VOL 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1882.

NO. 174

CLERICAL

WE have received

attention to this branch journal in Ireland, will be of much of the trade.

Two Journeys.

"I go on a journey far away," He said—and he stooped and kissed me then
"Over the ocean many a day—
Good-bye," and he kissed me once again.
But only a few short months had fled,
When I answered my husband's kiss;
"I could not tarry away," he said;
"There is never a land as fair as this."

Again I stood by my husband's side.
"I go on a journey, sweet, to-day;
Over the river the boatmen glide—
Good-bye; I shall linger long away."
"Ah, he will come back soon I know."
I said, as I stooped for the parting kiss;
"He cannot tarry, he told me so.
There is never a land so fair as this."

CATHOLIC PRESS.

When an Indian baby is born the

medicine man looks out of the door, both-ways for Rent Day."

and broaden the movement. They these circumstances. They will be would receive it well-coming from even more anxious to see the paper a large stock of goods suitable for clerigoods suitable for cleribe done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A however, needn't wait for them A large stock of and experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of and experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of and experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of and experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of and experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of an experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of an experience give weight to their recommendations. Whether it will be done or not I can't say. You, however, needn't wait for them A large stock of the same stock of the s friends living in a great manufactur- at the expense of a neighbor. We give in our tailor-ing department special good editorial on the subject, and the article marked, and sent to every the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

N. WILSON & CO. this manufacturing centre, they availing Then the men fell down on think a good deal on that matter.
And really, what does England care about our resolutions and indignation meetings? The only way to prick her blunted conscience is by doing practical things, in the way of doing practical things. quently, diminishing her power ard influence. What do you think?

Catholic Columbian

WHEN Leo XIII. proclaimed the extraordinary Jubilee of last year, he directed the prayers of the faithful throughout the entire world to be offered up for the welfare of the Church. She was suffering persecution in one place, was struggling for existence in another and was visited with scandals in different countries. To overcome all these and influence the hearts of Catholics still more, was the Jubilee declared. Prayers, 'astings and alms deeds—the eminently good works-were destined to ap-

ship Alfred, coming from Newfoundland, was overtaken by a terrible storm; suddenly a severe squall oc-Cathedral of St. Servan. These were the Alfred's crew. They were simply clothed with white duck pants, and a white shirt, without shoes or hats; they took up the line of march, bare-footed and bare-headed, and went from St. Malo to Dinan towards St. Iouan, After an hour's walk they reached the altar of the Madonna of St. Iouan. A Solemn Mass was celebrated, when all received Holy Communion and evinced their gratitude for their very remarkable preservation." This pious custom is not unknown in Brooklyn, where frequently foreign sailors visit the Catholic churches, to thank hea-

Baltimore Mirror THE Bishops assembled at the Second Plenary Council of Baltimore promulgated a most emphatic denunciation of round dances. In a pas-

toral letter to the faithful they declared: "We consider it to be our duty to warn our people against those amusements which may easily ment unanswerable. His reply addressed to the Parkhill Gazette is as follows:

Sir.—In your last week's issue I find a communication, headed "Remarks on Father McKeon's Lecture," and signed by Thomas Armstrong. From the drift of Mr. Armstrong's remarks it seems evident has not been sufficiently respected. Catholic men and women have wiltzed and polked in their homes with as much abandon as the most worldly. Against this, their misconduct, only a general protest can here be made, for this paper cannot invade the privacy of dwellings for subjects of censure. But members of societies composed of Catholics have for long flagrantly violated the directions of their prelates, and on become to them an occasion of sin, directions of their prelates, and on summer excursions and at winter balls have taken part in those forbidden dances. This is a public scan-

dal, and it should be stopped!

mass of wretched foreigners from getting into the centre of the

A CLEVER REJOINDER.

for long flagrantly violated the directions of their prelates, and on their prelates, and on their prelates, and on their prelates, and on their versions of their prelates, and on their versions of their prelates. dict, without declaring our Parkhill journ-alists "simple-minded." In this connec-tion I may remark that I have never yet alists "simple-minded.

tion I may remark that I have never yet mentioned the word Protestant in Church. I have preached in a great many places throughout Ontario, but no one ever heard me mention the name of any denomination except our own. Notwith tanding this, which edified so many good which edified so many good tradictions—truth and falsehood. Boston Pilot.

A New York minister, the Rev.
Dr. Crosby wants the army turned loose at the Mormons, to prevent "a mass of wretched foreigners from throughout ontario, but no one ever heard me mention the name of any denomination the name of any denomination me mention the name of any d well that the wasp sucks poison from the same flower from which the bee sips honey. It is true, I have not grown grey in conto break a lance-even with this vener-

ruler is necessary for a Dominion that was We commence this week the publication of Rev. Father McKeon's able reply to a very flimsy and ill-natured attack upon his recent lecture on the "One True Church," Father McKeon's reasoning will be found close and well-knit and his argument unanswerable. His reply addressed to the Parkhill Gazette is as follows:

SIR.—In your last week's issue I find a

decide controversies, would there be any dectrinal unity amongst them? No, there would be no more unity amongst them than there would be between an orange, a botato, and a head of cabbage tied together by a shoe-string. Now that is the kind of Christian unity Mr. Armstrong advocates when he attacks the primary of

tradictions—truth and falsehood.

Therefore the true religion of Christ is

Therefore the true religion of Christ is one. Now, how long after the death of the Apostles would the Christian religion remain "one," if there were no supreme visible Primate capable of deciding controversies and preserving the unity of faith. But let us put the case still more forcibly. The Church of Christ is a society. Philosophy tells us that a society signifies "a multitude of intellectual beings, using the same (similar) means to reach the same end. (Elf De Soc.) Now the members of Christ's Church are intellectual beings; ven for their preservation from the country's social life and civlization." and the first object he sees furnishes pease God's anger and draw down Are the Mormons altogether "a mass the child's name. Hence "Sitting Bull," "Red Cloud," &c. If this rule the year of Jubilee expire than its perils of the sea, through the power of wretched foreigners"? That they of the Queen of Heaven. troversy as my worthy opponent has done, still, when duty calls me, I will not refuse entering the arena of polemical discussion recruit their ranks in certain parts of were followed in Tipperary at results began to be manifested in the present, most of the children would signal changes wrought in the con-India is a far away place to go in present, most of the children would signal changes wrought in the con-one called "Discontented Peeler," dition of the Church in hitherto yetwe may learn even from India. A Europe is very well known. According to statistics produced inCongress, the other day about sixty per cent. But let us analyze Mr. Armstrong's communication: 1st. he attacks the primacy of Peter and the succession of Pope Leo XIII. 2ndly, he interprets the Catholic Church are intellectual beings; they use the same faith and sacraments in order to arrive at the same end, called Heaven. Therefore the Church of Christ's Church are intellectual beings; they use the same faith and sacraments in order to arrive at the same end, called Heaven. Therefore the Church of Christ is a society—moreover it is a visible society. Why? Because its members are not invisible spirits—they are beings that are both visible, and needful of visible guidance. Therefore Christ's Church is a visible society or church and jurisdiction in the Government of his entire Church and that this same spiritual supremacy has always resided in the Popes as being the successors of Peter. In other words, the "Primacy" means that Christ appointed Peter to be the first visible head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church on earth in ble head of his entire Church of the words along without a visible head at the could intervene directly and move a railway train. But God always uses instruments to a vecute his designs. When God wished "Thundering tear-his-head Emergency Man," or "Landlord looking many has ceased her persecutions: batch of Protestant missionaries set of the Mormons were born in the sail from this port last week for the United States. Certainly the men But let us analyze Mr. Armstrong's many has ceased her persecutions: ostensible purpose of converting the Indians to one or more of the forms "Institution" were not foreigners, Bismarck courts the favor of representation at the Vatican; the Eccleof Protestantism. A morning contemporary reminded them rather sharply, that they would be better sharply, that they would be better siastical bill has passed the Lantag, which permits the government to dispense with the oath of allegiance Detroit Home Journal. Parents cannot exercise too much care in the selection of proper read ing matter for their children. And from Bishops, readmits dispossessed employed at home in converting our THERE is no originality in the Eng-Bishops to their benefices, allows own heathen and endeavoring to especially should they be careful to lish method of tyranny. The old, old trick of convicting on the testiconvert some of the evils that ride in warn them against perusing the per-nicious stuff that is being scattered foreign priests to assume ecclesiastical functions and provides for the so free-handed a manner through this mony of a hired informer is ever reresumption of monetary grants from land. But then, when it is a quesbroadcast over the land in the shape sorted to, with the same uniform sucthe state, which shall only veto apof sample copies of certain New York tion of salary, an American missionweeklies, the pages of which are filled with insipid love stories, blood pear to be unfit for their posts. Russess. "Harvy Duff" has his latest ary is prepared to sacrifice a good NS'. prototype in Connell, the Cork mispear to be unfit for their posts. Rusdeal for the sake of his country, and creant, whose perjury has just sent sia has pardoned the Polish Bishops and thunder narrations, etc., positively hurtful to youth and which cannot be read without leaving the timent in general are beginning to India is not altogether an unpleastwo men to prison for seven years. He testified that he had himself Christ appointed Peter to be the first visible head of his entire Church on earth in things spiritual. This is not my own private definition of the primacy—it is a definition sanctioned by two hundred and fifty millions of Roman Catholies.

Mr. Armstrong says "that, Christ's appointment of the Israelites to escape Pharaoh did he intervene directly? No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to formish the Israelites with water, did he ant country to live in. The progress of Catholicity in India and its dependencies is satisfactory in one sense. It is at least was no attempt at disguising the fact consider seriously the status of the germs of an insiduous poison rankling in the mind. During the last Holy Father, and the cry of a few factory in one sense. It is at least progress, and is shown by the exist-that he had acted as a hired informer month there have been at least a weeks ago that the Pope was to leave fifty millions of Roman Catholics.

Mr. Armstrong says "that, Christ's appointment of Peter as Governor of his Church is not supported by scripture."
This is a sweeping assertion without one solid proof, as the sequel will show, "and such an assertion is of no veight."
Here are three of my propositions:

1. Christ established a primacy of power and jurisdiction in his Church.

2. Christ willed that this primacy should

tervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he furnish the Israelites with water, did he woes to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he was to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he was to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he was to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he was to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he commanded Moses to strike the rock in the desert. Did God intervene directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he instrument. Hence it is absurd to say that God intervenes directly! No; he used Moses as his instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he instrument. When God desired to furnish the Israelites with water, did he instrument. Hence it is absurd to say that God intervenes directly! No; he seed Moses as his instrument. ence of many admirable institutions of piety and learning. The average percentage of the Catholic population percentage of the Catholic populations and Judge Fitzgerald, in senhalf-dozen men engaged in the grat- Rome is changed into a joyful preuitous distribution of specimen copies of these vile sheets amongst 25,000 homes of our city. These sample papers are made unusually attractive and contain the commencement of several stories which are to be concluded in future numbers of the Catholic Church. It may be one of worldly policy but God may turn of piety and learning. The average of the Catholic population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far a decided change of feeling towards the Catholic Church. It may be one of worldly policy but God may turn of worldly policy but God may turn of piety and learning. The average of piety and learning. The average of the Catholic population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far as one can judge, fairly well provided for. There are some excellent Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far as one can judge, fairly well provided for. There are some excellent Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far as one can judge, fairly well provided for. There are some excellent Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far a decided change of feeling towards the Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far a decided change of feeling towards the Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far a decided change of feeling towards the Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholics seem, as far a decided change of feeling towards the Catholic Population is about equal to that among all English speaking peoples; and the warts of these Catholic uitous distribution of specimen diction that Humbert must find a of worldly policy, but God may turn olic newspapers published in India, his experience he thought the trouble 2. Christ willed that this primacy should be perpetuated in his Church to the end of the world.

In the outward government of his church, God never intervenes directly in the government of any nation, neither does he intervene directly in the contract. the papers. We earnestly advise Catholic parents to banish all such disreputable literature from their bave its fruition in true faith.

One newspapers published in India, and the dependencies, which is sufficent evidence that there must be would not end." So long as there is ernment of any nation, neither does he in-tervene directly in the outward govern-ment of the Christian Church. God was cent evidence that there must be a pound of blood-money to be earned 3. The Roman Catholic Church alone satisfactory demand there for able in that way there will always be mis-THE armed band of lawless bullies homes as they would the presence of has this primacy.

I proceed at once to the proofs of the propositions in the order in which they are as this primacy.

I proceed at once to the proofs of the propositions in the order in which they are tated:

1. Christ established a primacy of power and jurisdiction.

In the first place Christ could establish a limit of the proofs of the Jewish Church, small as it was, and a visible head, who was to decide all controversies concerning religion. This is clearly shewn from the 17th Chapt., 8th, and the proofs of Dantas of a snake or deadly scorpion. Hunthat are prowling over Ireland no Catholic journalism; and if the creants to inveigle unsuspecting men dreds of poor unfortunates who walk more represent the people of Ireland Christian religion makes lamentable into conspiracy, or, failing that, to small progress among the native races in India, this is doubtless due our streets to-day have been morally in their struggle than do the "cowinvent conspiracies and conspirators ruined by the perusal of immoral boys" of our western plains represent to order. literature. Parents should see to it the American people. Those murthat the precious souls which have derers and robbers are evidently literature. Parents should see to it to the government, which to a very and jurisdiction. and jurisdiction.

In the first place Christ could establish a visible primate over his entire Church, because being God, he is infinitely powerful.

2dly. Christ should have established a visible primate over his church, because such a great extent, has been a government is clearly shewn from the 17th Chapt., 8th, 9th, 10th, 11th 12th verses of Deuteronomy.) St. Paul intimates clearly (1 Cor. X 7 & 12, also Hebrews X 1) that all things happened to the Jewish Church in figures foreshadowing what was to take place in the Christian Church. Therefore, the office of High Priest or the primacy of the Jewish Church was a figure of some Milwaukee Catholic Citizen. been intrusted to their care are not not even desirous of doing good to of tyranny, extortion, brutality and -Parents who allow their children corrupted by the reading of bad Ireland. Their object is simple vilinsult to the native races. Human to grew up wild, without training or books and papers. lany. That they do injure Ireland's beings cannot be expected to love. guidance must be prepared to take the consequences. The father who honor, and reverence a religion cause is evident, for in the face of person is necessary for every society. 3dly. Christ did establish one supreme visible which is to them the embodiment of their reported outrages upon inno-Wm. J. Roche in New York Irish Nation. permits his boy to "loaf" and acquire oppression and cruel exaction. Had cent men and women, how can the ruler over his church, as we shall presently see from scripture.

Every-well-regulated civil society on earth has a supreme visible head, Queen Victoria is head of Great Britain; Atthur is head or primate of the United States of the Sultan aways the Turk.

Turk ruler over his church, as we shall presently Now what are the millions annudisreputable habits between his thirworld sympathize with the objects of Christian power ruled India during ally sent out of Ireland, wherewith teenth and eighteenth year must the Land League, that seems to be responsible for the acts. We say the century, the progress of Christianity among the natives would to pay for British goods, but another stand out of the way when the boy becomes twenty and twenty five. The mother who takes delight in form of rent-tribute to the foreign doubtless have been very different. that the Land League could not gain enemy? Will our people become better points than by assisting in Government; the Sultan sways the Turk-ish Sceptre. God is the invisible head of all nations, Prov. VIII, 15. Yet all these really prosperous, spirited, and national until they begin to make at having her daughter do nothing and argument in a nut-shell:

Every visible society requires one supreme visible head. The Christian bringing to punishment these assas Western Watchman. learn no useful occupation must be sins and outlaws. It is true that all BISHOP RYAN, who was invited to home what they use at home? prepared for the burden that will nations or societies have each a visible head, and without such a head they would soon the reports of "outrages" are not to Church is a visible society. Therefore the attend the Anti-Polygamy meeting fall upon ber. Do such parents de-serve sympathy? We think not. But What can be the effect on Irish ideas be relied upon, but we are sorry to when the hat that an Irishman wears Christian Church requires held in this city last Monday, sent Christian Church requires one supreme visible head. Wherefore if Christ wished his Church to last until the end of the be reduced to the condition of a meb, as happened in France after the fall of Napoleon III. see that Irish exchanges contain many accounts of terrible deeds, All on his head is of English make; the the following letter in which he hits society is to be commiserated that shoes on his feet, of English manumodern divorces a rap. such persons ever became parents. world his present providence requires that he should always keep a visible head over that Church, unless God himself would modern divorces a rap.

St. Louis, January 28, 1882.—Rev.
W. W. Boyd: Reverend and Dear
Sir—Though I shall not be able to attend the meeting on Monday evening, I beg to assure you that I am heart and soul in favor of the movement for the abelition of the movement for the abelity of the abel these papers of Ireland, and the Land facture; the nails in his house and in League leaders themselves deprehis horse's shoes from English shops; cate the state of affairs for God's. that Church, unless God namself would intervene directly and act as visible head, and this is something that God never does, as I have already shewn. Hence a visible head or primate is necessary for the Christian Church. Now, 1st, I have preved that God could amount a visible primete over and the match with which he lights humanity's, and their nation's sake. his lamp, is brought from across the But the British Government cannot channel? No! you cannot awaken hold itself inculpable. Its coercive a lasting and efficient national spirit measures and tyrannical oppression in Ireland until the people give every ment for the abolition of the white bility continues in the next world required there. Yes, God is the invisible head of every well-regulated civil Government, just as he is the invisible head of the tent. 2dlylbaye proved that Godshould appoint a visible primate over his entire Church, because he is omnippo of the peasant have almost crushed advantage to everything that is or slavery of Mormon polygamy. As also. Of course it does happen that ment, just as he is the invisible head of the ChristianChurch, still the ChristianChurch, as well as every other society requires a saryfor theunity of hisChurch. Now,3dly, out all the humanity that he had, and that can be produced at home, as children become bad, disobedient, the successive polygamy of modern his instincts are whetted to the preagainst the products from abroad, divorce is scarcely less demoralizing, aye, and lost through no fault of the servation of life and revenge for the beg to express the hope that the Visible head.

Every civil society is established for some end—this end cannot be obtained without order—order cannot be obtained without unity, nor unity without one supreme visible ruler. In every civil society in the world—even in our Dominion of Canada—we find our supreme visible ruler, who holds in his hands the visible ruler, who holds in his hands the visible ruler. and particularly as against what is parent. But can you say this has been wrongs he has suffered. intelligence and energy of the counsent over from the enemy's lines. the case with your children? Is your THE individual who is open to con-Besides this, let us imagine the land try may be next directed to its aboconscience perfectly easy upon the lition. Your obedient servant, point? That is a personal question freed from the curse of landlordism, viction and not too conceited to rely and the people in possession of the soil. What then? Do you find toupon his own judgment in all things with the parent himself. nor too bereft of reason to leave all The Protestant denominations of the whole country are aroused to the immediate necessity of destroying root and branch, the "twin-relic" that flourishes as a green bay-tree in Utah. We do not know that the THE Protestant denominations of day one purely agricultural country the thinking to be done by others, that is really wealthy, or that has a will listen to argument. The man or ble ruler, who holds in his hands the reins of Government, and without whom anar-Here, we see that God promised to change Simon's name and called him Peter. Now, every Bible reader will remark that, whenever God changes a perfront place in the march of civilizawoman, however, who believes his or her judgment in all cases infallible, Not one. Contrast the United chy and revolt would soon reduce his sub-States with Mexico or Brazil; Belgium with Spain or Italy; France with Russia. I urged the Executive Committee of Seven to issue an address on that subject to the people of Ireland, advising them to continue or inconsciously follow a phantom light, will not hearken to argument, and will walk away from the reasoner, or if it is a newspaper, will immediately order it discontinued. We have never lost a reader nnder or inconsciously follow a phantom keeping of simultaneous wives is any worse than taking several in succession by means of divorce. The preachers are the authors of the latter of tigntor, is held keeping of simultaneous wives is any worse than taking several in succession by means of divorce. The preachers are the authors of the latter of tigntor, is held keeping of simultaneous wives is any worse than taking several in succession by means of divorce. The preachers are the authors of the latter of tigntor, is held keeping of simultaneous wives is any worse than taking several in succession by means of divorce. The preachers are the authors of the latter of tigntor, is held keeping of simultaneous wives is any worse than taking several in succession by means of divorce. The preacher, and his visible head has only certain limits to govern and still this visible primate is of vital importance. Now if a visible primate is necessary for a small Dominion like Canada, for a similar or even a greater reason, a supreme visible States with Mexico or Brazil; Bel- or inconsciously follow a phantom remark that, whenever God changes a person's name, he always adapts the meaning of the name given to the nature and privileges of the person so named. (See Genesis XVII, 5, and 15; Gen. 32nd Chap. 28th verse; Mathew I, 21st; 1 Paralipion 22nd Chap., 9th verse.)

TO BE CONTINUED.

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rand only. FOUNDRY. ne public since loof, Fire Alarm imes and Peals. T TROY, N. Y. ITED.

The Sinner in the Rain.

The rain is falling in gilded beads, The earth is refreshed as by holy chrism The trees like neophytes bow their heads Under the waters of baptism.

God is bending his beautiful bow, Tinged with the beams of his light super-And He stretches it forth o'er the earth to That His justice is long but His love eter-

The sun looks out athwart the sky
To give the revivified earth a blessing.
And over the woodland the breezes sigh
As penitents sigh when their sins con
ing.

Now the world is cleansed and no soil reand the fields laugh back at the skies redeeming:
But I stand hardened here still in my stains.
Though to wash me the blood of a God fell
streaming.

