost completely open. It appears he stooped down and his companion not noticing him struck him on the head with the axe. At her accounts he was improved. last accounts he was improving.

Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon

Accident.—On Wednesday afternoon a boy was driving with a load of wheat down the hill on the Proof Line, not far from the city, when the bol's in his double-tree came out, and the team went on, drawing the boy from the load. The next minute the sleigh had run over the bank, which,

LEAVING LONDON.-Mr. E. E. Gibbe took his departure from this city last Wed nesday, to fill a responsible position in a large wholesale house in Columbus, Ohio. He was well liked by all who knew him He was well liked by all who knew hin and was Secretary of the Young Men' Lib eral Conservative Association. Before leav ing, the association presented him with an address and a handsone gold ring, a mark of the high esteen in which he was held by them. We wish Mr. Gibbons success in his new situation.

PAINFIL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very painful nature happened at the residence of Mr. Joseph Larkin, on Clarence Street. It appears Mrs. Larkin was going into the woodshed and the steep being covered with ice she fell heavily to the ground, breaking one of her arms. A physician was called in, when the fractured limb was set, and we are pleased to learn that Mrs. Larkin is PAINFUL ACCIDENT.—An accident of a very very much improved and doing as well as

The Donnely Murder Trial.—A very large meeting was held on Saturday, 6th instant, in the Odar Swarap School house, instant, in the Cedar Swarap School house, Biddulph, comprising many of the most prominent men in the Township. The object of the meeting was for the purpose of raising funds to pay the expenses of the prisoners in the late trials. Committees were struck for the different sections, and it is probable there will be little difficulty in collecting the amount required, some \$1000.

Confidence Game.—A young girl named Mary Jones, lately from England, was the victim of a despicable robbery hast Tuesday. On her way to Ingersoll she was met by her cousm and after friendly greetings he persuaded her to have some gold sovereigns changed, saving they would not pass in this country. The garl gave him all she possessed and he left her at the station while howent to get the money changed. He departed, and since then nothing has been heard of him. The poor girl was then left without money or frieads, but the G. W. R. authorities saw that she was brought sate to Ingersoll. Confidence Game. - A young girl named sate to Ingersoll.

safe to Ingersoll.

An Infanous Plot.—A woman named Mitchell, living on South Street, had her husband arrested on the 24th of February last, stating that he was insane and dangerous to be at large. She was backed up by a man who purported to be her brother, but who in reality turned out to be an infamous secoundrel. After Mr. Mitchell was remanded for examination, she sold everything and left with the man, saying sho was going to England, but they were seen taking the train in the opposite direction. After Mr. Mitchell was brought before the physicians they decided that nothing was manimously adopted amid a silence which eloquersly bespoke the feelings of the meeting.

Moved by John Giblin, Esq., J. P., seconded by Mr. Matthew F. Walsh,
That we the amenbers of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute, have learned with the death, to enter upon a better life, however, of the Right Reverend Charles Felix Cazear, Tomestic Prelate to His Holmess the Popetsonorary Canon of the united diocess of Aquin, of Pontecorvo and of Sora, Italy, Vicar-General of the Archdioceses of Quabee and Toronto, &c.

That as Irishmen and as Catholies we, whilst bowing to the inscrutable decrees of Divine Providence, feel that in his demise we have lost a true friend—one whose advice, counsel and assistance was acver denied to one of our race; but our grief is assuaged by the reflection that our loss is his gain; for he hasassuredly merited the reward promised to the projector of the widow and the orphan.

That we heartily sympathize with our French Canadian fellow-eitzens in their loss of a compatriat whose long career as the first of the scheme successfully.

AN EMINENT SCOTCHMAN ON RISH AFFAIRS.

Mr. Murdoch Tells His Recent Experiences in Ireland.

Mr. John Murdoch, Editor of the High lander newspaper, Inverness, Scotland, who has just come from Ireland, where he was present at the recent State trials was present at the recent State trials, made the following speech at a late public meeting in Philadelphia held for the purpose of expressing sympathy for Ireland. He wore over his shoulders the plaid peculiar to the Highland clan to which he belongs, and thus presented a rarely picturesque appearance. rarely picturesque appearance.

He said he was well convinced that

sound was the American heart, and so clear the sense of justice in this country, that all that was required was to have a case fairly laid before the public of these great States. The British land system was a great fraud, founded by violence, and the Irish people, the Scotch people, and, as a rule, the English people had been reduced to a condition of slavish dependence in which they suffered all kinds of oppres-sion and cruelty—even to the extent of having the houses set fire to over their heads, as in the corth of Scotland, on the estates of the Duke of Sutherland. In estates of the Duke of Sutherland. In England, the millions were in sufferance, and the land owned by a few thousands. In Scotland, all the good land had been cleared and the people were only allowed to occupy scraps which the grabbers did not think worth having. So that the chief difference between the case of Ireland and that of Great Britian was that in the latter were namefactures the the latter were manufactures to absorb the evicted people, while Ireland suffered, not merely from the Land Wrong, but from the formal suppression of manufac-tures by force of English law. It might be mentioned in passing that the endow ment of the churches of the majority in England and Scotland had the effect of putting the great mass of the clergy in se countries in the same boat with th landlords; while the endowment of the Church of the minority in Ireland, left the Irish Clergy in the same boat with the Irish people. In Scotland and England. the clergy had been a wet blanket on all land agitation, while in Ireland the peo-ple never were without a respect-able body of men among the priesthood to protest against landlord oppression.

Thus the Irish people were so far ahead
of the people of Scotland and England demanding redress. Mr. Murdoch said e had just come from Ireland where he had spent the whole of the month of January and he could testify to the constitutional and hopeful character of the agitation now carried on there. The people of Ireland had taken up the question of the land in an open, above-board manner, relying upon the justice of question of the land in an open, above-board manner, relying upon the justice of their cause and the force of truth. They made no secret of their intention to abol-made no secret of their intention to abolish landlordism, as it had been done in almost all the continental nations of almost all the continental nations of Europe. They and their recognized leaders pointed distinctly to the idea of buying out the landlords, so that there should be a grand social and moral as well as an economic revolution without violence and without spoliation. They set to form public opinion on the subject, as had been done in England on the Corn Laws, and they were met just as Cobden and Bright had been, with charges of communism and spoliation from the land

He repeated, this agitation was carried on in a fine, manly and generous spirit; and one of the results was that the peo-ple were learning to rely upon truth and to cherish a hope of redress without re-course to violence. Never before had there been so widespread a movement in Ireland with so little lawlessness. Indeed, that was what caused so much consternation among the landlords. He found Dublin as quiet as Glasgow, and quieter than Manchester. He then went to Connaught, where he found not only peace, but desolation, the lands cleared of the people, and the towns in a state of decay. There was no disturba ce there. He then went to Munster and found that the "disturbance" in Ledger of the He then went to Munster and found that the "disturbance" in Ireland, of which there had been so much made, was a "will-o'-the-wisp," which vanished even as it was approached. There was a grim humor in what an intensely anti Irish pro-landlord lady in Cork said: "Oh, no! there is no disturbance here; it is all in the North!" In one sentence, there was a constitutional agitation in Ireland, which should command the sympathy of the rest of the world, and it was not tarnished with crime.

ords and their friends.

the rest of the world, and it was not tarnished with crime.

How, then, about the pretext for coercion? That was a device of the enemy. It was like the Quaker and the dog. "I will not kill thee, but I will call thee mad." Call the Irish a nation of assassins, exclude

Michael Davitt was worth five thousand policeman as a keeper of the peace in Ireland. His clear head and brave heart carried unto the minds of the people a real and generous trust in truth and light and right; and in this way, it was found that just as the net-work of the Land League spread, and its moral power was felt, crime was decreasing. The people were learning to work and to suffer: and the more they showed of this great effect of the educational work which was going on, the more did the landlords feel it necessary to put down the agitation, and the more unscrupulous did they become as to the Michael Davitt was worth five thousand scrupulous did they become as to the means to be employed. Mr. Murdoch stated that about noon, on the 4th, he called at the League office in Sackville St. to bid adieu to the officials and ask what message he was to carry from them across the Atlantic. He shook hands there and then with Messrs. Parnell, Davitt, Brennan and Boyton, and went to prepare for the journey. Later in the day, he went down journey. Later in the day, he went down to where he heard that Davitt had been ar-rested; and calling again at the League office, he met Harris, who confirmed the rumor by personal testimony. Never, he would say, were greater blunders committed than the series of criminal blunders which the Government had committed during the past few weeks—and all on the basis of the most barefaced falsehoods. The Government get and and all on the basis of the most barefaced falsehoods. The Government got up a charge of conspiracy against the Land League; but the day was very near at hand when the world would see that the only conspiracy in the case was that of the Irish landlords, together with the Tories and Liperals of England and Scotland-to crush the Irish people. He was glad to see that the Le gue was going to carry the agitation into England; and from innate love of jus-tice and truth which was characteristic of America, he was sure that this country would use all legitimate means to bring the landlord tyranny of Great Britain and Ire-

JUDGE FITZGERALD.

