Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1881.

NO. 168

CLERICAL.

WE liave received a large stock of goods suitable for clerical garments. We give in our tailor-

of the trade.

N. WILSON & CO.

EIGHTY-ONE.

BY REV. W. FLANNERY, ST. THOMAS. Thus flow the years, scarce come when gone,
So soon hath died old "Eighty One"
And all his cares, and joys and tears
Are numbered with the vanished yearsAnd yet, tho' brief, how pregnant each,
And full of facts and ills that teach
Stern lessons of import to all
To King and Kern, to great and small!
Mid snows and Winter's ley blast
Was born the eventful year just past,
And loud the tempest raged and long—
Nor till mild May was heard the song
Of thrush or quail that cheers the day
Or Robin Red-breast's roundelay.

Meanwhile Great Britain's rulers hold debate To settle questions that long agitate And sore perpiex the wisest of the few Who dare to give to Ireland what is due To her long suffering, patient, patriot, band That claims for Erin's children Erin's land—New laws are fran. 'd to bring injustice down And change to smiles the landlord's tyrant frown.

To give an empress'd race some ray of hone

cope.

But 'ere so great a boon to Erin's given
Her tribunes must to dungeons first be driven.
Parnell, the chosen champion of her rights.
The victor in a hundred bloodless fights:
Parnell in chains, yet dares defiance tell
Like a caged lion from his gloomy cell—
Now Dillon, Sexton, and four hundred more,
Who raise proud Freedom's flag on Erin's
shore

who dare to vindicate their country's cause, Are bound and fetter'd by coercive laws— Yet lives the Land League, yet her flag un-furled furled
Triumphantlwaves above this western world.
Columbia halls the standard where unrolled
And sends her love-gifts,—sympathy and
gold.

But here, what sad and sudden gloom
O'erspread our Forest City,
When age and youth sank to their doom
'Mid vain appeals for pity.
And shouts for help and cries for aid,
Along the treacherous river,
Were blent with anxious prayer, said
To Thee, all bounteous Giver!
Oh! who with inspir'd pen or mind
May paint the dismal sorrow
O'that sad night—with hope combin'd
To grieve or glad the morrow?
Well nigh two hundred corpses lay
Beneath the pale stars gleaming,
And homes were desolate next day,
And death's knell hourly pealing.
Our priests to their sad work bent low,
Where beckon'd stern duty.
Our sisters hush'd the wail of woe
O'er death-chill'd youth and beauty:
Our Bishop too, in accents sad,
And tears of heart-felt pity,
While bidding aching hearts be glad.
Consoled a weeping city,

Now borne on the summer air,
What cry of desolation!
What fearful crime, in black despair
Hath plunged a stricken nation?
Garfleld's shot! the good, the brave,
His country's pride and glory,
Tho' young and laid in martyr's grave,
His deeds shall live in story.
Now wretched Guiteau strains his bands,
And strives in his blind, mad state,
To wash the blood-stains from his hands
By, playing, the insensate.

absence.

Now may we laud the syndicate?
Its sins or drawbacks predicate?
Or try to paint the changing views,
of Tories, Grits, or Reds or Blues.
(The last named party's in Quebec
Upheld to keep the Reds in cheek)
One thing is sure: the Great North West,
That bared to blizzard's blast its breast,
A barren, howling, wilderness,
shall hence bring wealth and happiness
To millions starved in other lands,
o'gr boundless prairies long unknown
The ploughshare passes, seeds are sown,
And growing wealth with each new year
Attends the hardy ploneer—
From smiling lake to Mountain gorse
Is heard the puffing Iron-hores
And crowds with health and vigour blest
Are pressing to the golden West.

Such chequered tales Old Eighty-one relates. But for the ills her bounty compensates The sisters, May and June, brought cooling rain And crowned July with ample stores of grain Sweet-scenting meadows yield a rich supply of new-mown hay, to glad the farmers' eye Brisk trade and commerce of their fruits are

born, Abundance lifts aloft her plenteous horn Vast industries engage each willing hand And peace and plenty smile o'er ev'ry land— To thee, Oh! wise Dispenser, thron'd in Haaven

Heaven Eternal praise and grateful thanks be given— Let all the nations turn to Thee, oh Lord And bless thy Providence, and keep thy Word,

SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The progress made of late years by our separate schools is most gratifying. Inspector Marling's official report places our London Catholic schools in as high a posi- highest rank would have thought of tion as any common schools of Ontario, a fact which reflects great credit on all con-

At the recent semi-annual examination At the recent semi-annual examination of the Belleville Separate Schools the progress made was indeed most gratifying. The examination was conducted in the presence of Monsignore Farrelly, Mother Eucharia, Supericress of Lorette Convent presence of Monsignore Farrelly, Mother Eucharia, Superioress of Lorette Convent, Mr. O'Hagan, Principal of the Separate Schools, Alderman Durand, Messrs. Brennan and Truaisch, and a goodly number of ladies. Monsignore Farrelly and Mr. O'Hagan were the principal examiners. A very pleasant termination, was given, to very pleasant termination was given to the examination proceedings in the presen-tation by the pupils to Mr. O'Hagan of a tation by the pupils to Mr. O'Hagan of a beautiful and richly bound Prayer book. Mr. O'Hagan made a feeling and appropriate reply. This gentlem is about to assume the Head Mastership of the Chatham Separate Schools and doubtless our friends in that town will be pleased at the choice they have made.

CATHOLIC PRESS.

Catholic Review. Those who from habit or ignortrated bigotry of the modern newspaper, are prepared to believe that France is delivered over, body and attention to this branch its infidel rulers are very aggressive and its too patient Catholic patriots | and religious freedom. forget that, after all, the kingdom of this world resembles the kingdom of heaven in so far, that it suffers a gentle violence, and only the violent or aggressive bear it away. But there is only an outside coating of French infidelity, very offensive, indeed, to the eye, and the ear, and the moral nostrils. At bottom the people are Catholic. Even the individual infidel, in most cases, is at heart Catholic. Scratch him with Apart, however, from this, which is New York merchant can see, even on the surface of French Catholic life, knowledge of Catholic France from late hours and of intoxicating drinks, the Herald. From such a one there is a most graphic note, presented in ity, with a work of religious charity. In interest rule in Ireland. another column. Our correspondent, Bert are not Paris. There is there a Christian civlization which opposes the waves of infidelity and corruption, as triumphantly as the but-tresses of St. Eustace and Notre Dame resist the waves of time;

> Minister of Public Worship, has signalized his entrance to the office for which he is so eminently fitted in precisely the manner that might have been expected of him. Among the prelates who attended the solemn ceremonies of the recent canonization in Rome were many from France. News of this extraordinary proceeding on the part of the French pre-lates reached the capacious ears of the eminent vivisector and Minister of Public Worship. Up went those ears with a mischievous jerk, and adjusting his scientific spectacles Paul rushed wildly for a copy of the Concordat. Conning it with fever-ish haste he discovered there a law requiring the Bishops of France to obtain permission of the Government before leaving their dioceses. The capacious ears of the Minister of Public Worship wagged sagaciously and a wicked glint shot through the glasses of his spectacles as the eminent vivisector sat down to write a lecture to the bishops, who had dared leave France and go to Rome without the permission of Monseig-nor Paul Bert. It will be already manifest to all the world that Gambetta is more than justified in his choice of a minister of Public Worship. None but a statesman of the writing such a letter to bishops object was to gag it and convert it as

France and the world either the absurdity of such a law, or what the Republic in France means by civi

Baltimore Mirror. THE illustrious Dr. Vaughan has issued an Advent circular to his people of Salford which, like all the productions of that learned and virare some modes of raising money, Dear Rev. Father, which it does not become you to put forward or to encourage. Such are balls, dancing in the fear of death or sickness, and the schoolrooms, promiscuous excurchances are ninety-nine to one, you will find him howling for the graces to evil, and are often the proximate he despised when in strength, and frequent occasions of sin. (Cfr. Conc. Prov. West. iv., Dec. xi., n. 11.) true, perhaps, of every human being | These are forbidden. As to bazaars that has retained a conscience, it is and fancy fairs, very great caution undoubtedly true that the great and circumspection must be ob-Catholic France remains practically served, if they are not to fall under intact. Evidence of this comes to ecclesiastical censure and their use us every day. But the average for purposes of charity forbidden, reader cannot see as much of this They are often the scene of excessevidence as Catholic journalists do, living as they must in an atmosphere of unjustifiable extravagance. On that is redolent with the fragrance the plea of charity, and under the and virtues of the French people. What then, a bright and observant men press forward in a way little men press forward in a way becoming the modesty which should be the chief adornment of their sex. while hurrying through Paris, ought | Then, doors opened to the street, | to have great weight with those who with an invitation to all passers by remain at home, but who derive their to enter in, and the excitement of

Money, even for chara well-known member of the Xavier ity, may be bought at too dear a Union, gives us evidence that if Paris is France, MM. Gambetta and especially in Rome, charitable especially in Rome, charitable bazaars are conducted with more decorum than is sometimes observed in England. They are managed by lay-people of mature years. The personal attractions of youth are not brought forward and exposed at was foremost as the instrument of mends "the more excellent way" of God's achievements. Gesta Dei per simply and solely for the love of the Francos. Even in this hour, He uses them in every land under hea- virtue, and of the God who condesven, and He will not permit their cends to be honored when the intenland to be lost to the faith, in their tion of our alms is directed entirely to Himself.

Paul Bert, Gambetta's infidel THE great Archbishop of Westminster, Cardinal Manning, wrote these words only a day or two ago. "It is of the greatest possible importance to the spread of religion,' said his Eminence, "that there should language of the people, and putting the word of God before them in the mother tongue—not occasionally but constantly, week after week, and, if it could be done, day after day. If we were more numerous, or perhaps more watchful and enterprising, with our unbounded facilities for printing we might sow truth broad-east over the field in which the enemy has so long sown the tares." A more emphatic or more absclute opinion could not have been formed, and the experience of priests in every country where the non-Catholics are in the majority, confirm it. As the Holy Father dea truly Catholic paper that The Catholic Mirror is striving, and will keeping with everything t ambition is attained.

THE Protestant Bishop of Litchfield, in a recent letter to the Protestant Vicar of Alfreton, stated "that the Church of England does believe in an intermediate state, as clearly as the Church of Rome, but of France immediately after his indoes not make merchandise of its bestallation into office. The Concordat lief, nor work upon the fears of the does not make merchandise of its bewas never worthy of much respect.
Under pretense of restoring the
Church of France after the paroxism of the first French Revolution, its sertion, it will scarcely be believed that the soi-disant Church of Engfar as possible into an instrument of land has no authoritative record of State. But Concordat or no Concordits belief on the subject; and that it dat, a .nan in these days, who is only in some of its High-Church imagines a bishop, any more than a merchant or a peddler, is going to ask Paul Bert's or any other man's permission before going where he lists

ment of his intended journey outside | thought of; and prayers for the dead | respondence, we can conceive the | caricature hawked through Paris on the limits of his own diocese, what is Paul Bert going to do about it? There is only one way of keeping gard to the latter part of the Problem within it and that is by im-

MR. THOMAS HUGHES'S Rugby Colony of English settlers down in Tennessee is a dead failure. It was started to be run in a high-toned tuous Bishop, is a sound and weighty document. In it he writes: "There started like poor but industrious endowed with strong vocations. May men, and are now prosperous farm-

New York Tablet. THE Government of England has shown its toleration of the press in Ireland by easting into prison the likely to remain notwithstanding editors and staff of the United Ire-land. Though it has not pretext Their short-sighted tormentors have enough to suppress the paper itself, evidently not read the history of it has enforced the Coercion Act the Jesuits or they would know that tor stepped in to fill up the ranks fruit as when they are made confesmade vacant by Kilmainham Jail he was pounced upon as a suspect. The the impious. I may add that the managers have struck on a happy expedient. They have placed the paper under the control of ladies, so Jesuits. The College St. Joseph is paper under the control of ladies, so Jesuits. that the chivalrous knight of the now to be sold, the price being £78castle will have to arrest them or suppress the paper altogether. It is a novel expedient, and one we feel confident that will prove a success. Since writing the above we learn that the police have raided the office and the paper is likely to be transferred to England. Such is freedom of the press in this enlightened nineteenth century under English

IT has been the custom in the Cathalso to encourage, religious amusements. There is a strong tendency in sectional denominations to do away with the Puritanism that has in the past made the Lord's Day a kind of black holiday. Bishop Dudley, of into the columns of the Daily News? Dame resist the waves of time; scarred, perhaps, and worn on the stalls, as a means of attracting purchasers, but at heart as solid and adamantine as when first chiselled by its founders, the Catholic saints and use of intoxicating drinks is unlessed at the complex of Christian France that the Bishop then complex of the Church when it shall be fully recognized that what is lawful for people is lawful for priest, and use of intoxicating drinks is untart that what the priest may not do be at present that the Piedmontese that the Piedmontese at position to demand those rights the fully recognized that what is lawful for people is lawful for priest, and that what the priest may not do be at present that the Piedmontese at presen Kentucky, in his Bohlen lectures at must forego." Every step towards in the direction of true religious pro-

Catholic Columbian.

An individual with Communistic tendencies will argue all day with you as to the teaching of the Bible with reference to land tenure and quote passage after passage, which he interprets to justify the abolishbe a Catholic press speaking the ment of all private or individual ownership but when it comes to the matter of observing the Ten Commandments or listening to the Church's authority, he does not care about having Scripture quoted

under those circumstances. England has never scrupled to resort to the most underhand and sneaking means in trying to subject poor Ireland to her most infamous laws. One of the latest and most infamous measures resorted to in order to suppress what the Covernment denotes lawlessness, which it is unable to put down by fair means, is the placing of a reward upon secret information given to a Constable. This is putting clared recently—"A Catholic paper is a perpetual mission." This is mant is to be kept in the strictes mant is to be kept in the strictes true, and it is to realize the ideal of confidence. We are not surprised at not desist until the goal of its high | been done by England towards the keeping with everything that has Irish people since the infamous penal days. It will lead, however, to bad results, and we fear that many outrages will occur that would not otherwise. The fact is, the Irish patience and revenge will surely recoil upon the persecutors.

Liverpool Catholic Times.

HAPPILY for Meath, bishop, priests and people are one. On questions of public moment they take counsel together, and never has the smallest cloud of disunion shadowed their counsels. On this occasion they decided, looking at all the circumstances, to ask Mr. Sullivan to retain | ities" and on the pride of life! his seat for the time being. The mission before going where he lists and prayers for the Church militant! about his business, must be an egreAnd what is the certain result that to proffer the request to Mr. Sullianty of religious freedom and equal gious ass. Possibly some may be one might expect from its having no van, and to back it with his episco civil and constitutional rights, the

Mr. Sullivan was not proof against him from the burden.

Company of Jesus several young Frenchmen of good family have gone English style; and now the gilt-edged settlers are thinking how lessened the number of novices; and to join the Novitiate. Exile has not much a ticket for Minnesota or Ne- it may be presumed that recruits of be able to return to their Paris home. The church in the Rue de Sevres is deserted; but I am happy to say that there are still plenty of Jesuits in France. And there they are the seed of Christians. the vain efforts of silly persecution. against it, and as soon as a new edi_ their ministry never bears so much sors of the faith by the tyranny of

THE Roman telegrams contain this week rather more than their usual amount of "it is reported," "it is stated," "it is thought," "we consider," &c. We notice this peculiarity because it is a sign that these habitual falsifyers are more at a loss than is generally the case for any real in-telligence, and are craftily beating about the bush with a hundred It has been the custom in the Cath-olic Church not only to tolerate, but out luckily to be right. What has become of the garrulous genii who always "high in the confidence of the Roman Curia," and were strangely followed the passage of the Land Bill

THE Opinione is evidently per-Government would rather like than otherwise the appointment of a Britthe fuller recognition of this truth is ish representative at the Vatican, because such an appointment would imply respect for the Law of Guarantees. Now, as the Opinione has for the repeal of the Law of Guaran-tees, this is a by no means trifling example of unblushing hardihood. Yet the Daily News holds it up with a complacent innocency which is almost pathetic.

Buffalo Union.