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER VIII. AN EAVESDROPPER.

The sixth day of his illness was sinking into a soft-colored twilight when John McDonell could be said to have recovered in some degree the use of his limbs, though not of his tongue, to have been roused from the deadly nightmare which had so long held him fast, and to have come forth almost a second Lazarus from his living tomb. The danger was past; he was to live, and the unutterable sweetness of life, the delicious content and security of that state so often misunderstood, so wofully loved or hated, so miserably treated by its possessors, filled him with a vague thankfulness to somebody—for he scarcely dared think of God—that the boon was still his and that he had delayed for a little the day of reckoning.

On that memorable evening when, sit-ting in the library, the hand of God had stricken him, and he lay stunned, dazed, helpless, ignorant of what had befallen him, when from the hurrying steps, the frightened faces, and smothered expresfrightened faces, and smothered expressions of alarm and grief from those around him he learned that he was become mortally ill, that his life hung in the balance, an agony had overshadowed him as terrible as the peace and security of the pressions. ent moment were grateful. To die so helplessly and miserably, without a sin-gle movement of limb or feature, with-out a voice to call for assistance and sympathy, more than a child, less than a brute, his dying pain expressionless, his despair unconsoled, was a fate whose justice he acknowledged, but whose fearful intensity trembling with apprehension, and was to tremoing with appreniation, and was to bring the glistening drops to his brow for many a day to come. To die with his manifold sins unconfessed, to go down to the grave laden with the possessions of others, to appear before God as a traitor who had denied him and sold him like Judas for gold, as a bad father responsi-ble for the soul of his daughter, as a bad husband who might have rescued his wife from error, yet allowed her to go blindly breathing personality for him, and stood leering and mocking, demon-formed, threatening their separate vengeances, around his bed. He would have giances, and the world have giances, and the world have giances. leering and mocking, demon-formed, threatening their separate vengeances, around his bed. He would have cried out the name of God to banish them, but the industry them the sign and yet he dared not show his disgust and hatred. He would be out of his and hatred. He would be out of his name of God to banish them, but the name of God to banish them. He would have hurled at them the sign of the cross, but his hands mocked his will and lay motionless. Bound and gaged with invisible cords, ready, like the great restitution goed with invisible cords, ready, like the great restitution that now, he thought. He was an old that now, he thought. He was an old the great restitution that now, he thought. He was an old that now, he thought. He was an old the great restitution that now, he thought. guest who had not on his wedding-gar-ment, to be thrown into the outer darkness, he saw opening for him that hell which in the mad, careless, secure past had seemed an impossible thing, a weak superstition, the barbarous invention of priests. He had laughed at it with the past week so terrible. He did not think priests. He had laughed at it with the priests. He had laughed at it with the world; now it yawned laughing for him. Its reality was piercing his soul with anticipated agonics, and his excited brain pictured it in the very room, a part of the very bed, where he'lay. He saw its flames stealing insidiously through the floor, along the himself when killany's assertions as with himself when killany's assertions as the walls, by the curtains, along the cover-let, hanging over him, dancing around his helpless hands that could feel no pain, the smoke stiffing him, the cries of unnum-hered lear viscini is him. bered lost ringing in his ears. He could not fly nor call for help. One word he strove to scream out to his valet—a word horrence, and which had a cursed meaning in all but Catholic ears. With fatal prudence he had kept Catholic servants far dence he had kept Catholic servants far deligned to him him to him him to him him to him him him him him him him him hi which the man never heard but with abfrom him, that he might never be re-minded of what he had been once and should be still. His servants could not understand the great want which his eyes expressed, and which to the Catholic would have been his most intelligible sign. The devil had been at great pains to make these last moments se last moments as hideous almost as se which were to follow in the invisible world. If he could but pray! To whom? To the God against whom every action of his life had been directed in enmity? the man whom he had rejected and be-trayed for gain? To the mother whom he had insulted by his passive neglect and secret ridicule? To their friends, whose liness had been his scorp and by-word? He would rather blaspheme, and he did

The physicians came, handled him, discussed him, shook their heads doubtingly, nodded encouragingly when they thought he was looking, and said not a word in answer to his appealing eyes. They forced stimulants down his throat, and performed many medical incantations over him; yet the one assurance that would they withheld. "Snall I get well?" ms eyes said as plainly as eyes could speak, and they were politely ignorant of ocular language. "Shall I recover my speech?" he groaned, and they retired to the outer room to discuss the groan, proba-It was at this moment that Killany and his daughter returned from the opera. To have Nano's hands clasped around his neck, and to hear the sweet filial and agonized words from her lips, was an unusual sensation for him, and at another time he would have wondered and put her away with smiling reproof. He did ing: Why go to confession now? his own reflex, who might have been his good angel at this hour had he but felt long ago the importance of a father's position, the littleness of the power and wealth

the Zendavesta, of the Norse sages, of the moral follies, madnesses, and idiosyncra-sies of philosophers, than of the Christian sies of philosophers, than of the Christian faith and its necessities. He had lived a pagan, she would help him to die one. Every accessory of death only added to his despair. It would have been a relief to toss himself about and scream his blasphemies in the ears of horrified listeners. Yet even this was denied him. Cold, dead, ready for the tomb and yet alive, every inward sense sharpened by peril to ten times its ordinary acuteness, down to the grave and into the terrible beyond he

as destined to go.
Killany's assurance to Nano that his Killany's assurance to Sino that his sillness was not absolutely dangerous relieved him of many of his apprehensions. The fear that had weighed him down as in a nightmare departed, and he slept from exhaustion. His sleeping thoughts were scarcely less fearful than his waking ones. The deadly burden of his helpless limbs intruded itself everywhere. He walked in lands blessed with eternal summer, but with the presence of venomous reptiles.
They filled every place with their loathsomeness, and the more beautiful the spot
the more terribly was it infested. If the the more terribly was it infested. If the appearance of fruit tempted him, and he approached to pluck it, a snake started from a concealment, and he could not fly with his dead limbs. When thirst brought him to a spring a coiled serpent lay beside it, forbidding all approach, or his helplessness was too great to bear him to the wished-for spot. Hungering and thirsting with water and food within easy reach, Tantalus-like he moved through the weary night, waking at times in deadly fear, and always unable to express it in more than always unable to express it in more than

a smothered groan.

The days wearing on brought him but little rest or satisfaction. The sun, that came through the window and lay in a came through the window and lay in a golden heap on the floor for some hours each day, was his only companion. It was dumb like him, but it came from heaven, and, as he had learned to pray, he sent childishly enough his prayers to God with the fair messenger, begging that it, at least, would understand him and bring back a speedy and favorable answer. Each morning his eyes waited for the first ray that illumined the glass, watching until a thousand of them were flooding the room with light; and then he asked in his mind what news, and pretended to feel com-fort that the answer was never made. His limbs were not the only parts which disease had affected

Nano's devotion and filial tendernes were surprising but very acceptable. He wondered that he had not claimed so much that was sweet from her before, and remembered with shame how he had always rejected her childish advances. His neglect had now recoiled on himself. She, whose loving eyes should have been first to interpret his suffering, was last to understand. And, alas! the tempter had won her into direct disobedience when the knowledge had reached her through others. The very embraces which she upon him were prompted as much by remorse as by affection. the cause of his present despair and suffering. Killany's presence he could not endure. It was like the sight of a devil, man, broken down by disease, and his old haunts would know him no more. He would be to cleanse from his soul those stains whose existence there had made the past week so terrible. He did not think of consequences but in the vaguest way. of another at any cost. Her pride, at least, would push her down to comparative poverty in preference to maintaining their present state at the expense of

It was a moment of supreme satisfaction to him when, after eight days of enforced silence, he was able to articulate a little hands sufficiently to write his name feebly on a bit of paper. He thanked the sun that morning with glad tears that at last he had been heard, and very gratefully, very humbly penitently, received the priest and priest and his admonitions. He was ready, anxious, and willing to do all that was required of him; but being unable to speak connectedly or continuously, or even to write a long sencontinuously, or even to write a long sentence, the priest contented himself with putting him in the proper dispositions for the confession to be made three days later. McDonell determined to spend those days in planning his method of restitu-

tion.

Here the work of the evil one began. Confession is a humiliating and irksome thing even to the humblest of souls, and the devil, whose personality nowadays culture has banished from the circle of the truthful or possible, finds in it the occasion of his greatest triumphs as well as of his sorest defeats. The greater the sin and the more hidden, the greater the performed many medical incantations over him; yet the one assurance that would have benefited him more than all this about to strike, as he thought, a death-they withheld. "Shall I get well?" his eyes said as plainly as eyes could speak or the strike of commercial integrity and purity of character, which was highly estimated in the world. This was no temptation to him, who had so severely suffered from remorse. Health and confidence were slowly returning. The misery of the past few days was becoming no more than a dream, and its sting was already half lost. The price which confession would cost him s already half lost. The was tremendous—full restitution of his ill-gotten goods. The question rose vague her away with smiling reproof. He did not now think of this, hoping only that her affection would discover his greatest her affection would discover his greatest of death, as he had at first intended? He but the thought away with a shudder, need. Alas! even she, unknowing, could put the thought away with a shudder, not interpret his anguish. His child was bed on that dreadful night of his early

form haunted him day and night. It good kicker, for he will safely too it into his rose to take his leave at once, and in so looked at him from every object about which his disordered fancy could throw the attributes of life. The portraits on the wall, the marble figures on the mantel, the wall, the marble figures on the mantel, the dragon-heads about the grate seemed to leer at him and say, "if you do this we are yours no more." Nano's pale face and troubled eyes disturbed him. She would be the chief sufferer. Wealth was not what it had been to him, but to her, so beautiful, so talented, so deeply in love with it, there was nothing he could offer to compensate for its loss. She would not be poor, but her present condition of life would be reduced to more than one-half of its magaificence.

of its magaificence.

The struggle in his breast between good and evil went on with varying fortune until that day which the priest had appointed to make his second visit. It was the pointed to make his second visit. It was the turning-point of his career, and it found him undecided. Under such circumstanees he who hesitates is lost. He could not resolve upon a final effort, could not determine to thrust aside the devil and do right at once and with honest courage. It was evening, and he sat in his invalidation of the courage of window through which the messenger sun had shone so cheerily dur-ing his illness. It might have reproached him now for his weakness, as before it had comforted him; but it was already below the horizon, and the reddening below the horizon, and the reddening clouds were the only indications of its presence. He could feel that he was losing his feeble hold on heaven, and knew in a confused way that the blame must rest with himself. He would not pray. He feared almost that his petition for help might be granted, and the resolution be taken which would so cripple his daughter's fortune while he yet lived. The fading sun seemed to be receding less than he from heaven. Its rosy pathway downward seemed to be his own over which he was hastening back to earth again when he had been almost at earth again when he had been almost at earth again when he had been almost at the gates. The twilight slowly darkened. He heard the ringing of bells and the tramping of horses' feet on the avenue, and listened trembling to hear the sound of the priest's voice in the hall. He was mistaken. The priest had not yet come. There was a few minutes' respite for the unfortunate. He lay back in his chair re-lieved, and, with the weariness of a child, fell asleep in the midst of his harassing

thought. It was an evening of anxiety to more than him in the cold, lonely, sin-stricken dwelling. Nano had listened with no less dread for the priest's coming. She no longer doubted the story of her father's sin, so many had been the confirming circumstances in his late behavior, but for pride's sake she continued to look coldly upon Killany, his pressing advices, and his eager offers for assistance. To-night the dreaded confession was to be made, and it was to be presumed that restitution would follow. She had learned that the absolute poverty which at first she had apprehended was not to reach her, but the ss of three-fifths of their present income was as keenly felt as if they were to lose all. The power which she loved to wield must necessarily go with the money. Where had been a constellation in society's heaven would now be a star of an ordinary grade, and even its moderate brilliancy might be clouded by disgrace if the story of her father's crime went forth. Poverty was nothing to such shame. Yet out of her misfortunes there seemed no avenue of successful and honorable cape, and she grieved and fretted, as the hours of grace went by, in hopeless mis-ery. When Killany arrived with the in-tention of persuading her to adopt his methods of deliverance from the danger, he found her in one of her strangest moods.

"I need not mention to you," he said, "I need not mention to you," he said,
"the crisis that is to be developed this
night. You have thought of it often
enough. The last time that the priest
was with your father it was agreed that
he should make confession at this time,
which means simply that he will throw
way his prepently and your early here. away his property and yours on the poor, or rather on such money-begging adventurers as the priest."

"You were listening," said Nano, with scornful composure, "to that last inter-view? You could not respect the privacy of n y father's room?"

"I understood your necessity better than yourself," he answered in apology. "I did not wish that you should be taken by surprise, and I concealed myself in the room. Nothing was said that I did not expect to be said. The danger is knock-

ng at your doors."
"Let it knock," she returned haughtily. "I do not fear it. Do you imagine that I would retain one penny of a property which is another's! Whatever my father does in the matter, if it te within the bounds of reason, shall have my full ap-

"I applaud your resolution," he said cunningly; "but the property belongs to no one, and your father, with his already weakened mind, will not act within the bounds of reason. The heirs of the pro-perty are dead. To no one can restitution be properly made. But the Romish requires that it be made to the poor, to some good work-a very fortunate arrangement for his reverence, who will now be enabled to pay off the debts on the asylums and other institutions of

Nano was startled at this piece of inteligence, but she was careful to allow no tell-tale expressions to appear on her countenance.

"It is not our property, nevertheless," she said. "I leave all to the wisdom of my father and the priest.

The mind of your father." answered Killany, with a calmness he did not feel, "is partially shattered, and the wisdom of his reverence is of a kind that will certainly appreciate the position in which you have placed yourselves. Once his grasping fingers close upon this wealth you will have to cut them off to shake his hold. One would fancy, Nano, that your mind was as much affected as your fa-

"I am not often prejudiced in favor of good," said she, with exasperating indifference, "and this is a fair opportunity to distinguish myself in the cause of virtue.

"Since you are to scatter your goods among the poor, then, I pray you end the comedy by taking the veil or retiring into the wilderness. But there is the bell, and I surmise that the priest has arrived. I shall not remain to see the game of foot-ball with your for-

strong-box. Take my advise and hear what passes between—"

"Sir"
"I beg your pardon. Where great interests at stake one should not be too nice in taking risks. I wish you, cousin, a

merry evening."

He went away chagrined but hopeful, half conscious of the dismay he left behind. Nano was now face to face with her destiny, as the "cultured" love to say of those delicate situations where nature and the devil on one side struggle fiercely with the soul and grace on the other. It was easy and sublime, while the danger was remote and looked like the cloud no bigger than a man's hand, to roll out platitudes of transcendental virture, hero-

ism, and self-denial, and to be politely scornful towards the practical but foul-smelling suggestions of Killany. Yet here was the hour of her trial. The feeble step of an old man on the stairs without step of an old man on the stairs without was sounding a war-cry in her soul. Alas! instead of meeting the enemy with calm, unshaken demeanor, according to the best and most approved and most inspiring rules of the school, as she had so lately met Killany's dark suggestions, she was meditating a parley and a disgraceful surrender. The maxims of Confucius and Senera were making a helter skalter Seneca were making a helter-skelter retreat over the moral battle plain, being very much more ornaments of peace than sinews of war. "No heirs," Killany had sinews of war. "No heirs," Killany had said. "The poor will have all." Why not she rather than the poor—she whose father had garnered, preserved and increased the wealth which its original own-

ers were not living to claim?

The priest's step was at the head of the stairs. If she decides at all it must be done quickly. One minute of time is given her, for his reverence stops to rest after his ascent, and then comes slowly to the door on his bad legs. One minute, and the battle is fought and lost—lost, but not for Satan. Honor and self, mere material things, have been vanished by the powers of darkness. Transcendentalism, to no one's surprise, has scorned another defeat.

The priest has entered and is shaking hands in his paternal way with a pale, composed woman whose whole demeanor is one of studied cordiality and self-possession. He is led down to the sickroom, where McDonell still sleeps with his face upturned to the evening ky.
"Father," she says, touching his arm
gently. The slightest touch awakes

"The priest has come," he cries, with a start, and his voice is joyless and dead.
"His reverence has been so kind," Nano says. "I shall leave you to talk with

Lights were brought in by the servant, and she goes out with him. The priest is looking towards his penitent with anxious eyes; he hears the door close, and he turns to see that the room is entirely free before the solemn conference begins. She has slipped noiselessly behind the screen, has passed to the bed and around it, and is standing deep in the shadow near another door whence flight is easy, yet close enough to hear every word that is to to be uttered. It does not matter that her heart is beating to suffocation under the humiliation which he has put upon herself. She has done a mean, unwomanly thing, and feels that she is capable of descending to lower depth of degradations. Her face is burning there in the darkness with shame. She thinks of Olivia, and the thought almost turns her from her purpose. But no; interest, passion is stronger in her soul, and she remains until purpose.

the end.

Father Leonard was too experienced a man not to perceive that in the dispoman not to perceive that in the dispo-sition of his penitent some serious and unfavorable change had occurred, and, determining to take the devil by surprise and by the horns as well, he opened up briskly, taking it for granted that Mc-Donell was quite ready to do all that his religion required. But the unfavorable we shall go as near repeating as we can, All said and done, it is a useful lesson religion required. But the unfortunate man stopped ere he had well begun. Remorse and terror had decided him for the right; interest, when both were departed, decided as imperatively for the wrong. When he looked up, in waking, into Nano's face he fancied that in her eyes there was an expression of pain and appeal, as if she knew of the misfortune about to happen her and were mutely en about to happen her and were intresty en-treating him to spare her this blow. His heart shut out the grace proffered with a suddenness and decision that were appal-

ing.
"I have concluded," he said coldly, when the priest began to speak, "to put off this matter of confession until a more convenient time. Your reverence will excuse me if I decline at present to discuss my reasons.

cannot excuse you," answered the priest mildly. "You are not aware of the risk you are running in acting thus. "You are not aware of Where is your good sense and your tude? He who rescued you grati death, and gave you time to save your soul, expects at least ordinary thankfulness. You are showing extraordinary ingratitude. If you maintain this resolution you will have every reason to expect that when death stands at your dior again feel will be a say that your distributions of the same transfer and the same transfer are supported by the same transfer are sup when death stands at your door again God will be less merci l. It is the commonest justice."
"I have thought of all these things,

he answered, unmoved, "and am not the story. Pray excuse me if I insist on your withdrawal. I am weak, and you are taking an unfair advantage. "Not more unfair than that which have taken of yourself. The devil thinks

little of such a proceeding, and we, his enemies, still less." McDonnell reached for a hand-bell and

rang it imperiously.
"I am quite settled in my resolution, said he, smiling, "and if you will talk it must be before others."

"As you will," answered the priest in deep accents of pity. "I have not been wanting in my duty, as you in yours. My prayer is that the divine vengeance may be averted from your soul and find its satisfaction only in physical suffering. But your sin is great, McDonell, and find a better atonement."

The paralytic did not answer. His immovable lower limbs, his palsied tongue and hands, his shattered body should have

doing saw the vanishing form of Nano in the gloom beyond. The stars had betrayed

her presence.
"Some spirit of evil," thought he, "is working in this house. "The wise have lost their wisdom, and the honorable their honor.'

The Royal Irish Constabulary is a re spectable corps physically and intellectually, and has a high regard for its reputation. The ordinary Royal Irish con-stable stands six feet in his stocking vamps—oils his hair and splits it rectili-nearly behind—is ready at taking a note —can do patrol duty, including the arrest of stray pigs, goats, and hens—and altogether is a highly estimable member of society. Since the appointment of the new chief magistrates—far be it from us to call them satraps—it has been deemed necessary to considerably augment the necessary to considerably augment the force of Royal Irish constables. An appeal has been made to discharged soldiers of the army belonging to the reserve class to join the ranks of the police, and aid them in their duties. But the police piqued in their self-respect, threaten a mutiny. They consider that to exercise control over adventurous conlity, ambiting pigs, events control to the police pigue and the police pigue are the control over adventurous to the police pigue are the control over a description of the pigue are the control over a description of the pigue are the police pigue are the pi poultry, ambitious pigs, erratic goats—to protect process-servers, to calm the nerves of funky agents and escort travelling judges of assize, is a far more exalted position than to wear a red coat and wield an arm in defence of country. In fact the police look down upon the soldiers as low fellows, and will not have them enter their sacred circle or near their uniform. But the soldiers are equal their uniform. But the soldiers are equa-to the occasion. If the police disrespect them, they deride the police; when X 999 contemptuously winks at Private Tommy ATKINS, Private Tommy metaphorically jumps upon X 999. As Sir Lucius O'Trigger says in The Rivals, "The quarrel is a very pretty quarrel as it stands." The people who, perhaps, are he most concerned, after all, take a very slender interest in it. But the Govern-ment has found a way out of the difficulty. They have come to the deter-mination of withdrawing the police from the duties which were formerly com mitted to them, viz., those of protecting obnoxious landlords, and sending in their place not soldiers of the reserve, but active soldiers—soldiers of the Household Brigade—to keep watch and ward over the affrighted territorial proprietors. These burly giants in bearskin are usually supposed to form the private bodyguard of the Sovereign at Windsor and Buck-

each, to the inglorious duty of defending dastardly and oppressive village despots against the natural indignation which their injustice has engendered. To speak plainly, her Majesty's corps d'elite has now simply become a set of bailiffs' bull-dogs; in time they may attain the distinction of Blayney's Bloodhounds," of inodorous reputation in the troublous times of '98.