How He Secured the Foreman of the Jury.

tempt and wrath of the English and Scotch press—even the organs of his own party—was but a prelude, and an unimportant and trifling one in comparison with it, to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, the partisan bitterness of which has been but seldom equalled even on the Irich bench. This memoral is a summary of the partisan between the partisan bitterness of which has been but seldom equalled even on the Irich bench. This memoral is a summary of the partisan bitterness of which has been but seldom equalled even on the Irich bench. This memoral is a summary of the summary of the English and Scotch press—even the organs of his own party—was but a prelude, and an unimportant and trifling one in comparison with it, to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, the partisan bitterness of which has been but seldom equalled even on the Irich bench. This memoral is a summary of the English and Scotch press—even the organs of his own party—was but a prelude, and an unimportant and trifling one in comparison with it, to the charge of Judge Fitzgerald, the partisan bitterness of which has been the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years. "—Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eccentric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." —Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eccentric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." —Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eccentric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." —Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eccentric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." —Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eccentric Oil restored the voice where the person had not spoken above a whisper in five years." —Rev. J. Mallory, of Wyoming, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle but seldom equalled even on the Irish bench. This memorable deliverance, full as for external use, and is believed to be details of which your readers have, of course, already had, occupied something like a day and a half, all of which time like a day and a half, all of which time I had the ple sure of being present, and of hearing the words of wisdom as they fell from his lordship's lips clothed in an English accent which bears every impress of the grossest affectation. Judge Fitzgerald is one of that large and mischievous class of legal parcenus who infest Dublin society, and who by dint of bowing and scraping and faithfully performing the dirty work of Dublin "Cawstle," secure at last an entree an sufference to the secure at last an entree au sufferance to the landlord set of society. They haunt the levees, their wives and daughters the drawing rooms, where they are accorded an insolent recognition by their Exceldencies, who scorn them as English people do all traitors, though they are dishonorable enough to use them. They buy them; but do they pay for them? It is doubtful for the left of the first of the score and the score of the sc ful, for the letter of Lady Georgiana Hamilton to Miss Fetherston Haugh still exists, in which she (the daughter of the Tory Viceroy, the Duke of Abercorn, Lord Beaconsfield's duke, the duke in "Lothair") says: "Try and come to us on the 18th; you friends—none of those dreadful lawyers' wives." A more thorough and candid exhibition of the temper with which the Castle circle regard these social climbers could scarcely be found. Judge Fitzgerald' could scarcely be found. Judge fritzgerald's mother kept a little huckster's shop, and he and his brother worked their way up the ladder of fortune. Talent and industry had undoubtedly a good deal to do with their success, but a certain pliability of the spirit had infinitely more.

A HARROWING RECITAL.

IRISH EVICTION SCENES-SAD PICTURES OF

Mr. P. O'Brien, Q. C., in his able defence of the traversers in Dublin, said: I do not intend to indulge to any great exbut I will cite for you one statement of Lord Clare's, in order that you may com-pare it with what took place last year, and I believe the year before. Mr. Macwill not kill thee, but I will call thee mad." Call the Irish a nation of assassins, exclude all sympathy for them, create a panie in England, and; the landlord parliament of London would be allowed to crush the agitation by the readiest means. This was the point to which he wished to direct the attention of America. The news regarding Ireland was a fraud. The correspondents of the leading English papers, and of the Press Association, and the Central News were in the offices of the Daily Express, Evening Mail and Irish papers, so notorious for their systematic lying against the Irish people, that no one expected the truth from them. He gave some examples of the manner in which this work was done. The British and American newspapers received their intelligence through these organs of falsehood, and so, to a large extent, the mind of the world was poisoned against the Irish papers arrived with the truth, no one thought of reading it.

These are matters of fact which pointed to the necessity of the Irish no both sides of the Atlantic forming an organization of their own, so as to have the news of their fatherland by a channel distinct from the Press Association, the Central News, and the Associated Press. Let them do this and he was thankful that he had it in his hower to contribute in ever so small a hordor.

He was thankful that he had it in his hower to contribute in ever so small a hondor.

He was thankful that he had it in his hower to contribute in ever so small a hondor.

Take and I believe the year before. Mr. Mac-donogh gave in evidence several Acts of Parliament to show the chronic condition of the country; to show how an evil system of late to Suspension of the Habeas Corpus Acts, led to Coercion Acts, and all the galling incidents and accessories of coercion. When introducing one of those coercion acts, and all the galling incidents and accessories of coercion. When introducing one of those coercion of the Acts and all the galling incidents and accessories of coercion. When introducing one of those coe and heep blown by the pro-landlord newsmongers of Dublin and London.

He was thankful that he had it in his
power to contribute in ever so small a
measure to the intensity of the indignation
which was felt in this country against the
Coercion Bill, the cloture, the State trials
and the kidnappers of Michael Davitt.

The hare his testimony to the fact that

he says: "He had seen on a winter's day the law officers, protected by a squadron of dragoons, before thirty or forty cabins, only fourteen miles from Cork, in a beau-tiful valley. He had seen the c bins knocked down one after another, and the smocked down one after another, and the inmates turned out into the snow and cold. He had seen a young wom n fall on her knees before the captain of dragoons and beg that her cabin, which contained a husband sick of fever, might be

spared for a little time. He had seen the sick man lifted out into the snow, and he died there. Within five days that woman was found at Ballincollig barracks a maniac, with a dead child in one arm and a dying child in the other. If that happened in England rebellion would have been preached from one end of the country to the other."

Fees of Doctors.

The fee of doctors is an item that very many persons are interested in just at pres-ent. We believe the schedule for visits is \$3.00, which would tax a man confined to his bed for a year, and in need of a cally visit, over \$1,000 a year for medical attendance alone! And one single bottle of Hop Bitters taken in time would save the \$1,000, and all the year's sickness.—

Post.

NO RISK.

Thomas' Eclectric Oil! Worth Ten Times its Weight in Gold. Do you know anything of it? If not, it is time you did.

Pain cannot stay where it is used. It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One ose cures common Sore Throat. One Bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents' worth has cured an Old Standing Cough. One or two bottles cures bad case sof Piles or Kidney Troubles. Six to Eight applications cure any case of Excoriated Nipples or Inflamed Breast. One bottle has cured Lame Back of eight years s'anding. Daniel Plank, of Brootfield, Tioga County, Pa., says: "I went thirty miles for a bottle of your Oil, which affected a Wonderful Cure of a Crooked Limb, by six applications."—Another who has had Asthma for years, says: "I have half a bottle left, and \$100 would not buy it if I could get no more."—Rufus Robinson, of Nunda, N. Y., writes: "One small bottle of your Eclectric Oil restored the voice where Bottle has cured Bronchitis. Fifty cents'

immeasurably superior to anything ever made. Will save you much suffering and many dollars of expense.

Beware of Expense.

Beware of Imitations.—Ask for Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. See that the signature of S. N. Thomas is on the wrapper, and the names of Northrop & Lyman are blown on the bottle, and Takeno other. Sold by all medicine dealers. NORTHROP & LYMAN. Toronto Ont. Providers for & LYMAN, Toronto, Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion

HAVE COURAGE.-You may suffer from crofula or some foul humor, your liver may be congested, your lungs diseased, your kidneys deranged, your joints distorted with rheumatism, you may be almost a walking skeleton, yet despair not. Bur-dock Blood Bitters has cured others—it may cure you.

IT NEVER FAILS .- Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is an unfailing remedy for all kinds of bowel complaint. Purge out the morbid humors of the

blood, by a dose or two of Ayer,s Pills, and you will have clearer heads as well as healthier bodies.

Though the soil of Virginia grows the our own lawyers' ad candid which the climbers itzgerald's product of the choice sections of the State, which, through some combination of local influences, produce a better quality than any others. This is shown by its always commanding a higher price than any other smoking leaf.

The greatest popularity of Dr. Fowler's Extract of Wild Strawberry is where it has been longest known. Time cannot detract from its merits. It is an old reliable remedy for all bowel complaints incident to the

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

CAUTION

Each Plug of the

MYRTLE NAVY

IS MARKED

& B. IN BRONZE LETTERS.

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

Garmore's Artificial Ear Drums RESTORE THE HEARING and per work of the Natural Drum. Remain is without aid, and are not observable. e using them.

S. W. Corner 5th & Ruce Sts., Cincinnation --- AT-

W. L. CARRIE'S, 417 Richmond Street, WILL BE FOUND THE LATEST

VOCAL AND INSTRUMENTAL MUSIC

MUSICAL INSTRUCTION BOOKS.

"LEBERT & STARK'S PIANO METHOD."

EDUCATIONAL

YOUNG LADIES ACADEMY. NDUCTED BY THE LADIES OF THE SACRED HEART LONDON, ONT.

Locality unrivalled for healthiness, offering peculiar advantages to pupils even of delicate constitutions. All bracing, water pure and food wholesome. Extensive grounds afford every facility for the enjoyment of introducing exercise. System of education thorough and practical. Educational advantages unsurpassed.

vigorating exercise. System of the system of

ACADEMY OF THE

SACRED HEART, Sault-au-Recollet, near Montreal.