It is not many weeks since the capital of France was visited by a lady illustrious for the position she held for many years among the proudest of the proud, but far more illustrious for the patient dignity with which she has borne her misfortunes. At this glad Christmas time, there must be few hearts more sad than that of the widowed mother who, not many years ago, was clad in the imperial purple of the Bonapartes. Of the mutability of Fortune, of the utter vanity and nothingness of earthly honors, of the desolation that sits too often in high places, where can we find a more eloquent and touching example than in the dethroned Eugenie, once Empress of the French? The London It is in Globe of a recent date has a touching picture of her visit to Fontaine bleau, the scene of so many brilliant festivities under the Second Empire. festivities under the Second Empire. Who can fathom the thoughts of the imperial mourner as she passed, a private tourist, through the halls that had seen her so often lead the rank and fashion of Europe in admiring homoged. But when the all some content of the people are being aggravated beyond all endurance and their sins of immiring homage! But when the old servants (left still in charge by the New Republic) recognized the greyhaired stranger lady as their former empress, and when they led her, all in tears, into the room where her son, who fell on an ignoble field in Africa, had often slept, and when the poor mother laid down her weary head on the bed that had been her only child's --- oh! what a commentary on the "vanity of van-

gious ass. Possibly some may be found ready to comply with a mere public teaching on the subject? Why, that the intermediate state official routine. But should a bishop flatly refuse to notify the Govern-flatly refuse to notif

spirit which breathed through it. the bastile anniversary. It represents Mr. Sullivan was not proof against sented Notre Dame with all its towers There is only one way of keeping him within it, and that is by imprisoning him there. It is to be hoped some bishop will make a test case in his own person and show to be a case in his own person and show t and the Priests of the Catholic Norwithstanding the persecution Church have ever been the object of directed against the Fathers of the anti-Christian hate and often the victims of wholesale massacre and fiendish cruelty. Children of heroic martyred sires are not easily intimidated. The French clergy do not forget the church and garden of the braska costs. They may get a job their hour of sorrow and trial are prisons of the Commune. We glory in these triumphs of Christian charity and faith. Soldiers of the cross and sons of the Crucified, we need no other proof of the divinity of our faith and the legitimacy of our extraction. The blood of martyrs is

New York Freeman's Journal.

It is a great mistake to believe that Ireland is a poor country. She has been stunted in her growth, but the vitality and the material are within her. They need development; and this development will give her the rightful place she ought to hold among the nations of the earth. Mr. Gladstone's policy has shown that he is entirely ignorant of the wants of the Irish people. His compromises have thrown Ireland into the deplorable condition in which she is to-day. He provoked the excesses of demagogues, and by the illegal imprisonment of Parnell and his companions invited the Irish people to meet force with force. The Land Bill is good; but if it were better-if it were all the most ardent friend of the Irish farmer could desire-it would not give prosperity to the country. Ireland, free, or part of the British Empire, can not become prosperous and remain dependent only on her agricultural resources. Her industries must be revived and built up and the movement for this end which was another step towards the attainment of repeal; but many steps must not given the country even a semblance of peace. Demagogues are attempting to persuade Irishmen that there is a division between religion and patriotism. It is consolantees. Now, as the Opinione has atory to know, however, that there frequently been foremost in calling are a sufficient number of true Irishmen who are deceived reither by Mr. Gladstone's shallow tactics nor the specious protestations of the demagogues. The next general election will be the word of the enigma which can not be solved by orations, demonstrations or threats on this side of the water. The Irish people at home are competent to manage their own affairs; and Mr. Gladstone and his "Liberal" Cabinet will be taught by the strength of Irish votes that, if the power of arms is denied to Irishmen stern, persistent moral force is their's, and they will know how to use it.

"Why don't Catholics read?" This is a question which has been repeated a thousand times. But many Catholics do read. Drop into the house of any Catholic near you, and you will probably find at least one daily paper and several story-papers. It is a calumny to assert that Catholics do It is a calumny to assert that Catholics do not read. It is true that they do not read Catholic literature, but, then, they have no taste for it. There is not enough "spice" and "red-hot" sensation in Catholic books and papers. They get sufficient religion from a hastily-read Mass on Sunday to do them the rest of the week. They even avoid High Mass because of the sermon. Serves of helf-remembered the sermon. Scraps of half-remembered Catechism suffice them. Secular educa-

New Cure for Drunkenness.

The Austrians have found a cure for The Austrians have found a cure for drunkenness. Here it is: A drunkard was placed, in Vienna, under the charge of a stolid keeper for a fortnight, during which time everything he approached was impregnated with a flavor of fusel alcohol. His food and drink, the water he washed in and the medicine he took—ay, his very clothes and bed linen were redolent of that one fluid. The first day the patient laughed at this—ate, drank and shunged laughed at this—ate, drank and shrugged his shoulders; the second day he ate, but was sick; and so on throughout the weary fortnight. Tears and prayers for relief from his sufferings were unavailing, but when he left he was cured. He lived ten years afterwards, but was never known to

Alms is the salt that preserves riches

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RY.

iven that a nt. will be aid in full 14th Dec., date, until 2, payment e rate of 7 posed until arse of law. WAN, an of Finance.

The Living Land. Here is a fine poem from the pen of Den orence McCarthy. Written in 1845, it is Florence McCarthy. Written in 1845, it is voice from the past that has eloquent mea-ling for the present: We have mourned and sighed for our burie

We have given what Nature gives—

A manly tear o'er a brother's bier:
But now for the Land that lives!
He—who passed too soon in his glowing n or
The hope of our youthful band,—
From Heaven's blue wall doth seem to call"Think! think of your Living Land!
I dwell serne in a happier seene—
Ye dwell in a Living Land!"

Yes! yes! dear shade, thou shalt be obeyed
We must spend the hour that flies
In no vain regret for the sun that's set,
But in hope for another's rise.
And, though it delay it's guiding ray,
We must, each with his little brand,
Like sentinels, light through the dark, dai
night,
The steps of our Living Land.
She needeth our care, in the chilling air,—
Our old dear living Land!

Yet our breasts will sob, and the tears w

To your eyes, for many a day; For the eagle strong,—though a lark

Was the spirit that's passed away.

Was the spirit that's passed away.

Though his heart be still as a frozen chill,
And pulseless his glowing hand,
We must struggle the more for that o
"Green Shore"—
He was making a Living Land.
By him we have lost,—at whate'er the cost
She Shall be a Living Land:

Living L and, such as Nature plann'd,
When she hallowed our harbors deep;
When she bade the grain spring o'er to plain,
And the oak wave o'er the steep.
When she bade the tide roll deep and wiferon its source to the ocean strand,
Oh! it was not to slaves she gave these wav
But to sons of a Living Land!—
Sons who have eyes and hearts to prize
The worth of a Living Land.

Oh! when shall we lose the hostile hues

Oh! when shall we lose the hostile hues
That have kept us so long apart?
Or cease from the strife that is crushing
life
From out of our mother's heart?
Could we lay aside our doubts—our pride
And join in a common band,
One hour would see our country free,
A young and a Living Land
With a nation's heart, and a nation's par
A FREE AND A LIVING LAND!

NASBY ON IRELAND.

An American Opinion of the State

A large audience, a goodly share which were ladies, gathered within Opera House, Toledo, Ohio, last week listen to the addresses of Mr. D. R. Lo ("Nasby"), editor and proprietor of Toledo Blade, and Mr. James Redpon the condition of affairs in Irel.

There were seated on the stage m

notable citizens.

We take the following from the add

of Mr. Locke:
A poor man in America is one w

fate, or his improvidence or incapacity management compels to live in a ho weather-tight, of four to six rocms, n

hap two, with one or two stoves, t meals a day, with meat twice, and alv

with clothing enough to keep warm in weather. He may not save anything,

weather. He may not save anything, he has what is absolutely necessary for from day to day, and at the end of career he is certain of a decent support the county infilmary, if he has not fri

to care for him. That is a poor man America. At the worst he has such forts as may be had from daily wag.

\$1 to \$1.50 per day.

A poor man in Ireland, and there

5,000,000 of them, is quite another thand the depth and breadth of the por

he endures, an American, as I said, ca

understand, and cannot be made to the

Mr. Locke here gave a description Irish landlordism, and the part the

play in enriching the plunderers.

I want to warn you right here ag

NEWSPAPER REPORTS
about Irish affairs. The Irish pre
muzzled as effectually as the Russian.

arrested and imprisoned for stating or expressing an opinion. Consequenting can be obtained from that so

nothing can be obtained from that so for a commission to jail in a count which the thateas corpus is perman suspended, where a suspected pers arrested at the pleasure of a Secretar kept; in durance vile at the pleasure one man, is no very pleasant thing, the information we get from Irelanger from correspondents on these

cept from correspondents on the greenes from the English press, and towned body, soul, boots and breest the English Government. If you believe the English press, Ireland is

state of prosperity, the people are tented and happy, and Parnell an associates are simply a set of demag actors, agitating for purely selfish poses. The day I landed in Dubli

London papers had each an article s

that Ireland was contented and and that the Land Act was going

accepted as a final settlement of the troubles that had to a trifling exter turbed the island, and that Parnel

lost his hold upon the Irish people yet the next Sunday I saw 100,000 p in procession to do honor to Paric

counted 500 shoeless women within tance of five miles, who were any but satisfied with their condition, anwere the most lively people for quie I ever encountered. I attended soc Land League meetings, at which natural harred of landlordism and lish rule found most reactive and accountered.

lish rule found most natural expre

and I found an undying determinat

and I found an undying determinat resist the lyranny they were gro under, by any means the Almighty give them.

These London papers, owned be English Ministry, are full of two thannely, that Ireland is quiet and and that tenants are perpetually shandlords. If Ireland is contented quiet, why are landlords shot? Be shooting of landlords is a lie inten

oting of landlords is a lie inten

destroy sympathy with the Irish, tin my case the shooting of a la would have precisely the opposite

MISSING THE LANDLORD, NOT SHO

I know whereof I speak when I sa human life, even of the oppress safer in Ireland than in any other co

HIM.

Irish editor has the prospect of him eyery minute of his life.

SEEN IT WITH HIS OWN EYES.

Affairs.

Intervention. PROFESSOR JOHN NICHOL, M. A., L. L. I

There's always just something Between me and light— Some curtain of darkness. Some pine colored height,

There's ever a duty
Forbidding the rest,
That retires like the gleam
Of the sun in the west. Yet all must have respite
At last in the soil,
The wicked from troubling,
The weary from toil.

Tis the way of the world, So it will be forever, Till the tale is all told.

From the Catholic World. A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER II. WRECKED.

The darkness of night had come on dur ing the interview between the doctor and income, and in all the rooms of the mansion the lamps had been lighted and the last ray of daylight shut out by the dosing of shutters and curtains in all the sooms save one. On the second floor the spartments of the lady of the house were tuated—elegant and luxurious chambers, where wealth and art had joined hands, on a low ottoman the lady herself was

seated. She was looking up towards the ky with her hands clasped on her knee, notionless as her own statues, and more beautiful even in that twilight, which was aough to light up the lines of a lic face and be reflected from large, soul. ed eyes. She had sat there just as she is sitting now since that moment when her ears had heard the scornful angry at the indignant, passionate, agon-ized denial her father had made. She was wondering, too, at the attitude of humilia-tion he seemed to hold towards Killany, whose manner, though highly respectful and considerate, seemed flippant, and even impudent, in the presence of agony so keen and distressing. And between the two meditations she was confused, vexed, worth.

times, and had spoken of proudly as the true basis of life's enjoyment and useful-ness, perhaps even its truth. For some mentioned them, or from a conviction that, when stripped of the glamour of cultured conversation and stated in plain circle of her friends such declarations creeds, who, at mention of the fact that his child professed such doctrines, or negations of doctrine, must needs act as if a serpent had risen in his path, and stretch out his hands androll his eyes in horror, and insult outrageously the person who gave the information. And this man was her father. He, who had never shown to her one-tenth part of a father's care and affection, found all his paternal heart racked and torn as it would not be if she lay dead in the stately house. She thought of this confusedly, and was a long time in clearing away the extraordinary mental fog in which it involved her. She went

pain.
"She has a high appreciation of the advantages of wealth," he asserted. And what is there in the world," she said, with her eyes still fixed on the patch of sky, "which has a more powerful or extensive influence? Virtue is supposed to be the only power able to cope successfully with it, and yet virtue has a price and can be would give their honesty to obtain it.

They who have it would peril all to retain it. Love and hatred are its handmaids. and the passions generally bow before it. To be rich is to be divine, and Crossus was a god. If there were any meaning in these creeds, if their hereafter were but a certainty, one could afford to smile at the ups and downs of fortune. If is most appreciable, then, Christians, despise your heaven. Wealth and station are mine, and why should I love them ics.

"She has no religion—in fact despises."

all creeds, he said. And is it not true? And if true, what reproach is it for me? The mummuries of Romanists and the quarrellings of Protestants—what have they which can allure any but the most ignorant minds or the most bewitched? I have no religion, if to despise the world's supersitions be that; but my heart is human, the love of my race is my religion—the religion of humanity of religion-the religion of humanity, of

culture, of refinement. culture, of refinement,

"I would peril my soul to retain this
wealth.' Not so fast. There he was
wrong. I have no soul in the sense
which is theirs—a part of me which is to
live in eternity, and as it has lived in
time, to suffer or rejoice when time is
ended. That the mightiest intellects of the world have looked upon as a myth.

I peril nothing, for I have nothing to
peril. But oh! if it were true beyond dispute that I had an immortal soul, what
would I care for wealth or honors? Is

myself. Why should I feel annoyed at hearing truths uttered? The doctor knows too much; and yet not too much, for all that he said I have many times re-peated before my friends. My father is more childish on these points than could be supposed in one so indifferent. I have no God, no religion, in the bad sense which moderns have given these words. I love wealth and power, and despise and dread poverty and weakness. What if ever they should claim me, who detest

them so much?"

In the whirl of distressing thought which this idea brought upon her she allowed her head to sink low on her breast and said no more. Later the servant entered quietly and lighted the lamps in the rooms. She rose then and stood before the mirror, as her father had done a few moments before in the painful solitude of the library. The face and form

"Let them speak of you as they may," she said, with a harsh laugh, "let them think of you meanly or kindly, you have that which will subdue the fiercest of where wealth and art had joined hands, ander one of skilled and tasteful eye, to make everything beautiful. Here were no lights. The curtains were still up and the blinds open. Only the cold light of stars shone through the window, and a soft gloom rested like a veil on the dimmed outline of statues and busts and dimmed outline of statues and busts and state furniture. part of you to preserve that which is so frail yet beautiful. Would that this much of Christian superstition had some truth! If I had been educated differently

The broke off abruptly, seated herself on the ottoman, and gave herself once more to thought. Her last words were the keynote to her meditations. She was when her ears had heard the scornful words of Dr. Killany to her father, and, looking into the library, she had caught a glimpse of a tableau which for an instant sent a spasm of pain through her form. She was thinking over the sneering sentences, and trying in a feeble way to feel angry at the indignant, passionate, agontized denial her father had made. She was since that numberless infinitely more presented the indignant, passionate, agontized denial her father had made. She was since the keynote to her meditations. She was the keynote to her meditations. She was the words the successive steps, and the scenes of her youth and girlhood rose up before her with the painful distinctions. The twenty-four years of her words which belongs to sorrowful memories. The twenty-four years of her words which belongs to sorrowful memories. The twenty-four years of her words which belongs to sorrowful memories. The twenty-four years of her words which belongs to sorrowful memories. The twenty-four years of her words and the scenes of her youth and girlhood in the scenes of her with the painful distinctions. ious than numberless worlds the slightsented so complete a spiritual wreck as Nane McDonell, the most trifling causes that worked upon the moulding of that haughty, inconsistent, and brilliant mind, were things of startling importance and

The principles which Killany had represented her as holding were those to which she had given utterance many times, and had spoken of proudly as the reason she was annoyed then at finding they belonged to her; whether from the scornful manner in which Killany had shallow a creature as ever breathed, spend-ing her days in foolish intrigues to prevent her husband from returning to the English, their beauty and solidity were and solidity were to induce him to attend the High-Church Perhaps it was not so much from either of these causes her annoyance proceeded as from the impression which her father's bitter indignation and grief had made. In hiring of nurses, the mere animal instinct of caring for the young being absent from the lady's mouth. as these were received with applause and admiration, quoted again and again, and were called the free expressions of a mind were called the free expressions of a mind superstition. Yet here was a man, not at all given to piety, and totally averse in his outward actions to the superstitions of greads who at mentions of the fact that all given to piety and totally averse in his outward actions to the superstitions of fallen. Miss Nano was therefore ushered in the fact that t into the world under severe conditions. Her father had deserted his faith to obtain his present position of wealth and influence, and though his hair had grown pre-maturely white through remorse, yet to retain that position he had not scrupled to use fraud, and he had resolutely turned his back to the church which his heart sighed for and his reason acknowledged. He was indifferent to Nano. Business cares were of more importance to him than the care of the little child who was

than the care of the little child who was to inherit his property. Murses and gov-ernesses were supplied at proper intervals, and the boarding-school received her when she had thrown aside her pinafores and over aloud, one by one, the assertions of Killany, in order by this means to discover what in his language could reasonably cause her annoyance and her father proud, violent, untaught nature burst forth regularly in childish rebellions, too serious in their consequences to gover-nesses to make these indulgent ladies bring the case before the proper authority, her father. They coaxed and wheedled while Miss Nano tyrannized. She had a passion for books, and read everything, from the histories of Prescott down to the New York Ledger, then in its infancy; refused imperiously to study the categorism or learn her prayers; laughed scornfully at the idea of a bad place or a devil; and went to the fashionable church under protest and through fear of her father.