But no matter: the Royal Irish Constabulary are most royally and Irishly satisfied. It would be a very terrible affair if they were to quarrel with their triends of the household Brigade, who ok upon them with such lordly tempt, or if their friends of the House hold Brigade were to come to fisticuffs with those who look upon them with such aristocratic disdain. But there might be one advantage in this encounter. with regard to English statecraft that, for seven centuries, its maladministration cannot be continued without creating contemptible jealousies among those who carry out the dirty work .- London Uni-

ingham Palace. In other days they have turned the tide of victory on many a tempestuous field in America, in the Penicsula, and the Crimea. Now they are relegated, in parties of half a dozen each to the indepined that the field of the control of the contr

A Monk Who Was Emperor of Germany.

A beautiful story is told of St. Henry, the second Emperor of the name, of Germany, away back in olden Catholic times, XI. century. Being a most holy man, and be tury. Being a most holy man, and becoming desirous to lead a rore perfect life than he conceived was possible in the distractions of a Court, he resolved, like many another great Catholic King and some Sovereign Pontiffs, to leave his throne and bury himself in a monastery. Repairing secretly to the religious house of St. Vannes in Verdur, he beeged admission as a postulant. Abbot Richard solemnly assembled all his monks in Chauter and calling the round results. in Chapter and calling the royal applicant before him, demanded in a tone of authority: before him, demanded in a tone of authority:
"Are you ready to obey even until death?"
"I am"; answered Henry. "And I hereby receive you" continued the abbot, "into the number of my religious. I will answer for the salvation of your soul if you promise to folial all Legisla areas and

number of my religious. I will answer for the salvation of your soul if you promise to fulfill all I enjoin upon you."

"I swear obedience, "interrupted the king.

"Then," rejoined the abbot, "it is my will that you resume the government of the Ger-man Empire!" We know the sequel of this story.

story.
St. Henry, however, is not the only royal monk or religious man put at the head of the Christian Kingdoms in the ages of faith in every land. Most of the present kingdoms of Europe were at one time or other offered as fief to the grand suzerain of Christendom, the Pone of Rome, kings trinking endom, the Pope of Rome, kings thinking it honor to be counted among the vassals the Father of Christians and Vicar of God.

Catholies and Jews

Dr. Ignaz Kuranda, the old and cele-brated publicist and statesman, for many years a member of the Austrian Parliament and President of the Hebrew Con gregation of Vienna, addressed a private gregation of Vienna, addressed a private petition to the Pope's Secretary of State that the Pope, in one way or other as it may seem most appropriate to him, give utterance to his sentiments in favor and feather processing of the Line bed on that dreadful light of his early goods among the poor, then, I sickness. Still the idea thrust itself for pray you end the comedy by taking the veil or retiring into the wilderness. But they had sinned and struggled to win, the had sinned and struggled to win, the littleness of the power and wealth had sinned and struggled to every influence brought to bear truth and force and majesty of the religion he had deserted. She knew more of sickness. Still the idea thrust itself for pray you end the comedy by taking the veil or retiring into the wilderness. But there is the bell, and I surmise that the bosom so lately full of the benign grace of repentance. He could almost laugh at the priest's forebodings. His reverence as a time priest's forebodings. His reverence is the priest's forebodings. His reverence is the priest's forebodings. It is also reported by the

cable that the bishops and some of the higher aristocracy of England have started a subscription list in support of the Russian Jews to assist them in emigrating from that country and that a Jewish millionaire has headed the list with ten thousand pounds sterling.—American Lerselite Israelite.

A Significant Story.

A wealthy banker in one of our large cities. who is noted for his large subscriptions to charities and for his kindly habits of private charities and for his kindly habits of private benevolence, was called on by his pastor, one evening, and asked to go with him to the help of a man who had attempted suicide. They found the man in a wretched house, in an alley, not far from the banker's dwell-ing. The front room was a cobbler's shop; behind it, on a miserable bed, in the kitchen, lay the poor shoemaker with a gaping gash in his throat, while his wife and children was gathered about him.

were gathered about him.
"We have been without food for days," "We have been without food for days," said the woman, when he returned. "It is not my husband's fault. He is a hardworking, sober man. But he could neither get work, nor pay for that which he had done. To-day he went for the last time to collect a debt due him by a rich family, but the gentleman was not at home. My husband was weak from fasting, and seeing us starving drove him mad. So it ended that way," turning to the fainting, motionless figure on the bed.

The banker, having fed and warmed the family, hurried home, opened his deek and

family, hurried home, opened his desk and took out a file of little bills. All his large debts were promptly met quarterly, but he was apt to be careless about the accounts of milk, bread, etc., because they were so petty. He found there a bill of Michael Goodlow's He found there a bill of Michael Goodlow's for repairing children's shoes, \$10. Michael Goodlow was the suicide. It was the banker's unpaid debt which had brought these peorle to the verge of the grave, and driven this man to desperation, while, at the very time, the banker had been giving away thousands in charity.

sands in charity.

The cobbler recovered, and will never want a friend while the banker lives, nor will a small unpaid bill ever again be found on the banker's table.

on the banker's table.

No man has a right to be generous until his debts are paid; and the most efficient use of money is not alone in almsgiving, but to pay liberally and promptly the people whom we employ.—Youth's Companion.

Crime and Sensational Literature.

The direct connection between Penny Dreadfuls and crime has been demonstrated over and over again by the annals of our own Police Courts. The mischievous lad who sometime since presented a pistol at her Majesty's head, and got well white of the prince was found in possible of the prince of the p whipped for his pains, was found in pos-session of a collection of lives of celebrated highwaymen; and the various gangs of youthful burglars and would-be high-waymen who have lately appeared in the dock, have one and all modeled their career upon the heroes of criminal novels. Only the other day a terrible illustration occurred of the actual effect of this gallows literature upon weak minds. A young man, nineteen years of age, named Wesby, shot his father dead at Nottingham having first murdered a little office boy at the office of the solicitor where he was employed, "merely to strengthen was employed, "herely to strengthen his nerve," and then took refuge in a fowl-house, where he was captured with a re-volver in his possession, with which, as he frankly owned, he intended when the

police came, to shoot as many as possible.

The key to this otherwise inexplicable outbreak of homicidal fury was afforded by the poor mother's words: "My son was very fond of reading, and would sit for hours at his favorite amusement studying periodicals and sensational literature," his habits appear to have been formed.—London Saturday Review.

A "Suspect" Lord Mayor.

An announcement was made in Drogheda on Tuesday to the effect that r a country has been maladministered | Mangan, mayor-elect, at present a suspect in Mangan, mayor-elect, at present a suspect in Dundalk Jail, had applied for and been refused permission by the chief secretary to come to Drogheda, on giving his parole of honor, on the 2d January, in order to be installed into office as Mayor of Drogheda, Patrick Connolly, Esq., of Drogheda, visited the mayor-elect on Tuesday in Dundalk Prison, and there learned from him the above intelligence. Mr. Connolly on leaving the prison immediately wired to the mayor, Nicholas Leech, Esq., requesting that an application might be at once made to the president of the Prisons Board asking persident of the corporation, or a deputation mission for the corporation, or a deputati e prison for the purpose specified. A meeting of the corporation is to be held, at which some definite arrange-ment will be come to.—Freeman, Desember

> The following interesting account is extracted from a private letter of a lady resident in Grahamstown: "Mr.—send me most interesting accounts of his visit to the Catholic Mission at Roma, where to the Cathone Mission at Roma, where he always receives a loving and cordial welcome. A great work has been done there; about one thousand natives have been received into the true Church, and when you remember all the opposition they have to fight through outside, the severe probation they have to undergo before being admitted, and the strict dis-cipline (very much like that of the Primitive Church) they have to submit to when the church they have to submit to when received, this large number is surprising. The Mission lies in a deep glen, surrounded by high mountains crowned rounded by high mountains crowned with precipitous rocks. On the top of a very conspicuous one, at the head of the gorge, stands a tall stone cross, commanding the whole valley and visible for miles. There is also a beautiful little grotto of Lourdes, to which the children of the Mission make a priloginage avery of the Mission make a prilgrimage every morning before their daily work begins. The church, convent and mission houses are of the simplest, the Mission being a poor one, but the hard-working priests, the nuns and lay brothers have a noble work to show in their schools within, in all the cultivation around, and in the fervor of the native Catholics, which is most edifying.

Two Organs.

Regulate first the stomach, second the Regulate first the stomach, second the liver; especially the first, so as to perform their functions perfectly and you will remove at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills at least nineteen-twentieths of all the ills that mankind is heir to, in this or any other climate. Hop Bitters is the only thing that will give perfectly healthy natural action to these two organs.—Maine Farmer.

In the Church.

The day is gone, and twilight shadows creep Round the broad pillars, down the long dim aisle, Round Mary's statue with its sweet soft The white flow'rs on the altar seem to sleep; The red lamp glimmers through the dusk

Like some bright star set on the brow of night; And through the darkened hours the peaceful light

ful light
A visil keeps before our Saviour's throne.
A visil keeps before our Saviour's throne.
A visil keeps before our Saviour's throne.
Of Angel-worshippers with crowns of gold:
Too weak mine ears to mark the seraph's
sone.

song; Like the poor Publican I linger here, And mutely offer to my God a tear. M. L. C.

DISMEMBERED AND FRAGMENTARY CHRISTIANITY.

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On Sunday evening his Eminence the Cardinal-Archbishop preached at St. themselves—so large-hearted—so full of Peter's Church, Hatton Garden, to a large appreciation that they are willing to comcongregation, amongst whom were a large number of the Cardinal's League Guards and other members of the League of the extinguishing and eliminating all disting Cross. His Eminence took his text from the 60th chapter of Isaias, and pointed out that the words of the prophet were fulfilled when our Lord was born in Bethlehem and His Church filled the world from the sunrise to the sunset. As Catholics were keeping the festival of this great mystery, he could not do better that night than think for a while on what of the nineteenth century. At this mogreat mystery, he could not do better that night than think for a while on what faith its, for faith is the way of eternal light; there is no other, and without faith no man can be saved; without faith it is impossible to please God, and without pleasing God eternal life can never be attained. Men who differ so widely in so many things seem to be agreed to see the save of the so many things seem to be agreed to so extent that we are saved by faith; in this themselves, because they cannot agree as to what faith is. One savs faith is a conviction of the reason; another says it is the gift of God without any reason on the part of man; another says it is a mere speculative belief of truth; another that it means the whole life springing from that belief; and, therefore, this ag reement is barren, for there
is a diversity and a conflict covered under

under the simple words that we are saved by truth the Church has determined them, faith. There can only be lu one straight road; there are many deviations. There road; there are many deviations. There can be only one shortest way between point and point, and that straight line is what we have to find. We have to find moment when the world has been acting therefore, the true meaning of what faith is. St. Paul, writing to the Hebrews says: "Faith is the substance of things hoped for, the evidence of things not seen as these things that are promised, and gives us the evidence or proof upon which to believe those things which as yet we have

WE CAN ONLY KNOW BY FAITH.
We believe in God, whom we have never seen and in the eternal world, which is invisible-we believe in the things beyond the grave, all of which are unseen: and that conviction of our reason—that belief of our heart is faith. Faith is to believe the word of God. There were three points to which he would direct their at- the Church. tention-firstly, where faith comes from: secondly, what faith believes; and, thirdly, why faith believes. The light of our reason comes from God; He is the sole source of light, being the Father of light Himself, and therefore all faith comes from God. Some believe that taith is something that we can control and command, or that we can believe if we will: and, if we do not coming a saint, or of doing something to will, we do not believe—that we can con-trol our faith by an act of our will, if it is also probable that, could each man diswere a natural power of our own. No, cover his chief aptitude, he would be able, faith is the gift of God. It is quite true amidst the manifold requirements of our that men are responsible for their faith; | complicated civilisation, to find some work altogether beyond the reach of our natural are driven to take stock of the chances of responsible the reach of our natural are driven to take stock of the chances of the relations that weigh God and nothing else. No truths which come from man, can be the matter of our faith. The responsible gain in the professions they have chosen, and know also that it The matter of faith means the word of God-all that He has revealed to us-all that our Lord Jesus Christ taught while He was on earth—all that the Holy Ghost revealed on the Day of Pentecost—all the Divine tradition which has been HANDED DOWN FROM THE FOUNDATION OF

THE CHURCH in all the world—all the doctrines of the who was always first in his class and the men put together for themselves, no Christianity which men make by picking and choosing a doctrine here and a doctrine there, no form of belief which is made by the selection of texts from Scripture-none of these is the from Scripture—none of these is the object of faith, they are human alone. The fragments out of which such religions are made may be taken out of the word of God; nevertheless, they have ceased to be the word of God as soon as any human intellect and human hand has taken them to pieces and put them together; and for this reason. Suppose that any man should take the four and out of them select certain parts and certain texts, and put them together, would that be a fifth Gospel? No, the Gospel of St. Matthew was written by St. Matthew, that of St. Mark by St. Mark, that of St. Luke by St. Luke, that of St. John by St. John, and any man who endeavoured to make a fifth Gospel would make a Gospel of his own and not of any evangelist, because he would not know the sense, meaning, and

fragmentary Christianity made out of the fragments of the truth; it would simply be a religion of human instruction, and could not be the object of our faith. And yet what is the condition of the Christian world wheresoever that which is called

THE REFORMATION HAS TRAVELLED ? Sects and communions and sections di-vided continually into new forms with new doctrines multiplying and often disappearing. This has been the history of that reformation of Divine truth in which men pulled the original and perfect faith to pieces, and constructed for themselves new fragmentary religions of their own. They destroyed the perfect unity of the revelation of God, and changed even the word of God itself into the god. word of God itself into the word of man. Is it not wonderful that here in the midst of this nineteenth century, when men are beginning to be so liberal, as they think appreciation that they are willing to communicate with all kinds of various opinions and to endeavour to find a unity by tions between truth and falsehood, so that doctrines, without beginning or ending, if only men can be got to unite together and mentary Christianities are throwing things open, destroying all the boundaries they have come to a momentary agree-ment, though they differ and scatter done? With the intensity of dogmatism it has put out into THE STORM OF THE WORLD'S PUBLIC OPIN

going against wind and tide, against all the prejudice and the scorn of this in-tellectual age; and wherever there has been an indefinite statement of the truth, wherever men did not know whether a moment when the world has been acting upon the contrary principle of becoming indefinite in all things. He asked which of these two looked most like definite faith? Was it like definite faith to be continually Faith gives us the very reality of breaking down the barriers between truth uncertain?—or is it that teaching which never swerves, never falters, and, if there church says that faith means a belief in that which we do not see. That which we see we know by sense; but that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which that which we see we know by sense; but that which we see we will be seen which we see which we see we will be seen which we see which we see we will be of vital prudence, close it, so the Catholic Church, whensoever a doubt is raised in council, puts an end to all doubts and controversies. His Eminence concluded by exhorting those who were not of the faith to make themselves sure by joining

ON THE COURAGE OF INCAPABLES.

capable; diverse as are men's characters and talents, no one is incapable of beis too late for them to seek a new one or to try their luck in a new land, when the two sides of the account have been added up, and the sorrowful balance shown, it is of little use for them to think how different it might have been; and indeed, had they to begin again, they hardly know how to better it. The boy

title to occupy!

How much courage does the poor inplaints of their own difficulties in getting there is no end. How does he acc on under much more favourable condi-tions! How much must such a one suffer from the hard maxims of political economy, the doctrine of the survival of acts you offer to Him. He views two things, or rather one, as we are accustomed to say, viz., the intention of the person acting. I say one thing, for he who acts economy, the doctrine of the survival of the fittest, the writings in which the life of man is described as a game of chess between him and the Lord of the universe, inexorably enforcing his ruin by the laws of the game!

And yet, if the man is not a fool, he takes courage or gets it from the weak woman, who gangally has a much more risking is the most robbed division, and

And yet, if the man is not a fool, he takes courage or gets it from the weak woman, who generally has so much more of it than he. Great as his difficulties may think of others who have the capable of performing. He should then a pure and holy intention, one that would not know the sense, meaning, and successfully surmounted still greater ones; coherence of the text so as to make that Gospel an inspired book. These texts have any of his friends been even so far were dictated to inspired writers by the Spirit of God, and it would only be a society; he thinks of the birds of the birds of the air,

of the two hundred thousand who daily wake in London, not knowing where their breakfasts are to come from, of how our heavenly Father feedeth all these—he days which would follow from your tal sin, which would follow from your our heavenly Father feedeth all theze—he replies to the dismal science of political economy in the words of Sir Pellimore:

keep yourselves from committing a mortal sin, which would follow from your elements of the commands your presence under this penalty. If this latter

absence, since the Church commands your economy in the words of Sir Pellimote:
"Me forethinketh that this shall betide, but God may well foredo destiny." He can call to mind St. Francis of Assisi, who had very little syncath for the same and the can be adverged by the syncath for the same and the can be supported by the syncath for the same and the can be supported by the syncath for the same and the syncar the syncath for the had very little sympathy for the ants because of their laid up store; and St. Joseph of Cupertino, perhaps, humanly out a marginal line in his religious duties cause of their laid up store; and St. Joseph of Cupertino, perhaps, humanly speaking the greatest incapable the world ever saw, who became a wonder of hisage, the counsellor of princes; he can console himself by thinking that the children of the successful seldom follow in their footsteps, and that the lsssons of failure teach a man how to guard those whom he loves against it. These consolations, and how many more, are at the disposal of the against it. These consolations, and how many more, are at the disposal of the overburdened incapable, to keep him from despondency; and as time goes on, the promptitude and the appositeness of the assistance by which his Maker helps him to overcome his difficulties, make him ashamed of all doubt, and reconciled to his nosition. He would not wish to be disposed to the courtesy which commands the obedience his nosition. ashaned of all doubt, and reconciled to his position. He would not wish to be left alone with the cupboard door open, that child whose mother keeps him on her lap and feeds him mouthful by mouthful by mouthful his contraction with the most frequency of positive with specific who against a with specific who ag with her own loving hand!

Aristotle called hope "the waking man's presence at this Sacrifice who assists with the most devotion from the beginning to

Aristotle called hope "the waking man's dream," and Menander scoffed at it as "the support of fools;" but how much more reasonable in the Christian is this magnificent virtue which is based on the knowledge that his all-knowing and all-loving Creator fore-ordained from all eternity circumstances that should help those who He knew would trust to Him!

One word more: blessed are those incapable of worldly success, who are not follow the opinion, or mind the word of follow the opinion, or mind the word of

capable of worldly success, who are not follow the opinion, or mind the word of led to distrust themselves so far as to those who went to be in at the Offertory and led to distrust themselves so far as to abandon serious undertakings which they may have in hand for the good of their fellows! It is related of Margaret Mary Hallahan, that the poorer she got the more orphans she adopted, remembering that our Lord helps in their day of trouble those kind to the poor; and as concerns talents it by no means follows that you cannot help others because you have been little able to help yourself. It is very probable that the sensitive modesty and the unselfishness which may have stood in the way of your own advancement will peculiarly fit you to be an ambassador of comfort and good tidings to many far worse off than youself. Never did our Lord appear more helpless than when the world seemed to have trodden Him under foot on Calvary, and yet at that time He was doing most for the good of washington. The priest makes the follow the opinion, or mind the word of those who went to be in at the Offertory and the world has enlightened, so that they consider two parts of Masses said by two different priests one whole Mass, and hence that they can satisfy the boligation of hearing Mass by their presence at these parts of Masses. Parts of different Masses are only parts. The Holy Sacrifice is offered by one priest, the celebrant. If you are present at it you hear one Mass. If you happen to be too late, according to others after the Offertory, you are guilty of mortal sin unless excused by valid and weightly one, hence the cause excusing the compliance must correspond. The priest makes the foot on Calvary, and yet at that time He was doing most for the good of mankind! must correspond. The priest makes the offering of this Holy Sacrifice for himself was doing most for the good of mankind!

—Ca holic Progress.

DO YOU THINK? Thoughts on the Holy Sacrifice of the

and people. It is offered for the person

who gives an intention for the Mass if

that intention is accepted by the priest. The priest has in it an intention which belongs to himself and cannot be given to

Sacrifice have also an intention in it and they unite their offering of it with that of the priest. Also have the faithful of the whole world a part in every High Mass offered. The High Mass, generally

a sermon is preached for your instruction. You and your families as far as possible

Lovely Deeds by Catholic Ladies.

Catholic ladies who assume the religious

habit are known the world over for their

They ask their friends and kindred for funds and cast-off clothing, and those are utilized to suit cases that may come before them. For weeks before Christmas the busy fin-

of candies, and toys enough to satisfy even Santa Claus. The treasurer, too, had a few

bright dollars, which looked all the brighter for the happy manner in which it was be-stowed on the needy. It was difficult, indeed, to discover who felt happiest—the

giver or the receiver, as these ladies stowed on the poor the u-cful and nee gifts which made their aching hearts g and made their agonized sous thank

for implanting the beautiful v rtue of Chris-

tian charity is the hearts of these Catholic ladies. How happy they must have felt as they presided over their families on Christ-mas Day, and realized the fact that they had

devoted so much time—which others throw away on the vanities of the world—to the performance of the beautiful behests of Almighty God in feeding the hungry, cloth-

ing the naked, and succoring the distressed,

tributed, as well as those who dispensed such charity, have laid up for themselves treas-

ures in the kingdom of heaven.

This society is conveniently divided into active and contributing members, and if any one of our city readers desires to join in this great work of charity, they can find full scope for their benevolence through its ministra-

tions. On the part of these ladies, we thank those friends who have so generously assisted

those friends who have so generously assisted them to make a "Merry Christmas" for the

deserving poor, whose prayers will draw down blessings from heaven on the heads of their benefactors.—San Francisco Mon-

Young and middle-aged men, suffering

God blesses such acts, and those who o

ures in the kingdom of heaven.