THIS Institution is situated on a tributary of the Ottawa, about six miles from Montreal. It has in addition to beautiful scenery exten-sive play-grounds and river-bathing, large and well-ventilated apartments, fitted up with steam, gas and everything conducive to the health and comfort of the pupils.

The plan of studies affords unrivalled faciliies for proficiency in French and English Pupils may graduate in either or both

anguages. Board and Tuition, per annum, \$150.

For further particulars apply to the Lady Superior, Sault-au-Recollet, or 1166 St. Cath-arine street, Montreal.

ST. MARY'S ACADEMY, WINDSOR, ONTARIO.—This Institution is pleasant.y located in the town of Windsor, opposite Detroit, and combines in its system of education, great facilities for acquiring the French language, with thoroughness in the rudimen. It als as well as the higher English branches-Terms (payable per session in advance) in Canadian currency Board and tuition in French and English, per annum, \$100; German free of charge; Music and use of Plano, \$40; Drawing and painting, \$15; Bed and bedding, \$10; Washing, \$20; Private room, \$20. For further particulars address:—MOTHER SUPERIOR.

TRSULINE ACADEMY, CHAT-RSULINE ACADEMY, CHATline Ladies. This institution is pleasantly situated on the Great Western Railway, 50 miles from Detroit. This spacious and commodious building has been supplied with all the modern improvements. The hot water system of heating has been introduced with success. The grounds are extensive, including groves, gardens, orchards, etc., etc. The system of education embraces every branch of polite and useful information, including the French language. Plain sewing, fancy work, embroidery in gold and chenille, wax-flowers, etc., are taught free of charge. Board and Tuition per annum, paid semi-annually in advance, \$100. Music, Drawing and Painting, form extra charges. For further particulars address, MOTHER SUPERIOR. 41.19

A SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-witch, Oxt.—The Studies embrace the Classical and Commercial Courses. Terms (including all ordinary expenses), Canada money, \$150 per annum. For full particu-lars apply to Rev. Denis O'Connor. Presi-dent. SSUMPTION COLLEGE, SAND-

DRUGS & CHEMICALS.

Gothic Hall. MITCHELL & PLATT. HALSEN

FOR SALE BY

MITCHELL & PLATT, THE POPULAR

DRUG STORE W. H. ROBINSON,

Opposite City Hall, KEEPS A STOCK OF PURE

DRUGS AND CHEMICALS Which are sold at prices to meet the pre-vailing competition and stringency vailing competition and stringency Patent medicines at reduced rates. Special attention given Physicians' Prescriptions. june19,z W. H. ROBINSON.

J. W. ASHBURY,

CHEMIST DRUGGIST,

All the leading Patent Medicines of the day kept in stock at the lowest prices.

Prescriptions Carefully Compounded.

CARRIAGES.

LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY J. CAMPBELL, PROP.

All kinds of Coaches, Carriages, Buggies, Sleighs and Cutters manufactured, wholesale and retail.

ALL WORK WARRANTED.

CARRIAGES SHIPPED TO ALL
PARTS OF THE WORLD.

***The World of the Worl Wales, Australia, FACTORY: KING ST., W. of Market.

CARRIAGES W. J. THOMPSON,

King Street, Opposite Revere House, CARRIAGES & BUGGIES

IN THE DOMINION Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week.

Don't forget to call and see them before you purchase anywhere else.

W. J. THOMPSON.

BUCKEYE BELL FOUNDRY
Bells of Pure Copper and Tin for Churches,
Schools, Fire Alarms, Farms, etc. FULLY
WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free,
VANDULTED WARRANTED, Catalogue sent Free.
VANDUZEN & TIFT, Ciucinnati, O

UNDERTAKERS.

W. HINTON

(From London England.) UNDERTAKER, &C. The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Carriage.

FIRST-CLASS HEARSES FOR HIRE. 202, King St., London. Private Residence 254 King Street.

KILGOUR & SON, FURNITURE DEALERS

UNDERTAKERS HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

Dundas st., and Market Square.

MISCELLANEOUS. PLAYING CARDS!

ASSORTMENT

GOOD VALUE

Prices Range from 10c to \$1.25 per pack. ANDERSON'S

175 Dundas Street,
OPPOSITE STRONG'S HOTEL

CANADA STAINED GLASS WORKS.

esigns and Estimates submitted.

JOS. MCCAUSLAND,

BENNET

SCHOOL FURNITURE CO. Manufacturers or

School, Church and Office FURNITURE

Designs and estimates furnished for Altars, pulpits, pews, &c. We are also prepared to give low estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied.

REFERENCES-Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

REFERENCES - Rev. P. Molphy, Strathroy
Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia.

O'MARA BROS..

PORK PACKERS

LEGITMUNIAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of Prof. SUTHERLAND'S treatment. PROVISION DEALERS,

DUNDAS ST., WEST. OFFICE-Market Lane, opposite new Bank Are now prepared to buy only first quality Hogs, for which the highest market price will be paid. ** Ofal for Sale daily.

CALL & SEE ME

A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE BEST SCRANTON AND BRIARHILL

COAL

A. DENHOLM, JR.

GAS FITTINGS. STEVENS, TURNER & BURNS, 78 KING STREET WEST, BRASS FOUNDERS & FINISHERS,

MACHINISTS, ETC. Contractors for Water and Gas Works, Engineers, Plumbers and Gas Fitters Sup-plies. Agents for Steam Pumps, Etc. june 17. z

junel7.z

Grain, etc., should order early. Price on application. WM. RENNIE, Seedsman, Toronto, Canada.

NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of Newvors & Chronic Diseases by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz:—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.

Specialties in the following:—Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuraigia, Erysipelas, General Debility, and the various beformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic

are.
J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic hysician. Graduate of the Electropathic ollege, Philadelphia, and of the Hygienic ollege, Florence, New Jersey—Physician in hygien.

WINLOW BROS. Is the spot for **BOOTS&SHOES**

BOOTS & SHOES.

In every variety.

Close prices and an immense stock choose from. 113 DUNDAS STREET, Opposite B. A. Mitchell's Drug Store.

A TRIAL SOLICITED.

MISCELLANEOUS.



ver invented for RESTOR-ING GRAY HAIR TO ITS YOUTHFUL COLOR AND LIFE.

State

and

Chemist

of Mass.

and

leading

Physi-

cians

endorse

and

recom mend it

great

in medi-

food and color to the hair glands without staining the skin. It will increase and thicken the growth of the hair, prevent its blanching d falling off, and thus AVERT BALDNESS.

It supplies the natural

It cures Itching, Eruptions and Dandruff. As a HAIR DRESSING it is very esirable, giving the hair a siiken softness which all admire. It keeps the head clean, sweet and healthy.



BLACK at discretion. Being in one preparation it is easily applied, and produces a permanent color that will

PREPARED BY R. P. HALL & CO., NASHUA, M Sold by all Dealers in Medici-

AGENTS Wanted. Big Pay. Light Work. Constant employ-ment. No Capital Required. JAMES LEE & CO., Montrest. Onene 7.1y

STAMMERING THE LONDON

STAMMERING INSTITUTE LONDON, - - - ONT.

TESTIMONIAL.

WM. TOBIN.



LIVER COMPLAINT, DYSPERSIA,
And for Purifying the Blood.
It has been in use for 20 years, and has
proved to be the best preparation in the
market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN
THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE,
DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Diseases
that arise from a Disordered Liver or an
impure blood. Thousands of our best
people take it and give it to their children. Physicians prescribe it daily. Those
who use it once, recommend it to others.
It is made from Yellow Dock, Hondurus Sarsaparilla, Wild Cyrry, Stillingia,
It is made from Yellow Dock, Hondurus Sarsaparilla, Wild Cyrry, Stillingia,
to there well-known wallable groom and
Herba. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution.
It is sold by all responsible druggists
at one dollar for a quart bottle, or six
bottles for five dollars.
Those who cannot obtain a bottle of
this medicine from their druggist may
send us one dollar, and we will send it
to them. W. JOHNSTON & CO., Manufacturers,

Elliot & Co., Toronto, and B. A. Mitchell,



S. R. WARREN & SON CHURCH ORGAN BUILDERS

WAREROOMS,
Cor. Ontario & Wellesiey Sts., Toronto, Builders of all the largest organs in the Dominion—among them being: American Church, Montreal, 63 stops, 3 manuals; Parish Church Notre Dame, 75 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Patrick's Church, 45 stops, 3 manuals; St. Paul's, London, Ont., 35 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, Stratford, 35 stops, 2 manuals; Metropolitan Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Cathedral, Toronto, 69 stops, 3 manuals; St. James' Church, St. James' Church

LOUS

State

Assayer

and

Chemist

of Mass.

leading

Physicians

endorse

and

recom

mend it

great triumph

in medi-

S DYE

RS BROWN or eing in one

pphed, and

or that will

g Pay. Light

TITUTE

ONT.

oubled with ech, and was a Institute for time was per-easure in testi-UTHERLAND'S

WM. TOBIN.