He was not distant with her nor unkind. They chatted occasionally at the table. She made him little presents, table. She made him little presents, which found their way to a waste-basket it is a reproach to appreciate that which is most appreciable, then, Christians, despise your heaven. Wealth and station as regularly as received, but on her finding some of them in an ash-heap she put an end to these little tokens of a child's tender love. Sometimes she sat on his knee or drove out with him in the state carriage; but his preoccupation on these occasions, and his indifference to what she said or did, rendered her pleasure insipid,

and often turned it into pain.

It did not require years of such behavor to separate them and to chill in her heart the lively affection she naturally felt towards him. But it remained for the boarding-school to put the finishing touches to the work which ill-training and neglect had so well begun. The teachers of the institution to which she was sent were of the transcendental school, were great admirers of Margaret Fuller and Emerson, and had each a master passion, in ministering to which they spent the greater parts of their lives. All were disciples of culture, yet professed as much of pose." ciples of culture, yet professed as much of Christianity as was consistent with their broad principles, and could satisfy the less visionary parents whose daughters were entrusted to their charge, and who required some show at least of the prevail-

our actions? Christians and I say yes again. We differ only as to his personality. Their God is an impossibility, beautiful but intangible and unapproachable. Mine is a reality which begins and ends in time, myself. Why should I feel annoyed at hearing truths uttered? The doctor is a skim will to the various working the strength of the beautiful, the worship of mind as impressed on matter in the production of graceful statuary, solemn temples, fine paintings, musical compositions, and startling books. According to their ideas they retained the cream of Christianity, leaving skim milk to the various creeds, and they spoke and wrote of Catholic doctrines in a peculiar fashion. Beauty was their standard of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood.

their standard of right and wrong, of truth and falsehood.

It was Nano's misfortune to fall into the hands of these self-worshippers. There was no doubt of the plastic material existing in the half-wild, impulsive, talented creature, and it submitted to the moulding process with wonderful meekness. For three years she walked with them through such mazes of absurdity and learning as it never occurred to the greatlearning as it never occurred to the great-est or most erratic of scholars and philosophers to tread. The poetry and philoso-phy, the antiquities and religions, of all nations in all times were the objects of pretty superficial investigation. The a new moments before in the painful solitude of the library. The face and form reflected there, in spite of the suspicion of care that rested on the brow, were very, very beautiful, and she smiled her approbation. phy of the eighteenth century according to usin. The habit of referring all disputed questions, however profound, to the decision of the cultured mind, to be the decision of the cultured mind, to be decided not on its merits, which might or might not be a simple impossibility, but on its congraousness with the standards set up by transcendentalism, tended to create an excessive self-love in the pupils. The worship of self quite naturally sup-planted the worship of the Deity, and a disastrous moral blindness followed.

Three years in such an atmosphere for a girl of Nano's sort meant spiritual death.

When her education was finished, and she returned to rule as mistress of her father's house. house, Nano was fairly enlisted in the ranks of atheism. "Strivings after the unattainable" were become quite as much the strong points in her character as they were in the characters of those with whom she had so long associated; and by degress her nature underwent the revolting but expected change which the sentiments she

After the last-spoken words of the lady she remained for a long time in the same attitude of dejection and disturbed thought. The scenes of her life in the past were not pleasant memories. So deep and absorbing was her meditation that a gentle knock at the door, though twice repeated, passed unheeded. Even the opening of the door a moment later, and the entrence of a young, bright-look-ing lady in walking costume, were not enough to wake her from her reveries; and for a few moments the new comer stood under the chandelier directly behind Nano, watching her bowed form reflected in the mirror. Then she stole forward, put her arms around Nano's neck and her lips to her check in a familiar but respectful way,

"Always solitary, always thinking! Wrapped up in your contemplation of Hindoo deities or mythologies, Nano, when you should be getting into a pleas-ant excitement over the latest style of our

winter hats." Nano looked up and caught the gentle

hands in her own, all her moodiness van-ishing on the instant.
"Little witch, you are as mysterious in

"No, do not mention one of those heathen deities. Have you not promised me? And I would as lief be compared to

a monkey as to a heathen goddes "I did forget my promise," said Nano, "but for the first and last time. Yet I was not thinking of the goddesses when you came in, but of some very practical things which do not often occur to me, as

you will easily believe. I had said aloud, just before you entered, what a terrible thing would it be to become poor."

"Not so very terrible," said the girl slowly and with such a serious face that

Nano laughed chidingly.

"Let us talk of more cheerful things," she said. "Now that I am to lose my companion, our parting must be made in a Lierry mood. Life has so little of what a Lierry mood. Life has so little of what is actually pleasant in it that it is not good to borrow trouble. Now tell me of that young prodigy, your brother the doctor. Has he opened his office vet, and have you made all your arrangements? Oh! what shall I do without my companion? Sweet Olivia, where shall I find such another as you?" another as you?"

"You can purchase anything for gold,"

"You can purchase anything for gold," said Olivia slyly.

"Very true, dear 'f the 'anything' exists, which in this case I doubt. No other shall supply your place. It would remind me too much of my loss."

"Loss!" echoed Olivia. "Say rather gain.

The companion has become a friend. "True again. But you have not told

"The again. But you have not told me of your brother."

"He is quite well, thank you, and already at werk. His sbingle was hung out yesterday—Henry Fullerton, in gill letters—and t's weetest music I ever heard was the singing song of that shingle last night. I would not let Harry tie it down."

"Has he had any professional calls yet? The music ought to bring them, if nothing

"Yes and no," said Olivia, hesitating and

"Yes and no," said Olivia, hesitating and gently blushing, "An old friend calledan him to-day and lunched with us. You must know him—Sir Stanley Dashington, a baronet and quite wealthy."

"I know him, dear," said the lady blandly. He is very handsome and very rich and very sensible. "He is a Catholic too, like yourself, and lives in some delightful place called Ballynabochlish, Ireland. I see he has wounded your heart land. I see he has wounded your heart already, and I know you have known him a long time. You deserted me; my revenge will be to help you to desert your

brotner also. "My going will not surprise him, answered the young lady calmly. "It is to be expected, and I would soon be superfluous in the Fullerton household. My brother will get married some day, I sup-

Do put your theories of the beautiful into some practice. If you must worship beauty, come out to-morrow and worship the latest styles. Such colors, such—"

"In that way," interrupted Nano, frowning, "you always treat those things which with me are so serious. Do you suppose that I care for these vanities?"

"Ah! Nano," cried the young lady, "if you indulged your woman's vanity a little more, and your aspirations after the unattainable a little less, your life would not be the blunder it is. Why, the philanthropists, as they call themselves, riliculous as their talk and actions are, do some good in the world, but your school is the most useless yet discovered." most useless yet discovered.

most useless yet discovered."

"School is a hateful name, said Nane.
"I am bound by no such fetters. My principles are truly Catholic. Whatever is good I love, and I try to assimilate to myself all good. Is there any nobler work than trying to make one's self better?"

"None, if you proceed in the right way," returned Olivia with much earnestness. But to build and destroy at the same time is not making one's self better. You are doing that. You have deprived yourself of a soul, and of the eternal home of that soul. You believe in no God, no heaven, no accountability. Yau have gone farther. You have made yourself a god, and set yourself up in His place who made you and claims your homage. And while you and claims your homage. And while you have been doing all this that kind and talented soul whose existence you deny has struggled hard to save you from ruin has struggled hard to save you from ruin. Have I not witnessed and calmed its tumult many a time? But you looked upon it as only the struggling of your worse nature, and resolutely put it down. Now the evidence of the conflict appears in your sadnessess and unrests, in your metanchely expression and manner. melancholy expression and manner. O Nano, dear Nano!" and Olivia, rising from her seat, threw her arms once more around her friend, "in the last moments of your life that which you have conquered now will rise up like a giant, speak with ton-gues of thunder what you now deny, and render you the unhappiest of women. Take warning, dear, in time. Your intellect if applied but for a little to the search for the truth, your great pride if humbled ever so little before God's good-

ness, "but that you are so serious. Nothing can ever take from me the convictions that now are mine. There is no other refuge, and I look for none. Death is the end of all—beautiful, mysterious death."
"Beautiful, mysterious death!" repeated
Olivia. "Beautiful to him who looks "Beautiful, mysterious death" repeated Olivia. "Beautiful to him who looks upon it as the entrance to a better life, but terrible to those who see only its flowers and lights and fancied peace; mysterious only to the pagan and the atheist. For us One who went that way and returned has laid bare all its mysteries." "turned has laid bare all its mysteries."

turned has laid bare all its mysteries."
"Mysterious withal," said Nano, closing her eyes as if to call up some forgotten image. 'The sea is a secret thing, and the frozen North, and the human heart; but none express such strange mystery as the faces of the dead. Oh! to see them lying there in everlasting repose, the seal of an eternal silence upon their lips, all ishing on the instant.

"Little witch, you are as mysterious in your coming and goings as the Roman—"
The witch put one hand quickly over ing and enjoying suchthings as this world never knew, and from which no foolish. worldly pleasure can draw them ever again!

Mysterious death!"

Both were fer some moments silent. "God of mercy," thought Olivia in agony, as she listened to the words and saw the looks of her friend, "that such a soul should be lost to thee!

Then she said aloud:

"I am growing impatient, Nano, and despondent. I shall talk with you no more about these things. Your uncertain transcendentalism is too gloomy. It is best to leave you to—to—"
"Well?" questioned the lady when

Olivia stopped.
"Why should I mention One whose existence you deny? I was about to say, to God."

"As I should say—to myself." Olivia put her hand to her ears and expressed in her face terror and disgust.

"Oh! do not speak so," she gasped; "Oh! do not speak so," she gasped;
"I shudder for you, dear, if God left
you to the mercy of such a divinity. It
is one of his punishments, and the most
tarrible."

"It is destined to be mine, then," said Nano, with a poor attempt at gayety. "But there is the bell for tea. Let us go down together. My father has not yet heard of your new departure." TO BE CONTINUED

Tell Your Mother. I wonder how many girls tell their mothers everything. Not those "young ladies," who, going to and from school, smile, bow and exchange notes and pictures with young men who make fun of them and their pictures, speaking in a way that would make their cheeks burn with shame if they heard it. All this, most credulous and romantic young most credulous and romantic young ladies, they will do, although they will gaze at your fresh young faces admiringly and send or give you charming verses or boquets. No matter what "other girls do," don't you do it. School-girl flirtation may end disastrously, as many a foolish, wretched young girl could tell you. Your yearning for some one to love is a great need of every woman's heart. But great need of every woman's heart. But there is a time for everything. Don't let the bloom and freshness of your heart be brushed off in silly flirtations. Render yourself truly intelligent. And above all tell your mother everything. Never be ashamed to tell her, who should be your best friend and confidente, all you think and feel. It is strange that many. and feel. It is strange that many young girls will tell every person before "mother" that which it is most important that she should know. It is sad that indifferent persons should know more about her fair young daughters than she does herself .--

the world have looked upon as a myn. I peril nothing, for I have nothing to peril. But oh! if it were true beyond dispute that I had an immortal soul, what pute that I had an immortal soul, what would I care for wealth or honors? Is there a God? Christians and I say yes. Are we accountable to that Being for all

In the course of a recent address this distinguished prelate :nade the following allusion to the Holy See:

He said his hearers could easily anticipate the first words that he had to speak; they were to propose the health of our Holy Father Leo XIII. (cheers). Although his Pontificate had only extended for some three years, it had been marked already by a character which would render it his torical (hear, hear). The long Pontificate of the Holy Father Pius IX., of blessed memory, was marked by a supernatural virtue and inflexibility, by which he bore and repelled the shock of a revolution. It broke upon him, and passed him by.
It occupied the city of Rome, but the spiritual power of the Church remained firm in its place, vindicating its own rights, though they were violated by the superior force of arms. Such was the pontificate of Pius IX.—an inflexible resistance—and it was necessary at that day; the slightest indication of a willingness to make terms would have been misconstrued as fear and as a readiness to compromise. There was no duty before him but the duty of revain (cheers). But the duty and the office of Leo XIII. is altogether unlike that of his predecessor. He took that great nane, not only out of special devotion to Leo XIII, whom he had loved and with whom he had stood in special relations, but out of a much higher devotion, but out of a much higher devotions, but out of a much higher devotions, but out of a much higher devotion to Leo XIII. he had stood in special relations, but out of a much higher devotion to those who bore the name of Leo of old—Leo the Great and St. Leo III., who may be said to be the founder and creator of the Christendom of which we are part (cheers). It was St. Leo III. who, by consecrating the Emperor Charlemagne, laid the foundations of the great empire of the West, out of which the whole European civilization has sprung, and to which the unity of Christendom for 1000 years may be as-cribed (cheers). Leo III. knew that the two great powers—the spiritual and the civil—were, by the will of God, founded to be in amity and in closest relations, and the Christendom that sprang from that act was maintained for 1000 years—mutilated here and there, indeed, but, as a whole, retaining its integrity—the union of these two powers which governed the world, of which the temporal power of the ness and power, would bring you out of trouble into peace."

"I would smile, child." said Nano, not in the least moved by her friend's earnest-Noth. the time of Pus 1A. wrecked that great fabric of Christian civilization, disintegrated the unity of Christian Europe, and the civil powers of the world withdrew themselves one by one, and stood in an attitude of hostility to the supreme power

the world, be they what they may—be they Catholic or non-Catholic, be they Christian or not Christian—even with the

Sablime Porte—knowing that the civilized powers of the world, be they what they may, are ordained by God as the great instruments for the government and the civilization of the civilization.

ilization of mankind (cheers). He need not dwell upon the subject any longer, and it would not be in time if he were to

do so; but in proposing the health of Leo XIII. he would only say, may his precious

life be prolonged till he has seen re-consti-

tween the supreme pastor of the whole flock and all the nations that were created

PROTESTANT TESTIMONY.

by the Holy See (cheers).

That the Catholic Church has ever been on the side of the people, upholding their rights, alleviating their wrongs, supplying their wants, teaching their ignorance, and ministering to their necessities is well known to history. The fact, however, is sometimes denied, and is often forgotten in these days. It may be well if some persons are confirmed, and some are reminded of the fact, by a Protestant author. The Rev. E. Cutts, D. D., in a work published by the London Christian Knowledge Society, a Protestant organization, gives his ciety, a Protestant organization, gives his testimony on this point in the following terms: "In the Middle Ages the Church was a great popular institution. One reason, no doubt, of the popularity of the Mediaeval Church was, that it had always been the champion of the people and the friend of the poor. In politics, the Church was always on the side of the liberties of the people, against the tyranny of the the people, against the tyranny of the feudal lords. In the eyes of the noble, the laboring population were beings of an in-ferior caste. In the eye of the Church, they were brethren in Christ, souls to be won and trained, and fitted for heaven won and trained, and fitted for heaven. In social life the Church was an easy landlord and a kind master. On the whole, with many drawbacks, the Mediaeval Church did its duty—according to its own light—to the people. It was the great cultivator of learning and art, and it did its best to educate the people. It had yet its best to educate the people. It had vast political influence, and used it on the side of the liberties of the people. By means of its painting and sculpture in the churches, its mystery plays, its religious festivals, its catechizing, and its preaching, it is probable that the chief points of the Gospel history and the doctrines of the Gospel mstory and the doctrines of the creeds were more universally known and more vividly realized than among the masses of our present population.—Turning points of English Church History, pp. 181-182.