Those who assist at the Holy

others.

Mass.

III. Nature forces man, in seeking for good, to prefer always what will bring him the best return for his outlay. This is true, and man only errs when he does otherwise. How then does he prefer a vicious course? The appearance of good there deceives him. He does not use the grace to early Mass. Be liberal in your duty to

choose an apparent good for what is a real good, and productive of the most As regards the higher ends of life, no man can be called in any sense an in- ill-done act, and this follows from what is said above. Hence people say, a piece of work or a thing, is worth so much. Every work or a thing, is worth so much. Every work and thing in the world that is purchased has "its value, which is great or low according to the demand for it." You are "A purchased people"—I Pet. ii. 9. Jesus Christ purchased you and He paid for you, as no other man could; with the for you, as no other man could: with the price of His blood. He wants the best rethat men are responsible for their faith; complicated civilisation, to find some work they can believe if they will, and, if they do not believe calls success. So much good, indeed, and according as they believe or do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of the find they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of the find they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of the find they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of the find they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of they do not believe they will be judged. Our Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and of the find they do not believe they will not, they do not believe the will not take from you that can be made. But this is no exception, as the Ladies' Francesca Sewing Society, attached to St. Ignatius' will add to it and make you the more wealthy. The best return that he wants believe they will not take from you that can be made. But this is no exception, as the Ladies' Francesca Sewing Society, attached to St. Ignatius' will add to it and make you the more wealthy. The best return that he wants believe they will not take from you that can be made. But this is no exception, as the Ladies' Francesca Sewing Society, attached to St. Ignatius' will not take from you that can be made. But this is no Divine Lord said, "He that believeth and is baptized shall be saved, but he that believeth not shall be damned." He never would have said that if faith were would have said that if faith were gift of the Holy Ghost, a light infused. Faith is the grift of the Holy Ghost, a light infused by the may be and the fall to the man who remains under the gift of the Holy Ghost, a light infused by the may enter adown and dwell in it with the strive perseveringly, knowing that apples of the man who remains under the strive perseveringly knowing that apples of His treesways. You will not the man who remains under the proposed of the that be desired that the wants the strive perseveringly, knowing that apples of His treesways. You will not the man who remains under the proposed of the treesways and so tew men are without dear ones for whom they must labour, that it for the outlet and ones for whom they must labour, that it is the strive persent no obstacle to the other riches that the desires to bestow on you. He wants the francesca Sewing Society snatch a few hours down and their domestic cares in order to meet and devise means to help the deserving poor.

They ack their friends and kindred for funds within the standamid of Christianity. Every week we may gather how many freed Italians in the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the other riches that the year the dides who comprise the for the year that the year the dides who comprise the for the year that the year the dides who comprise the form the year that the year tha into the reason, enabling it to see that which it could not see before. To that vision which is implanted in the reason God lends the light of His trith, and we many fruitless efforts in which they have can see eternal truths which were For weeks before Christmas the busy fingers of these worthy ladies are sewing garments and gathering food for their great Christmas distribution, which took place this year on Thursday last at the rooms, which looked more like a clothing, provision and toy emporium than the sewing-room of ladies. There were twenty-five full suits of children's clothing, comprising every article of wearing apparel from hats to shoes, contributed by as many ladies, each lady furnishing an entire suit. Then there were piles of groceries, pyramids of cakes, boxes of candies, and toys enough to satisfy even He works with you and then rewards you as though you alone did the work. He gives you all that He has, so that you may possess even Himself. This gift you enjoy on this earth when you receive holy Communion. We can draw no compari-ton between the acts of God and man. Nor do we pretend to. God has endowed man with will, memory and understanding. He wishes him to make use of these powers in all his acts. He strengthens these powers by his holy grace so that they become brighter. Without God's evangelists and apostles of the Church, the Gospels and Epistles—all this is the word of God in which we believe, the object of our faith. Therefore, no religion which men put together for themselves no Christianis (Christianis) of the character of the statement of the character of the character of the character of the choice of his career, or his health has failed, or he has been shouldered aside by much less talented but more area of these powers are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with a well-trimmed lamp walking in the way without danger. You estimate the amination, has either been ill-advised in the dark, with a well-trimmed lamp walking in the way without danger. You estimate the amination, has either been ill-advised in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with a well-trimmed lamp walking in the way without danger. You estimate the amination, has either been ill-advised in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the dark, with his grace they are man groping in the way without danger. You estimate the amination, has been shouldered aside by a partial properties and the dark was a strain the dark was much less talented but more pushing and self-assertive mortals. It seems a tale that is told—such and such is the best adformable. In the self-assertive mortals are talented but more pushing and self-assertive mortals. It seems a tale weigh his own acts in an honest measure, for this very reason, they are his own. In self-assertive mortals. It seems a tale that is told—such and such is the best advancement that may happen, and there is the dear wife and there are the children the dear wife and the dear wife are the children the dear wife and the balance, where justice is the notch marked on the beam. It is so consoling to think of capable one now need in his subsequent life, and how much do his friends discourage him by their thoughtless compered, or rather that this justice is only another name given to His mercy, of which

STATE OF CRIME IN ITALY IN

In order to give our readers some idea of the state of Italy as regards crime, dur-ing the year which has lately closed, we will give some statistics which will speak for themselves. They are taken from official sources, and it will be seen by them that never has Italy been in such a condition. As regards the money spent for the punishment or the prevention of crime it amounts to 45 millions of lire (about £1,781,250), and yet, when compared with other European countries, there is notable want of proper organization in the prisons

A large amount is spent in the surveil-ance exercised over vice; for 1,712,394 lire (£41,562) are employed as secret service money by the Ministry of the Interior, who are chiefly employed in paying

By the side of this how much is spent in works of charity and benevolence? 20.858 lire (£825)! and yet 30.000 lire (£1,-187), and even 50.000 (£1,985) can be offered as premiums for the best designs for the House of Parliament!

We will now pass in review the fright-ful list of crimes and criminals. As re-gards murder and deeds of violence, there were during the first nine months of 1881. Were during the first fine months of 1881, 2,318 murders and homicides, 194 infanticides, 27,251 offences of cutting and wounding, 1,222 highway robberies. This is stated to be an improvement upon the lessons beginning with these words: corresponding nine months of 1880, but, nevertheless, the figures are appall-

Next come robberies and thefts. Of these there were 311 robberies with vio-lence, 46,328 thefts of more or less magnitude, in town and country; and the los occasioned by cheating, undue appropriation, incendiarisms, destruction of animals and other property, amounts in the nine months to 8,386,235 lire (£331,955). As regards vice, up to July 1st, 1881, there were 10,491 names inscribed on the register of the health officer, of which 6,567 inhabited public houses of ill-fame, and 3,924 inhabited private houses. Out of these 1,951 had taken to evil courses through want, 356 at the instigation or through the corruption of their own families, 959 through desertion on the part of their husbands, 472 through love of luxury, and 2,548 through thorough deprava-

of ill-fame of various classes; and the revenues arising from these, as recorded in day. the health officers' books for 1-80 amounted to 591,985,20 lire (£23,432), and during the first six months of 1881 to 292,984,21 lire (£11,597). As for the streets 7,486 sick persons were found there, as well as 3,887 wounded or maltreated; 813 dead (in this catalogue are comprised 123 victims of the Casamicciola disaster), 5,792 drunken men, 1,844 child-ren deserted by their parents, 15,502 beg-gars. There were 1,919 vagrants under age taken up during the first nine months of 1881, and out of these, 1,846 were restored to their relations or guardians, and 535 were shut up in a public industrial establishment. Up to July 1, 1881, 65, 905 were admonished or reprimanded, of whom 22,026 were guilty of idleness and deceives him. He does not use the grace that God gives to him, nay, despises it, and hence the darkness of understanding, the consequence of original sin, makes him catholic Columbian.

Be liberal in your duty to wagabondage, 12,551 of agrarian thefts, whilst 31,325 were suspected of crimes you with a divine liberalty.—S. S. M. in Catholic Columbian. under age. There were also 8,505 men, 393 women, and 648 minors (8,898 in all) subjected to special surveillance, as well as 2,054 men, 12 women, and 46 minors confined to domicile, of whom the greater

number were mechanics.
Strictly speaking there are no longer charity, and their praise is deservedly upon every lip; but there are thousands of Cath-olic ladies who give their time and talents to any convents or monasteries in Italy, but in their place there are 105,510 taverns and wine-houses, 21,512 beer and liquor-

shops, 23,548 cafes.

Many churches in Italy have been destheatres, 72 second-class and 1,049 third-class. The representations given from July 1st, 1880, to June 30th, 1881, amounted to 57,338, and yielded the Government 911,655,09 lire (£24,2!1). within the above period 49,091 were issued. The general directions chosen by both individual emigrants and families

were America, France, and Africa. All these figures are taken from Parliamentary documents, and give an idea of the state of morals in Italy at the present day. The greater number of the delin-quents have almost from their birth been fanned by the breezes of this new Italian liberty and regeneration.

Finding of the Holy Cross.

In the year of our Lord 326, Helena, mother of Constantine the Great, when seventy-nine years of age, was induced by the warmth of her piety to visit the places rendered sacred by the Saviour's presence and sufferings. The hatred of the heathen had led them to obliterate as much as possible all traces of the memorable events which the life and death of Jesus had hal-lowed, and to cover Mount Calvary with stones and earth, and raise thereon a temple to the goddess Venus. however, had treasured up what traditions he could gather, and was thus enabled to point out to Helena the spot where our Lord had been buried. The place being excavated, three crosses were found; and the title which that of Jesus bore was also found lying apart by itself. The question was, how the cross of Christ was to be distinguished from the other two. Macarius Bishop of Jerusalem, suggested that their respective efficacy should be tried as to the working of miracles. Six persons were brought forward and touched by each separately. One only wrought the de-sired cures, and was accordingly acknow-edged to be the true cross.

"Now Well and Strong."
Shipman, Illinois.
Dr. R. V. Pierce, Buffalo. N. Y. Dear Sir-I wish to state that my daugh ter, aged 18, was pronounced incurable and was fast failing as the doctors thought, with consumption. I obtained a half dozen bottles of your "Golden Medical Discovery" for her and she commenced from nervous debility and kindred affections, as loss of memory and hypochondria, should enclose three stamps for Part VII improving at once, and is now well and

Very truly yours, Rev. Isaac Augustin.
"Dis covery" sold by druggists.

ACCUSED, JUDGED AND CON-

In the life of St. Bruno, the founder of the religious order called Carthusians, is the records of a fact well discussed by those famous critics called Bollandists, and those famous critics called Bollandists, and which has all the marks of historical authenticity. It happened in the great city of Paris, in full daylight, in presence of many thousand witnesses, and of the whole scientific body of the University. It was recorded by contemporaneous historians, and gave occasion to the birth of a

grand religious order.

A renowned Doctor of the University of Paris had just died. His name was Raymond Diocres. He had won universal admiration, and was much regretted by his disciples. This happened in 1802. One of the most learned Doctors of that time, celebrated throughout all Europe for his science, talents and virtues, named Bruno, was then in Paris with four com-panions; they thought it their duty to attend at the funeral service of the illustri

ous deceased.

The corpse was laid in the grand hall of the Chancellary, near the Church of Notre Dame. An immense crowd surrounded the state bed where, according to the custom of the time, the body lay exposed covered with a simple

lessons beginning with these words: "Answer to me how great and numer-ous are my iniquities!" a sepulchral voice came out from under the shroud, ous are my iniquities!" a sep-voice came out from under the sl and all present heard these words: a just judgment of God, I have been accused."

The people rushed up; they lift up the shroud to see. But the dead body lay there immoveable, cold, a perfect corpse: the ceremony thus interrupted was soon resumed. All those attending were struck

with fear and stupor.

They then began the service again.
When they came to the said lesson:
"Answer to me;" this time in the sight of all the people, the dead man partly rises up; and with a voice still stronger and more distinct, he says. "By a just judgment of God, I have been judged," and he falls back. The terror of the as sembly was excited to the utmost Physicians again verified the fact of the death. The corpse was cold and stiff. They had not the courage to go on, and

lay.
The Ecclesiastical authorities did not know what to do. Some said, "He is a reprobate: he is unworthy of the prayers of the Church." Others said: "No, all this is indeed very frightful. But after all, are we not, all of us, to be accused first, and then judged by a just judgment of God?" The Bishop leant to this advice, and next morning, the funeral service was esumed at the same hour. Bruno and This companions were there as on the eve. The whole University, all the great city of Paris flocked to the Cathedral.

Taris flocked to the Cathedral.

The service then began again. At the same lesson, "Answer to me," the body of Dr. Raymond rose and sat up, with a voice inexpressible, which struck all with terror, it shricked: "By a just judgment of God, I have been condemned;" and it fell down again immovable.

again immovable.

This time no doubt was possible. The terrible prodigy was evidenced to the last degree, and could not be called in ques-tion. By order of the Bishop and Chapter, there and then, the corpse was strip-ped of all the insignia of the doctor's dignities, and taken away to be buried in nhallowed ground. Bruno was then about forty-five years

of age. When he came out of the church the project, which he was already meditating, of leaving the world, was irrevocably ixed. He went with his companions to troyed or converted to profane uses, but to compensate for this there are 14 first-class uear the town of Grenoble, to find there a retreat where he could work out his salva-tion, prepare by continual prayer and penance for "the just judgment of God." And the ill-fated Doctor was surely a reprobate who came out of hell, not to freed from it, but to become an irrefragable witness of it.

A Vale Class Ring.

We hear a great deal about rings nowadays, and nothing very good of them either. I heard of a ring the other day that told a story—in fact its own story. The ring glistened on the finger of a wash woman through the suds in the tub, and thus betrayed a secret. The lady of a corta have in this give had advantaged. certain house in this city had advertised certain house in this city had advertised for a laundress to come to her house on certain days. The advertisement was re-sponded to by a neat, rather refined look-ing woman. When the laundress had begun her work the lady saw, shining on a gun her work the lady saw, shining on a shapely hand, a pretty and peculiar ring. She requested the privilege of looking at it. The woman hesitated a moment, and then nervously held out her hand. "That is a class ring," said the lady. "It is," said the laundress as she turned her face away.
"Where did you get it?" asked the lady emboldened, perhaps by the manner of the wearer of the ring.

wearer of the ring.
"It is my husband's."

"At what college did he graduate?"
"At Yale." "In what class?"

"Class of 75."

"Class of 75."

That ended the interview for that time, as the lady could by no means get from the wash woman the name of her husband. The lady had been thus unladylike, perhaps, and curious because her son wore a class ring exactly like the one in question, and was a graduate in the class of 75 at Yale. She told him the story, and one night he followed the laundress to her room on Michigan avenue, where he found an old college chum and classmate pouring over some second-hand law books. He works in the day-time and so does his trump of a wife. One day he will be admitted to the bar; he will work hard. She will help him and when they are rich they can af-ford to smile at the story of the ring,— which is strictly true.—Detroit Chaff.

Mrs. Partington says,

Don't take any of the quack rostrums, as they are regimental to the human system; but put your trust in Hop Bitters, which will cure general dilapidation, costive habits and all comic diseases. They saved Isaac from a severe extract of tripod fever. They are the ne plus unum of medicines. - Boston



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LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FRCM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become 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 thas 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 useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and laity of the diocese.

Believe encouragement was a supercely.

Believe me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

Mr. THOMAS COFFEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN.

St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1881 St. Mary's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 1981.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the CATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that See. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, FEB. 10, 1882.

VERY SOLICITOUS.

Mr. Robt. Bell is one of the two mem-

bers for the city of Toronto in the Legislature of Ontario. For more than three years Mr. Bell has taken an apparently any of the rights guaranteed to them by deep interest in the welfare of the Catho- the law of 1863. lic people of this province in the matter of education. He set himself up in 1879 as the champion of freedom of the franchise for the Catholics at school elections, proposing to have these elections held by ballot, on the ground that priestly influence hitherto controlled the people's choice of trustees. There were then several Catholic members in the House who might naturally-if any such grievance existed-have been expected to offer such a proposition to the legislature. But not one of them raised his voice in ity of Mr. Bell's proposal and the unanimous opposition to it of the Catholic members, should have taught him that it is not the place of a man who owes whatever of notability he possesses to his member ship of a society pledged to the destruction of Catholicity, to assume to champion its interests. But Mr. Bell is not to be put down in his efforts to secure for Catholics the benefits of what he considers sound education. Having, at least to his own satisfaction, made out that teachers selected from the religious bodies are not competent for the work they undertake. he some days ago moved for a return showing-(1), the number of female teachers employed in the Roman Catholic Separate Schools who are members of communities, qualified by law to teach, but who have not undergone an examination, and consequently are without certificates from any Board of Examiners, or any other institution authorized to issue such under our educational laws and institutions; (2), the same information in reference to male teachers similarly employed in Roman Catholic Separate Schools. Mr. Bell's motion was based on two very false assumptions: (1), that the teachers, either male or female, belonging to religious communities, are not competent for their work; (2), that certificates from Boards of Examiners ipso facto ensure competence. For Mr. Bell's information we beg to state that those members of religious communities who are employed to teach in Catholic Schools are duly qualified by law. Can Mr. Bell say more for teachers in the Public Schools? We have also to state for Mr. Bell's enlightenment that these teachers taken from religious bodies receive a special training to fit them for their duties; and that in every diocese Catholic parents have the virtual, if not found guarantee of their chief Pastor, the guardian of his people's faith and morals, that none but competent teachers should be taken from these communities to teach in Catholic

of the teaching members of religious bodies had actually received certificates from Poards of Examiners previous to entering their orders. But certificates from such boards are not, as Mr. Bell assumes, an ipso facto proof of competency. How many schools in this Province having teachers holding such certificates are in a state of inefficiency and retrogression? Certificates do not by any means ensure success for a teacher. A mere proficiency in certain branches of learning-such as is frequently rewarded with a certificate-is not his sole nor the most important qualification. He must be trained to govern his pupils, and this no lay teacher, however able, talented and accomplished, can do as well as a teacher belonging to a religious body, who exercises over his pupils a moral suasion unknown in secular schools. Then, to go further, which we unhesitatingly do-we challenge Mr. Bell for proof that our teaching religious are, even in book learning, inferior to teachers in the public schools. Every tree is known by its fruits, and the fruits of the ill-requited labor of these devoted men and women in the training of our youths are everywhere perceptible. True, our schools have not, in some regards, achieved the results accomplished by the Public Schools. But the reasons are obvious. The supporters of the Separate Schools belong in most instances to the poorer classes of society, and even with, as to their undying honor it must be said, the tremendous sacrifices they make to maintain Catholic education, they cannot but in few places command that financial support so necessary for the advancement of their educational interests. It is, besides, to be observed that the school law in so far as it affects Separate schools, is in many respects very one-sided and unjust. In fact, it would seem that the laws, ostensibly framed to secure for Catholics freedom of education, were really devised to prevent success in the establishment of Catholic schools. If Mr. Bell desire to see our schools efficient, let him secure for us such amendments to the school law as may place us on a footing of true equality with our Protestant fellow-citizens.

We are glad to notice that the house refused to accept Mr. Bell's motion in its original shape, and adopted an amendment of Mr. Crook's, free from the absurdity and offensiveness of the proposition of the member for East Toronto. As that gentleman has given notice that he will at a future date bring the matter before Parliament, we may again deal with it, but meantime say that it will require a more potent personage than Robert Bell to deprive the Catholics of Ontario of

POSTAL REFORM.