Sound

rs, and ha

irs, and has ition in the E. PAIN IN VER COM-VER COM-HE FACE, il Diseases to their chil-laily. Those it to others. it to others. it to others. it to others, Stillingia, green, and can-green, and can-onstitution.

will send i

. A. Mitchell,

839

HUA, N

ON

A young lady was caressing a pretty spaniel and murmuring: "I do love a nice dog!" "Ah!" sighed a dandy, standing near, "I would I were a dog," "Never mind," retorted the young lady, sharply, "You'll grow."

"Yes," remarked a musical critic, recently from K usas, "the fiddlin' was bully, but I tell you, when the fat chap with the big mustache laid hold of that bass fiddl- and went for them low notes in the violin-cellar, I just felt as if a buzz-saw was a playin' 'Yankee Doodle' on my back-bone."

Late the other evening a merchant of this city was playing cards with a railroad official, who was rather sleepy at the time.
"I pass," said the merchant. The railroad man was awake in an instant. "No you don't," said he, "not on this line. You pay your fare or walk."

You pay your fare of walk."

A man who never has money enough on hand to pay his bills bought a pair of boots on credit. "How much are they?"

"Five dollars, if you buy on credit, as usual, but \$10 if you pay cash down."

"How is that?" "Well, you see," said the simple-minded shoemaker, "ven I sells on credit I know it is a dead loss, so I make de loss so schmall as possible."

An old colored minister, in a sermon on hell, pictured it as a region of ice and snow, where the damned froze throughout eternity. When privately asked what his object was in representing Gehem a in this way, he said: "I don't dare tell dem people nuffin else. Why, if I was to say hell was warm, some of dem old rheumatic niggers would be wanting to start down dar de berry fust frost." down dar de berry fust frost."

and unacquainted with street cars, dropped a whole dollar into the box, and was astonished to learn that he could not get it out. The Bee s ys: "Finally he so ved the problem of getting even with LONDON POST OFFICE so ved the problem of getting even wit the railroad company by notifying the driver that he would ase up the money he put in the box in rides. This he did be remaining on the car for twenty trips, an armed with a flask of whiskey and a lunc of crackers and cheese, the old fellow has a picnic all to bimself."

a pienic all to biuself."

A Vermont man the a sleeping car wa accested by his neighbor opposite, wh was also putting on his shoes, with the enquiry, "My friend, are you a rich man? The Vermonter looked astonished, but answered the pleasant faced, tired looking gentleman with a "Yes, I'm tolerably rich." A pause occurred and then cam another question. "How rich are you? He answered, "About \$700,000 or \$500,000. Why?" "Well," said the old mar "if I were as rich as you say you are, an smored as loud as I know you do, I woul hire a whole sleeper every time I travel. hire a whole sleeper every time I trav led."—Boston Globe.

"Ah, that's what I like! that's what like! chirped old Mr. Whistleblossom, he came carefully down the hill where they were exercising their sleds. " boys were exercising their sleds. "
there is anything I really love, it is to se
the boys full of animal spirits, enjoyir
the wintery sports," and just at that it
stant a hundred and fifty pounds of an
mal spirits came dashing down the hill o
a double-runner, and caught the unsu
pecting Mr. Whistleblossom between th
heels. There was a sound of revelry b
night, and when they picked up the w night, and when they picked up the ur fortunate gentleman, and had pinned t gether the ruptured back of his coat, i remarked, in a tone so gentle, that it ma nim quite black in the face, that the ci government who would refuse to pass law making it a reform school crime slide on the streets was a set of pusilla

A Chat with Josh Billings. BY HOWARD PAUL.

I was sitting down to lunch one moring with a literary friend at "Delmonico' the famous New York restaurant (it Bignon's and Tortoni's in one, with a de of the Maison Doree), when there enter a g unt, tall man with stooping shoulde a slouching walk, iron-grey hair, and a p of keen, bright eyes, who deposited his self heavily upon a chair at the near vacant table. My friend touched foot to direct my attention to the ne comer, and softly said. "Do you know who that is?"

"No."
"That's Josh Billings," he whispered;
"I'll ask him to join us.".
My friend arose, went to his table,
grasped his hand, and in another instant I

grasped his hand, and in another hissant was introduced to the author of a vast amount of misspelled wisdom.

"How's every bone in your body?" said Josh to my friend; then, turning to me, he said, "Glad to see you, sir. Just ar-

Josh to my friend; then, turning to me, he said, "Glad to see you, sir. Just arrived from England, eh? (To the garzon). Bring my cutlet and coffee here;" and he inserted his long, lean legs under our table.

"I've just had a droll experience," remarked Josh. One felt it was no impertinence to call him "Josh" the moment one knew him, his sincerity was so transparent, his cordiality so unaffected. I've been studying the genus Tramp of late on the wharves and quays. He is a different order of being to the loafer of the highways and byways of the country. The order of being to the loafer of the high-ways and byways of the country. The City Tramp and the Country Tramp are as wide apart in habits of all kinds as "Alpha and Omaho," as Bardwell Slote puts in. This morning I strolled down to the river-side, and was watching a sloop being emptied of a cargo of lobsters. I being emptied of a cargo of lobsters. I hadn't been long thus engaged when a broken-down, battered man, with a seedy coat and the merest parody of a hat, sidled up and regarded me for a moment as though me tally taking my measure, and estimating the extent of my good-nature.

I beg your pardon,' said he; 'them's a beautiful sight.'

'Them lobsters.'

'Yes?' interrogatively.
'Yes, sir,' and I'm going to ask you a favor. I've been snatched more 'an sixtyfavor. I've been snatched more 'an sixtyfive times from the jaws of drink; and I'm
hungry. It's been so long since I've eaten
that my food has forgotten its way down
my throat. I haven't tasted a lobster for
ten years, sir; would you kindly give me
twenty-five cents that I might bear this
say in memory. Twenty-five cents won't
hurt you, an' it will make a new man of
me?

me?
The outcast threw so much pathos into his voice—though I knew he was simply acting—what comedians these tramps are!—that I gave him the sum desired. He fairly snatched the money, leaving a

monogram of his filthy paw on my sleeve, and in another instant darted into a squalid public house at the corner of the street. I watched till he came out, when I tackled

i watched till he came out, when I tackled him.

'You imposter,' said I, 'You told me you were hungry, and that you hadn't tasted lobsters for ten years!'

'And its the Bible-truth, my good sir,' replied the fellow, with an exasperating grin. But just as you gave me the money I remembered I hadn't tasted whisky for leven years and I said to myself [1] not I remembered I hadn't tasted whisky for eleven years, and I said to myself, I'll not give lobsters the preference. Then I remembered they were indigestible and couldn't be eaten raw, like oysters and other vegetables. Good morning, sirgood luck to you.'

And wiping his great sodden purple lips with the sleeve of his coat, he disappeared to practice, perhaps, the same antic imposture on some other simple-minded philanthropist."

And so Josh rattled on, telling us strings of adve tures, and now and then uttering

And so Josh rattled on, telling us strings of adve tures, and now and then uttering a quaint, wise thought. One remark I remember. He was saying that a friend of his had been on a spree for a fortnight, and that "he had a whisky head on him."

"What's that ?" I asked.

"Why, his head was so swoolen that he had to work on his hat with a shoe-horn."

"Mr. Billings," I said, at parting, "It's astounding how your wise saws and comical straws float all over Christendom. One can scarcely pick up a paper in any part

can stards not all over Christendom. One can scarcely pick up a paper in any part of the world where the English language is spoken but there, in an odd corner, nestles one of your little grains of philosophy. You keep yourself well before the public."

His reply was compact, pertinent and

His reply was compact, pertinent and to the point:
"Yes, sir: I keep myself just sufficient own dar de berry fust frost."

An old mountaineer visiting Sacramento in the Public Eye without putting it out."