Twenty Years a Sufferer.

R. V. PIERCE, M. D., Buffalo, N. Y. Dear Sir—Twenty years ago I was ship-wrecked on the Atlantic Ocean, and the cold and exposure caused a lagge abscess to form on each leg, which kept continually discharging. After spending hundreds of dollars, with no benefit, I tried your "Golden Medical Discovery" now, in less than three months after now, in less than three months after taking the first bottle, I am thankful to say I am completely cured, and for the first time in ten years can put my left heel to the ground. I am yours,

WILLIAM RYDER,

87 Jefferson St. Buffalo, N. Y

(We judge that the simple narrative given below will be more eloquent and effective than any words we could add).

The most northern inhabitants of Europe (Lapland), whose country is as region of icy mountains, are the most generous and the poorest in the world. Many dwell in tents or huts, made of planks or of turf and poles; their clother are made of skins and their food is chiefly fish; some subsist on reindeer. Every-thing freezes there in the Winter, which lasts nine months, with three months

darkness.
In Norway the chief subsistence is the exportation of wood, which was stopped some two years age, and this has caused so many thousands of Norwegians to emigrate to America, and if they were able to pay the fare, perhaps 100,000 Scandi-navians would emigrate this year te

Chicago.

Norway was converted by King St.

Olaf and Irish English priests in the tenth and eleventh Centuries, and since then Norwegians have continued to be among the best Catholics in the world. In the

Morality is very good in Scandinavia, except in some large towns. The laws and customs are still those of the Middle Agea, that is, very Christian. They never

demptorist Fathers opened the Missions of Norway, which they have since left to other priests, and which have been extended over all the country; and there

tended over all the country; and there are now 15 priests, 8 small churches, 10 students, 8 teachers, 1 convent with 50 to 90 poor orphans and 100 penpils and a small hospital.

The Storthing has recently, unexpectedly, given full religious liberty; thus, Catholies, can now obtain any office in the Government. Catholic priests are very much respected and they are sometimes. much respected and they are sometimes invited to the public gatherings; they have also funeral processions through the cities, and the Sisters wear their religious dress there. Sometimes, when there are semi-official demonstrations, such as church or school dedications, consula and Government officers assist in their official costume. Sometimes the Lutherans contribute to Catholic buildings, as was the case for the hospital at Copen-hagan, and they exempt these buildings from taxation. There are now a great classes. A priest opened a new Misssion, and after a few months he had 50 to 60 conversions; these and many such facts prove that the time for the conversion of

CARDINAL BORROMEO.

Borromeo came of a great historical house. Lovers of literature will readily recall the life be prolonged till he has seen re-constituted that old order of the Christian world in which the supreme powers that govern nations are united once more in amity (cheers)! May he live to knit once more the bonds which ought always to exist between the supreme pastor of the whole the suprementation of the suprementati the Isola Bella, and the other Borromeen Isles of the Lago Maggiore, the paradisaical birth-place of this princely Catholis house. The deceased prelate was the fifth Cardinal given to the Sacred College by his noble Lombardic family.

Edoardo Borromeo belonged to the order of Cardinal Priests, was Archpriest of the Patriarchal Begilier of the Patriarchal Begilier

of the Patriarchal Basilica of the Vatican, of the Patriarchal Basilica of the Vatican, and the Camerlengo of the Sacred College—born at Milan, August 3, 1822, and raised to the purple March 13, 1866. He early began his studies for the priesthood. Gregory XVI. made him a camerier, and under Pius IX. he became major-domo of the beautiful palace, an office in which he showed that under a rude exterior he had hidden a nature of kindness and sensibility. Even while majordomo he succeeded in making himself beloved by the scholars of the papal schools of which he was director, and it is recorded of him that on one occasion, when he administered the first communion to some of their number, he burst into tears in the midst of his exhortation, and kneeling before the children kissed their feet in passionate humility. Mgr. Borromeo for many years did the honors of the Palazzo Altieri to the noble pilgrims who frequented it, with urbanity and hospitality. He was a very hard and earnest worker as a prefect of the Church of St. Peter.

BISHOP BEDELL ON EDUCATION.

A Lady's Wish.

"Oh how I do wish my skin was as clear and soft as yours," said a lady to her friend. "You can easily make it so," answered the friend. "How?" inquired the first lady. "By using Hop Bitters, that makes pure rich blood and blooming health. It did for me, as you observe." -Cairo Bulletin.

Sore Throat.

Apply Hagyard's Yellow Oil and take inwardly according to directions. Yellow Oil is the best remedy for rheumatism, Neuralgia, Bruises, Burns, Frost Bites and all lameness, indiammation and pain. No household should be without it.

that is, very Christian. They never deceive or steal; never have law suits. They have had no real war for a thousand years. Shors and hotels are not open on Sundays, and the people frequent their own or the Catholic Churches instead. Dances and theatres are also almost stopped those late years.

More than twenty years ago the Redemutoris Fathers opened the Missions.

The recently deceased Edoardo Cardinal

Bishop Bedell, in the Church Congress said :-Christian education must begin and be carried out to its best fulfilment in the family. The mother and the father are the true teachers. A deaf mute preacher had given him a valuable suggestion on this subject. In interpret-ing the parable of the prodigal son, he said that what brought him home was— not the husks and swinc—but his early parental instruction. To educate the intellect without the development of the moral faculty is to train up a devil. To educate the moral affections by neglecting the intellect, is to creat a fanatic. True education is the leading out of our faculties in harmony.—Church Work.

in Europe—for these leeches it is gether too safe. A shot-gun—pr loaded and aimed—is a great ref. The Irishman ought to do what! not do. He bught to make the la understand that he holds his stolen some personal risk to himself. Bu

I hold that

is the crime.

The Living Land.

Here is a fine poem from the pen of Denis brence McCarthy. Written in 1845, it is a woice from the past that has eloquent mean-ing for the present:

We have mourned and sighed for our buried

We have given what Nature gives—

we have given what sature gives— A manly tear o'er a brother's bler: But now for the Land that lives! He—who passed too soon in his glowing n oon The hope of our youthful band,— From Heaven's blue wall doth seem to call— "Thinkt think of your Living Land!" I dwell serne in a happler seene— Ye dwell in a Living Land!"

Yes! yes! dear shade, thou shalt be obeyed We must spend the hour that files In no vain regret for the sun that's set, But in hope for another's rise. And, though it delay its guiding ray, We must, each with his little brand, Like sentinels, light through the dark, dark night,

night, The steps of our Living Land. She needeth our care, in the chilling air,— Our old dear living Land!

Yet our breasts will sob, and the tears will To your eyes, for many a day; For the eagle strong,—though a lark in

wong.—
Was the spirit that's passed away.
Though his heart be still as a frozen chill,
And pulseless his glowing hand,
We must struggle the more for that old
"Green Shore".—
He was making a Living Land.
By him we have lost,—at what'er the cost,—
she Shatl be a Living Land!

Living L and, such as Nature plann'd, When she hallowed our harbors deep; When she bade the grain spring o'er the

And the oak wave o'er the steep.
When she bade the tide roll deep and wide,
From its source to the ocean strand,
Oh! it was not to stares she gave these waves:
But to sons of a Living Land!—
Sons who have eyes and hearts to prize
The worth of a Living Land. Oh! when shall we lose the hostile hues

have kept us so long apart? se from the strife that is crushing the From out of our motner's heart?
Could we lay aside our doubts—our pride—
And join in a common band,
One hour would see our country free,
A young and a Living Land
With a nation's heart, and a nation's part,
A FREE AND A LIVING LAND!

NASBY ON IRELAND.

An American Opinion of the State of Affairs.

A large audience, a goodly share of which were ladies, gathered within the Opera House, Toledo, Ohio, last week, to listen to the addresses of Mr. D. R. Locke (When's), editors and propriets, of the ("Nasby"), editor and proprietor of the Toledo Blade, and Mr. James Redpath, on the condition of affairs in Ireland. There were seated on the stage many

We take the following from the address of Mr. Locke

A poor man in America is one whom fate, or his improvidence or incapacity for management compels to live in a house, weather-tight, of four to six rocms, mayhap two, with one or two stoves, three meals a day, with meat twice, and always with clothing enough to keep warm in any weather. He may not save anything, but weather. He may not save anything, but he has what is absolutely necessary for life from day to day, and at the end of his career he is certain of a decent support in the county infilmary, if he has not friends to care for him. That is a poor man in America. At the worst he has such com-forts as may be had from daily wages of

\$1 to \$1.50 per day.

A poor man in Ireland, and there are 5,000,000 of them, is quite another thing, and the depth and breadth of the poverty he endures, an American, as I said, cannot understand, and cannot be made to till he

SEEN IT WITH HIS OWN EYES. Mr. Locke here gave a description of Irish landlordism, and the part the Irish play in enriching the plunderers.

I want to warn you right here against

NEWSPAPER REPORTS him eyery minute of his life. He may be arrested and imprisoned for stating a fact or expressing an opinion. Consequently nothing can be obtained from that source, for a commitment to jail in a country in which the babeas corpus is permanently suspended, where a suspected person is arrested at the pleasure of a Secretary and kept in durance vile at the pleasure of man, is no very pleasant thing. All information we get from Ireland, except from correspondents on the ground, comes from the English press, and that is owned body, soul, boots and breeches by the English Government. If you could believe the English press, Ireland is in a state of prosperity, the people are con-tented and happy, and Parnell and his associates are simply a set of demagogical actors, agitating for purely selfish purposes. The day I landed in Dublin the London papers had each an article stating that Ireland was contented and quiet, and that the Land Act was going to be accepted as a final settlement of the slight troubles that had to a trifling extent dis-turbed the island, and that Parnell had lost his hold upon the Irish people, and yet the next Sunday I saw 100,000 people yet the next Sunday I saw 100,000 peopl in procession to do honor to Parnell. counted 500 shoeless women within a dis-tance of five miles, who were anything but satisfied with their condition, and they were the most lively people for quiet ones I ever encountered. I attended scores of Land League meetings, at which the natural hatred of landlordism and English rule found most natural expression, and I found an undying determination to resist the tyranny they were groaning under, by any means the Almighty would

ad il-ed il-il-il-il-ed

give them.

These London papers, owned by the English Ministry, are full of two things: namely, that Ireland is quiet and happy, and that tenants are perpetually shooting landlords. If Ireland is contented and quiet, why are landlords shot? But the ooting of landlords is a lie intended to destroy sympathy with the Irish, though in my case the shooting of a landlord would have precisely the opposite effect. I hold that

MISSING THE LANDLORD, NOT SHOOTING HIM.

I know whereof I speak when I say that human life, even of the oppressors, is safer in Ireland than in any other country in Europe—for these leeches it is altogether too safe. A shot-gun—properly loaded and aimed—is a great reformer. The Irishman ought to do what he does The Irishman ought to do what he does not do. He bught to make the landlord understand that he holds his stolen land at some personal risk to himself. But they

number of families he has made homeless. England will not permit manufacturing trade or commerce in Ireland, so that source of labor is cut off. The mechanics are idle for two reasons: England floods the country with her own goods to fill what demand there is, and secondly, inasmuch as the landlord takes everything the people carn above two meals of potatoes. people earn above two meals of potatoes day, they have nothing to buy goods A woman who cannot wear she

and stockings isn't purchasing jewelry very much, and it is a very poor country for a cabinet-maker where the occupant of a cottage considers himself lucky if he has a three-legged stool to sit down on. Therefore, as the only labor in the country sagriculture, and as Landlordism either kills that by eviction or cripples it by starvation, the question, "Why don't you work?" is yery easily answered. There isn't a race of people in the world who

WILLING TO WORK as the Irish in Ireland. They will work for anything in the way of wages from daylight to dark, and consider themselves happy if they can get anything, no matter what, to do. But there is no work. There is a blight upon every foot of land in the island. Every branch of trade that should afford labor at remunerative rates to the people lies paralyzed, and that passive infamy, the Queen, who, like a sponge, silently absorbs everything she touches, and these active infamies, the Ministers and the Lords, temporal and spiritual, makes the paralysis that kills the Island. And the civilized world sees this oppression and makes no protest. Those who dare to protest at home are in jail, and a brutal soldiery stands guard over

TALK OF COMMERCE IN TRELAND Why, should you ship a cargo of wheat from Toledo to Cork, that cargo would be taken past Queenstown to Liverpool, 24 hours beyond Cork, unloaded, subjected to all sorts of imposts, and all sorts of charges, and then reloaded and taken back 24 hours or more at local rates, to Cork. England must have her hand upon everything.

As to manufactures, let an Irish firm start manufactures in the South of Ireland, and a combination of English manufactures at once crushes them out. England wants Ireland as a market for her goods, as a pasture field from which she may crop wealth to be taken to England and spent there. Ireland is not a country to be developed; it is a country to be plundered.

WHY DON'T THEY GET AWAY TO SOME OTHER

COUNTRY.
For a simple reason—they cant't. A great many of the more prosperous have exiled themselves; as the presence in America of 10 million of them evidences. But these with us were of the better class, or had the good luck to be circumstanced in such a way as to make emigration possible. But how is the tenant in the Galtees to get away? He has not a penny between him and the next world, and his landlord takes precious good care that he shall not have. How he is to get to he shall not have. How he is to get to the seaboard? He might walk, it is true, and sleep nights, under hedges. But what is he to eat on the journey? Why, he is kept so poor that one meal is not within speaking distance of the next. He lives from hour to hour. Suppose he does NEWSPAPER REPORTS
about Irish affairs. The Irish press is muzzled as effectually as the Russian. An Irish editor has the prospect of jail before of angry waters that intervene between him and God's country? He can't swim the distance, and the cheapest passage is £5. Five pounds is more money than he ever saw, or ever expects to. And even if he manages that, he lands in New

> HOMELESS, PENNILESS, AND HELPLESS. However, he would chance that could

e get there.

And so he stays, like a bear chained to post-he can neither fight or run. H a post—he can helder night of run. He stays the unwilling victim of a system of tyranny that has made him a past of wretchedness, a present misery, with no future to look forward to. He simply lives in a passive sort of way, hoping with no reason to hope, for something to turn up that will emancipate him and his children from their living death. Give them a chance to come, and English land. lords would have possession of Ireland in short metre. Give them ships enough, and the entire five millions would in America in a month. But getting away is still more impossible than stay-

ing.

WHAT IS THE REMEDY?

To what must Ireland look for the woes she is enduring, for the miseries that are heaped upon her? To what must she look for her redemption? The Land League, and the Land League alone. There can be no appeal to arms, for she is too weak, and her oppressors are too strong. But Ireland can, with the help of the new Ireland in America, lie down and refuse her labor to the landloads. She can refuse to pay rent till some measure of justice is meted out to her. She can masterly inactivity, compel the land lords, in their own interest, to take their from her throat. She can compel inaction some measure of justice for the Irish.

Their labor is as necessary to the landords as the stolen lands are to them. For the first time Ireland is on the right path, a path which, if followed, will lead her to justice, and that assured, prosperity follows as certain as the light follows the dawn. Parnell in prison is more powerthan Parnell at liberty. Davitt in Kilmainham is a more potent protest against English tyranny and oppression than Davitt could possibly make from the platform. The very means used by England to complete the sulfrish will liberate her. subjugation of the er. For new there will be no palliatives admitted, there will be no compromise, it will be all or

nothing.

THERE IS HOPE FOR IRELAND.

don't do it. Their religion forbids kill- nation on the earth. It lies in the certain only in cases such as I have justice of the good God who may, for His instanced, where the wrong is so mon-strous that it has but one expiation, that landlords have gone to their just reward, "WHY DON'T THEY WORK?"

Ah! why indeed. What is there for him to do? My Lord has unroofed hundreds of cabins on the mountained for the line of line of the line of line of line of the line of lin race in this holy crusade. Let these means be used, and, with the blessings of dreds of cabins on the mountains to convert the land into sheep walks, and has swelled the roll of pauperism by just the number of families he has made homeless. England will not permit manufacturing England will not permit manufacturing land. Ireland will yet be as free as American and will yet assume the position she is entitled to among the nations of the earth, and her scattered children, if they do not return to the old sod, will at least be proud of their origin.

THE CARDINAL-ARCHBISHOP.

The Last Thirty Years of Catholicity in Loudon-The Irish in England.