Our postal system is in many respects in sad need of reform. There seems to in their choice of location. Catholics who no assurance whatever of a reversion of be a sort of quaint and antediluvian con- in old Canada enjoy the advantage of re- the anti-christian course pursued for the servatism about its management that ligious associations, and benefit by the last three years, but, on the contrary, an conduces in no way that we can see to its abiding influence of an ever present intimation that, with the exception of the usefulness. A little new blood infused Catholic teaching, are loth to remove to a proposed revision of the constitution, the into our Post Office department would new and strange country without certain policy and purposes of the late Cabinet certainly do no injury, but might effect a assurance that their faith and that of will be adhered to. M. De Frevcinet, The representation of Ireland in the great deal of good. If any such infusion their families be preserved from danger. during his previous term of office, disfavor of Mr. Bell's motion, which received be not found feasible, then let us have Especially is it true of Catholics in the played none of the qualities of vigorous time, and partially inefficient owing to but eight votes in a full house. The re- some regard for modern advancement, Province of Ontario, that they fully know states manship, none of the firmness of the disfranchisement of thousands who jection by such an overwhelming major and not have the postal system of the and realize what danger there is in being public character, required in this age of ought to enjoy the right of voting; but country a clog to business and a bar to thrown into the midst of a population mutation and uncertainty from every the inadequacy and inefficiency of that enlightenment, or, as it is in some places, hostile to their religion. If Catholics are minister, but especially the leader of a representation will be made much more a source of injustice and injury instead of to be brought to the North West they Cabinet. The new Premier declares, apparent by the continued incarceration benefit. We propose to-day to pass over must be brought in bodies and located topostal system, in the hope that the next action should be taken in this matter. tablish peace in the minds of the people There are, however, two reforms to which of Catholic influence in Canada will make it we desire to call special attention-a reduction of postal rates on letters in Canada, and the total abolition of postage on newspapers. "But hold," some economist will cry out, "our revenue cannot permit such a sweeping reform." To this we of Canada a time more opportune for such a reform. The country is prosperous, its public chest filled to repletion, while the growing needs of our people imperatively demand increased facility and cheapened convenience in postal communication. There has been hitherto too much hesitation to introduce necessary reforms in our Post Office on account of reyeuue. The postal department in a new country like this cannot be expected to yield profit to the revenue of the country, but if the revenue from other sources be able to bear it, no reform tending to enlarge the usefulness of the postal system should be postponed, much less refused. Now that we have a surplus of several millions, and that the government ernment, remains in its present troubled are, it is said, about to propose a reduction of taxation, is it not a proper time for reform in a service one of the most urgent, that there are numbers of Irish in Great can secure for a people?

parts of Canada, from three to two cents. natural advantage, while from many of We have now easy methods of communi- the evils through which our American cation between almost all the provinces, neighbors, with their fine country and and there is nothing that, in our estima- great enterprise, suffer, we are entirely tion, would conduce so much to the cementing of the social, commercial and either to direct Catholics from the long political ties binding our people, as the settled portions of Canada to move to the cheapening of postal intercourse. This North West or to promote the emigration subject, as well as that of the abolition of of Irish Catholics from the old country. the postal tax on newspapers, should en- We are happy to know that of late some gage the attention of our legislators, and attention has been given to the matter, reform in this direction be urged by the and notice with pleasure that His Grace true friends of the people until granted. the Archbishop of Toronto interests him -We look upon the tax on newspapers as self in the matter. With the commendutterly unjustifiable and injurious. The able view of seeing the country for himpress of the country renders the people self Dr. Lynch some months ago visited and government too many services to be | the Province of Manitoba, and since that taxed in its efforts to diffuse knowledge. time has, we feel certain, been busy per-The newspaper has now become a neces- fecting some plan to obtain for Catholics sity in our households. Men who have no a footing in the new and greater Canada time to acquire book-learning draw their of the North West. With the co-operaknowledge from the daily or weekly press. tion of the indefatigable prelates who The journalist speaks to thousands whom no other man can reach. He is a public in that vast region, the support of Catho benefactor, and should be encouraged in lies in the older Provinces, and the assisthis noble avocation. No government ance of the federal government, any pracshould tax knowledge and thereby restrict tical scheme such as Archbishop Lynch its diffusion. Let us then have done or other leading Catholics with this retrogressive impost from which devise is certain of success. We urge

IRISH EMIGRATION TO THE NORTH WEST.

We spoke some time ago of the Catho-

lic colonies established in various por-

tions of the American union and of the

advantages connected with the system.

We endeavored to show that by the form-

ation of Catholic colonies many evils

would be spared future generations of

one people, and their social, political and

religious strength permanently enhanced

and secured. We have also frequently urged on the attention of the Catholics of the Dominion the necessity of some united action to secure some portion of our great North West for our people. There is now no doubt that that immense region is destined to be the home of millions of men. A soil teeming with fertility, a climate healthful and salubrious, broad, deep and majestic rivers, lake, forest and prairie in endless variety, mineral wealth of incalculable value, and easy means of communication with the outer world are the prominent features of this favored land, which already counts amongst its people many of the best citizens of the older provinces. As yet, we regret to say that comparatively few Catholics have found homes in the Canadian North West, while we have many thousands in every part of the older districts struggling with adversity, who might there, under better influences and less subservient to a one-man power than happier surroundings, attain a competence its predecessor. This, however, is, we not to say affluence. What has hitherto regret to say, about its only commendable debarred many of our people from mov- feature, for its declaration made to the ing to the North West is the want of representatives of the people through the some controlling direction to guide them | First Minister conveys to the public mind many of the abuses connected with our gether. The time has now come when session of Parliament will see some ameli- Every year of neglect in an affair so urgent (2), that at home and abroad it will be oration proposed and carried into effect. and vitally important for the preservation extremely difficult to do anything effective afterwards. There are two classes of settlers who should be sent to the North West by a Catholic colonization society, if such existed in Canada-settlers from the older Provinces and settlers from the answer that there never was in the history | British Isles. There are many in the old provinces who with proper encouragement would remove to the North West and make a beginning of Catholic settlements that would afterwards exercise a powerful influence for good.

It is however, of settlers from the British Isles, particularly those of Irish origin, that we now desire to speak. We have always opposed emigration from Ireland as a just or advisable solution of the difficulties which afflict that unfortunate country. We have more than once shown that Ireland is not only not over-populated, but could easily sustain a population double its present number. But we cannot close our eyes to the fact that so long as Ireland, through British misgovstate, thousands of its people will seek other lands and more happy homes- and useful, and necessary any administration | Britain who would be far better in America as well in respect of religion as of

free. Hitherto little has been done even now represent the interests of the church may newspaper publishers now suffer so much. this matter upon the earnest attention of reforms were devised with the view of our readers. On their part we bespeak hearty and substantial encouragement for Catholic colonization in the North West. To people of Irish origin in M. De Frevcinet promises to lend him-Canada it is indeed a matter of no little concern that the North West should give homes to men of their own kin and creed. If we desire to preserve in this country the rights we now enjoy we must lose none of the opportunities now offered of enlarging and consolidating our strength. We have here ample room for thousands of our afflicted brethren in the old country. Those who cannot live in Ireland had better remove to Canada than to England, where their faith is exposed to many dangers, and many of them now in England, could easily better their condition by coming to this country. From Irish Of the financial policy of the new govern-Catholics all such as may come should receive hearty welcome and encouragement, and every legitimate pressure be brought to bear upon all who ought to come to do so without delay. We hope before very ong to be able to announce to our readers the inauguration of some practical and effective scheme to direct Catholic settlers

THE NEW FRENCH CABINET.

to the North West

M. De Freycinet has successfully ac complished the task entrusted to him by President Grevy, by forming a Cabinet which has at least one merit, that of being inter alia, (1) that the policy of his administration will be above all directed to esfirm and conciliatory; (3), that the laws relative to the press and the right of public meeting will be applied in a liberal sense; (4), that the judicial, military, and educational reforms initiated by the late Cabinet will be carried out; (5), that the revision of the Constitution will be postponed till after the expiration of the term of the present legislature; (6), that the government will not propose a compulory conversion of the debt or the purchase of railways by the state; and (7), that no effort will be spared for the moral and intellectual improvement of the

No government could direct its efforts to any nobler purpose than the establishment of peace in the minds of the people, but M. De Freycinet's declaration that his government intends to do so is a very lain admission that the public mind is not now in the enjoyment of that tranquility without which no real progress can be made. If the first minister inquires is no doubt, sometime, and we believe soon, into the cause of the present uneasiness prevailing in France, he will find it due to the impolitic, narrow-minded and unchristian spirit of intelerance that seems day comes, as come it must, they may ex- a matter of no little moment to these of late years to obtain in the councils of pect from the Irish race that sympathy European powers having interests in the republic; and if he sincerely desire and assistance they have failed to extend Northern Africa or Asia. the application of remedial measures he to their sister isle in its struggle against a will seek to liberate his administration thraldom the most iniquitous and dis-But we are of those who deny that social and political equality and progress. from its control. His assurance that graceful ever imposed upon any people in such possession would have an easy road there will be any loss to the country by a These two facts in mind will at once lead at home and abroad he will be any period of the world's history. The reduction of postage on letters. We us to see that any movement having for firm and conciliatory will inspire action of the sub-commissions established absorb, as it may, Tunis and Tripoli, speak from experience. The reductions its object the establishment of Irish Cath- no confidence till he makes some under the land act of last session proves would not desire to see Egypt in the of postal rates on letters effected at vari- olic colonies in our North West should be manifestation of that firmness and con- that the so-called rent wrung for years hands of a powerful nation with tradious times in Canada and the United States promoted and encouraged. Canada offers ciliation so becoming the foreign and from a starving peasantry by a pampered tions and interests hostile to her own. not only did not reduce, but added envery decided advantages to the Catholic domestic policy of a great nation. The aristocracy, was extortion, plunder, rob. So as Britain cannot permit France, nor ormously to the revenue of the Post Office settler. We have here an equitable Premier's statement in reference to the bery. These sub-commissions prove what France permit Britain to occupy Egypt department. We are of opinion that the school system, we have local self-govern- liberal interpretation of the laws relative Messrs. Parnell, Dillon, and O'Kelly main- the two powers have combined to rule the postal revenue would be largely benefited ment, cheap and easy administration of to the press and the right of public meet-

promise of any substantial concession to the press or the people. It does seem strange, but it is nevertheless a fact, that under the republic of France, while a licentious press is allowed unrestrained freedom to corrupt the morals and uproot the convictions of the people, a fearless, honest and independent journalist expose bimself to fine, imprisonment and exile As to the right of public meetings one of the most sacred and inalienable to free men-it really exists not in republican France, nor does M. De Freycinct's vague promise of leniency and liberality offer any solid hope of its concession. We are not aware that any good can come from the judical and military reforms, as they are termed, proposed by the Gambetta Cabinet. As the departments of justice and war in that administration were filled by men of inferior capacity, whose weakness, when foisted into high places, is to tear down the works of superior minds -we have no pelief that if carried out they can do the country any good. In regard of educational reform Gambetta's sole desire and object was to use the educational machinery of the state for the destruction of religion. His projected obliterating christian influence from the school, that afterwards its voice might not be heard in the forum or in the Senate. self to such a scheme, but he will fail as

discreditably as have so many others in the same ignoble work. As to the revision of the constitution, for which Gambetta at first so loudly clamored, and then adroitly pleaded, but which the deputies so emphatically condemned. M De Frevcinet very wisely announces that no action ought to be taken during the existence of the present legislature. He might as well have at once plainly declared his intention to have nothing whatever to do with a scheme so very chimerical and valueless. ment, Frenchmen will bardly complain, for neither the conversion of the debt nor the purchase by the state of the railroads is demanded by the people. But we greatly fear that many citizens of the French republic will expect no practical teneficial result from the first minister's pompous affirmation that he will spare no effort to improve the French people morally and intellectually. If he hear have improvements really at heart he might well begin with his own supporters in the Chamber of Deputies, many of whom are in sad need of moral amelioration and intellectual enlightenment. We have very little regard for such vain professions, which insult public intelligence and lower the standard of public morality. M. De Freycinet will in good time discover that his public declaration of policy will not prolong his term of office.

IRISH REPRESENTATION.

The retention of Irish members of Par-

session will be an outrage of the grossest character on the whole people of Ireland. British Parliament is small enough at any of representatives of leading Irish constituencies. Mr. Gladstone and his friends appear to take it very much to heart that by the exclusion of Bradlaugh, an English constituency should be deprived of a representative; yet they retain in prison men against whom no reproaches as to their private or public character can be uttered, and thereby deprive several Irish constituencies of a voice in Parliament. Is this that participation in British freedom promised at the time of the Union ? Is this the mode to be adopted to reconcile Ireland to that Union? Is this justice? Is it equality? Is it freedom? Is it respect for the will of the people freely expressed at the polls? Can Englishmen contemplate without alarm the practical disfranchisement of at least three Irish constituencies by the imprisonment of their representatives? May not the time come when the persons of English Parliamentary representatives shall not be safe. May not, perhaps, and that at no distant day, the liberty of England be severely menaced as that of Ireland has been annischools. We might also add that many by a reduction of the letter rate, to all justice, and a country blessed by every ing sounds very plausibly, but gives no before the people. Yet, these distin- macy of Turkey. This arrangement is,

guished men are to be kept in a loathsome dungeon during the session of that body of which they were amongst the brightest ornaments; and this is called British free. dom! This is popular representation in Parliament!

A SPIRITED REBUKE.

Mr. Forster, the Irish Chief Secretary,

has during his term of office earned for

himself the opprobium of all right-think-

ing men. He has shown a harshness, vindictiveness and acrimony unknown in the worst days of the Beaconsfield administration. The consequence is that his name will go down to posterity as the very worst and most narrow-minded Minister inflicted on Ireland since the Union. As author of the last Coercion Act, one of the most infamous of the many infamous laws imposed on the Irish people by an alien Parliament, Mr. Forster has made himself an open and declared enemy of human liberty, while his putting in force of the provisions of that iniquitous act, by turning a brutal soldiery on innocent and unoffending people, and imprisoning hundreds of representative Irishmen, including several members of Parliament, without any form of trial, consign him to the universal execration of freemen. The re arrest of Mr. John Dillon, M. P. almost immediately after his being released on the ground of ill-health, is one of the most cruel and flagrant abuses of authority of which the Irish Secretary has rendered himself guilty in the eyes of the world. All who know Mr. Dillon are well aware that he is now and has been for some time suffering from a malady which, under prison restraint, must consign him to an early grave. The dictates of the commonest humanity would have, in any country with even a fragment of constitutional government left, forbidden the incarceration without cause of a man in such a state of health. But he who can, in a time of profound peace, force a standing army of 53,000 men on a law abiding people, heeds not the suggestions of humanity. Mr. Forster, however, while pounding men to death, dislikes to put forth a direct claim to the titles and honors pertaining to the office of executioner. Under the influence of this modest disinclination he recently sent word to Mr. Dillon, in his prison cell at Kilmainham, that its doors were open to him if he desired to proceed to the continent. What an excess of generosity? Banishing an invalid from his own land to have him die an exile! Driving, on the very eve of the meeting of Parlia ment, a representative of the people to a foreign land! Sweet, tender, amiable and Forster-like humarity! The Secretary, however, reckoned in this case without his host. John Dillon is not the craven. hearted wretch who accepts favor at the sacrifice of principle. He therefore spurns the offer of the minister and informs him that he desires no further communication with him. The member for Tipperary may be loaded with chainsliament in prison during the coming he may be smitten with the tyrant's rodbut a slave or a coward he cannot be The enfeebled health and diminished strength of John Dillon have not quenched his fire of soul, nor tempered the ardor of his patriotism. He gives his life for his country and his people, and neither his dear old motherland nor the children of Erin throughout the world will forget the singleness of purpose and nobility of sentiment that dictate such a sacrifice. His entombment-for his prison life is a literal entombment-in the darksome dungeon of Kilmainham, draws to him the veneration and gratitude of suffering humanity in every country and clime while his name inscribed on the roll of martyrs in the cause of freedom, will live in the hearts and affections of the libertyloving forever. Dillon in prison has proved himself a hero; Forster at the head of the Irish government a poltroon. The rebuke administered to the Irish Secretary by the member for Tipperary is the punishment of cowardice. The cow ard is ever cruel. But neither cowardice nor cruelty can overcome the spirit of Irish patriotism, of which John Dillon is the bright exampler.

THE EGYPTIAN CRISIS.

Egypt is a country so remote from every day thought amongst us, that few seem to form any just idea of its importance in old world politics. The glories of that famhilated. The people of Britain will, there ous country have indeed passed away, it is no longer independent in name, being be called upon to defend their rights and a mere vice-royalty of the Ottoman emenlarge their privileges against aristocratic pire-still its important position as the

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however, so very cumbrious and unnatural that it cannot be expected to last. Turkish rule in Egypt, is now, as we have said but nominal. And even this semblance of Ottoman supremacy must soon disappear. Some stronger power must tion with the Record. The good opinion then step in to give this ill-fated country of our friends is indeed a matter of hearty tem of government. The administration to us. The RECORD is now in the hands of the Ottoman viceroys has for ages been of Catholics in every Province from Vanmarked by rapine, plunder, and blood till couver to Newfoundland, and may by the renness to waste. Since the establish- sphere of usefulness in its struggle on bement of the quasi-Anglo-French protectorate over Egypt the country has been, it is true, relieved from many of ceive many such every day. the exactions imposed by cruel and dissolute officials. But the work of centuries of outrage and extortion cannot be removed in a day. This is what French and English "civilizers" in Egypt have by this time found out; the late ministerial crisis in Cairo showing the instability of things as established under Anglo-French guidance. Another crisis may soon again discover the real danger in which the present condition of Egypt places the world's peace. We trust, however, that no such grave results may follow from the ungrave results may follow from the unsettled state of affairs in Egypt. An amicable arrangement can surely be reached whereby the respective rights and interests of the great powers having stake in the future of that sountry may be preserved.

Thos. Coffey, Esq.—Dear Sir: When I first took the Record I thought of keeping impossible. The longer I take it, the betalt like it, and shall style it the cream of Catholic journalism. I should be glad to see it in every Catholic household.

D. SULLIVAN.

A HAPPY RETORT.

Apropos of the indignation meetings in England to protest against the persecution of the Jews of Russia, the Journal de St. Petersburg very happily says: "Englishmen would consider it strange if similarly sweeping language was indulged in discussing English legislation for Ireland." The Journal is right, but its language is hardly strong enough, for Englishmen utterly disregard and repudiate any interference, however fri endly, with their own domestic policy. Though guilty of ceaseless misrule and oppression in regard to Ireland, though condemned at home and abroad for inhuman persecution of the and clergy of his former diocese. The Irish race-they now call upon their government to make friendly representations in the name of humanity against the treatment to which the Jews are now subjected in Russia. The British Government is the last that should attempt to speak in the name of humanity with an impoverished and persecuted Ireland at its own doors. A humane and generous policy carried out in relation to the latter country would have far more effect on make. We do not by any means approve of the cruelty exercised towards the unfortunate Hebrew population of Russia, but, on the contrary express our hearty condemnation of it. We dislike persecution in any form, and trust that the Jew ish people in the Czar's dominions may soon be delivered from its evils. But what we do reprobate is the selfish and absurd position assumed by England a dictatrix to Russia in the matter of humanity. As soon as the self-constituted dictatrix learns the lesson of humanity herself, and reduces it to practise, she can offer valuable suggestions on this subject to other nations, but not till then,

AT IT AGAIN.

The "cable-man" is a genius. A few days ago he told us that it was rumored that a large portion of the Irish Land ledged that Fr. Lennon is truly worthy League fund was in the hands of the bankrupt Union Generale of Paris. Next of Arthur. While regretting the loss of day he said there was no foundation for the worthy dean who has served them so the rumor in question. He knows, however, that a lie always travels faster and penetrates where its corrective will never find its way-and all of course with the sole object in view of throwing doubt and discredit on the movement. The Land League movement is now beyond the reach of such lying attacks; but evidently the cable-man can't be made to realize the

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We earnestly solicit contributions from correspondents in the neighboring towns and cities as well as in other portions of the country. There are surely many of our friends in the various cities of Canada who could thus give us great assistance. All we ask is that our correspondents treat of matters likely to be of general interest to our readers.

PARLIAMENTARY SUMMARY.

We have much pleasure in informing our readers that we will be enabled to present them week after week with a brief, lucid, and impartial summary of the proceedings of the Dominion Parliament which opened yesterday at Ottawa. The RECORD takes no interest in partisan politics but deems it a duty to its readers to have them in a position to follow through Parliament the many important measures the present session will bring to light.

Canon Kuenger of Breslau, says the Revista Catolica, a great partisan of Old Catholicism, finding himself dangerously ill, has made a public retraction of his errors before the senior canon of the cathedral and four witnesses.

WHAT IS THOUGHT OF THE RECORD.

We continue to receive from our patrons renewed testimony of their satisfacwhat it most needs, a stable and just sys- gratification and source of encouragement fertility gave way to barrenness and bar. assistance of its friends, daily enlarge its half of right and truth. We subjoin a few extracts from letters of which we re-

Battleford, N. W. T., Dec 26, 1881.

MR. COFFEY,—Dear Sir: Merry Christmas and Happy New Year for you and yours, and long days of success and glory to the CATHOLIC RECORD, the gailant champion of the good cause.

J. J. M. LESTANG, Priest, O. M. I.

Metcalfe, Ont., Feb. 1st, 1882. MR. COFFEY,—Dear Sir: I am well pleased with the RECORD. Every Catholic family in Ontario snould subscribe for it. BERNARD BRADY.

REV. P. LENNON.

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2018 The numerous friends of the Rev. P. during the five years he labored in that city he distinguished himself by his active city he distinguished himself by his active and successful efforts in the promotion of who look to us for comfort and relief. It good works. In the town of Dundas where he subsequently held the position of where he subsequently held the position of curate to the Very Rev. Dean O'Reilly, he became deservedly popular by his ceaseless pursuit of the same laudable practices. He pursuit of the same laudable practices. He took a lively and effectual interest in school Russia and the world at large than any affairs, organized religious associations, diplomatic representations Britain can and had a prominent part in establishing that excellent institution the house of Providence. Ill health, brought on by years of hard work, rendered it necessary in the spring of last year for the Rev. gentleman trip to Eurone, travelled through its principal countries, enjoyed the delights which their beautiful scenery, artistic treasures and historic monuments afforded, and returned restored in health. After a temporary occupation of the missions of Caladom Marketon, he was indight the sacred obligation of almsgrying and Walketon, he was insigned and Walketon, he was insigned to the mission of Valketon, he was insigned to the mission of Valketon, heaves and instrumental in the sacred obligation of almsgrying and was at his own choice appointed by the bishop to the mission of Walketon. After such a career of usefulness, in the course of which are always enjoyed the esteem and confidence of this bishops, it will be acknowned of the suppleant. In either case it has been the suppleant in either case it has been instrumental in the sum of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the part of the part of the part of the suppleant in the part of the suppleant in the part of the p to seek a change of climate. He made a selves for possessing in the person of Fr. Lennon a zealous and capable successor.

CEREMONY AT WALLACEBURG.