	Winter		2	لأه		ung	eme	ne-
	MAILS AS UNDER			SE.		A.M.	P.M. P	.м.
1	Great Western Ranway, Going East—Main Line. By Railway P.O. for all places East—H. a. T. R. Buffalo.	A.M	P,	м. 1	.M.			
	By Railway P.O. for all places					8 00	1 80	0
	East-H. a. T. R., Buffalo, Boston, Eastern States, etc.	5 00		1.15		8 00	2 45	
	New York	**		1 15	7 00			
	New York G. T. R.—East of Toronto, Kingston,Ottawa, Montreal,							
	Quebec and Maritime Pro-					8 00	6 30	0
	vinces	. 7.0		1 15 1.15	5 00	8 00	130	E
	Thro Bags—Hamilton Toronto G.W.R. Going West—Main Line Thre Bags—Bothwell, Glen- coe, Mt. Brydges Railway P. O. mails for all places west of London De- troit, Western States, Mani- toba, etc. Thro Bags—Windsor, Amb st-	5, 7-3	1	5 5 (0.57			
	G.W.R. Going West-Main Line					8 00	2 45	
	coe, Mt. Brydges	5 30						
	Railway P. O. mails for all							
	troit. Western States, Mani-						2 45	
	toba, etc. Thro Bags—Windsor, Amh'st- burg, Sandwich, Detroit and Western States, Manitoba.	**		1 15				
	burg Sandwich Detroit and					8 00	2 45	
	Western States, Manitoba	**			7 00	8 00	2 45	
	Thro Rags — Chatham and Newbury				7 00			
	Sarnia Branch-G. W. R.					8 00	2 45	**
	Sarnia Branch—G. W. R. Thro' Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, Strathroy, Watford and Wy-					8 00	245	**
	oming	5.90	1	15			2 45	
	oming Railway P. O. Mails for all places west Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For- est, Thedford, Parkhill and Widder		3	1.15			- 40	
	Ailsa Craig, Camlachie, For-			10			6 30	
	est, Thedford, Parkhill and Widder nada S. R. L. & P. S. and St. Clair Branch Mails. Glanworth,	5 00	10	15	1 15		4.00	
	nada S. R., L. & P. S. and St.	0 00	**	10	1 10		2.45	
	Clair Branch Mails.	7 9/				9 00	2 40	
	Wilton Grove	7 30	í		::			
	Canada Southern east of St.							
	Wilton Grove Canada Southern east of St. Thomas and for Aylmer and dependencies, Port Brace and Orwell							
		7.84)				45	6.80
	Canada Southern west of St. Thomas			15				
	St. Clair Branch Railwy, P. O. mails—Courtwright to St.						2 45	
				1 15		9 00	2 45 2 45	680
	Thomas, etc. St. Thomas. Port Stanley Port Dover Lake Huron mails London, Huron & Bruce-All places between London, Wing- ham and Goderich W. G. & B. and Southern x tension of W. G. & B.	6,78	0	1 15		00	2 40	0.00
	Port Stanley Port Dover a Lake Huron mails	73	0	1 15	**			
	London, Huron & Bruce-All		•	•		11 00		
	places between London, Wing- ham and Goderich			11		8 00	2 45	0 97
	W., G. & B. and Southern x					8 00		
	Between Harrisburg & Fergus	5 00	1	1 15		11 00	6 30	
	Kincardine and Lucknow	5 00	1	2 15	1 15			
	Kincardine and Lucknow Buffalo & Lake Huron, west of Stratford, and G. T. west of					**	6.80	
			15	2 15			1 30	6 30
ŀ	Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris and Stratford. Buffalo & Lake Huron, between Paris S. and Buffalo. G. T. R., between Stratford and		1	21			2 45	
ı	Buffalo & Lake Huron, between					**	2 40	**
ı	Paris S. and Ruffalo		1	2 15		8 00		2
l	Paris S. and Bullato. G. T. R., between Stratford and Toronto St. Mary's and Stratford Thro Bags-Clinton Goderich, Mitchell and Seaforth The Grove Belton, Thorndale (daily),		1	2 15		8 00	11 00	6
ı	St. Mary's and Stratford	6 3) 1	12 15	4 15			
l	Mitchell and Seaforth		1	2 15	15			
l	Mitchell and Senforth The Grove Belton, Thorndale (daily), Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus and Fridays) Stage Routes—Between Aylm r. Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss- ley, Dorchest r Station daily				4 15			
ı	Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tus.							
l	and Fridays) Stage Routes—Between Aylm'r.		1	12 15				630
I	Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss-							
ł	ley, Dorchest'r Station (daily each way Byron (Mor W dnesday and Friday Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesday							
I	Byron (Mor W dnesday	60	•0	1 13		00		
١	and Friday			20	0	11 80		
١	and Friday)			0	0	100		
1	Crumlin and Evelyn (Tuesda) and Friday) Amiens, Bowood, Coldstream Fernhill, Ivan, Lobo, Nairi Hyde Park, Tsy Th y. St Arva, 		-	-		100		
1	Hyde Park, Ts'y Th'y St	7 7	00	**				3
1	Arva, lginfield, Mason	-						
1	Bryanston, Devizes (Wednes	7	10		••			63
1	Bryanston, Devizes (Wedner day and Saturday) Ettrick, Telfer, Vanneck	. 7	00			1		8
1	Ettrick, Telfer, Vanneck Lucan	7	00	11				68
1	Londen East	. 7	00	12 0	0 20	8 00		0 40
1		. 7	00				2 30	
1	(Tues' ,Thurs' and Saturda	y 7	00	1 15			2 30	
1	Parkhill and Strathroy stag (Tues', Thurs' and Saturda Belmont, Nilestown, Ealin and Derwent London, St. Lange, Park an	g		110		11 0		
1	London, St. James' Park an Delaware (daily)	d ·						
				200	0	11 3	9	
	White Oak-Monday, Wednes	7 7				1	9 15	

В

B

day and Friday 7.36 9.00

Kensington 7.36 9.00

For Great Bittain.—The latest hours for dispatching letters, etc., for Great Britain are—Mondays at 730 a.m., per Can adding packet, via Halfax, Thurslays, at 730 a.m., per Can adding packet, via Halfax, Thurslays, at 730 a.m., per Can adding packet, via Halfax, Thurslays, at 730 a.m., per Imman of the Canada of Postage on Letters between places in the Dominion—Se per 0.2, preparad by postage stamp; if posted unpaid will be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding vio. in weight, and prepaid only 3c, will be rated double the amount of deficient postage not prepaid.

MONEY ORDERS—ISSUED and Postage and Pritain and Ireland, British India, Newfoundland, and the United States.

POST OFFICE SAYINGS BAYE.—Deposits will be received at this ofhee from Si to Sao. Depositors obtaining the Postage. British of the Postage of th L. LAWLESS Postmaster.

SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK

HAVE JUST RECEIVED IN STOCK Cheap Trimmed Millinery,

Wool Hoods, Children's Wool Jackets, Etc., and every other requisite for Women's and Girls' Wear for the winter season.

Dressmaking attended to in the most prompt manner. Prices reasonable, and satisfaction guaranteed. SKEFFINGTON & MURDOCK

Opposite Strong's Hotel, Dundas Street. BACK TO LONDON. W. D. McGLOGHLON,
W. Jeweller, etc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 181
Dundas street, cor. Market
Lane, Cootes' Block, where
he will keep constantly on
hand a large stock of finest
Watches, Clocks, Jewellery,
and Fancy Goode, at the
Lowest Prices, and hopes to
meet all his old customers
branches. W. D. McGLOGHLON, Practical
Watchmaker and Jeweller.

TRACY & DURAND, ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY JALL, LONDON, ONT.

THE DETROIT, MACKINAC & MARQUETTE RAILROAD COM'Y NOW OFFER FOR SALE OVER 1,350,000 ACRES

Of the Choicest FARMING and TIMBERED Lands in the Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

Northern Peninsula of Michigan.

Destined to be the best wheat-producing region in the world. These lands are situated in the counties of Chippewa, Mackinac, Schoolcraft and Marquette, and embrace many thousands of acres of the best agricultural lands in the State of Michigan.

Among those in the counties of Chippewa and Mackinac are tracts of what are known as the "burnt or cleared" lands. These lands offer many advantages over the prairie lands of the West, as the timber lands adjoining insure a supply of fuel at little cost. The soil being a rich clay loam of great depth. The timber remaining upon the land being generally sufficient for the settler's use in building and fencing.

These partially cleared lands are now offered at the low price of from \$i\$ to \$i.50 per acre, one-fourth cash, and the remainder at purchaser's option, at any time within nine years, with interest payable annually at seven per cent.

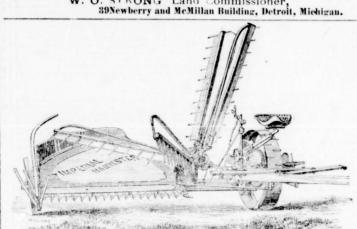
Roads are being opened through these lands, and no better opportunity has ever been offered to men of small means to secure a good farm, and intending purchasers will be wise by availing themselves of this chance before prices advance, as the lands are being rapidly taken and settled upon.

The lands more immediately on the line of the Detroit, Mackinac, and Marquette Railroad, from the Straits of Mackinac to Marquette, are more heavily timbered, and are almost universally good agricultrual lands, leaving splendid farms when its timber is emoved. The iron and lumber interests of the upper peninsula are of such magnitude as to call for all the charcoal and lumber that the timber and wood upon the lands will produce—this will enable the settler to make good wages while clearing the land.

Lumber Mills and Charcoal Kilns will be built at various points along the line, and Furnaces are now being erected along the line of the road at Point St. Ignace.

The great demand and good prices for labor, both in winter and summer, make these lands particularly desirable as homes for the poor man. The lands adjacent t

W. O. SCHONG Land Commissioner, 39Newberry and McMillan Building, Detroit, Michigan.



EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE

When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has to equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it pos sesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing.

Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

The Imperial is sold under full guaranty that it is just as we represent it. You run no risk in buying it. It will do all we say, and more too. Therefore send in your orders at once. It costs no more to purchase now than it will at harvest time. By having your machine at 1 merefore you require to use it, you will become familiar with its construction and operation that when you begin harvesting you will be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we wil return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value f r your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made, but you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The Im-PERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your machine now

In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial" Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

BURDOCK BLOOD BITTERS

The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation, and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas,

Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from Disordered Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels or Blood. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFYING TONIC IN THE WORLD.
Sample Bottle, 10c. T. MILBURN & CO., SOLE ACENTS, TORONTO. Regular Size, \$1.00

Mrs. Freeman's Worm Powder is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in child adults. Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1. Mrs. Freeman's New Domestie Dyes are perfect in every color. For brightness and duralibity they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.

IMPORTANT

L. C. LEONARD is Positively Selling Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Fancy China, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

CHEAPFR THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN CANADA. No. 432 Richmond St., Next Free Press Office.

LEONARD.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY?

This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending you orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as charged by the advertisers, by addressing

THOMAS D. EGAN,

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as reged by the advertisers, by addressing

THOMAS D. EGAN,

NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

We Gallery lately erected,

79.1y

GROCERIES.

MONEY SAVED. CHRISTMAS FRUITS!

HOUSE

T, E. O'CALLAGHAN, 103 Dundas St.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

ARE AMONG THE LEADING GROCERS

ONTARIO. An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and

Retail. A CALL SOLICITED

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 169 DUNDAS STREET,

4th Boor East Richmond Street.



185 FIRE PROOF CHAMPION

434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS. 12 Leading Fire Insurance Companie license the CHAMPION Engine.

PORTABLE Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and

Farm Engines our Specialty. THE FIRE PROOF CHAMPION MARCHI





S. MURRAY & CO.

Our stock is now complete for the Christmas trade, and being purchased at Special prices, direct from the manufacturers, we are able to sell away below any other

are able to sell away below any other house in the city.

The following are a few of our special lines:—Napkin Rings, Butter Dishes, Gake Baskets, Pickle Cruets, Card Receivers, Card Cases, Silver Tea Sets, Fruit Stands, Vases (in Porcelain and Silver,) Children's Silver Sets, Silver Mugs, Centre Pieces, Filigree Silver in Brooches, Sets, Bracelets, &c. Overa Glasses, Gold Pens (OLL) and &c. Opera Glasses, Gold Pens, GOLD and SILVER WATCHES, Gold and Diamond Seis and Lockets, Ladies' and Gents' Gold Chains, Gents' Suites, Charms-for Chains, Bouquet Holders, Toilet Clocks, Knives,

Forks and Spoons, &c.

The well-known reputation of this firm ensures the purchaser a first-class article in every department.
A. S. MURRAY & CO.,

423 RICHMOND ST., LONDON. BEST IN USE!

THE COOK'S FRIEND BAKING POWDER

BAKING POWDER

Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; the contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

Manufactured only by

W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

73.1v

JOHN COOPER

PHOTOGRAPHER

FINANCIAL.

SOCIETY LONDON, ONT.

To Farmers, Mechanics and Others Wishing to Borrow Money Upon the Security of Real Estate.

Real Estate.

Having a large amount of money on band, we have decided, "for a short period." to make loans at 6 or 6½ per cent., according to the security offered principal payable at the end of term, with privilege to borrower to pay back a portion of the principal, with any instalment of interest, if he so desires.

Persons wishing to borrow money wil consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

F. B. LEYS,

OFFICE—Hunt's Block, Bichmond street second door south of King, west side.

OFFICE-Hunt's Block, Bichmond

Loan & Debenture Co., DUNDAS ST., LONDON. WORKING CAPITAL, \$3,000,000.

W. F. BULLEN, Manager.

ONTARIO INVESTMENT ASSOCIATION.

CAPITAL - - - \$1,000,000 RESERVE FUND -100.000

Loans Money on Real Estate; Buys Mortgages and Deben-tures; Loans Money on very favorable terms on Building Society Stocks; Buys and Sells the same at very close rates.

Y APPLYING TO SAMUEL PETERS, Esq., PRESIDENT; or HENRY TAYLOR, Esq.,
MANAGING DIRECTOR.

OFFICES -- OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

RICHMOND ST. LONDON, ONTARIO.

THE HOME

SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY (LIMITED).

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000. BOARD OF DIRECTORS.

HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-Pres. PATRICK HUGHES, Esq. W. T. KIELY, Esq. W. T. KIELY, JOHN FOY, ESQ

JAMES MASON, MANAGER. Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favora' is terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent, on Bank and Loan Company Stocks, and on Bonds and Debentures, without comission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW E. HARGREAVES York Street, London. july2.zm

AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS,

COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS Capital. - - \$1,900,000. Subscribed, . \$600 000. Paid Up, - *590,000. Reserve Fand. - \$28,000.

Total Assets, -

Money longed on Real Estate at lower rates of interest. Mortgages and Municip Debentures purchased. Apply personally at Company's Offices for Louis and save time and expense. SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a owed at highest current rates. JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879. 58-

\$720,000.

HARDWARE.

REID'S HARDWARE LOWEST PRICES FOR

BARB WIRE Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best, at

JAS. REID & CO.,

T. & J. THOMPSON, ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE, Iron, Glass Paints & Oils.

Dundas Street, - - London, Ontario.

SON UILDERS

n. Toronto, ns in the Do-American nuals; Parish manuals; St. manuals;

IRISH QUESTION.

COERCION-WHO IS COERCED-AND WHY

Written for the CATHOLIC RECORD.

In my last letter I said that I would In my last letter I said that I would bring the witnesses for the defence from the ranks of our accusers. I gave extracts from a commission held last year by English gentlemen, and I showed from their own words that they fully admit all that we claim, but this has not been the only of the properties. There has been hesides this Commission. There has been besides this a Land Commission, the object of which was to ascertain what everyone knew per-fectly well. There was an impression There was an impression amongst our people at first, that the Land League would rather the farmers did not League would rather the farmers did not give evidence before this Commission, and the English people were very angry. It was intolerable after they had taken all this trouble, and actually condescended to ask what we wanted, that we would not come humbly on our bended knees and tell them. But this solemn farce of holding Commissions of enquiry has been proposed too often. On this earth there never has been, and there never will be, such a trusting, patient people as the Irish race. However, a good many were anxirace. However, a good many were anxious to leave the English Government no excuse, and so, many priests and farmers, and of course a number of landlords, came before the Commission and said what they had to say. It was simply the old story over again. I have just published a work called the "Case of Ireland Stated," and as it is now being republished in New York by Mr. Kennedy, I will refer the reader to it for particulars of this remarkable Commission and for a good many other things, and I would earnestly ask every reader of this letter to order a copy of the work and to get their American friends to You have facts which cannot be read it. You have facts which cannot be contradicted, facts which the English Gov-ernment and people do not deny, and cannot deny. But there is one fact to which I wish to call your special attention in this letter, because it bears on the sub-ject of Coercion. The only excuse the English Government has for passing this C oercion act is that we have been law-breakers. Will it be believed that it was proved before this commission, and obliged to be admitted by the English gentlemen and noblemen comprising it, that the English themselves were the real law-

breakers in Ireland.
Such is the fact. In the year 1870, Mr. Gladstone got a land act passed for the purpose of doing some trilling justice to Irish tenants. Will it be believed by the civilized world, that the Earl of Cork, the Marquis of Lansdowne, the Duke of Leinster, and in fact all the English Irish landlords, required their unhappy tenants to sign agreements or leases by which they sign agreements or leases by which they bound themselves not to avail themselves of the benefit of this act. These very gentlemen—I suppose I must call them gentlemen—who voted for the passing of this act in England, must have laughed to themselves when they thought how very easily they could evade it in Ireland. And yet we are never done hearing of Irish duplicity, of the high honor of the English people! Such a fine piece of legal chican-ery I do not think the world has ever seen. What was the poor tenant farmer to do? He had two resources only, submission to any mandate from his landlord, or the workhouse. Can we wonder that he

leases by which the most noble Duke had compelled them, as well as his other tenants, to deprive themselves of the benefit of English law. A fine example, certainly, to the Irish people. A fine specimen of that morality which is being preached to us so repeatedly. English laws are to be broken by English Irish landlords, broken or observed as they please, but where the law gives even the most trifling protection to the Irish tenant he is to be deprived of

it, and yet there are English people who wonder we are so ungrateful to England. When Lord Coles' agent was charged with the bar levil. When Lord Coles' agent was charged with this law-breaking, for the benefit of the lord to the loss of the slave, I was about to say, he pleaded that he really did not know there was such a clause in the leases. Did not know, and was it not his business to know, and does anyone suppose for one moment that if the clause had been the other way that he would not have known.