The Sunday within the octave of the feast of the 25th anniversary of the opening of the Church of SS. Mary and Joseph, Poplar, was solemnly observed. High Mass, coram cardinali, was sung in the presence of a crowded congregation that included many visitors from the west end as well as from the neighboring missions. Father Lawless, the pastor of the church, was Celebrant of the Mass, Father Lloyd being Assistant-Priest, and Fathers God-frey and Doyle, Deacon and Sub-Deacon to his Eminence. It may be noted that the church is weighed with a debt of £4,-000—a burden which hinders the develop-ment of the mission in many ways, but from which nothing but the generosity of outsiders can free it, the congregation being so poor as to be scarcely able to meet even the running expenses. The meet even the running expenses. The sermon was preached by the Cardinal-Archbishop, who said he could not help thinking of the joy of the past week. They had not only been keeping their jubilee and obtaining the spiritual bene-diction which the Holy Father had bestowed on all the faithful, but they had been commemorating the twenty-fifth anniversary of the opening of their beau-tiful church. What a flood of recollections came back to him when he thought of that beautiful church! Their own hearts were full of the recollection of

THIRTY YEARS AGO when in that spot no church stood; and some of them could go back further still and could remember the time when two holy priests in extreme poverty, denying themselves in everything and sparing themselves in nothing, toiled, prayed, and labored for the salvation of souls. years ago-and he could just remember the time-all the land round was a desola tion of souls. The Holy Mass was said indeed, but in what he must call a hozel. Thirty years ago there was, he remem-bered, a church in Virginia-street, but what was there besides that and the hovel what was there besides that and the hovel; they possessed in that extreme east of London, where the Holy Mass was offered up under a roof like that of Bethlehem? And what fervor there must have been in those days! What faith! What perseverance! What courage! What a fearless constancy to the faith and inheritance of their fathers—to the faith inheritance of their fathers-to the faith once delivered to the saints and for which the Catholics of England and Ireland had laid down their lives! And he could not help casting his eyes abroad over London. Thirty years ago the position in London was very different to the position they now occupied. When in 1876 they kept their anniversary of the Restoration of the Hierarchy, they laid at the feet of Pius IX. whose work it was to call them again into existence as a Church, a table which stated existence as a Church, a table which stated exactly the number of churches, of clergy, of schools, and of convents which they had in 1851. In five and twenty years EVERYTHING WAS DOUBLED

cept that which had become four or five fold. The number of churches was doubled all over England, the number of churches in London was doubled, the convents were multiplied four and five-The schools at that time-he was afraid to say how few they were, and as to the number of children, there was no account kept. There is now in this diocese alone 180 schools for the education of the poor children, taking no account of the middle and higher schools, and there are five-and-twenty thousand names of little children on the books and registers. Well might they thank God, with great humility, lying on their faces before Him for their unworthiness and blessing Him from their hearts for the infinite mercies and graces He had poured out upon them. Well, they had been rejoicing with him in the anniversary of their beautiful church. What a work of souls had gone on there during the twenty-five years that had gone by since that church was built! How many souls had been born again in Holy Baptism? How many good Contessions had been made in that church, how many worthy Communions received at that altar? How many had been brought there and laid for the Requiem Mass and the last absolution before they were carried out for burial? What a work of the salvation of souls, what a sowing of the word of God, what a reaping of souls dying in the faith there had been in the last twenty-five years in that church! There was one thought he wished to bring before them, it arose from that anniversary of

theirs. It was one full of anxiety, and one that ought to arouse both priest and people and urge them to be faithful. It was this:— He knew from the enquiries that his good priests made, going from house to house, and from room to room and from family o family, and writing down the names father, mother, son and daughter, even to the names of the little children—he knew his: that the men and women who were born in Ireland and who drew in with the first breath of life the traditions and bene diction of their forefathers and the grace of God and the holy faith, coming over here to England, persevere as a rule in the practise of their religion, come regularly to Mass and Confession and Communion, and lead a good life. Many he knew, alas! fell away, but in the main they re mained true, persevering in the holy faith, and they had the benediction of God and His church. But this was not true, he was

therefore, rarely, if ever, or never to Com-munion. If the rising generation—if those who were to be fathers and mothers when those he addressed would be gone to their rest—go on thus, that church would not have in the future such fervent worshippers as had filled it in the past. Many thoughts were suggested by this, and one was the great duty of fathers and mothers to watch over their children and send them to school and see that they are well taught to know their religion, to see that they go to the holy sacraments, and, above all, that when at home they do not unlearn from the words and example of their parents that which they have learned in the schools. He knew how dark and corrupt was life in certain parts of London, and it had been his prayer and endeavor during the last -ixteen, years to put down an altar and build a church in those parts where sin was rankest and mightiest. He was thankful to God to be able to say that in four of those places there were two churches and more were to come He hoped the day was not far distant when, in every place in London where there was now a desolation of souls, there would be found a church as ample and a beautiful as that the anniversary of which they were keeping. He rejoiced with them in their happy memory of the past and their good and strong resolutions for

AN IRISH MISSIONER OF THE HOLY CHILDHOOD.

Elizabeth Hoey, familiarly known a "Betty the Pagan," was in early life an under servant to the late Marquis of Headfort; but having by an accide the use of one of her hands, she was dismissed with a small weekly allowance. It was about the year 1856, that she was obliged to leave the service of the Marobliged to leave the service of the Marquess, and went to live in Kells, where she chiefly depended for her support on the charity of the people. Here some of the annals of the Holy Childhood fell into her hands, and so touched was she by what she read about the destitute state of children in heathen lands, that she thence forth devoted herself with extraordinary zeal and self-sacrifice to collecting and saving money for the missions of the Holy Childhood. Betty would go through the town on market days, asking every one she met. Protestant as well as Catholic to give her a small alms for "her Pagan children," as she called them, and pleading their cause in such a truly maternal manner, that she rarely failed to enlist the sympathy of those to whom she appealed. She always continued to read the Annals herself, and thus was enabled to urge the wants and claims of her "Pagan children" with an eloquence pe realiar to herself. Her ingenuity to de-vise plaus for increasing her little store was something truly admirable and was touching. As soon as a sufficient sum was collected, the noble hearted missioner of the Holy Childhood would buy a calf and get a farmer to keep it for a year or two. When it was sold, the profit all went to her dear "pagan children"—not a penny of it for herself who was living on the charity of others. The effect of Betty's noble example and zeal in this re-spect have not ceased with her own life; for the førmer whose generosity our missioner turned to so good account, still sets aside each year a calf, which he calls sets aside each year a call, which he calls the "pagan calf," to be sold for the bene-fit of the missions of the Holy Childhood. May He who has promised a reward even for a cup of cold water given in his name reward a hundredfold, here and hereafter,

that generous Christian, and all who will imitate his example.

Another of Betty's plans was to gather up all the old newspapers she could find and sell them to small dealers in town and country; and with the same view she would go regularly to the convent school of Kells, and hunt up all the old copybooks and other waste paper, encouraging the children also to help her by making them little presents of toys or sweets. Once a little girl refused either to accept Once a fittle girl refused entire to accept the sweets or gather the papers, upon which Betty rebuked the little thing severely, telling her she was only a poor lukewarm Catholic. Thus did this zealous servant of God often succeed in get ting together as much as sixteen or seven teen pounds a year—a sum which, to one in her humble position, might seem a in her humble position, might seem a very large amount, yet which was always too little to satisfy her truly apostolic charity. No words could do justice to the ever-increasing zeal and charity of Betty Hoey. She was known to deprive herself of the few shillings allowed her for her support, to make them over to her dear pagan children, trusting to the Providence of God to supply her own wants. Nor was she ever disappointed. Often when the poor old woman had given away her last sixpence to the object for which she lived, God would reward the sacrifice by inspiring some kind neighwhich she lived, God would reward the sacrifice by inspiring some kind neighbour to call Betty in, as she was passing, to a hot dinner she never expected or to do some other kindly service for her.

Though her labour of love, the work has fall to be her sancial mission was the

Though her labour of love, the work she felt to be her special mission, was the Holy Childhood, yet Elizabeth Hoey never refused herself to any good work within her reach. If her charity was great towards the poor little helpless outcasts of China and Africa, it was no less towards those about her at home. casts of China and Africa, it was no less carnest towards those about her at home. This true-hearted Christian woman was known to lend the clothes off her back to enable poor people to go to Mass on Sunday. St. Martin's act of dividing his cloak with the mendicant he met on the way has been rightly recorded for the way has been rightly recorded for the ex-ample and admiration of all ages; but in what is this other inferior to it?

Next to her care of the pagan children was her devotion to the holy suffering souls. Many a pound old Betty collected every November, to have Masses offered up for the souls in purgatory. In truth, she lived only to do good. Her first and she lived only to do good. Her lifts and chief business, however, the cherished work of her heart and soul, was ever and always the mission of the Holy Childhood. One of the Sisters of St. Columba's wished to engage Betty's services for the Propagation of the Faith. At first she agreed to it, but after some time gave up, thinking she had best devote herse entirely to the cause of the Holy Child-hood. Even on her death-bed her favourhood. Even on her death-bed her favour-ite object continued to engross all her

children had brought her, and seeking to seriously troubled with various tempta impart to the attentive little ones some share of her own zeal for the cause of dear "pagan children." Feeling that her end was not far off, Betty, while perfectly and calmly resigned to the Divine will, once expressed to the Sisters a wish that the wight not die till after Christmas. she might not die till after Christmas.

she might not die till after Christmas.
"Why, Betty?" asked one of them.
"Because," she replied, "I expect to
get a good many presents from my friends,
and I can make something by them for and I can make something by them for my poor little pagan children." Atter a life thus spent in labouring for God and for souls, Elizabeth Hoey died on Christ-mas Eve, 1872, in the 70th year of her age, and was welcomed, oh, how gladly, how triumphantly, to the heavenly courts by hundreds of redeemed little ones whom she was instrumental in sending there. Bright and abounding for everthere. Bright and abounding for ever-more be the recompense of this devoted missioner of the Holy Childhood.

SISTERS OF ST. FRANCIS.

How a Whole Anglican Community Became Converts to Catholicity.

An offshoot of the world-renowned Trac tarian movement in the Church of Eng land was a great desire of perfection among many disciples of that school. within our times, consequently, have sprung up various Anglican communities of men as well as of women, who strive in their own way to lead lives like that which the religious orders of Mother Church im-pose on their children. The Cowley pose on their children. The Country Fathers, for instance, are perhaps the best known in this country. The Ignatians, or as they style themselves, the Benedictines, are another branch. For women are the Sisters of All Saints, of St. John, com monly known as "East Gumsteads," the "Clewer" Sisters and various other com-munities. In this yearning after solitude, ilence, and holiness, one cannot but feel a deep interest. Nor is there, perhaps, a mor thought-inspiring occasion than to visit one of those old church-yards, unknown to our new world, picturesquely situated on the gentle slope of a not over-high knoll, on top of which stands the sombre yew, with its heavy outspread branches, a lent sentinel of the narrow cells. There beneath

to read on a plain wooden cross the inscription telling of the gentle life sacrificed during youth's fervent days, and of the eager heart ceasing to beat amidst an enthusiastic devotion, which seemed to rival the aspirations of Catholic maidenhood in their devotion to the quiet of Mary or the sanctified labor of Martha. So great devotion, so noble sacrifice, we think!

At Hackney, London, nearly twenty years ago, was flourishing a very fervent and exact Anglican community of Sisters. Their inclination, like that of all those Sisterhoods, led them to follow the steps of that great order which, in its various branches, so wonderfully abounded throughout England before the Reformaabounded tion-the noble Benedictine-while during many years the ruling ægis of their house was a tender and child-like devotion to our Blessed Lady, which could not go unrewarded. But alas, these Sisters were unrewarded. outside the Church, every form and imitation were theirs, but no reality; the shadow but not the substance. They could not but feel the voil existing in their hearts, and so doubts began to arise. For a long while, every one's misgivings were hidden in her own breast; till at last one good soul, unable longer to withstand this mer turmoil, opened her whole heart to inner turmoil, opened her whole neart to her Superioress, who, in her turn, confessed to the like anxieties. By little and little, the disturbed feelings of the community eked out. On knowing the true sentinents, the Sisters seriously entered inte themselves, and after devoting much time to prayer, with a continual pleading to our Lady, their special patron, they resolved to send a request to Cardinal Wiseman, the Archbishop of Westminster, asking for help and light to brighten their obscure path. Here was a great consolation to his Eminence, and fain would be personally respond to so touching an appeal, but h respond to so touching an appear, but his great labors forbade it, and so he referred the petition to the Rev. H. E. Manning, his future successor on the Archiepiscopal throne, and now Cardinal, but at that time Superior of the Oblates of St. Charles Among the Fathers was a young English man who had studied with his Superior in

Rome, where a friendship, destined to b lasting, sprung up between them. Th young priest was selected to be the Sisters through the darkness of the conflict After some weeks, spent in instructing and removing doubts, the Rev. Herbert Vaughan, the young clergyman in ques-tion, had the unspeakable happiness of receiving the whole community into the bosom of Holy Church. Through his instrumentality the Giver of every good gift imparted to these chosen souls that reality which they so anxiously but vainly sought outside the true fold. After the first outside the true fold. After the first burst of joy had subsided, naturally the thought of the future arose. As Anglicans, these women had lived faithful religious, as well and as thorough as possible. While in the Establishment, the English Government had put under their care young female arabs from the streets of London. To save these homeless children was a noble work. Was all this good to cease? No, God be praised, for another grace was in store for these newly converted. In the Established Church, they had been Sisters, and had done their duty to their little charges; together they entered the true fold, why not then remain together, why not win these children to the right way, and why not do so as Catholic religious? After many trials and delays, the rule St. Francis was given them, and they

ere affiliated to the great seraphic order Behold! the convent and the industrial school went on as before, but enjoying thappiness and peace unknown in Angli can days. For there were no doubts no stiflings of the heart; in the head of life was strength and consolation; in the Eternal Sacrifice daily offered in their chapel was atonement and reparation for the past, and an abundance of grace for the future; and, besides, innumerable other blessings, such as can only belong to the children of Christ's true Church.

tions and forebodings, which never left him any rest, but were constantly harrass-ing his very life. From no one to whoming his very life. soever he turned could he derive any benefit, till, finally, the Venerable Father Palotti, founder of the Pious Missions, raintil, founder of the factor and the factor told him that never would these anxieties depart till England had a missionary college; whereupon the good Cardinal, revering the saintly priest's words as so many oracles, determined at the first opportunity to secure the establishment of such a work. Shortly did such an occasion present itself, for the Rev. Father Vaughan, feeling in his heart a desire to see England engaged in the work of the missions, unbosomed himself to the Cardinal, who at once realized that the time had come for the execution of his project, and so deputed this zealous priest to go everywhere throughout the whole world in an effort to gather funds

for such a college.

After several years spent in travelling After several years spent in traveling through South America, California, England and Ireland, Father Vaughan returned to London with sufficient means to begin the work. During these extended travels, Cardinal Wiseman died, but in his successor Father Vaughan found his former superior and warm friend. Consequently the work received fresh encouragement. On June 29, 1869, the sequently the work received fresh encouragement. On June 29, 1869, the Archbishop of Westminster, the present Cardinal Manning, laid the foundation of St. Joseph's Missionary College at Mill Hill. Seeing their father, as they lovingly style him, who under God led them into holy Church, so deeply interested in the missions, what wonder is it that the Franciscan Sisters would feel enkindled in their hearts a longing to enter the same work. Outside the true fold had they work. Outside the true fold had they work. Outside the true fold had they been—the doubts and heart aches in consequence they had experienced—what wonder, then, that, secure themselves, they would ardently long to gain for

other stray sheep the same security?
This desire, however, was destined, in the infinite wisdom of God, to undergo long probation, during which, by fervent prayer and ever-increasing experience in heir care of the unfortunate girls committed to them, the Sisters were daily rendering themselves more and more fit nstruments for the work which Proviwork was destined to be among our colored population, and at the present moment the Allan steamer Caspian is bringing directly to our port four of these Franciscanesses, who are coming with the approval and encouragement of his Grace approval and envolvement of the Archbishop of Baltimore to take charge of St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored Infants. Begun in an alley by a colored woman about five years ago, this work has gradually increased, owing to the generous patronage of the charitable ladies of this city. Some time ago, the house No. 57 St. Paul street was secured house No. 57 St. Paul street was second for this work, when the Sisters were innow, after so many years of preparation, the realization of their fond hopes and the realization of ardent wishes. To many may seem strange the anxious longing which the Catholic missionary, priest or nun, has to undertake his or her labors, ungrateful and repulsive in the highest degree, as they often prove to be, to every better instinct of human nature, and with no earthly prospect but difficulties, disap-

pointments and hardships.