A correspondent from Wallaceburg y last will long be remem bered by the Catholics of Wallaceburg and the neighboring district. On that day took place the solemn blessing of the bell, recently purchased for our parish church. The bell weighs 2,600 lbs., and is one of the largest in the Diocese of London.
The ceremonies of the day began at 11 o'clock with the consecration of the bell. at which His Lordship, the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, Bishop of London, officiated, having for assistants, the Rev. Fr. Ryan P. P., Wallaceburg, Rev. Fr. William, O. S. F., Chatham, with Rev. Father Mahony, of London, and Rev. Father blovin, of Port Lambton. After the Colovin. plessing of the bell, High Mass was chanted blessing of the bell High Mass was chanted by Rev. Father William. At its close, His Lordship preached with that impres-siveness and fervid eloquence, peculiarly his own, in relation to the ceremony of the day and the use and office of the Church The sermon was listened to with marked attention by the numerous con-course present, including persons of vari-ous denominations. In the evening, Fr. O'Mahony discoursed with his accustomed ability and oratorical power, on the "Di-vine Institution of the Church."

Father Ryan has every reason to feel gratified with the success of the day's proceedings. To its success he contributed time, energy, and forethought, such as he has shown in all his undertakings for the welfare of this parish. The church here is a large, commodious, and handsome structure, and what is specially gratifying, almost entirely out of debt, a fact speaking volumes for the untiring devotedness of the priest and the generosity of the people. We have here also an excellent people. We have here also an excellent Catholic school with a large attendance.

A SATISFACTORY REPORT.

The Society of St. Vincent de Paul, Halifax.

We have much pleasure in calling the attention of our readers to the report of the Particular Council of the Society of

During the past year the work of the Society has been prosecuted with the same zeal and energy that has always characterized the exertions of its active mem-bers, and it is hoped that the result of their efforts, as shown by the annexed statistics, will prove satisfactory to those who, by their subscriptions and donations, have provided the means of procuring the arti-cles of relief distributed. By referring shortly to these details, it will be seen that the total number of 198 families, comprising 874 persons, have been visited and aided during the year ending on the thirtieth November last. The total re-ceipts available for distribution by the several Conferences of St. Mary, St. Patrick and St. Joseph, including the Sunday contributions of active membe amounted to \$2,226,33, while the receipts

of the previous year were \$2,077,68.

It is very satisfactory to be able to report that the extreme pressure upon the means of the Society, which prevailed for ceasing force to the truest and best sym-pathies of our hearts. Death, disease, misfortune, and even vice, are each daily add. is the just and wise selection of deserving objects of charity, which the system and Society is regarded as a medium for the dispensation of alms. A casual visit to one of the weekly meetings of the Confer-ences would quickly dispel any lingering doubts that might be possibly entertained as to the care and precautions that are taken to guard against imposition and de-ception of every kind. Applicants for re-lief have to be visited at their homes be-

Power, the Society has been called upon to mourn the loss of one of its oldest and knew his life as an active member of the Society, nothing need be said to remind them of the untiring zeal with which he was accustomed to attend our meetings. To alleviate the sufferings of the distress was to him a source of real pleasure, and his affection to the poor, guided by a truly Catholic spirit, was such as to lead him to many acts of generosity, which are still gratefully remembered by the re-cipients of his bounty. His high appreciation of the usefulness of this Society
—with the entire organization of which
he was so long and intimately acquainted —is testified by the handsome bequests he has made in aid of our funds. He has directed his Executors "to pay the interest on dividends arising from five thouest on dividends arising fro est on dividends arising from five thou-sand dollars to the Society of St. Vincent of Paul, semi-annually, to be applied by the said Society towards the relief of the poor in this City." His Will also con-tains a further provision for a like pay-ment of the Society "for the nurches of ment to the Society, "for the purchase of Fuel, to be distributed by the Society, or under its supervision, among the deserving poor of this City, without distinction of creed."

We desire to record our grateful appreciation of these munificent bequests, which will cause the memory of the late Mr. Power to be long cherished in the hearts of the suffering poor in Halifax.

It may here be mentioned that, in con-

St. Vincent de Paul, in the city of Halifax. our appeal to the generosity of our benefactors—an appeal that has never been St. Vincent de Paul, in the city of Halifax. It will be seen by this report that in the metropolitan city of Nova Scotia, the spirit of christian charity is alive and active. We wish every success and blessing to the Particular Council of Halifax, and to the Conferences of St. Mary, St. Joseph, and St. Patrick. The following is the report:

The time has again arrived when it becomes the duty of the Officers of the Society of St. Vincent of Paul to present their Annual Report.

During the past year the work of the Society has been prosecuted with the Concept Treasurer's Account. Year ending

General Treasurer's Account, Year ending

30th Nove	mber,	1881.		
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" Coal "	**	**	337	37
" St. Joseph's	**	4.6	120	00
" Coal "	**	44	49	75
" Printing and a	advert	tsing	27	75
Balance in hand this d	ate		1.0	33
			\$2066	10

General Account of Receipts and Expenditure of Society of St. Vincent de Paul, for Year end ng 30th November, 188!. end ng 30th November 5

CR.

Balance in hands General Treasurer \$ 40 55

Treasurers of Con16 39

A CONVERT'S STORY.

WHAT LED TO HIS CONVERSION-A CONVENT, CATHOLIC NEWSPAPERS AND CATHOLIC BOOKS-THE OLD STORY, KNOWING AND

From the Tasmania Catholic Standard. The following letter is from the pen of a gentleman now resident in Tasmania, but for many years occupying an impor-tant position in India. He had two nieces educated in the presentation Convent of this city. One of them after due instrucception of every kind. Applicants for relief have to be visited at their homes before a member can ask to have their names entered on the books; and a true report—

after full and personal investigation—has to be made on all cases relief only being the home and or arrayers he attributes much of the same convent to whose kind nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation—has nun of the same convent to whose kind and personal investigation a

the end of my days without becoming Catholic so you will see what good reason I have to be thankful to you to day. Had I never seen or heard of you I might have lived and died as I was, without a thought or hope for the future. When I see how I have been snatched as it were from the brink of destruction, I must feel thankful to God for His mercies, and to you for the part you have had in my conversion. LIKE ALL OTHERS BROUGHT UP A PROTEST-

ANT. I learned in my young days to believe that Roman Catholics were superstitious and idolatrous, but in this country I had seen a great deal of good work done by the Nuns and Jesuits in the training of the young and protecting the orphans, and I began to think the Catholics well-meaning people, but still I considered them idolators. These were my sidered them idolators. These were my feelings towards Catholics when I arrived in Hobart five years ago. There I found that dear N. and S. were attending your school. I had no objections to their doing so, particularly as dear N. was so much pleased with all she saw there. When I was about to leave town, N. said to me, "Uncle, come and see the Convent before we leave here." I said, "Child, It may here be mentioned that, in conformity with a general practice which prevails wherever the Society is established, a Requiem Mass is celebrated every year by the Reverend Spiritual Director for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Society. It has been thought desirable to make an effort to re-establish the practise of distributing clothing among the poor, in order to assist the very valuable work frequent and respectful reference to reli-Director for the repose of the souls of the deceased members of the Society. It has been thought destrable to make an effort to re-establish the practise of distributing clothing among the poor, in order to assist the very valuable work performed in that way by the Societies of the Children of Mary. A place has been secured for the reception of all kinds of secured for the reception of the deceased members of the souls of the knew 1 would for us the basis of our lutture aspirations and the guiding principle of our daily conduct. We look upon your Grace, in your official position, as the channel there would do them any harm; but N.'s frequent and respectful reference to reliive flows—as the visible representative of the basis of our lutture aspirations and the guiding principle of our daily conduct. We look upon your Grace, in your official position, as the channel there would do them any harm; but N.'s frequent and respectful reference to reliive of London and St. Thomas. The deer and wolf then roamed there would do them any harm; but N.'s frequent and respectful reference to reliive of London and St. Thomas. The deer and wolf then roamed there would do them any harm; but N.'s flows—as the visible representative of Ontario. One brother survives him, don't have a good education, and I did not that the basis of our daily conduct. We look upon your Grace, in your official position, as the channel through the red now conduct. We look upon your Grace, in your official position, as the channel through them two conducts. We look upon your daily conduct. We look upon your daily conduct. Thomas, The deer and wolf then roamed there would do them any harm; but N.'s flows—as the visible representative of Ontario. One brother any trans

wearing apparel and blankets; and any donations of that description will be most thankfully received. If persons having such articles to dispose of will be good enough to send their names and address to any of the members of the Council or active members, their contributions will be sent for.

It now only remains for us to renew our appeal to the generosity of our benefactors—an appeal that has never been made in vain, and which on this occasion, we feel assured, will be liberally responded on a learned in my youth and abandoned such as factors—factors—an appeal that has never been made in vain, and which on this occasion, we feel assured, will be liberally responded on a learned in my youth and abandoned such as factors—factors—an appeal that has never been made in vain, and which on this occasion, we feel assured, will be liberally responded to the many facilities your have afforded us to advance in religious knowledge and to become worthy members of society. Be assured, also, that the willed proposed to the duty of gladdening your patternal heart by a strict application to study and by the salutary influence of our good moral conduct. This, with God's help, we will endeavor to do.

Accept, then, Most Rev. Father, the assurance of our good will and our earnest proposed to the many facilities your have afforded us to advance in religious knowledge and to become worthy members of society. Be assured, also, that the will be proposed to the duty of gladdening your patternal heart by a strict application to study and by the salutary influence of our good moral conduct. This, with God's help, we will endeavor to do.

Accept, then, Most Rev. Father, the assurance of our good will and our earnest proposed to the duty of gladdening your patternal heart by a strict application to study and by the salutary influence of our pour proposed well. I was to some extent five from my study and by the salutary influence of our pour proposed well. This, with God's heart proposed well. I was to some extent from my beauty proposed years ago. I learned that Christ himself Mary's continually ascend to the throne while here on earth founded one true of God that Heaven's choicest blessings while here on earth tounded one true church and that that Church was the Roman Catholic Church; but my early teaching told me that the Roman Church had fallen into error, and was not the true Church into error. told me that the Roman Church had fallen into error, and was not the true Church now. With this thought I contented myself for a time, but the thought of further enquiry still frequently occurred to my mind, and while making these enquiries I failed to find any proof of the time or place when the Roman Church that you may be long spared to continue the great work of God in the archdiocese of Halifax.

His Grace made a short and suitable reply, and expressed himself as being gratified on seeing such a large number of children, and he felt happy in having the time or place when the Roman Church these enquiries I failed to find any proof of the time or place when the Roman Church had fallen into error. I turned to the Scripture and there I saw that Christ had promised his Church that the gates of Hell should not prevail against her. That he had died to make her a glorious Church, without spot or wrinkle, that she should teach all truth for ever, that he would be with her all days even to the consummation of the world. All this and much more on the same subject I saw in my with her all days even to the consummation of the world. All this and much more on the same subject I saw in my Protestant Bible. I was therefore obliged to believe this promise of Christ that the Church could not teach error, or to accept the assertion of religious reformers that the Church had fallen into error. I prethe Church had fallen into error. I pre-ferred to accept the promise of Christ made in the Scripture, and laving accepted this portion of the Scripture as true, I was obliged to accept all the teaching of the Church. I have accepted it and, thank God!

I AM TO-DAY A ROMAN CATHOLIC, ers for me. I expect to leave here in the middle of October next, so you need not write to me after you get this, as any reply to this would not reach here before I leave. Kindly give my best respects to

efore the distribution little Miss Edith Young stepped forward and presented His Grace with a handsome bouquet, and Master Edward Gill read the following

May it please Your Grace: We, the children of St. Mary's, in com pliance with a well established custom, approach your Grace to give expression to the sentiments of love, respect and you, our Father and Benefactor. This little demonstration on our part, is not purely formal or without a deep meaning. It is the natural outcome of filial devotion and respect as well as a faithful though not adequate expression of the high ap-preciation we have for your Grace's per-son and position—appreciation which has been brought home to us by the religious instruction we have received at the hands under your Grace's patronage and guar dianship- to apply ourselves to the acquirement of that knowledge, which as yet, perhaps, we are too young to fully value, but which let it be hoped we shall always recognize as the grandest and most necessary knowledge of God and of our holy religion. On the title page of before we leave here." I said, "Child, why should I go to see the Convent;" she said, "Do come and see Sister J., she is so good." She had a peculiar way of asking me for anything she wanted, and I never could refuse her anything she saked for. I went with her to the convent, and on that simple incident hung events of very great importance to me events of very great importance to me and her Afterweight Hotelst N'ayalad. our lay teachers. we are directing our best efforts towards that soul-saving know-

knowledge and to become worthy mem-bers of society. Be assured, also, that the united prayers of the children of St.

Society, for the zeal and interest they have shown, and he concluded by hoping that he would again have the pleasure of presiding on such another occasion.

ST. PATRICK'S LITERARY SO-CIETY, QUEBEC.

The weekly concert, recitations and tableaux under the auspices of the St. Patrick's Literary Institute of Quebec came off in their Hall, Anne street, on Thursday evening before a crowded house -so crowded that the galleries had to be thrown open. The programme was lengthy and choice; its length precludes anything in the way of comment beyond saying that all acquitted themselves in a manner that drew forth the plaudits of the audience, and nearly all the vocalists were encored. The following is a resume of the programme:—Recitations by Misses Minnie McKnight (in French), and Kelly, Masters McLayskie. P. Minnie McKnight (in French), and Kelly, Masters McLaughlin, Besseres, Galiagher and Boisveit; and also by Miss Maggie McCarrah, "The Student's Tale" from Longfellow; declamation by Mr. Bradley of Laval University, piano duett by Misses Whelan; songs by Misses Maggie Hawkins, Gallagher, Finn and Walsh, and Messrs. Robert Emmett Malone and Hart. enter the Catholic Church. I had belonged to the higher degrees of Freemasonry for upwards of 20 years, and of course I had to give up all connection with Masonry before I could become a Catholic I years a struggle to break with Masonry before I could become a Catholic. It requires a struggle to break off with the old friends and acquaintances of a lifetime at once. I have got over all the difficulties now; and I value your prayers more than the friendship of all the acquaintances of my lifetime, and I must ask you to still continue your prayers for me. I expect to leave here in the middle of October next, so you need not write to me after you get this, as any her young here sleeps?" being ceftly here young here sleeps?" being ceftly here. her young hero sleeps," being softly played on the piano, and effect being given to the scene by Bengal lights—the whole producing a beautiful tableau, and necessitating a repetition. There will be another concert and tableaux on Thursday evening next; the admission fee being

afternoon the 30th uit. Deceased was also father of Mrs. John Lane and Mr. James Lawlor of this city. His remains lay in the General Hospital until Thursday morning at nine o'clock, when, after the celebration of High Mass by Rev. Father Sexton, they were removed to St. Charles cemetery for interment.

FROM BRANTFORD.

Rev. M. J. Cleary, P. P., Cayuga, and Rev. P. H. Feron, P. P., Strathroy, are visiting this city. They are the guests of Mr. W. D. Cantillion. Father Feron the pianist priest of Ontario, in company with Fathers Cleary and Doherty, of Brantford, yesterday visited the Blind Institute. The visit was most agreeable, the music of some of the pupils being of a high order and evincing the careful training of the teachers. Father Feron was much pleased with the pupils and organ of the Institute.—Evening Telegram.

AN OLD PIONEER GONE.

One by one the old pioneers of our country are fast passing away. The remains of John Coughlin were interred in the Roman Catholic cemetery, St. Thomas, on Sunday, January 22nd, He died on the Thursday previous at the advanced age of 85 years. Deceased emigrated from Ireland to this country half a century ago. He settled in the township of North Yarmouth in the year 1832. The country, from Port Stanley to Goderich ledge which we confidently hope will be for us the basis of our future aspirations the sites of two small villages where now



A Farewell Song.

Falling leaf and fading tree Lines of white in a sullen se Lines of white it a suiter sea.

Shadows rising o'er you and me.

The swallows are making them ready to fly,
Wheeling out on a windy sky;
Good-by, summer, good-by, good-by.

"Hush!" a voice from the far away—
"Listen and learn," it seemed to say;
"All the to-morrows shall be as to-day,
The cord is frayed, the cruse is dry,
The link must break, and the lamp must die!
Then good-by to hope; good-by, good-by!"

"What are we waiting for, oh, my heart! Kiss me straight on the brows and part. Again! again! My heart! my heart! What are we waiting for, you and 1? A pleading look, a stifed cry. Then good-by forever; good-by, good-by."

A CHRIST-LIKE PRIEST.

He Lived in a Plank Shanty on "Forty Pounds a Year.'

Wednesday of last week, December 28, 1881, on the feast of the Holy Innocents, aged eighty one years, one month, and one day, Rev. John Joseph Gallagher, of Mercer, the oldest missionary in the diocese, passed away from earth as we hope to Heaven, to receive his reward from that Master whom he had served so long and so titlefully. The appeals of the served so long and so titlefully. faithfully. The venerable deceased had for the last ten years, on account of the infirm-ities incidental to old age, been released from the active duties of the sacred ministry, but he still continued to exercise the privi-leges accorded him on his retirement, of celebrating Mass at the little altar erected celebrating Mass at the little altar erected in his own humble home. But confined by a stroke of paralysis to his bed for four months preceding his death he was no longer able to enjoy this consolation. A neighboring priest, however, Father Brady, who visited him almost daily, at his request, and by special permission, offered up the Holy Sacrifice occasionally in his house and administered to him Holy Communion, while those who had undertaken to narse him did those who had undertaken to narse him did all in their power to promote his comfort and alleviate his sufferings.

As far as we have been able to ascertain

Father Gallagher was ordained in 1830, after a complete course of study in the college of Maynooth, and being a native of county Meath he was assigned a position in that diocese by Dr. Cantwell, then Bishop. In a few years he became affiliated to the archdiocese of Dublin, where he was afterwards introduced to Dr. Hughes, then Vicar Apos-tolic of Gibraltar. The latter at the time being anxious to secure for the mission of Gibraltar the services of an Irish priest familiar with Spanish language he offered him a posi-tionin his Vicariate. The offer was accepted, and Father Gallagher having obtained from the most Rev. Dr. Murray, Archbishop of Dublin, satisfactory testimonials, passed into Spain and continued for several years to per-form missionary duty among the Spaniards within the jurisdiction of Bishop Hughes.

The pressing necessities of the Spanish population at and around Gibraltar having been attended to, Father Gallagher, with the consent of the Vicar-Apostolic, went to England, when he was appointed chaplain to a religious community. After some time, being anxious to devote himself to a more being anxious to devote himself to a more active missionary life, he came to this country about 1855, and meeting with the late Bishop Young, who was satisfied with the credentials which he presented from Archbishop Murray, Bishops Cantwell and Hughes, he was offered and accepted a mission embracing parts of Crawford and Mercer countries. He finally settled at Mercer, where he built beside the church a plank shanty for himself and a log stable for his horse. The style and appearance of both afforded what he considered most essential to the health of the inmates, an abundance of fresh air, though others most essential to the health of the inmates, an abundance of fresh air, though others might have objected to the capacity of the chinks wide enough not only to admit the atmospheric currents, but to invite the formation of snow drifts within. All the furniture was manufactured by himself, and though not so pretentious as articles prepared by the upholstere, it exactly suited his taste, we ought to say, his humility and self-denial. The best chair to which dis-tinguished visiters were invited was covered with a sheep skin, and his floor—well, the quality of the pine boards of which it was sed was never concealed by a Brussels

carpet, or indeed a covering of any keepersons who did not understand the fact is that if any one presented him with better furniture he would have pitched it out of the door. The mission in which he labored so faithfully was so poor that he must have abandoned it had he not saved a little while engaged on the missions in Europe, Yet out of this little he was exceed-ingly charitable. To the orphans he was always a kind friend. In the list of annual contributors to Peter's Pence five dollars always appeared to the credit of Rev. J. J. G. And since the new Cathedral was commen-ced his contributions to the building cannot be less than \$300. At his death what remained of the sum brought by him from Europe was disposed of in charity. His funeral took place on Friday, the 30th ult. Bishop Mullen, with Rev. Fathers O'Branisan of Sharen Bayer. gan, of Sharon; Dunn, of Union City; Apple, of Meadville; Brady of Mercer, and a large congregation, being present. After the office for the dead the Bishop said Mass, preached, and performed the obsequies. Father Grllagher is entitled to three Masse from each priest in the diocese. Eterna rest to the soul of the venerable missionary Lake Shore Visitor.

Sick-Headache.

Mrs. J. C. Henderson, of Cleveland, Ohio, writes: "The use of two of Pierce's Pleasant Purgative Pellets' a day, for a few weeks, has entirely cured me of sick-headache, from which I formerly suffered terribly, as often, on an average, as once in ten days." Of all druggists.

Stretch it a Little.

A little girl and her brother were on their way to the ragged school on a cold winter morning. The roofs of the houses and the morning. The roofs of the houses and the grass on the common were white with frost; the wind very sharp. They were both peorly dressed, but the little girl had a sort of coat over her which she seemed to have outgrown. As they walked briskly along she drew her little companion up to her, saying:

"Come under my coat, Johnny."

"It isn't big enough for both," he replied.

"Oh! but I can stretch it a little," and they were soon as close together and as warm

they were soon as close together and as warm as two birds in the same nest.

How many shivering bodies and honest hearts and weeping eyes there are in the world just because people do not stretch their comforts beyond themselves. The Thumb Screw

inflicted greater torture than kidney disease does. The Day Kidney Pad cures diseases of the kidneys and urinary organs. Of druggists or mailed post-paid for \$2. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N.Y.