The famine year let out a great deal too much of the truth about Ireland. Facts were too much for Irish landlords, though were too much for Irish landlords, though it must be admitted they did their best to hide them. The Land League followed up the advantage, light was let in where darkness h d reigned supreme. Irish landlords began to fear that after all they would be obliged to keep the law, and that as laws would be made perhaps which would do some little justice to their miserable tenant slaves, there was only one way to meet the danger. It was to lie, and to lie boldly. If they could only persuade the English public that the Irish were in a state of rebellion, that they would rise up and murder every one, that it was no use to pass new laws for their benefit, for nothing would content them—then the v had a chance to keep up the old system. So a grand systematic course of lying was arranged and carried out, while the English people, thoroughly befooled, were got to imagine that the whole of Ireland would be in rebellion, and the half of England blown into space, if parliament did not at once pass a Coercion Act. You will observe the charming consis-

tency of the whole proceedings, and you will no doubt do justice to t at high moral tone which England always takes, when she is delivering lectures on the general moral character of the Irish people.

wrong done to Ireland. But we look in vain for the high honor, nay, even for the common sense, that would lead them to say, we have done wrong, pardon us; we will at once proceed to do you every justice. A generous people, an honorable people, would in their anxiety to repair the past hasten to do even more than justice would strictly demand.

But it must be admitted in justice to England that she is always consistent in her form of government. If the subject were not so grave and did not involve the well being of millions, it would be amusing to read the candid admissions of misgovernment made, and the threats uttered against those who dare to ask redress in India and in South Africa, as well dress in India and in South Africa, as well dress in India and in South Africa, as well as in Ireland.

The Times weeps over the Transyaal.

The Times weeps over the Transvaal.

"No reverse," it says, "however serious, suffered by our army, will weaken the resolution of the English people to enforce obedience to the Queen's authority in the Transvaal.'

The Daily Telegraph and Standard, both admit that grave mjustice has been done by the English Government in South Africa, but declare that before "any remedial measures are discussed rebellion must be put down," English people fancy that this is standing on their dignity: others may call it pig-headed obstinacy, or actual cruel tyranny. You hurt a child seriously, the child cries, and then you say you must beat the child well before you will undo the cruel wrong you have done. God is just, if man is not, and there can be only one end, even in this world, for such fearful continued injustice. England has her hands full of calamities just now brought on by her own unjust government. The Colonial History of Englard is one succession of failures, or large concessions granted not from justice, but from fear. Canada would not have obtained self-government in 1837, if Eng-The Daily Telegraph and Standard, both obtained self-government in 1837, if Eng-land had not remembered how she lost the United States. Australia would long since have asserted its independence, if England had dared to shackle her freedom. While British rule lasted slavery wisers. While British rule lasted, slavery, misery, discontent and Maori wars was the order of the day. When the Toneaic Islands were united to Greece there was peace. Afghanistan and Jamaica are patent proofs of the fearful misery caused by this wooden headed, or it would be more correct to say inhuman system of Govern-ment. The sun of England's prosperity is setting fast in the lurid clouds of the blood and misery of her dependencies. Even yet she might save herself, but so

A very large number of people attended the funeral service in the Basilica, on Tuesday, of the late Mgr. Cazeau. The sacred edifice was richly decorated in the emblems of mourning. The service was charted by the most reverend Archbishop Taschereau, assisted by Vicar-General Langevin as priest assistant, Vicar-General Lordevin Merchanty, as sub-deacon.

In prominent places in the church were His Honor the Lieut. Governor and their Lordships the Bishops of Rimouski, Sherbrooke, and Chicoutimi, Sir Narcisse Belleau, Sheriff Chavau, of Montreal; Consul-General Lefaivre, Hon. Messrs. Loranger, Flynn, and Paquet, Judges Ramsey and Monk, the Mayor, Aldermen and Councillors of Quebec, the members of the Cerele Catholique and of St. Patrick's Literary Institute, Col. Vohl, Chief of Police, &c., Hon. P. Garneau, Mr. E. Beaudet, M.P.P., &c., &c., all of whom were provided with seats in front of the High Altar.

Just before the chanting of the Libera, His

Chief of Police, &c., Hon. P. Garneau, Mr. E. Beaudet, M.P.P., &c., &c., all of whom were provided with seats in front of the High Altar.

Just before the chanting of the Libera, His Grace the Archbishop, attended by assistant-priest, deacon and sub-deacon, as before, standing at the foot of the coffin, delivered the funeral oration, of which the fo' lowing is but a feeble attempt at a synopsis, failing entirely to convey the emotion under which he labored. After signing himself with the sign of salvation, His Grace, who spoke in French. said in effect: "He was loved of Garden and men, and his menny is in benediction and men, and his menny is in benediction, and men, and his mensor of the cocasion of the Golden Jubilee, (Noces of the occasion of the Golden Jubilee, (Noces of the occasion of the His Hustley (Noces of the occasion so full of joy and gladness, are to-day hymns and the glorious Te Deum are changed into lamentations. The immense congregation now before me, who were on that occasion so full of joy and gladness, are to-day bowed down in sadness of heart. Then, city and town and village throughout the entire Diocese and even far beyond were filled with joy and thanksgiving; to-day nothing is heard but the wail of grief. Every heart is full of sadness. What is the mystery of that joy and of this sorrow with which hearts are filled? The Holy Ghost tells us it is the great virtue of charity. God is Charity, we are told. I need not speak, said he, of the charity of this venerable Priest, this venerable Prelate, whose body now lies before us and whose obsequies we are celebrating with all love and tenderness. Charity is threefold, compassion, zeal and devotedness. And this, my

ment. The sun of England's prosperity is setting fast in the lurid clouds of the blood and misery of her dependencies. Even yet she might save herself, but so long as she prefers Coercion Acts to justice, and admits with one breath that she has wronged her unhappy dependencies, and hope is there for her. Let us be just, however, even to our persecutors. It is possible that it may not be England's injustice that causes so much misery; it may be only England's incapacity to govern. An English "prophet" has died lately. Probably no Englishman ever taunted the Irish more bitterly than Thomas Carlyle. But like most English writers on Ireland, he had lucid moments in which he admitted that England was all in the wrong, and Ireland all the right. Men are quite willing to accuse themselves who are very angry indeed if any one else accuse them. Such men have neither honor nor conscience, though they are not as others, above all as those miserable Irish. In a moment of national depreciation, Carlyle said, "England is guilty towards Ireland, and re-ps at last, in full measure, the fruit of fifteen generations of wrong doing."

Mr. Froude, the bosom friend of Carl le, Mr. Froude of his sacred ministry? Let us content ou

workhouse. Can we wonder that he choose the former alternative?

The Land League gave Ireland such courage as it has never yet had. Men began to dare to call their souls their own, and to lay claim to the honest rights of honest labor. We all woke up with a shout for justice, and the terrified men who had thought their victims secure for centuries uttered a wild how! for Coercio. They could not deny the truth; there was only one resource now, to gag the mouths of the men who dare to tell it.

But Eugland has reckoned without a new power. She read to without a new power she read to without a new power. She recko

to Lather and Section, and S. Patho, in restantial and the companies of the section of the companies of the

the lamp of the sanctuary which continues to burn night and day in the Presence of cur Lord; it is never extinguished, and so was it with the zeal, the devotedness of Monsignor Cazeau. He served under six bishops of this diocese. Such, said he, was the man of whom the immortal Pope Pius IX. wrote in his Brief creating him one of his Domestic Prelates: "We desire to crown with honor this virtuous Priest, who enjoys the esteem which he deserves by his merits; in order that crowned with the aureole which we place upon his head he may shine with more splendour." Such was the man around whose tomb we are gathered to-day, and on whose behalf our hearts are raised towards Heaven. On the day of his jubilee celebration the venerable prelate who spoke on behalf of the Episcopate on that occasion—and I know, as said His grace, the words were not idly spoken—addressing Mgr. Cazeau, said: "And you, Monsignor, when your hour approaches, you can say with confidence I have fought the good fight; I have preserved the faith." It only remains for me to await the crown of justice which the just Judge will, I hope, award me in the day on which he shall call upon me." When the painful duty devolved upon me, said His Grace, of warning him of his approaching end, he received it with confidence, gratitude and joy. Like a poor, tired exile from his home he prepared for his journey homewards. After receiving the Sacraments all his thoughts were of Heaven and prayer was his constant occupation. It is true, said His Grace, that, like our Saviour, "he went about doing good." But the judg ments of God are inscrutable, and one reflection in which he frequently indulged must not be lost sight of, and it is conveyed in the words which the office of the church puts into my mouth: "Enten not into judgment with thy servant, O Lord, for no man shall be justified in thy sight unless thou youchsafe to grant him the remission of his sins." Let us, said he, then, not cease to pray for him. He loved us during life; we loved in the mysterious path on whi

BRANTFORD LETTER.

BRANTFORD LETTER.

THE INSTITUTE FOR THE BLIND.

For some time back the general topic of conversation here has been the inquiry into certain charges made against the Principal of the Institution for the blind in this city. On the 23rd of February, Inspector Langmar and the 23rd, when it was adjourned till the 3th of March. As far as the enquiry has gone nothing has come out to seriously induced the Principal, if one may judge from the evidence published by the papers. The first charge made was that the Frincipal had changed the system of writing, and introduced an inferior system; but on this point the opinion seems to prevail that the new system is an improvement on the old. The evidence on the other charges was not nearly all in at the time of the adjournment, and no witnesses heard in rebuttal. Opinion is divided as to what will be the results; some say they have seen nothing so far to call for the inquiry, while others say there is much evidence still to come which will injure the Principal. Most of the witnesses appear to have suffered in cross-examination. It is said the inquiry will occupy some weeks.