But the examples of Christ, who,
"having joy set before Him, endured the cross, despising the shame," of His Apostles, and of saintly men and women of every age and clime, make for their successors the burden sweet and the yoke light. In a heroic spirit of self-sacrifice, and with a fair knowledge of their future labors, did four of these Sisters start from their convent home, Mill Hill, near Lon-don, on Monday, December 5.

At the ceremony of departure, Cardinal officiated, desiring that his spiritual daughters on leaving their na ve land should receive his final blessing s he knew that on their arrival on the shores of the United States they would be cordially welcomed by and receive their first blessing from that country's Primate, who from the first has shown fatherly solicitude in this good work and in every other connected with the har-vesting of that portion of his vineyard, in the eyes of the world, seems despicable as being but thorns and briars to be only uprooted, but in the eyes of the present zealous husbandman most precious, because, unfortunately, so hard o till. Before long, these Sisters will be among us, and at once will resume charge of St. Elizabeth's Home for Colored In-

fants, on St. Paul street.

Every one of us feels how generous and admirable a sacrifice these devoted women are making. Surely they merit, and will receive at our hands, the best of wishes. Our constant prayer should accompany their efforts; while, by our zealous co-op-peration, the little mustard seed now begun might grow into so large a tree, that under its outspreading branches might be sheltered all the offsprings of that unfortunate race which live in, though not of, our "Sunny South." Too long has it been a reproach to the Church of God, that she is doing very little for this people. That such a reproach is thrown at us, no Catholic will deny, but that this is done in justice and truth is more than we should like to admit. With God's blessing, it will soon be no longer heard.

And, oh! how great a boon would it be for our country if its 5,000,000 freedmen were trained in the principles of Catholic faith and morality. How much less crime! How few occasions for that summary vengeance, so often exercised in some parts of the widely scattered sections wherein dwall the wherein dwell the emancipated race.

Cause and Effect.

The main cause of nervousness is indigestion, and that is caused by weakness of stomach. No one can have sound nerves and good health without using Hop Bitters to strengthen the stomach, purify the blood, and keep the liver and kidneys active, to carry off all the poisonous and waste matter of the system-Advance.

A Cure for Croup.

Apply flannel saturated with Hagyard's Yellow Oil and administer the Oil internally on a little sugar as directed on the bottle. Yellow Oil cures Rheumatism, Burns, Scalds, Chilbains, Lameness, and all flesh wounds. All dealers supply it, price

Kneeling under the stars that gem

The holy sky o'er the humble p Vhen the world's sweet Child of Rested on Mary full of grace.

Not only the Bethlehem in the East.

Each year seemeth loath to go, And leave the joys of Christmas day; In lands of sun and in lands of snow, The year still longs awhile to stay.

A little while, 'tis hard to part From this Christ blessed here below, Old year! and in thy aged heart I hear thee sing so sweet and low

"A few more days, and I am gone, The hours move, swift and sure along, Yet still I fain would linger on In hearing of the Christmas song,

"Ah me to altars every day
I brought the sun and the holy mass;
The people came by my light to pray,
While countless priests did onward pass

"The words of the Holy Thursday night To one another from East to West; And the Holy Host on the altar white Would take its little half-hour's rest.

"And every minute of every hour
The mass bell rang with its sound so sweet
While from shrine to shrine, with tireles

pcwer, And heaven's love walked the nailed feet

"I brought the hours for Angelus bells,

And from a thousand temple towers
They wound their sweet and blessed spell
Around the hearts of all the hours.

"Every day is a day of grace
For those who fain would make then

I saw o'er the world in every place The wings of guardian angels glow.

"Men! could you hear the song I sing, But no, also! it cannot be so:

But no, also it cannot be so: My heir that comes would only bring Blessings to bless you here below."

Seven days passed; the gray, old year __Calls to his throne the coming heir.-

Falls from his eyes the last, sad tear, And lo! there is gladness everywhere.

Singing I hear the whole world sing,

Afar, anear, aloud, alow.
"What to us will the New Year bring?
Ah! would that each of us might know

Is it not truth? as old as true?
List ye, singers, the while ye sing!
Each year bringeth to each of you
What each of you will have him bring.

The year that cometh is a king,
With better gifts than the old year gave,
If you place on his fingers the holy ring
Of prayer, the king becomes your slave.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

The ceremonies attending the celebra

tion of the great festival of Christmes

were carried out with even more than or

dinary pomp in St. Peter's Cathedral. The

ornamentation of the Altar and Church surpassed without any doubt, that of for-

mer years. The Sanctuary was beautifully

decorated with evergreens and choice flowers, whilst the altar was ablaze with

lights. The choir, too, deserves the great-est credit for the manner in which it ren-

dered the select and difficult programme

chosen for the occasion; its efforts were ably seconded by an orchestra. It is a custom prevailing amongst Catholics that,

regardless of any inconvenience, they will

assist at mass at the earliest possible hour

on Christmas morning, and this is particulary remarkable in London. Indeed, it

would be hard to find a congrega-tion on the continent so scrupulously

of religion as that of St. Peter's Cathedral.

It was, therefore, not surprising to see the different streets leading to the Cathedral

crowded on Christmas morning by fervent

worshippers making their way to the house of God, to join in the chant and praise which the church offers to the Most High of the feast of the Nativity. Long before six o'clock the Cathedral was

crowded, and a larger number were obliged to return to their homes, there not being a vacant seat in the building. As the Angelus bell ceased tolling, the acolytes, neatly dressed in red and white soutanes,

and surplices, entered the sanctuary

whilst the organ and orchestra poured

forth the strains of the entrance march

Immediately after them came the clergy, followed by his Lordship the Bishop.

followed by his Lordship the Bishop. After kneeling for some time before the altar in prayer, his Lordship advanced to the Episcopal throne, and, assisted by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Father O'Mahony, proceeded to vest for the grand pontifical Mass. The Rev. Fathers Walsh and Cornyn acted respectively as deacon and subdeacon, whilst the entire ceremony was under the habile direction of the Rev. Father Tiernan, rector of the Cathedral. The sight was indeed an

Cathedral. The sight was indeed an

Cathedral. The sight was indeed an edifying and a grand one. The ceremonies of the Catholic Church, always beautiful, are doubly interesting when the chief pastor of the diocese officiates.

The magnificent vestments of the bishop

and his clergy, resplendent under the light of hundreds of tapers, the solemn

chant of the divine service, the carnest and devout attitude of the congregation, all was calculated to impress. But it was not until the more solemn part of the mass was coming to a close that the

arduous and efficient work of the priests

arduous and efficient work of the priests during the past few days could be seen, not less than five hundred persons having approached the holy table. At the end of the holy sacrifice his Lordship the bisnop turned towards the people, and preached a most touching and eloquent sermon on the festival of the Nativity. We could not,

even if we tried, give any thing like a just synopois of his Lordship's discourse. That

it was deeply felt by his hearers was plainly visible. At half-past ten the edifice was

again filled, when high mass was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, the vener-ated Vicar-General of the diocese. The day would have been incomplete without hearing his familiar voice, which so cor-

rectly renders the solemn chant of the sa-

exact in their attendance at the

a-Rest, Bilexi, Miss

.

"I bow to Him who ru'es all years, Thrice blessed is his behest; Nor will he blame me if, with tears, I pass to my eternal rest

A song like this, but sweeter far, And yet as if with a human tone, Under the blessed Christmas star, As thou descendest from thy thro

New Year.

REV. ABRAM J. RYAN

Each year cometh with all his days, Some are shadowed and some are bright; He beckons us on until he stays Kneeling with us 'neath Christmas night.

ments measured in nonpariel type, 12 o an inch oct advertisements for three six or months, special terms. All advertise-should be handed in not later than

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Publisher and Proprietor.

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very awkward it becomes for the proprietor
of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheps. Subscribers who desire to stop
taking a paper should in all cases remit the
amount of their indebtedneswhen they make
request. LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

LETTER FROM 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 subseribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me.

lieve me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COPPEY
Office of the "Catholic Record."

FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN 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 diocess.

HANNAN, Archbishop of Halifax.

Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, DEC. 30, 1881.

THE NEW YEAR.

Another year has flown by, for so swift is time in its passage that, standing now at the termination of the old year, it seems short indeed. We are entering on another, with its duties and cares, and we will be pardoned if we pause to look back upon the work which we have been doing. All our efforts have been devoted to our task and we have honestly endeavored to make the RECORD worthy of the patronage which has so generously been accorded it. The proof that we have to some extent suc- crimes have been exposed to the ceeded, we gather from the words of encouragement which we have during the past year received from both clergy and laity. It is true that it is a difficult task ourselves that to the great majority of place amongst the nations. It is our subscribers the RECORD is a welcome visitor. In this age, when the country is deluged by a literature spreading broadcast the seeds of infidelity and immorality, the duty of the Catholic press is an all-important one. As far as lay in our power, we have endeavored to counteract the evil influence of the one by defending and upholding the doctrines of the church, and opposing that of the other by giving to our readers good, wholesome. Catholic reading matter, which was calculated not only to entertain, butalso to instruct. Nor have we been unmindful of the current news of the day, but whilst doing our best to win for the RECORD a place in the first ranks of Catholic journalism, we must confess that, though we have met with a measure of success far above our expectations, the Catholic RECORD is not yet up to that standard which, in accepting its control, we had proposed to ourselves. The work of building up a journal is necessarily a tedious one, and the public are always slow to patronize a paper unless they are convinced that it is a good one. Taking, then, our increasing subscription list as a fair standard by which to judge the merits of our work, we are inclined to think that the CATHO-LIC RECORD has steadily been winning its way in public favor. We feel grateful to our friends of the clergy and laity for their patronage in the past, and we assure them in the coming year we shall endeavor to continue improving our work, and making it still more worthy of their support. We hereby tender our thanks to all those who, in aiding us, have been associated with us in our work, and wish one and all the very happiest of New Years.

THE Irish Times, an Orange paper, says a new party of great strength is springing up in Ireland. The name of the party is "Law and Order." is not a people on the face of the earth furnished with such an abundance of law as the Irish. What is wanted most is a little justice, and then the "Order" will follow.

The thread of life becomes weaker with each passing moment. The longest life can be reckoned by minutes.

THE HOME RULE QUESTION.

question of Home Rule for Ireland.

caused the question of legislative in-

afflicted by famine and sorely dis-

turbed by landlord oppression, never

tion to secure Parliamentary auton-

its intensity, the question of Home

Rule will take foremost rank in

has already attended the land agita-

tion-a success which is but the harbinger of complete triumph for the Irish in their efforts to secure the soil they till-must prove an incentive to vigorous and unanimous action on the part of all classes in Ireland to win parliamentary independence. Recent investigations into the state of Irish manufacturing industries, before and since the union, incortestably prove that since that unhappy event Irish manufactures have decayed and perished with a rapidity truly appalling. Had Ireland, by the fostering care of a national legislature, been enabled to preserve the many growing industries which enriched her people previous to the destruction of her legislative independence, she would not now have to mourn over depopulation and anarchy. Lord Dufferin, in his expression of views on the land question, suggested emigration as one of the most efficacious cures for Irish discontent. If the noble lord had not been hampered by self-interest, as a land owner and seeker for official promotion, he had never expressed any such opinion, for no one knows better than he. that Ireland's misery arises not from over-population, but from over-taxed agriculture and dearth of manufactures. If Ireland had its agricultural industries freed from the extortion and rapacity of landlordism, she could sustain by these industries alone a much larger population than she has to-day. But her agricultural population is ground to the very earth by a system of land-tenure the most unjust and tyrannical that ever obtained in a civilized country. Landlordism is now, however, on its death-bed. Its monstrous view of an indignant humanity which has vowed its doom. But its destruction and disappearance can. to please all, but we fain would flatter not restore Ireland to its proper idle for any one to claim that with anything less than national independence Ireland can be satisfied. The Irish people cannot be ruled with justice from London. The Imperial Parliament is over-burdened with the necessities of legislation for the whole empire, and can give but little attention to the local wants of large and important sections of the people. It is monstrous to think that representatives from Scotland can fully understand the requirements of Ireland or vice versa. Besides, it is useless to deny that British legislators are in their dealings with Irish subjects usually governed by prejudice, to the almost entire exclusion of considerations of right and justice. The records of the Imperial Parliament for the past eighty years place this statement beyond contradiction. How often during that time have not the representatives of Ireland, in their efforts to have extended to their people the very principles of legislation obtaining in England and Scotland, been voted down by an inconsiderate majority, heedless of their injustice and callous to the wrongs of a generous but unfortunate race. If the principles guiding British statesmen in the legislation which they have given Great Britain since the union were applied to Irish legislation during the same period, the Imperial Parliament would not to-day be so unpopular in Ireland. British statesmen have time and again declared it their purpose and desire to see the two countries really united, to see Ireland enjoy all the advantages of spent and a dozen speeches made over the connection by participating in all the benefits of English laws and of a poor widow woman. The very English freedom. But when these same statesmen come to deal with

principles diametrically opposed to those which underlie the legislation We adverted last week to the of Great Britain. As an instance, the British Parliament has again The urgency of the land agitation and again during the past few years refused to extend the franchise to dependence to be momentarily lost large classes of people in Ireland. sight of, but the Irish people, though while corresponding sections of population in Great Britain enjoy its advantages. We do not propose toswerved from their fixed determinaday to discuss at length the question of Irish manufactures as affected by omy. There can be no doubt that the loss of Irish Parliamentary indeas soon as the present agitation loses pendence. We will content ourselves by stating that so long as the interests of British manufacturers con-Irish politics. 'The success which flict with the establishment of independent industries in Ireland, the latter country cannot have such industries. To promote the founding of such industries and secure their growth in that country would require special legislation which a British Parliament will never accord. But we will be told that if the Irish people themselves had enterprise they could easily bring about the es tablishment of manufacturing institutions. This we deny. There are three principal factors required to bring about success in such undertakings-enterprise, capital, and legislative protection, enterprise to inaugurate, capital to sustain, and legislative protection to guard against undue competition. The Irish people are possessed of enterprise and inventive genius, but of capital they have little, for legislative protection they cannot look. How then are they to have manufactures? Even that industry upon which they now almost solely relyby landlord tyranny, is threatened by a new and formidable danger. The Irish tenant farmer has now to compete with American products which are rapidly driving the fruits of Irish agricultural industry from the markets it so long held. Nothing but the earnest attention of Parliament in the direction of saving Irish tenant farmers from the effect of undue competition can save Irish agriculture from utter ruin, for the Irish tenant farmer cannot pay rent and meet American competition. The Imperial legislature cannot deal with Irish interest, either in regard of both at home and abroad. So mote it manufactures or of agriculture, in a be! way to promote Irish prosperity. TWENTY-FIFTH ANNIVERSARY CELEBRATION. Eighty-years of Imperial rule have not given the Irish either tranquility or prosperity. No wonder then that the Irish people demand the restoration of their legislature-and that with nothing less can they be satis-

MUNICIPAL GOVERNMENT

In a few days the people will be called

upon to make choice of persons to fill the

position of Aldermen for the government of our municipalities. For years past the conduct of men holding this title in various cities and towns of the Dominton has been such as to cause grave fears to exist that our cherished system of municipal legislation is to a very great extent a failure. If we look about for a cause to which might be attributed this condition of things, it must at once be conceded that the electors themselves are those on whose shoulders must rest the major part of the blame. In three cases out of five. we venture to assert, the person who drops his ballot into the box does not stop to inquire what are the qualifications of the man in front of whose name he is about to make a mark. In numbers of instances, too, he votes for a candidate because his vote has been solicited. If electors would ask themselves this question: "Do I believe the person for whom I am about to vote is an honest, and a practical man?" and allow his conscience to guide him in the manner of marking his ballot paper, there would be an end to the mismanagement and unseemly conduct which are justly laid to the charge of many boards of Aldermen in the Dominion. Apart from mismanagement and the jobbery of rings, we might here refer to an abuse which has lately been developing itself. A large amount of gas is consumed, much valuable time lost, and the newspaper reporters as well as a few patient spectators are oftentimes seen yawning and restless, while the average alderman is delivering himself of a speech in which there is neither pith nor point. Many of our representatives take it for granted that to be an alderman, it is necessary to be a public speaker. Oftentimes one may witness an hour such a matter as remitting the dog tax slightest cause will serve to bring a dozen tors return to their ancient subseraldermen to their feet like so many jacks

spectators hungry for an opportunity to listen to him. This is a very great nuisance, and means should at adopted to put a check on it. Of course speeches must of necessity be made, but it is extraordinary how many persons there are who know so little as to the time when they should be delivered, and also who say so much and do not really know what they are talking about, There are men in our present Board whose conduct would have delighted the heart of Charles Dickens were he in search of a subject upon which to found a novel. We know one who possesses nearly all the weaknesses of Pickwick and none of his good qualities. Now, on the eve of another election, we trust the citizens of London will return honest, practical men, and leave the incapables and stump orators at home.