Cardinal M'Closkey and "Biddy O'Gor-

We have just received a letter from the Most Rev. M. A. Corrigan, Archbishop of Petra i.p i., and Coadjutor to the Cardinal-Archbishop of New York, in reply to our inquiries in reference to a statement made by "Edith" O'Gorman, the "Escaped," "Converted," &c., &c., Nun.
Speaking at Derby on Monday, Dec. 5th last, "Biddy" is reported by the Derby Daily Telegraph to have said:
Archbishop M'Closkey had offered her a large sum of money "to keep quiet" but she had refused it.
The Archbishop of Petra, writing from

The Archbishop of Petra, writing from

New York says:

His Eminence Cardinal M'Closkey requests me to say, in reply to your note received this morning, that he never offered any money to Edith O'Gorman, never saw her, and never heard of her, says through the great scandal which except through the great scandal which she caused. It is needless to add that her recent lecture at Derby, of which you send an account, is a tissue of falsehoods.—

A Methodist Minister gives his Flock an Apostolic Berediction.

Judge Dunne, who is staying at Talla-hassee, Fla., writes: "Father Hugon, the rector of this parish, returned a few days ago from a visit to Rome, and the first Sunday after his return he announced that he had brought with him the Apos-Benediction for his congregation, tolic Benediction for his congregation, which he would give on some fitting occasion. Of course, considerable comment was made on this news. The Floridian of the following week had a fine account of last Sabbath's service at the Methodist church here, mentioning that on the occasion of the installation of a new organ on ion of the installation of a new organ on Sunday night, a large audience was charmed, etc.; by a delightful song service, etc.; a Psalir, an exhortation, an offering, and then said: "At the close of the ser-vice the congregation, at the request of the pastor, arose and repeated the Lord's Prayer, and were dismissed with 'A pos-tolic Benediction.' (Emphasis mine)."

Costly for Mr. Shea.

When the Catholic Fair opened in New York last week, a jolly butcher named Jack Shea stood up and said: "I've an idea. I hold in my hand a common leather shield, four inches wide, which says on its face; 'To be given to the most unpopular man in the Twenty-second ward.' By paying ten cents you can vote for any man whom you consider a terrier and elect him to the medal if he gets enough votes." The idea took at once but in a way that amazed Mr Shea, for somebody immediately plumped down 103 votes for him. He and his friends at once began a desperate struggle to avert the medal, but for a long time he led the pool in spite of wotes for him. He and his friends at once began a desperate struggle to avert the medal, but for a long time he led the pool in spite of their best efforts. Finally they concentrated only rival butcher named Mike Scanlan and made him the favorite for the ominous medal. He won it in the end by a vote of 32,435. A little figuring will show that Mr. Shea's degree cest himself and his friends wregistly. vice cost himself and his friends precisely

New York Post Office.

Wm. H. Wareing, Esq., Ass. General Supt. Third Division Mailing and Dis-tributing Dept., New York Post Office, in writing concerning St. Jacobs Oil, says
The reports from the several superintend ents and clerks who have used the Oil agree in praising it highly. It has been found efficacious in cuts, burns, sorenes and stiffness of the joints and muscles, and affords a ready relief for rheumatic com-plaints. Hon. T. L. James, now Post-master General of the U. S., concurred in the foregoing.

From L. J. Racine, Esq. of La Minerve, Montreal,

"Having experienced the most gratifying results from the use of Dr. WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, I am induced or tastes of Father Ga.lagher would have attributed the primitive simplicity of his domestic arrangements to his poverty, for in fact he never received at Mercer in any year more then two hundred dollars, and the fact is that if and obstinate cough, accompanied with acute pain in the side, which did not leave me, Summer or Winter. The symptoms increased alarmingly, and so reduced was I that I could walk but a few steps without resting to recover from the pain and fatigue which so slight an exer-tion occasioned. At this juncture I com-menced taking the Balsam, from which I found immediate relief; and after having used four bottles I was completely re-stored to health. I have also used the Balsam in my family, and administered it to my children, with the happiest results. I am sure that such Canadians as use the Balsam can but speak in its favor. It is a preparation which has only to be acknowledged as the remedy par ex-

celence.

50 cents and \$1 per bottle. Sold by dealers generally.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; a few doses relieves the most distressing cough, and a twenty-five cent bottle has cured many a sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Ludlenga, Hearseness and Soreness of the dead, and here the living lie."

There is a young lady in Keokuk, Iowa, Ludlenga, Hearseness and Soreness of the sole is the dead, and here the living lie." sufferer from Asthma, Bronchitis, Croup, Influenza, Hoarseness and Soreness of the Chest. It is the grand specific for all throat and lung complaints leading to Consumption.

Probably very few who ever listened to the song of "Kathleen Mayourneen" knew the author of it, Nicholas Crouch, uow 72 years old, an ex-rebel soldier, who is work ng for \$6 a week in a varnish factory

"Hail beauteous, bounteous, gladsome Spring"—this was Mark Twain's prize poem—but the dire diseases incident to Spring spoil the romance. Burdock Blood Bitters is the prize remedy, the remedy prized by all who have tried it as the best Blood purifying Tonic and System Regulator in the market. It cures all Blood Humors from the worst Scrofula to a common pimple. Sample Bottles 10 cents, for sale by all dealers in medicine.

medicine. A gentleman is a rarer thing than most of us think for. Which of us can point out many such in his circle, men whose aims are generous, whose truth is constant and elevated; who can look the world honestly in the face with an equal manly sympathy for the great and the small? We all know a hundred whose coats are well made, and a score who have excellant manners; but of gentlemen how many? Let us take a little scrap of paper and

Headache.

10 cents, Large Bottles \$1.00.

A Successful Combination.—The successful combination of the six oils composing Dr. Thomas' Electric Oil is a genuine triumph of chemistry. Whether applied externally for the relief of pain or to allay inflammation, or taken internally to remedy a cough, it is speedily and entirely effective.

of opinion and the individuality of men have been parent to the disagreements by which the standard of these bodies have & Lyman of Toronto, have given to the

In cases of Chronic disease which doc tors have failed to cure, BURDOCK BLOOK

Peter Kieffer, Buffalo, says:-"I was badly bitten by a horse a few days ago, and was induced by a friend who witnessed the occurrence to try Dr. Thomas' Electric

"Why, Mr. Blank," said a tall youth to

No new thing under the sun-except

The first man who reached land from Columbus's ship is believed to have been an Irishman. Father John Baptist Tornitori, in the seventeenth century, wrote a book about Columbus's voyage, a copy of which is pre-served in the University Library of St. Louis. In this book it is related that when the small boat touched the land of San Salvador, ore of the crew, wishing to be first ashore, jumped overboard and waded to the beach. "His

The following notice by a Virginia blacksmith indicates Readjuster sentiments on
the part of Mose's partner: "Notis—De compartnership heretofore resisting betwirk me
and Mos. Skinner is hereby resolved. Dem
what owe de firm will settle with me, and
dem what de firm owe will settle with Mose.'
That marvelous purifyer, Burbock
BLOOD BITTERS, will speedily change the
sallow face to one of freshness, health and
beauty. It regulates the Bowels, acts
promptly on the Liver and Kidneys and
strengthens the system when broken down
by Nervous or General Debility. Ask your
Druggist for a trial bottle, the cost is only
10 cents. Large bottles \$1.00.

who is six feet four inches tall, and she is who is six feet four inches tail, and she she engaged to be married. The man who won her did it in these words: "Thy beauty sets my soul aglow—I'd wed thee right or wrong; man wants but little here below, but wants that little long."—Buffald

HALL'S VEGETABLE SICILIAN HAIR RENEWER is a scientific combination of some of the most powerful restorative agents in the vegetable kingdom. It restores gray hair to its original color. It makes the scalp white and clean. It cures dandruff and humors, and falling-out of the hair. It furnished the nutritive principle by which the hair is nourished and supported. It makes the hair moist, soft and glossy, and is unsurpassed as a hair dressing. It is the most economical preparation ever offered to the public, as its effects remain a long time, making only an occasional application necessary. It is recommended and used by eminent medical men, and officially endorsed by the State Assayer of Massachusetts. The popularity of Hall's Hair Renewer has increased with the test of many years, both in this country and in foreign lands, and it is now known and used in all the civilized countries of the world.

Why become a suffering martyr to Headache, when Burdock Blood Bitters will surely cure the cause of all varieties of either Sick or Nervous Headache, cleanse the System, regulate Secretions, relieve Constitution of the Bowels, purify the Blood, renovate the Liver and tone up the Nervous System, and distressing headache will be unknown? Sample Bottles

Agitation in the world of homopathic medicine has been its very soul of progress as in politics and religion—the difficulties been elevated. So with most of our famous preparations—foremost in illus-tration of which truth stands the worldfamous remedy to general debility and langour "Quinine Wine,"—and which, when obtainable in its genuine strength, is a miraculous creator of appetite, vitality and stimulant, to the general fertility of the system. Quinine Wine, and its improvement, has, from the first discovery of the great virtues of Quinine as a medical agent, been one of the most thoroughly discussed remedies ever offered to the public. It is one of the great tonics and natural life-giving stimulants which the medical profession have been compelled to recognize and prescribe. Messrs Northrop preparation of their pure Quinine Wine the great care due to its importance, and the standard excellence of the article which they offer to the public comes into the market purged of all the defects which skifful observation and scientific opinion has pointed out in the less perfect preparations of the past. All druggists

BITTERS has achieved its greatest triumph.
All diseases of the Blood, Liver and Kidneys, Scrofula, Dyspepsia, Nervous Debil-ity, Rheumatism, Piles, Female Com-plaints and all forms of lost Vitality are promptly cured by this great renovating Tonic. Trial Bottles only cost 10 cents.

Oil. It relieved the pain almost immediately and in four days the wound was completely healed. Nothing can be better for flesh wounds."

No new thing under the sun—except that the Esterbrock Steel Pen Co. are every year bringing out new styles of steel pens to meet the popular demand. In the meantine, their old standard reliable pens are having a larger run than ever. All the Stationers keep them.

name was Patritius Maguiras,"—Patrick Maguire.

HAGYARD'S PECTORAL BALSAM is com posed of the most healing balsams and gums. The balsams, which enter into its composition, were used by the natives when America was first discovered, and are combined with other vegetable tonics, so blended together, that it is a specific for all affections of the throat and lungs.
Thousands of bottles are used annually, and it is considered one of the standard

preparations of the day.

The following notice by a Virginia black-

For sale by all dealers.



THE GREAT

Neuralgia, Scietica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swellings and Sprains, Burns and Scalds, General Bodily Pains.

Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted Feet and Ears, and all other Pains and Aches.

No Preparation on earth equals Sr. Jacobs Orass a safe, sure, simple and cheap External Remedy. A trial entails but the comparatively trilling outlay of 50 tents, and every one suffering with pain can have cheap and positive proof of its claims. claims.
Directions in Eleven Languages.
SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

A. VOGELER & CO., Baltimore, Md., U. S. A.

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. Murray & Co. are prepared to fit up churches, public buildings, hotels and private residences with Brussels, Whiltan, velvet, tapestry, three-ply Kidderminster and Dutch carpets, India and China matting, English oil cloth, cut to fit rooms: American and Canadian oil cloth. Example, English and German lace cloth. French, Fnglish and German lac curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets made and laid at very small charges, cut, matched and tacked free, 124 Dundas

street, and 125 Carling street.

THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sorto the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingalese Hair Restorer becomes more general. By its use the scanty locks of age once more resume their former color and the hair become thick and luxuriant as ever; with its aid we can now defy the change of years, resting assured that no Grey Hair at any rate will come to sadden us. Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

by all druggists.

For the best photos made in the city go to For Bros., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

SPECIAL NOTICE.—J. McKenzie has removed to the city hall building. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machine or the city.

chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!! Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the exeruciating pain of cutting teeth? If so,go at once and get a bottle of MRS, WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor little sufferer immediately—depend upon it; there is no mistake about it. There is not a mother on earth who has ever used it, who will not tell you at once that it will regulate the bowels, and give rest to the mother, and relief and health to the child, operating like magic. It is perfectly safe to use in all cases, and pleasant to the taste, and is the prescription of one of the oldest and best female physicans and nurses in the United States. Soid everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

in the United States. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

"Brown's Household Panacka" has no equal 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.

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories 25c Crucifix of Baden and other stories... Fleurange, by Madam Craven...... The Trowel or the Cross and other stories..... Dion and the Sibyls, a classic Chris-

Perico, the Sad, and other stories ...

combs.

Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier Peter's Journey and other Tales, by Lady Herbert.

Nelly Netterville, a tale by the author of Wild Times.

Fate of Father Sheehy, by Mrs. Jas.

Sadlier.

The Spanish Cavaliers, by Mrs. Jas.
Sadlier.

Father Matthew, by Sister Mary Francis Clare.....

The school boys....
Truth and Trust....
The Hermit of Mount Atlas.....

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "TENDERS FOR PARLIAMENT BULLDINGS," will be received at this Department until Twelve of the clock, noon, on Thursday, the 16th day of February rext, for the Erection and Completion of New Parliament Buildings for Ontario, and certain works in connection therewith, according to (1) The Plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Gordon & Helliwell, of Toronto or, (2) The plans and Specifications prepared by Messrs. Darling & Curry, of the same city.

Printed forms of Tender can be obtained at this Department, and persons tendering are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their Tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compliance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of a firm) followed by his post office address, and will all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each Tender must be recompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable to the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario. for the sum of \$5,000.00, which will be forfeited if the party tendering declines or falls to enter into the Contract based upon such Tender, when called upon to do see, When the party's Tender is not accepted, the cheques will be returned. When two Tenders (i.e., one bused on each set of said Plans and Specifications) are made under the same cover by the same person or firm, only one such Tender, when called upon to do see, When the party's Tender is not accepted, the cheques will be returned. When two Tenders, for the understate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks, to the amount of five per cent, of the contract, of which they per cent, the amount of the accepted cheques accompanying the Tender, will be considered a part.

To each Tender must be attached the actual signitures of at least two responsible and solvent persons, residents of Ontario, willing to become securities for the carrying out of the

This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, WM. EDWARDS. Department of Public Works for Ontario

CHRISTMAS

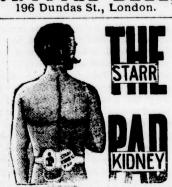
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TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1822, for furnishing and erecting a Bridge of Steel or Iron over the Fraser River on Contract 61, C. P. R.

Specifications and particulars together with pian of site may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, on or after the 10th of January inst.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed forms. An accepted bank cheque for the sum of \$300.00 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five percent, on the bulk sum of the contract, of which the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

(Signed.) F. BRAUN,
Department of Railways and Canals. I

Department of Railways and Canals, Cottawa, January 5, 1882. W. M. MOORE & CO.

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LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Canadian.

The Quebec branch of the Land League have forwarded the sum of four hundred dollars as their first instalment towards making up the contribution of a quarter million dollars promised by the Chicago

million dollars promised by the Unicago Convention.

At the semi-annual meeting of the Union Literary Society, Montreal, held on Sunday, Jan. 29th, the following gentlemen were elected office bearers for the ensuing six months:—President, J. Coffey; Vice-President, E. Martineau; Treasurer, N. F. Duquette; Secretary, F. J. Rafter; Marshal, A. Gautier. Councillors, H. J. Brown, J. Patton, A. Gentesse.—Post.

North Easthope, Jan. 28.—A sad and a fatal accident occurred to Mr. John F. Becker, an old and highly respected 1esident of this township. He was engaged cutting wood for Mr. Henry Falk, on concession 5, lot 8, assisted by Falk's son.

cutting wood for Mr. Henry Falk, on con-cession 5, lot 8, assisted by Falk's son. They had chopped down a tree during the morning, and it appears that a limb lodged in a tree near by. It fell while they were engaged sawing, striking Mr. Becker on the head, and killing him Becker on the head, and killing him instantly. He leaves a wife and twelve children to morn his loss. The widow will feel his loss keenly, as he was a day laborer and her sole support depended upon him. She has the sympathy of the entire neighborhood in this her sad

bereavement.
Toronto. Feb. 1.—On Thursday night Toronto. Feb. 1.—On Thursday night a fire was discovered in Conger's stable, on the esplanade. Aftew minutes thereafter the fire spread to Messrs. Hay & Co.'s warehouse, on the east. In half an hour that building was enveloped in flames. The fire, fed by varnish and oils stored in Hay's building, spread to the rear, where over half a million feet of seasoned lumber was piled. The lumber quickly disappeared, and the next point attacked by the flames was the coal stored in Conger's yard. Hay & Company's loss in Conger's yard. Hay & Company's loss is estimated at \$100,000, with insurance in fourteen companies of about \$35,000. In Conger's coal yard there is stored about as of hard coal. Conger's loss is estimated at about \$15,000.

United States. New York, Jan. 31 .- A conflagration New York, Jan. 31.—A conflagration which for its suddenness and the rapidity with which it spread, has scarcely had a parallel in this city broke out in the rooms formerly occupied by the World and other printing offices. At 10:10 a. m. the flames and smoke were first seen from the roof and at the upper windows. the roof and at the upper windows. At the same moment men and women were to be seen crawling out of the windows on the ledges; for a while it looked as though

the ledges; for a while it looked as though they must jump and run the chances of chances of their lives.

One woman, well dressed, and apparently young, who was standing on the ledge of a window, in Beekman street, near Williams, stretched forth her hands imploringly. The heroic firemen tried to get a ladder to her, but before they could do so, the flames took hold of her ciothing, and enveloped in the fireshe plunged back and, enveloped in the fire, she plunged back into the burning building. Another lady climbed out on a ledge in Beekman street. climbed out on a leage in beekman street, near Park Row. Two firemen raised lad-ders, and by means of almost super-human efforts rescued her just as the last remnant of her strength failed.

New York, Feb. 1.—The papers this morning differ in their estimates as to the casualities by yesterday's fires. The Herald states that fourteen persons are still missing. Hunter, Lawyer Todd's still missing. Hunter, Lawyer Todd's clerk, reported missing yesterday, escaped unhurt. Orlando Potter, owner of the burned building, was a Tammany candidate for Congress in 1878. He claims that he complied with all the requirements of the building and fire depart-ments. His application to be allowed to raise the building two stories higher was

recently refused by the fire departn ent. Chicago, Feb. 2.—The attention of Mrs. oville was to-day directed to a despatch from Philadelphia detailing the arrangement to exhibit the body of Guiteau throughout the country. The despatch throughout the country. The despatch seemed to indicate that the relatives of the assassin were willing that such a disposi-tion should be made of the remains. After reading the despatch Mrs. Scoville said: "I don't believe anything of the kind has been done. We have not got to kind has been done. We have not got to the point of considering what shall be done with the remains of my brother. Wherever and however he may die, I shall take the body and have a post-mortem made by exports of my own selection. I alone shall decide as to the disposition to be made of his remains. The idea of exhibitmade of his remains.

Ing the body around the country is horrible.

I would not have it done if we were starving, and have not reached that desperate state of poverty yet. An offer of \$15,000 was made to me for the body of Charles, and I refused it. There is not enough money in the country to buy it for the purpose of exhibition. So far as he is able to make a legal disposition of his body and effects he has given them to me. I wanted him to make a will, but Mr. Scoville said he could not, as he was insane and it would have no legal force. If he should now be induced to make a will disposing of his body, so that it might be put on exhibition, I would contest its valput on exhibition, I would contest idity in the courts just as I would the act of any other insane man that affected me. But these people need not put themselves to so much trouble about the matter. Charles Guiteau is not going to be hung."

It is estimated that the public debt will show a reduction of \$10,000,000 over last

Ireland.

Cork, Feb. 1.—The Land Commissioners yesterday reduced the rent on a farm on Lord Egmont's property from £84 to The rents of several others were re duced 45 per cent.

Dublin, Feb. 1.--The Court of Queen's

Bench, on the ground that no offence is charged in the summonses, has granted a conditional order for the release of several lady leaguers in Mullingar jail for not finding bail for their good behavior.

Dublin, Feb. 5.—Great uneasiness prevails at Limerick owing to ill feeling between certain classes of citizens and the military. The commandant has addressed a communication to Magistrates, pointing out that soldiers are unable to walk the streets at night without being stoned, and giving warning that the miltary will be compelled to fire on the people in self-de-fence if the attacks continue. The Magistrates have resolved to take extraordinary precautions to preserve peace.

London, Feb. 5.—The Parnellites threa-London, Feb. 5.—The Parnellites threa-ten to raise a question of privilege at the earliest moment after the meeting of Par-liament on Tuesday, in regard to the im-prisonment of Parnell and colleagues. It is understood the Speaker, following the precedent in Dillon's case, will rule there

is no privileges.

There have lately been organized Irish efforts to break up Liberal meetings. Sir Charles Dilke's audience at Chelsea be-

Charles Dilke's audience at Chelsea behaved disgracefully, 1,500 people flying before less than one hundred rioters. The police had order restored, and the supporters of Bryce secured a hearing for him by flinging intruders out of doors.

In order to arrive at the facts regarding the reported loss of a portion of the Land League funds by the failure of the Union Generale at Paris, Patrick Ford, editor of the Irish World, cabled Patrick Egan, treasurer of the fund, and has just received a "reply stating that no Land League funds were lost by the failure of the Union Generale; that not a penny of the funds has been invested in any French bank or security, but that every dollar is invested in American governments and first mortgage railroad bonds.

Mr. Gladstone states that the Government cannot release any "suspects" until

ment cannot release any "suspects" until they have lost their power or have re-nounced their intention of pursuing a The Parnellites have resolved to vote with Sir Stafford Northcote against the

admission of Bradlaugh.