ST.PATRICK'S DAY.

We are preparing for the 17th of March. At High Mass in the morning the Rev. Father Madigan is expected to preach, and in the evening an entertainment will be given in the School-house by the pupils, which promises to be of great interest. In this part of the world all who celebrate this festival are happy and prosperous; but at the seems of the great apostle's labors there is suffering and sorrow and injustice, which seems intensified in contrast with the promise, events might be thought to give but a few months since. The men who now wield the sooning have gamed the privilege to do so largely through the sympathy they evoked for the sufferings of the Irish people, who are now suffering more than ever.

Though the Bishop told us when here a while ago, that

had extended to him to-night were nothing new to him as he had always expected them at their hands, and hoped that they would be returned to them many fold. He would keep the Book in remembrance of the many pleasant hours spent in their company, and hoped that they would keep his name on the members Roll. In conclusion he trusted that they would keep together and persevere in their good work and God would bless them and their families.

Rev. Father Cummins, who was present at the meeting, addressed them, saying that there were times when men were sorrowful when parting from friends, but the feeling which animated them to-night would go a long way to relieve it of its bitterness. He wished to add his good wishes to the address.

London, Feb. 22, 1881.

London, Feb. 22, 1881.

To the Editor of the DAILY OBSERVER Utica, N. Y.

THE ST. JOHN'S TROUBLES.

SIR,-A friend from the Blue Ridges of South Carolina having sent me your paper of Feb. 5th, drawing my attention to a letter of "A Catholic to Catholics, to a letter of "A Catholic to Catholics, signed Aglaus, on the St. John's troubles, I have been tempted to say a few words in reply. It m y appear impertinent in a total outsider, and one living at such a distance, to interfere, but there are in that letter so many things that concern all Catholics, whether Parthians, Medes or Mesonatamies, that I think Canadian though potamians, that I think, Canadian, though I am by adoption, and Englishman by birth, I may be excused my humble say. Should you, however, think otherwise, you have the ordinary redress of your waste-paper basket. I shall survive the rejection. rejection. Of the St. John's trouble proper, I shall

say nothing; of its discussion in the public press it may be emphatically said, it is not only a mistake but a blunder. The organization of the Catholic Church is so perfect, its courts of appeal so open, its rule of action so clearly defined, its machinery in such splendid running order, that any appeal to the outside world is not only unnecessary, but is an implied acknowledgment of weakness. knowledgment of weakness on the part of the appellant, when it does not bear the appearance of forcing a verdict. It may perhaps be urged that an appeal to Rome is both a slow and an expensive process. I admit the full force of this objection. It shows how necessary a papal legate is on this continent. Nobody feels this more than the Holy Father, as is proved by Bishop Conrov's presence a proved by Bishop Conroy's presence a short time ago. The Pope sent us a legate; God took him away, Fiat voluntas, &c. But are these St. John's troubles of such moment as to be worthy of an appeal to Rome? Taking them as stated by outsiders will say they are not. The ecclesiastical courts of appeal are quite com-petent to deal with them; far larger stakes

less reverend judges.
"Aglaus" feels hurt because the laity were not consulted in the building of St. John's. Does Aglaus see where this would land him? His complaint presupposes universal suffrage in the conduct of eccleuniversal suffrage in the conduct of eccle-siastical affairs. Universal suffrage pre-supposes caucuses, conventions, wire pull-ing party platforms and no real work done. Under univers I suffrage "Aglaus" voice in the management of St. John's affairs would be worth exactly as much as, and no more than, that of the most illiterate man in the congregation. We suspect that Aglaus is angry because he ha rier, has not been asked. With all due respect for the laity in their proper pl ce, they are the greatest obstacles to church building and on building committees that ever were invented. "Cobbler stick to building and on building committees that to ever were invented. "Cobbler stick to your last." You are all very good at hotel building, but when it comes to building the house of God, you know nothing

n the country have been submitted to far

ever were invented. "Cobbler stick to your last." You are all very good at hotel building, but when it comes to building the house of God, you know nothing about it—absolutely nothing.

"Aglaus" is strong on know-nothingism and a native clergy. Well! know-nothingism is a very respectable creed as times go; we should be a know-nothing ourself, if we were a native born American citizen, but then we would not be so ungrateful as to ignore our predecessors, even though, with Darwin in the political as well as the Hamilton and Dundas papers, and from the kind words spoken by all who mention him, we may well feel assured that Rev. Father Lenon will be a doer of much good in Brantford. Owing, I believe to indisposition the reverend gentleman did not arrive for Sunday, but no doubt he will early this week.

On Sunday, February 27th, Nicholas Nolan, Jr., was siricken with paralysis. It was thought by those who saw him that he would never get up from his bed, which opinion seems to be firmly held by the doctor in attendance; but during the week that has passed since the stroke fell on him has improved so much as to give every reason to hope that he will soon be moving again. The patient is about Z years of are, a printer by trade, and unmarried.

The attendance at the Separate Schools has been very good since winter began. In January the number on rolls was 184, and the average attendance 145; in February the number on rolls was 184, and the average attendance 1409. This shows a decrease in number on 1001 ftz, and in attendance of 120, as compared with the same month last year.

A crowd of young men who went to Paris last week to attend a skating carnival, had should be a know-nothing ourself, fw we were a native bond do not be so ungrateful as to ignore our predecessors, even though, with Darwin in the political world, and Agiaus in the ecclesiastical, they were held to have been apes. Without the foreign clergy of the days gone by, were would the Church in the United States be to-day? Where? Neither is it well to kick the ladder away before we have got the apples. Take away the foreign clergy of to-day, would you be prepared to supply their place? To build up a native clergy, it is not necessary to kick out the foreign.

"We want elocution masters in our colleges." Do we? Aglaus mistakes the Catholic Church. She does not depend upon the voices, "the sweet voices" of her preachers, but upon her sacraments and that silent voice of her inner life, that

it up by one "on the shortcomings of some of the laity" he will pertect a H. BRETTARGH, Priest.

In this city, on the 28th February, the wife of Alexander Wilson, of a son. DIED.

In Plympton, 13th February, Miss Kate Mackinely, after a long and painful illness. She died fortified by all the rites of our Holy Church, and while mourning her loss, we feel, by her happy death, another pure soul is at rest in Heaven.

COMMERCIAL.

Wheat, Spring Street 170 to 1 1 72 to 1 72

Fall Wheat Flour per cwt. 0. 3 00 to 3 25 2 75 to 3 25 0 00 to 0 00 2 00 to 2 50 2 75 to 3 75 2 75 to 3 75 2 75 to 3 00 1 50 to 2 00 14 00 to 18 60 12 00 to 14 00 10 00 to 11 50 Graham Flour... Corameal... Shorts... Bran... 0 20 to 0 22 0 17 to 0 20 0 22 to 0 24 0 18 to 0 26 0 15 to 0 18 0 12 to 0 14 0 09 to 0 11 Eggs, retail. Lard.
Potatoes & bag
Apples, & bag
Onions, & bhi
furkeys, each
Chickens, & pair
Ducks each
Dressed Hogs
Beef, & qtr
Muttor b
Wool.
SKINS AND

London Oil Market. London, Ont., March 7. Refined Oil, carload lots.... Refined Oil, small lots..... Paraffine Candles.....

Liverpool Markets.

The following table shows the top prices of the different kinds of produce in the Liver-pool markets for each market day enumer-ated below.

Toronto Markets (Car Lots).

No. 3, \$1 07. Spring, No. 1, \$1 to. No. 3, \$1 13. No. 3, \$1 13. BARLEY—No. 1, \$0 98; No. 2, 88c to 93c;

W HEA1 - Spring, 4. \$1 12. MEAL—Oatmeal, \$3 85 to \$3 90; cornmeal,

PORK-\$1850

REMARKS-Wheat and flour, firm, and unchanged. Barley, quiet, steady—Oats, corn and rye, unchanged. Hogs, firm, and in demand.

The Old Lady's Salve.

VOL goods cal ga We

> ing de at ent of the N.

Where are:
Froze:
Perchance
shore.
Oh do
Far ove
They wa
The bal
To bring the
more.

Why must:
Prison
In the cold
Oh don
They on
The soff
While w
To breathe The sun has
These
Will dreary
On do
The stor
Veil the
That soc
Shall wake Fair hope is
Is quer
What sound
Oh dot
The sky
Yet stars
Brighter
And angels

C covering th Jesuit esta and the pechave electe IT IS the

comes to th life. The do" somet never does sleeve, the

ways prepa IT IS JU Grattan fir Ireland in t One year la Mr. Parnell pose takes regarded in triumph in

THE Gern cipal organ many, has At Gumbo generally of proaching dicism to th professor i When Dr. by sickness in peace but for a Ca received the

WHAT TH

Parnell's

should be t allowance f Parnell's re make out t Irish quest himself." ely gratuito ability Mr. shal to con probable th warmly, an terest in Ir lowed Mr. him about their pains have found

"THE CRA altar of his ment about in his nati ships surre Italy is that eral" to pil presentation gious despo