GOOD TIDINGS

To those of our readers who may happen to be cognizant of the unhappy state of feeling which has existed for some years back between certain sections of St. Patrick's Congregation of Quebec citythe cause or causes of which it is not necessary further to refer to-will read with pleasure the following paragraph clipped from the Quebec "Chronicle" of the 19th inst. It is "meet, right and just" that it should be in our power to convey these "good tidings" at a season when, more than any other, "peace and good will among men" should prevail. The incident referred to in the excerpt alluded to, although seemingly trifling in itself, is possibly but the harbinger of a better state of things. "United, we stand: divided, we fall;" is an adage trite as old, and amongst none more than Irishmen is its practical application advisable and even necessary at the present moment. We congratulate all concerned on an event which, we have good reason agriculture-already almost ruined to believe, has been brought about without the sacrifice of dignity or amour propre on one side or the other : we congratulate the present worthy Reverend Pastor of St. Patrick's on his action in the premises, and we felicitate our friends of the Institute on what, to all appearance, promises to be the forerunner of increased prosperity and success. Nor must we forget our friends the members of the congregation at large at a moment that seems presage a restored harmony amongst all classes. St. Patrick's congregation of Quebec has an old-time glorious record of one-mindedness and singleness of purpose; that such will again be the case must be the hope and wish of all rightminded and right-thinking Irish Catholics

> Yesterday at High Mass in St. Patrick's, the Rev. Father Lowekamb, C. SS. R., Rector of the parish, referred in a few impressive words to the fact that the St. Bridget's Asylum Association had reached the twenty-fifth year of its existence. He said that these years covered a period of which the congregation of St. Patrick's had every reason to feel proud and thankful in view of the prosperous condition which had attended the Asylum, for which all had made so many sacrifices and in which all took so deep an interest. To mark the occasion, a celebration consisting of a grand concert and at which an address setting forth the princi-pal events in the history of the institution would be delivered—and to which he invited all the members of the congregation -would be held in the Victoria Hall, (St. Patrick's Literary Institute), St. Anne street, on Thursday, the 29th instant. He trusted to see this celebration a perfect success, and to that end again expressed the hope of seeing all the congregation giving their assistance.—Quebec "Chron-

EDITORIAL NOTES

cle," 19th Dec.

GARIBALDI writes that he will come to Paris to try and reconcile the French and Italians. He is a most suitable associate for the present rulers of both countries.

THAT two such different men as Dean Stanley and Sir William Heathcote should each, in making his will, contemplate and provide for the possibility of changes of creed" is regarded by The London Globe as symptomatic of the religious restssness of the times. "The Dean," "looked to the contingency of Westminster Abbey falling into the hands of the Church of Rome as possible, though not probable. Sir William Heathcote disinherits in advance any tenant for life or tenant intail of his estates who may become a Jesuit or join any other Rom-

KAISER WILHELM, nettled by the aniversal criticisms of the German press, consented to the unimperial rocess of an interview to make known to his subjects that he had not been led by the nose in putting his sign manual to the recent auda cious manifesto of Bismark to the Parliament. He says that in his soul he believes the doctrines therein set forth, and that unless the elec-

apprise the Liberals that if they offer a persistent opposition to his measures, thus indorsed by the Emperor, he will dissolve the chambers and frighten the people into sending him such a majority as he wants, to enable him to extend the militarism upon which the safeness of the Empire depends.

It is asserted that owing to the disturbed state of Ireland, Lords Donoghmore and Inchiquins will quit their residences. he disturbed state of the consciences of the noble lords has more to do with their departure than the disturbed state of the country.

THE cable advises us that while a number of men were repairing the Protestant Church at Aghaballogue, which was wrecked a few months ago, they were attacked and took to flight, and that they were pursued and took refuge in a house which the assailants attacked. Irish papers of all shades of opinion have brought us no details of the wrecking above referred to and consequently we may look in vain for particulars of the attack. People generally have lost confidence in the honesty of the management of the English end of the cable, and it will take many years to restore this confidence. In stead of being furnished from day to day with simple facts, we are treated to a reflection of the opinions of Government officials and land-

WE are informed by cable that the Queen will ask Parliament for a grant of money for the Duke of Albany on the occasion of his marriage. In this practical age most people will deem it strange that this person does not endeavor to earn a living for himself. If he is endowed with the average quantity of brains and is blessed with a pair of hands we do not see why other people should contribute their hard earned shillings for the purpose of giving the young gentleman an opportunity of revelling in luxury, and condescending to gaze on his benefactors as though they were made of totally different material. Mr. Gladstone's 'progress of civilization" should be directed in the way of supplying these royal individuals with a good trade or a respectable profession.

A PRISON, designed for females, i being prepared for the reception of members of the Ladies' Land League. The arrest of several prominent members of the Dublin branch of that organization is expected. This is not at all surprising. There is not, we regret to say, much consideration felt in the mother country, in certain circles, for the fair sex and therefore we could not reasonably expect a different feeling as regards governmental sentiments towards Irishwomen. The course of gards events demonstrates more fully day by day that England is in the possession of a veritable Poland. A masterly hypocrisy kept this fact in a cloud for many years. But the cloud, thanks to the intelligent and energetic mode of procedure adopted by Irishmen, is being fast swept

On Thursday, December 1st, an event of sad and solemn interest took place at St. Joseph's, Perry County, Ohio. On that day the young men of the congregation came, by invitation of the Very Rev. Father Lilly, to remove the remains of the Dominican Fathers and Brothers from the place in which they had lain for years, immediately at the entrance to the new convent, to another cemetery some distance north of this, near the road to Somerset.

The following item in the report will be read with interest by the people of London, where the deceased was well known and greatly beloved: "We next meet the grave of Rev. William Henrion, O. S. D. who died in Baltimore Feb. 14th, 1872. He made his religious profession at St. Joseph's in 1855, was there ordained priest in 1861. He was the child of wealthy parents of great religious fervor, and residents of Dublin, Ireland. His Father was a Frenchman and his mother was a member of the family of Henry Winston, Baron, of Waterford. Father Henrion was remarkable for his great humility and patience in his long continued sickness. No one in the Order knew until the last few years of his life that he was a member of what was considered an aristocratic family in Ireland. He was 33 years of age when he died."

THE individuals who have taken upon themselves the task of slandering Irishmen are now receiving hard knocks even from some of the English newspapers. The Referee thus refers to the subject :- The story of a King of Ashantee murdering two hundred girls, in order to vient attitude the Fatherland will use their blood in repairing his pal Ireland they forget all such declarations, and make laws for her on to take down every word he says and the laws for her on to take down every word her on the laws for her on the law

land," and substituted Ballybog for Ashantee. Nobody would have taken the trouble to enquire into it then. I am told, and I have some reasons to believe the story is true, that a sensational writer, whose success in penny fiction was enormous, has been permanently engaged by a well-known Press Association to supply the dailies with Irish intelligence. There can be no reason for doubting any of the exciting details with which we are matutinally favored. English reporting is remarkable for its accuracy. The execution of Lefroy furnishes a splendid instance of this. The special of one London paper states walked firmly to the scaffold with a smile upon his lips; the special of a second that his features wore a ghastly expression, and that Marwood had to give him a Scotch run to the gallows. Gentlemen who are so strictly accurate concerning something which takes place under their very eyes are not likely to deviate one hair's breadth while describing a few homicidal eccentricities in the wilds of Ireland.

PRINCE BISMARCK has asked the

Emperor to relieve him of routine official duties, but permit him to re-main the nominal head of the Government. He said, as the "Post" reports, that he is tired of being the butt of every malice, slander and envy of forty-five millions. The unity of Germany, which he had considered the work of his life, could no more be furthered by him. The paper speaks also of "ingratitude of the Nation." This, indeed, sounds very strange, as upon no man were ever heaped honors of millions as upon the Chancellor. No body believes that he ever thought of retiring, although the whole may be intended for letting the Reichstag feel that in case it be too contrary, it can be dismissed. The fight against Bismarck's plans has begun. Hoenel, Progressist, declared that the Chancellor had thrown suspicion upon his party, as disloyal, before the Emperor, and had represented them as Republicans. Bismarck replied he had connselled the Emperor as best he knew, and he had done his duty in that affair. The Emperor, he said, is not to be overlooked in the Government of the country. The rulers had always personally influenced the State affairs, which was apparent by the difference of the present rule, and that of the Emperor's brother. Germany can-not be ruled as England. The Emperor is the supreme ruler of all affairs, and his counsellors are responsible to him. The Reichstag voted down a bill for establishing a Permanent Committee on Public Affairs, with 196 to 83 votes, although Bismarck had spoken for the introduction of it with all his energy. He said the Government was not animated by political reasons, and if the plan would be rejected, he would finally be forced to call upon the Governments of the different States to send delegates to the Prus

sian Committee.

Considerable interest has been excited by the discovery in a French chateau by M. Auguste Menard of the manuscripts of the classical lessons given to the son of Louis X1V by Bossuet, Huet, and Montausier. Manuscripts possessed by the Paris libraries have supplemented this discovery, and MM. Firmin and Didot are about to MM. Firmin and Didot are about to publish the first of two volumes, viz., "Juvenal," with the introduction and comments given by Bossuet to his pupil and taken down as he spoke, by the amanuenses of the Louvre. Bossuet's comments, far from inculcating Divine right, abound in such sentiment of these comments. such sentiments as these: "Under the most glorious empire subjects are born to be free." "Know and never forget that the Divine laws equally bind the shepherd in his hut and the monarch on his throne." "By nature you are on a perfect equality with other rien." "A prince cannot be he is only the manager of them." "All men are brothers." Those who have men are brothers." Those who have regarded Bossuet as the flatterer of despotism will see reason in the forthcoming

midst of the last preparations for its dedi-cation, and even on his deathbed would make ready the sacred vessels and ornathe destruction of sacred things in Eng-

It is a fact worth noting that Mother Catherine McAuley, the foundress of the Sisters of Mercy, and Mother Mary Aikenhead, foundress of the Sisters of Charity, were both Irish ladies, born in the same year, the former on the 29th of September, and the latter on the 19th of January, 1787; both were under early Protestant influence—both were strength-ened in the Catholic faith by Archbishop Murray of Dublin, and the sixteenth year of both their lives is marked with a white stone in the history of their spiritual pro-

heading of "The Condition of Ire-

BOSSUET'S LETTERS TO A KING'S volume for modifying their opinion.

Love for the House of God. The holy king Edward had a great devotion to building and enriching churches. Westminister Abbey was his latest and noblest work. It occupied his last sixteen years, during which he spent on it the tithe of his revenues. He fell in the midst of the last preparations for its dedicate. ments, and write the deeds for its endowment. He just lived to see the completion of his work of love. God rewarded him by making the glorious church he had raised the shrine of his relics; and, amid all the destruction of sacred things in land, the saintly body has remained un-disturbed within it to this day.

> rectly renders the solemn cnant of the sacred service. Rev. Fathers Tiernan and Walsh acted as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop, in cope and mitre, assisted by Rev Father O'Mahony, occupied the throne.
>
> At the conclusion of the mass, Rev. Father O'Mahony accorded the sub-livery. Father O'Mahony ascended the pulpit and preached, taking for his text, "For, behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which

New Year.

REV. ABRAM J. RYAN Each year cometh with all his days, Some are shadowed and some are bright; He beckons us on until he stays Kneeling with us 'neath Christmas night.

Kneeling under the stars that gem The holy sky o'er the humble place Vhen the world's sweet Child of Bethlehen Rested on Mary full of grace.

Not only the Bethlehem in the East.

Each year seemeth loath te go, And leave the joys of Christmas day; In lands of sun and in lands of snow, The year still longs awhile to stay.

A little while, 'tis hard to part From this Christ biessed here below, Old year! and in thy aged heart I hear thee sing so sweet and low

A song like this, but sweeter far, And yet as if with a human tone, Under the blessed Christmas star, As thou descendest from thy throne.

"A few more days, and I am gone, The hours move, swift and sure along, Yet still I fain would linger on In hearing of the Christmas song,

"I bow to Him who ru'es all years.
Thrice blessed is his behest;
Nor will he blame me if, with tears,
I pass to my eternal rest

"Ah me to altars every day
I brought the sun and the holy mass;
The people came by my light to pray,
While countless priests did onward pass

"The words of the Holy Thursday night To one another from East to West: To one another from East to West; And the Holy Host on the altar white Would take its little half-hour's rest.

"And every minute of every hour The mass bell rang with its sound so sweet, While from shrine to shrine, with tireless pcwer, And heaven's love' walked the nailed feet,

"I brought the hours for Angelus bells, And from a thousand temple towers They wound their sweet and blessed spell Around the hearts of all the hours.

"Every day is a day of grace For those who fain would make them I saw o'er the world in every place
The wings of guardian angels glow.

'Men! could you hear the song I sing, But no, also! it cannot be so: But no, also! it cannot be so: My heir that comes would only bring Blessings to bless you here below."

Seven days passed; the gray, old year Calls to his throne the coming heir.— Falls from his eyes the last, sad tear, And lo! there is gladness everywhere.

Singing I hear the whole world sing, Afar, anear, aloud, alow.
What to us will the New Year bring?
Ah! would that each of us might know

Is it not truth? as old as true?
List ye, singers, the while ye sing!
Each year bringeth to each of you
What each of you will have him bring.

The year that cometh is a king,
With better gifts than the old year gave,
If you place on his fingers the holy ring
Of prayer, the king becomes your slave.
Sea-Rest, Bilexi, Miss.

CHRISTMAS DAY IN LONDON.

The ceremonies attending the celebra-

tion of the great festival of Christmas were carried out with even more than ordinary pomp in St. Peter's Cathedral. Th ornamentation of the Altar and Church surpassed without any doubt, that of former years. The Sanctuary was beautifully decorated with evergreens and choice flowers, whilst the altar was ablaze with The choir, too, deserves the greatest credit for the manner in which it rendered the select and difficult programme chosen for the occasion; its efforts were ably seconded by an orchestra. It is a custom prevailing amongst Catholies that, regardless of any incorporate the second inconvenience, they will assist at mass at the earliest possible hour on Christmas morning, and this is particulary remarkable in London. Indeed, it would be hard to find a congrega-tion on the continent so scrupulously exact in their attendance at the exact in their attendance at the services of religion as that of St. Peter's Cathedral. It was, therefore, not surprising to see the different streets leading to the Cathedral crowded on Christmas morning by fervent worshippers making their way to the house of God, to join in the chant and praise which the church offers to the praise which the church offers to the Most High of the feast of the Nativity. Long before six o'clock the Cathedral was crowded, and a large number were obliged to return to their homes, there not being a vacant seat in the building. As the Angelus bell ceased tolling, the acolytes, neatly dressed in red and white soutanes, and surplices, entered the sanctuary whilst the organ and orchestra poured forth the strains of the entrance march. Immediately after them came the clergy, followed by his Lordship the Bishop. After kneeling for some time before the altar in prayer, his Lordship advanced to the Episcopal throne, and, assisted by the Episcopal throne, and, assisted by Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere and Rev. Father O'Mahony, proceeded to vest for the grand pontifical Mass. The Rev. Fathers Walsh and Cornyn acted respectively as deacon and subdeacon, whilst the entire ceremony was under the habile direction of the Rev. Father Tiernan, rector of the Cathedral. The sight was indeal as Cathedral. The sight was indeed an edifying and a grand one. The cere-monies of the Catholic Church, always beautiful, are doubly interesting when the chief pastor of the diocese officiates The magnificent vestments of the bishop and his clergy, resplendent under the light of hundreds of tapers, the solemn chant of the divine service, the earnest and devout attitude of the congregation, all was calculated to impress. But it was not until the more solemn part of the mass was coming to a close that the arduous and efficient work of the priests during the past few days could be seen during the past few days could be seen, not less than five hundred persons having approached the holy table. At the end of the holy sacrifice his Lordship the bisnop turned towards the people, and preached a most touching and eloquent sermon on the festival of the Nativity. We could not, even if we tried, give any thing like a just synopois of his Lordship's discourse. That it was deeply felt by his hearers was plainly visible. At half-past ten the edifice was again filled, when high mass was sung by the Right Rev. Mgr. Bruyere, the vener-ated Vicar-General of the diocese. The day would have been incomplete without hearing his familiar voice, which so correctly renders the solemn chant of the Rev. Fathers Tiernan and attempt to describe, but the crypt and the chapel would make a large church in Walsh acted as deacon and sub-deacon. His Lordship the Bishop, in cope and mi-tre, assisted by Rev Father O'Mahony, seeing in what a small comparative space one of our own would fit. These churches and many others I had occasion to visit give me the evidence to refute the ridiccupied the throne.