The Liverpool police have seized stereo-types, plates, and 20,000 copies of United Ireland.

FROM CHATHAM, N. B.

THE BISHOP'S BUILDINGS.—Work on the interior of the new Catholic College and Presbytery goes on steadily, a small force being engaged under the supervision of Mr. P. Connors. Stoves have been put up, doors are hung, the plastering is finished, and many of the rooms are about finished. Father Bannon occupied his room in the new presbytery for the first time Mon'day night. The dormitories, class rooms, and parlors, and the apartments that are to be occupied by the Lord class rooms, and parlors, and the apartments that are to be occupied by the Lord Bishop himself, are nearly ready. His Lordship would like to put in hot water heating apparatus and get a full set of outside sashes, but will postpone these things to a future occasion. The cottage in which he resides now was built by Bishop Sweeney, when a priest here, something less than half a century age, and is too small for the episcopal household, the students and visiting priests. His Lordship is to be congratulated on the prospect of getting into less restricted quarters at an early day.—Chatham World.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

To the Editor of the C. M. B. A. column Catholic Record.

DEAR SIR AND BRO.,-I regret that DEAR SIR AND BRO.,—I regret that nearly the whole of the work of our C. M. B. A. columns has so far devolved upon you, and that so little correspondence appears therein from our other officers or members, but I am encouraged to send a few lines in consequence of having read in your last week's issue the wise remarks of our Grand President upon the duties of President. I deem it almost imduties of Branches. I deem it almost impossible for Branches to maintain thempossible for Branches to maintain them-selves in good standing unless they have the opportunity of possessing among their members men who will fill the offices of Recording and Financial secretaries with a thorough understanding of all the man-ifield differentiation to those offices. ifold duties pertaining to those offices. Such officers to be efficient must be Such officers to be efficient must be prompt, zealous and willing; must attend all the meetings and keep themselves on the most intimate terms with all the business of their Branches; be always business of their Branches; be always ready to mail whatever correspondence or reports are required with promptitude and despatch and keep an eye on all the wants of their Branches and supply as far as possible for the failures and shortcomings of all the other officers. Everything depends upon the willingness and ability. depends upon the willingness and ability of these officers to foresee and provide for the wants of their Branches; for it dethe wants of their Dandens's of action on the part of the secretaries that insures to Branches the ability to meet their calls promptly. These offices are laborious ones; and persons familiarly acquainted with Branch duties know the amount of work these secretaries have to do that do not come to the knowledge of the Branch, if they keep their work up to the proper standard. The Grand Recorder proper standard. The Grand Recorder knows only too well the inconvenience to which he is often put, through the negli-gence and inattention of careless Record-

ing Secretaries.

In my next I shall give an exact detail of the duties a faithful Recording Secretary should perform, and how, and when. Yours Fraternally, H. W. DEARE,

President Branch No. 3.

THE IRISH QUESTION.

The first public meeting of the Law Students' Debating Club was held in the Forester's Hall, Albion Block, Wednesday, 25th ult., and besides being numerously attended was an enjoyable and entertaining affair. The question discussed was, "Resolved, that the present antagonism of Ireland to British rule is justifiable."

The leaders in the debate were Mr. Tenant for the affirmative, who was supported by Messrs. Tytler and Reid, and Mr. A. D Messrs, Tytler and Reid, and Mr. A. D. Hardy for the negative, assisted by Messrs. Morphy and Taylor. Mr. Tenant opened the debate most ably for the affirmative, giving a forcible and logical justification of the attitude of Ireland towards England, and was followed by Mr. Hardy, who attributed Ireland's woe to every other cause and source except England, touching briefly on Home Rule, land regulation and the treasonable condition of the Land League, and altogether put forth a very strong argument. Messrs. Tytler and Reid followed in able arguments, which were met in turn by Messrs.
Morphy and Taylor.
The Chairman, Mr. Chester Glass, sum-

med up the respective arguments in a clear and concise manner, and decided in favor A vote of thanks was moved to the

Chairman, when the meeting broke up. No heart is free but that which is linked

The death of Mr. Samuel Peters was both a surprise and a shock to the citizens of London. Although the deceased was of London. Although the deceased was known to have been prostrated by serious illness, it was the general impression of many anxious friends that his naturally illness, it was the general impression of many anxious friends that his naturally strong constitution would withstand the encroachments of disease. Such was not the case, however, and after only a comparatively brief illness, Mr. Peters passed peacefully away Thursday afternoon about half-past three o'clock. The deceased has been well known in the city for many years past as a man of great ability, indomitable energy and enterprise. He was always found taking an active incerest and endeavoring at all times to promote the best interests of the city. In fact, it was while engaged in surveying the route of the proposed new railway from London to connect with the C. S. R. that he contracted the illness which led to his death. He was first attacked with malarial fever, He was first attacked with malarial fever, which afterwards assumed a typhoid form, and congestion of the lungs. These complications proved too much for him, and he was forced to succumb. In his professional career Mr. Peters was remarkably successful. While holding the position of City Engineer in 1855 he designed and erected the City Hall. Subsequently he planned and erected the main sewers of the city. These and other public works made for Mr. Peters such an enviable reputation that he was ultimately compelled He was first attacked with malarial fever, putation that he was ultimately compelled to retire from his efficial position to suc-cessfully look after his private interests. Up to the time of his death the deceased was an active worker in the profession in which he was so devotedly attached. He also held the important position in this city of Valuator, and agent of the Trust and Loan Company. Mr. Peters' loss in the active walks of life will be seriously felt, and his place will be a hard one to

DEATH OF MR. S. PETERS.

BURGLARY.

It was announced in Thursday evening's Advertiser that suspicious-looking characters were noticed prowling about the city. Such it seems has been since confirmed, and it has also become patent that one or more of the gang must be even more than professional burglars, as nothing short of an expert could have sucnothing short of an expert could have succeeded in accomplishing what transpired at Messrs. Longan & Co's grocery store Thursday. At 11 o'clock p. m. Watchman Hart, on beat on the Market Square, appeared at Mr. Harry Long's residence and reported a pane of glass broken at the rear of the premises, but did not inform Mr. Long that the pane was in the door. Had he done so, Mr. Long, the watchman and others could have doubtless made a capture. Mr. Long looked upon the breakage of glass as a trifling matter, and retired for the night. The watchman, however, had his misgivings, and after hovering around the store door on his rehovering around the store door on his return, finally concluded to visit Mr. Long's residence again. So soon as Mr. Long heard that a pane of glass had been cut in the store door he hurried down, and upon examination, found that some one had examination, found that some one made a clean cut with a powerful dia-mond, and had doubtless effected an entrance. Their fears were fully realized as they approached the safe, which they found

wide open, and the contents strewn about. On ex-amining the safe carefully, Mr. Long exclaimed.

"Whoever opened this safe is either acquainted with our combination or else he

quainted with our combination or eigene must be an expert of the first water."

Fortunately for the firm, Mr. Long had the evening previous taken nearly all the cash on the premises, \$200, home with him, and the burglar or burglars, as the police feel convinced there were two of them at work, had to content themselves with this graphs they could scrape out of

A SMALL DRAWER
in the safe open, which they had attacked
with some blunt instrument, they would have come on a red leather pocket-book containing \$20 in cash and \$500 in notes It is reported that the police are now on the track of certain suspicious-looking characters, and it is thought the cracks men are still within the city limits.

OVER THE BRIDGE.

A disastrous accident occurred on the G. A disastrous accident occurred on the G. W. R., near this city, at an early hour on the 3rd inst. It appears that No. 27 freight, going west, left the city shortly after three a. m., and when near the Cove after three a. m., and when near the Cove bridge the conductor's van and two of the rear cars accidentally became uncoupled and detached from the train. About five minutes after the departure of No. 27, a special west-bound freight left the station, propelled from behind by a yard engine, in addition to the engine in front. At the heided the special van into the cars detached bridge the special ran into the cars detached from No. 27 with crushing force, precipitating the conductors' van and a coal car over the bridge on the north side of the track, and seriously damaging the engine of the special. Conductor Thomas succeeded in escaping from the van before the collisor took place. Matt. Brown, the engine driver of the special, also leaped from his engine, sustaining slight injuries by the violence with which he came to the ground. The van and coal car are a total and the railing throughout the whole length of the bridge on the north side is torn away. The bridge, however is not otherwise injured.

The loss will probably be about \$2, 500.

A Striking Contrast

John Coultass, of Hull, England, threw his wife on the floor, dragged her about, struck her several violent blows with his fists, and next took up a collier's knife and stabbed her with it on the head. She became insensible, and John Coultass was called upon by Mr. Twiss, Stipendiary Magistrate at Hull, to "find two sureties to keep the peace and pay the costs," Comment is unnecessary. Mardonia McLean, a girl of twelve, was sentenced recently, at Lewis (Hebrides) by the Sheriff Subsitute to ten days' imprisonment and three years in a reformatory, for having stolen a pair of stockings, this being her first offence. first offence.

LITTLE ENCOURAGEMENTS.

Father Faber.

A journey up hill all the way-crossing the sea when it is always rough-running for life with a wild heart pursuing ushaving to do something very accurately, yet having to do it in the dark-having to pick our way speedily over slippery rocks, with the tide rising round us faster than we can advance,—all these are figures of the Christian life, of the hot, arduous, doubtful, nervous race for the salvation of our souls.

Here are reflections suited to our resent state:
1. The thought of hell is intolerable,

and, yet multitudes go there daily.

2. The avoiding of sin is not so easy matter.

2. Many think they will be saved, and are too often woefully disappointed.

4. Many begin well, go on a long time,

and end badly.

5. We hate trouble, and yet we must take considerable trouble to be saved. Now, all this looks amiss—have we any encourgements? Yes. II.

The following are shadows of our predestination:—The first is sweetness in devotion—they do not often come to those who are worldly—they are little shadows, but still they are shadows. The second shadow is in regard to our temptations, do we resist them manfully—do we, with living except expense them—do we lessen do we resist them manfully—do we, with divine grace, overcome them—do we lessen them? Anyhow, do we fight, on all occasions, fiercely against them? 3. Have we a pleasure in Church services and devotions?—this shows a taste which may be a root of heaven. The fourth shadow is the frequenting the Sacraments; this is not a certainty, but near to it, it is a bright shadow. The fifth shadow is the improvement of our temper—are we slower to aver? I does our anger last less time? anger? does our anger last less time? are we more sorry afterwards. The sixth shadow—do we feel humble, that is, do we think less well of ourselves than we did last year? If so, this is a grand shadow. kinder -- are we more thoughtful of others -have we a gentle tongue-more charitable judgments—more generosity—more forgetfulness of self? If so, this is the shadow of Jesus Christ Himself.

III. Let us then see how we may safely use all these as encouragements.

1. If we refer them all to God and to

His goodness.

2. If they increase our faith, quicken our hope and heat our love.

3. If we do not rest contented in them,

but press on eagerly.

Encouragement is a grand help to holiness. I know that from one point of view, we are all of us much worse than we believe ourselves to be; but, I believe

also, that from another point of view, we are all of us better than we think. Our dearest Lord continues to be pleased with many things about us, which we shall never know, until we are dead and judged and saved.

TO BE CONTINUED.

SOME ODDITIES OF AN ENGLISH ALMANAC.

From a pungent article with the above heading, in the American of the 28th, we extract a paragraph or two which will prove of interest. The writer reviews certain of the curious facts presented by Whittaker's Almanac. In relation to the Statistics con cerning the Royal family, beginning with the Queen, he says:

She has seen the rise and decline of four-

teen Ministries; but all were alike jealous of her honor and economical of her prerogative, while one of them, without embarrassing her with a new empire, made her an empress. She has a large and not too interesting a family, generously provided interesting a family, generously provided for by her subjects, at the rate, for the Prince of Wales, of forty thousand pounds sterling a year, for the Princess ten thousand a year, the Crown Princess of Prussia eight thousand a year, the Duke of Edinburgh twenty-five thousand a year, Princess Christian six thousand, Princess Louise the same, the Duke of Connaught twenty-five thousand, the Duchess of Cambridge six thousand, the Duchess of Mecklenburgh Strelitz three thousand, the Duke of Cam-Strelitz three thousand, the Duke of Can

bridge twelve thousand, and the Duchess of Teck five thousand; while Her Majesty earns three hundred and eight-five thousand pounds sterling a year for signing her royal autograph to her Minister's papers! Moreover, her wants are antici-pated by a lord chamberlain, a vice-chamberlain, a comptroller of accounts, a chief clerk, an inspector of accounts, four other clerks, a keeper of the privy purse and three assistant keepers, a master of cere-monies, an assistant master, a marshal of ceremonies, a groom of the robes, eight ords in waiting and an extra lord in waiting, nine grooms in waiting and three exing, nine grooms in waiting and three extra grooms in waiting, four gentlemen ushers, the "black rod," three gentlemen ushers, daily waiters, three grooms of the privy chamber, seven gentlemen ushers, quarterly waiters, an assistant gentleman usher, eight sergeants-at-arms, a poet-laureate, an examiner of plays, a librarian at Windsor, a German librarian, an honorable copys of gentlemen-at-large, a body. windsor, a German norarian, an nonorable corps of gentlemen-at-large, a body-guard of yeomen, (who are all aristocrats;) a lord steward with a staff of eleven, a master of the horse with a staff of twenty-five, a mistress of the robes, eight ladies of the bed-chamber and four extra ladies, eight woman of the bed-chamber and six of the bed-chamber and four extra ladies, eight women of the bed-chamber and six extra, (all of the nobility, of course;) nine maids of honor, (none of whom mourn, as Frances Burney did, for freedom;) a groom of the robes and a clerk of the robes, a domestic chaplain, a sub-dean, a stack of the clear three deputy clerks.

clerk of the closet, three deputy clerks of the closet, a bishop or deen of the chapel royal, and twenty-one physicians of

pel royal, and twenty-one physicians of various grades (the only fact in the catalogue which makes us feel for the long-evity of Her Majesty).

The spiritual welfare of England is also closely looked after. The onerous cares of the Archbishop of Canterbury are meagrely rewarded with fifteen thousand pounds sterling a year; his brother of York has ten thousand; his brother of London as little: the Dean of Westmin-London as little; the Dean of Westmin-ster is an humble man, with only two thousand pounds sterling a year and six canons, of whom Farrar, the author of the

"Life of Saint Paul," is one; the Bishop of Durham, who has less to do, and therefore more time to spend money, enjoys eight thousand pounds sterling a year; the Bishop of Winchester must be content with sixty-five hundred; he of Bangor with forty-two hundred; Bath and Wells have an acquitive of five thousand. Carlisle have an annuity of five thousand; Carlisle forty-five hundred, Chester a like amount, forty-five hundred, Chester a like amount, and many more in proportion. Pusey is still a canon to the Bishop of Oxford; but no salary is opposite the name of John Henry Newman, his old friend, who dropped him on the way to Rome. A tedious enough roll is that of these fortunate clerics; for among them all are not a dozen who have made any name in literature, theological esthetic, or general. This Company has the largest Working Capital of any Loan Company in Western Ontario, and are at all times prepared to lend money on the best mortgage security only, at low rates of interest. dozen who have made any name in literature, theological, esthetic, or general. Yet no less a divine than Sydney Smith had to beg a petty deanery of Lord Grey through Brougham; and Swift might have become Archbishop of Canterbury had he only been dull and smirking, instead of bright, caustic, and—Irish. The disestablishment of the Church in Ireland does not appear to have reduced its chief orner. appear to have reduced its chief ornaappear to have reduced its chief ornaments to pauperism, as was so lugubriously prophesied. The Right Honorable and the Most Reverend, the Archbishop of Armagh, Beresford, has nearly ten thousand pounds sterling a year and many soft cushions on which to lay his head. Among the Colonial bishops, there is yet one interesting historic name: "Natal—John W. Colenso." There is an inviting vacancy at the Barbadoes. But, while Rome is so rapidly recovering what she lost so short a time ago, it is indeed rash lost so short a time ago, it is indeed rash lost so short a time ago, it is interest tain for any valiant son of the Established Church to seek in foreign fields the duty he may be suddenly called to discharge at home. Permission to rester the Roman Catholic hierarchy in England was given only thirty-two years ago; already, there are one hundred and twenty-one archbishops and bishops, political subjects of the Queen and spiritual subjects of the heir of the Fisherman.

Vanity of Life.

Severus, who had been raised from an humble station to the sovereignty of the Roman world, declared, "I have been all things, and it amounts to nothing," Philip III. of Spain, as he approached the close of his life, desired as his last act to see and bless his children. He told particularly the prince, his successor, that he had sent for him "that he might learn the vanity of crowns and tiaras, and learn to prepare for eternity. "Taking leave of his friends" Sir Philip Sydney said: "Behold in me the end of the world and all its vanities." Sir John Mason said to those standing round his bed: "I have seen the most remarkable things in foreign parts, and een present at most State transactions for thirty years together, and have learned this, after so many years' experience, that seriousness is the greatest wisdom, temperance the best physic, and a good conscience the best estate. All things for sake me but my God, my duty and my prayers. "How many are arrested by death in the midst of unfinished undertakings! Thus was it with Mohammed II., a sultan of the Turks, and the inscription on his tomb reads: "I proposed to myself the conquest of Rhodes and proud Italy." Joseph II. of Austria exclaimed in bitterness of soul on his deathbed that his epitaph should be, "Here lies Joseph, who was thirty years together, and have learned ness of soul on his deathord that his epi-aph should be, "Here lies Joseph, who was unsuccessful in all his undertakings." Behold, says Cuvier, on his deathbed, to a friend, "behold avery different person to the man of Tuesday-of Saturday. Nevertheless, I had great things to do. All was ready in head; after the years of labor and research there remained but to write, and now the hands fail and carry with them

An anonymous benefactor has given to the Catholic University of Lille, France the sum of 100,000 france as a foundation for a new professor's chair in the medical school. The new chair is to be called "The Chair of St Benedict Labre."

Dress Trimmings.

Nothing adds so much to the appearance of a dress as good and stylish trimmings, and now that spring is approaching a ques-tion of great importance to the ladies will be where to find the newest and at the same time the cheapest goods. If we were asked the question, we should say without the least hesitation that Green has one of the least hesitation that Green has one of the best and cheapest assortment of goods in the city. His stock in all departments is very large, and contains all the latest novelties in gimps, fringes, cords, girdles, buttons, plain, fancy, checked, and brocaded trimming silks and satins, and in fact everything new and stylish in dress and mantle trimmings. We would advise every lady requiring anything in trimmings to inspect Green's stock before purchasing.

An Only Daughter Cured of Con-

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the mary herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two three-cent stamps to pay expenses. This herb also cures night-sweats, nausea at the stomach, and will break up a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper. this paper.

DEATH. At Quebec, on the 30th ult., Patrick Lawlor, in his 71st year, a native of Co. Kilkenny, Ireland, and for 51 years a resident of Quebec. Requiescat in pace.

TO FARMERS.

Any farmer who will send us his name in full, number of lot, concession, Township and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse. Address CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

PIANOFORTES.

UNEQUALLED IN

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Baltimore.
No. 112 Fifth Avenue, New York.

Oct.l-3m

ONTARIO LOAN & DEBENTURE CO. Paid-up Capital, - - - \$1,000,000 Reserve Fund, - - - 205,000 SAVINGS BANK BRANCH Interest Allowed on Deposits. Pursuant to a late Act of Parliament, mar-ried women can now deposit and draw out money in their own name.

Office-Cor. Dundas St. and Market Lane; LONDON. REMEMBER!

WM. F. BULLEN, Manager,

FOR FIRST-CLASS

BOOTS & SHOES

Of Every Description

VERY LOW PRICES -CALL AT-

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J. P. THOMPSON.

CLEARING SALE

WINTER CLOTHING, TWEEDS & UNDERWEAR.

To make room for Spring

Importations.

PETHICK & M'DONALD

393 Richmond Street.



SEALED TENDERS, addressed to the Superinterdent General of Indian Affairs, and endorsed "Tender for Indian Supplies," will be received at this office up to noon of WEDNESDAY, ist March, 1882, for the delivery of the usual Indian Supplies, duty paid, in Manitoba and the Northwest Territories, consisting of Flour, Bacon, Groceries, Ammunition, Twine, Oxen, Cows, Bulls, Agricultural Implements, Tools, 4c.
Forms of tender and full particulars relative to the Supplies required, can be had by applying to the undersigned or to the Indian Supplies, tender must be accompanied by an accepted Cheque of a Canadian Bank for at least five per cent, on the amount of the tenders for the North-West Territories, which will be forfeited if the party declines to enter into a contract when called upon to do so, or if he fails to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned,
The lowest or any tender not necessarily accepted.

[No newspaper to insert without special authority from this Department through the Queen's Printer.]

L. VANKOUGHNET,

Deputy of the Superintendent
General of Indian Affairs.

Dept. of Indian Affairs,
Ottawa, 30th Jan., 1882. 174-4w

"Mr. Thomas D. Egan, formerly Travelling gent for the Freman's Journal; and as uch, was always found by us to be honorble, faithful and expert."—N. Y. Freeman's ournal, March 11th, 1876.

THOMAS D. EGAN, **NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY** 33 Barclay St. and 38 Park Place

NEW YORK. THIS AGENCY was established in 1875, for the purpose of acting as the Agent of any person wishing to save time, money and extra expenses. As your AGENT, it will purchase any kind of goods you may want.

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WILSON & MUNRO.

TEACHER WANTED. TEACHER WANTED, for Sep. S. S. No. 10,
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Parish Church, and P. O. Applicants state
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