At the conclusion of the mass, Rev.

Father O'Mahony ascended the pulpit and preached, taking for his text, "For, behold I bring you tidings of great joy, which culous arguments of the many who say

larger than any previous year.

CATHOLIC FRANCE.

What a New York Merchant finds Beneath the Thin Veneering of French Infidelity.

Paris, Nov. 27, 1881.-A residence of a Paris, Nov. 27, 1881.—A residence of a few weeks in Paris will show that Catholicity among the French is not dead, as some will insist on. It is true, it is naturally a Catholic country, and one should see evidences of the faith everywhere, but this is lacking to a very great extent, and on the contrary, the display made of everything antagonistic to faith nade of everything antagonistic to faith and morals is a glaring fact. The book-stands display in their windows only such stands display in their windows only such books as pander to a very vitiated taste; the engravings attached to them are fully displayed; the paper stands, of which there are several on every block of the principal boulevards and streets, are covered over, (these shops are hut shape, with front openings) with the vilest and highest color effusions that draughtsmen can do, and these productions meet a ready sale. But notwithstanding this evidence, the public mind is strong in its old moorings; and quiet and reserved, though it may be, it will require more revolutions to tear it away, more infidels to teach, and still more ready to learn, before it will reach that point, that a neighboring country has found. The churches of Paris are many, and at the morning Masses—the congregations, though not large—are fervent. We must also remember that attached to each also remember that attached to each church, are far more clergymen than we have, and the Masses go on in rapid suc-cession, at times three or four, at various altars; so that the crowd is changing constantly, and while no great number may appear at one time, still the total ever

day is very large.

One feature that is novel to an ordinary American visiting Paris, are the chancel and male choirs. The effect produced in and male choirs. The effect produced in these large churches is something grand, and is the effect of instruction for many years, sons following fathers in their turn to chant the praise of God. Another feature, of course, is the matter of seating the people which might, with come modifications, be introduced in our own counneations, be introduced in our own country; for a few sous you have a comfortable chair and kneeling bench assigned you, and the unfortunate fact of collecting pew money at the door is done away with, and the appearance of demanding toll to enter the House of God is wanting. If some of our clergymen, who are build-ing new churches, would consider the matter, and with certain modifications adapted to our country, would try this, I am positive that it would be the be-ginning of the end of the vexed pew-rent

question.

The church of St. Eustace is notable for this feature of boy choir, and the young men and boys are certainly beyond praise and worldly laudation. This church, built in the sixteenth century, is a remarkable pile; it shows outside its great antiquity, and time has not dealt too leniently with it, but inside! What with its original splendor saved from the weather and the constant retouching and renovating, it presents a most rich ngs of the faithful wh closures, give it a sombre and truly rich and pious hold on the willing heart. To describe Notre Dame would be but doing what many abler hands have done, but no one can enter it and look around its stately walls, its alcove chapels, with burning votive candles, the Masses going on till late, without being thankful to God if he is of the old faith, be he as un-God if he is of the old latth, be he as an worthy of the name as he may be. The monuments to the various dignitaries, who were connected with this Metropolish who were connected with this Metropolish by the walls, and those tan Church, line the walls, and those particularly are noticable of the two Archsishops killed at the Revolution and b Communists of 1871. The Church of Genevieve, (Pantheon,) has less of the real appearance of the church of France than any of the others I had the pleasure to visit. Its great feature as a building onsists of the vast Dome, which is cerconsists of the vast Dome, which is cer-tainly grand in its proportions and magni-ficent in its architecture. Over its en-trance it has for a motto, for nothing else can it be called, "Aux Grande hommes, la Patrie reconnaissante," which savors hardly of the strictly religious to an ordinary eye. Inside, there is the grand main altar, and one on either side in the naves. That to the right, dedicated especially to St. Genevieve, with a taber-nacle exceedingly rich, and the niche connecting, is literally covered with religious medals, croix d' honneurs, &c. There now in process, the painting of the walls now in process, the panning of the wais; the principal one illustrative of the life of St. Genevieve, covering a panel of at least 40 feet by 20, and on the opposite side, just finished, is one representing episodes in the life of St. Louis, King, expected, by Alexander Rahamal Chaptain. ecuted by Alexander Babanel, Chevalier and officer of the Legion of Honor and and officer of the Legion of Honor and member of the Institute. As a mural painting it is probably the greatest of modern days. The other great panels are yet to be done, some of the smaller having already been filled in with tab-leaux of "Mort" "Patrie," &c. St. Sul-plee is the most truly Catholic in every feature: with its remarkable golden feature; with its remarkable golden grand altar, the equal of which I have never seen. Behind the grand altar is the chapel of the Blessed Virgin Mary Immaculate. Back in the niche over the altar of this chapel, lighted from above by a window invisible to the congregation, is an immense statue of the Virgin

is an immense statue of the virginia Mother, standing on a globe with a serpent under foot, the clouds rolling away on either side, behind and down to

the front all in stone. The magnitude and the beauty of this work I could not

America. The only way one can get an idea of the size of these buildings is by

shall be for all the people; for this day is born to you a Saviour who is Christ. Thus passed the religious services of Christmas day in London Cathedral, and that the work done by the clergy is appreciated by the people was abundantly shown by the collection, which was much larger than any previous year. definity worship is a strong feature. The revolutions and changes have not wiped out the holy names their progenitors gave to the many streets and squares of this great "City of the World."

THE SPIRIT OF POVERTY.

(Cardinal Manning.) Those who labor for their bread are said to be penitents of Adam, and earn their bread by the sweat of their brow. Adam earned his bread by the sweat of his brow, and labored all the days of his life for his subsistence; so the poor of this world labor and rebuke the world in the penance of Adam. The penance of Adam brings great graces, and produces in the brings great graces, and produces in the heart of the poor the very humility, low-liness and tenderness of heart that is prized by God. It is the entire estrangement from the things of the world that produces in the poor that poverty of spirit which our Lord has said will have great handlittien. The spirit of poverty is the benediction. The spirit of poverty is the benediction. The spirit of poverty is the spirit of penance, and the spirit of penance is to know what we are, not in the sight of the world, but in the sight of God. What are we in His sight? We are nothing; we are simply what he has made us. He alone can say, "I am who am." He alone has a being of his own; we have no being of our own. We are only in this life and on this earth a little while, then we die and are buried in the grave. Vet we die and are buried in the grave. we die and are buried in the grave. Yet we were made for a purpose. God made us to know, to love, and to serve him, as he made the stars to shine, and gave life also to the trees with their fruits. In baptism we are cleansed by the waters of the river of life, and the fruits of that baptism are charity, joy, peace, meekness, holiness, and humility. What are the fruits that are in the souls that are not born again? They are anger, vanity, pride, impurity, envy, sloth, contention, drunkenness. All these are fruits in the sight of God; and as we are in one, so we are in another. e are in another; for as trees are not of the same kind their fruits are not of the same kind. It would be with them as it was with the barren fig-tree; when no fruit came it was ordered to be cut down; so, when the Lord comes to us and finds no humility or charity, how justly the sentence may be pronounced, "Behold, for three years I have come seeking fruit to this tree and have found none: cutit down.' Even with those that are best, how much self-esteem, how much belief in their own goodness, how much comparison with others is there? With others how grudgingly is a little given to poverty, how much desire there is to be rich; how much preference for the easy, happy, and bright lot, rather than for the humble lot which God has chosen for us! Our Lerd him-self, who could have been rich, chose to come down amongst men to be blasphemed, despised, and cast out for our sins; and how poor is the return we make for it! Therefore, the spirit of poverty is a spirit of penance, and if we know ourselves and humble ourselves, not only before God-for that is easy—but before men—which is not so easy-but outwardly in proportion to our consciousness of what we are ourselves, we have the spirit of poverty. The spirit of poverty is also the spirit of perfection, because it is the most like to Jesus Christ, and they who follow it—whatever they may possess, giving of it—are doing the service of the Divine Master. There are three fruits which come from that spirit of poverty, and three signs by which we may know them. What are these fruits? The first fruit is self-contempt, so that if anybody praises us it gives us pain; secondly, the spirit of poverty should not attach us to the things of this world. The things of this world attach themselves so closely and with such tenacity to the human heart that it is very difficult not numan neart that it is very difficult not to be attached to them; but they who love poverty are not attached to them. The man who loves poverty knows the world will pass away, but that heaven and the love of God will never pass away. The pleasures of the world twine around the soul and draw the soul from God. the soul and draw the soul from God therefore pleasures are dangerous to the man who loves God, and has the spirit of poverty in his heart. The third proof of poverty of spirit is to be content with your lot in whatever position you are placed. The lot which you may have may be filled with trouble and disappoint-ments and mortifications; but it has been given you as a penance, and you are to to bear it for your sanctification. How are you to know that the spirit of poverty is in you? Great simplicity of manners, simplicity of dress, and your whole life simplicity of dress, and your whole will show it, and it will be easily when you have that poverty of spirit which will bring you a benediction and an eternal reward in heaven.

SCHOOL EXAMINATION.—The examination School Examination.—The examination in connection with the school in section No. 14, Caradoc, was held on Tuesday, the 20th inst. A large number of the parents of the pupils and of visitors from adjoining sections were present and all seemed extremely well pleased with the progress made by the pupils. The school is in a high state of efficiency and much credit is due to the teacher, Miss Ellen Coveny, for the able manner in which she has discharged her duties during the time Coveny, for the able manner in which she has discharged her duties during the time of her engagement, extending over a period of nearly three years. The proceedings were interspersed with some excellent dialogues, recitations, and vocal and instrumental music by the pupils. At the close, Miss Minnie Reily came forward and presented the teacher with a costly and beautiful silver cake basket, in behalf of the section, and Master Tommie half of the section, and Master Tommie Collins, the youngest pupil in the school, presented her with a very pretty present on his own behalf. These presents sent on his own behalf. These presents were accompanied by a well written address, read by Miss Eliza Reily, expressive of the very high estimation in which Miss Coveny is held. After Miss Coveny had realized which he little the control of the co had replied, which she did in a very feel and appropriate manner, and after ym. Reily, Trustee, and others had ing and a Mr. Wm. expressed their great regret that Miss Coveny had seen fit to decline re-engagement for the coming year, the pro-ceedings came to a close.

A SOLDIER'S REVENGE.

Arthur F—, a young French officer, having attained his twenty-second year, had just joined the regiment to which he was commissioned. He was delicately formed, of a fair complexion, while his manners were as meek as a child's. But the soul which lay hid under this deceitful covering was brave and magnanimous. His parents, not doubting that one might believe in God, and lead a good life, even amidst the tumult of camps, exerted themselves, not without success, to instill into his tender mind solid principles of religion. Arthur entered the busy scenes of a worldly life, pure and unhurt by those dangerous occasions to which he was exposed during his course at the military school, always preserving amongst his comrades a reputation of honor, though it often exposed him to ridicule. His regiment was quartered in a little town of giment was quartered in a little town of Germany, where a great battle was daily expected. At the arrival of the young sub-lieutenant, his brother-officers, were at dinner, immediately rose, made him seat himself amongst them, and at first performed the honors of the board with a cordiality quite fraternal. Meanwhile the standard bearer of the regiment, while the standard-bearer of the regiment, who was an old soldier elevated from the ranks for his bravery, and who had the greatest contempt for all officers trained up at schools, soon began to raise trouble. "Here is another fine officer they have sent us!" said he "they had better send women." At th At the same time he measured the new-con from head to foot, smiling contemptuously

and shrugging his shoulders. "Sir," exclaimed Arthur, "the words which you have just spoken appear to me so much the more out of place as you have not yet seen me put to the test. What-ever may be the case, I hope to show you that a brave man does not consist in being

a Hercules in size."
"If what I have spoken has in the least hurt your feelings," replied the standard bearer, delighted at the opportunity of a bearer, delighted at the opportunity of a duel, "I am ready to give you an oppor-tunity for satisfaction. What do you say

o that?"

"My answer is," replied Arthur, "that it is my fixed determination never to take part in a duel, either as actor or wit-

"You see, gentlemen," interrupted the standard bearer, with a triumphant air, "he refuses me the satisfaction of a gentle-man; such are all these upstart officers who wear the epaulettes without having merited them." As he said this, he left the room with a sneer, followed by all the rest of the party, who regarded Arthur with contempt, on account of his refusal to fight, so anxious were they to witness a

Then indeed a terrible struggle passed in the breast of our young officer. For a moment he yielded to the violence of his resentment and rushed towards the door, intending to run after him who had insulted him in such an outrageous manner. His eyes sparkled, his hand grasped con-vulsively the hilt of his sword, but his wandering eyes happening to rest on a pic-ture of Our Blessed Lady, made him enter into himself, and submit with resignaation. For two days he had to endure many trials; his comrades avoided his company, and his superiors seemed to use all severity towards him. Uncharitable allusions were made on all sides to the scene of which he had been one of the principal actors. "But," he would say to himself, "If I am now the victim of man's injustice,

I am at least at peace with God."

At length the day of battle arrived. In the heat of the engagement, a single man, engaged with four of the enemy, was ex-erting himself, weak from loss of blood, to retain the standard, which he grasped convulsively. A moment more and he would have been overcome and killed, and the standard carried off. All at once a young man, covered with blood and dust, rushed to the side of the wounded standard-bearer. Courage! courage!" he cried. A moment more, and the assailants were put to flight, and the standard

rescued. The standard-bearer cast himself at the feet of his deliverer. "Comrade," said he, "I owe my life to you." Then, looking up, he recognized the young officer whom he had treated with such opprobrium. "Lieutenant," he exclaimed, "you will never pardon me!" and he swooned away ground, which was already stained

The battle was gained. On the following day, an officer, his head bandaged and his arm supported by a sling, appeared at the moment when the officers had began their dinner. All rose with a kind of

respect at the sight of their companion.
"Gentlemen," said he, with a voice
weakened by sufferings and by his emotion, "some days ago I grievously insulted one of this company: I acknowledge my fault, and am ready to beg pardon for the offence committed. As to the rest, he has offence committed. As to the rest, he has already taken ample vengeance, for he has saved my life."

All eyes were immediately directed to-

wards a young officer, who was blushing to the roots of his hair.

"This is not all," added the wounded standard-bearer: "I come to offer him all possible reparation."

"Since you do so," said Arthur, "I am

going to use my right with all severity.

I will exact, then, two things of you: The first is, that you cordially give me your hand,—the second, that you promise never to fight another duel."

"I swear it!" answered the standard-bearer, and they embraced, with tears in their eyes. From that day forth, Arthur was loved and respected by all the officers of his regiment; and many also followed the Christian example which he had given them. Now the young sub-lieutenant is a general, and he is not the less respected by his brother-officers and soldiers for being a practical Catholic.

TO CORRESPONDENTS.

We shall always be pleased to receive from our people in the different missions of this and other dioceses, short accounts of matters which may be of interest to Catholics generally. We feel sorry when we are compelled from want of space to reject long accounts of very trifling matters. To those who are in the habit of writing and sending us poetical contriwriting and sending us poetical contributions, we would simply say, do not feel aggrieved if they do not appear. They are left out for the reason that they are and sacrifice. not suitable for publication.

FIRST COMMUNION TOILETTES.

The action of the Church, in its dealings with mankind, is like that of Providence gentle, slow and peaceable. Knowing that "all days, even to the end of the world," are at her disposal, she does nothing with violence or precipitation, and her reforms do not disrupt kingdoms or delarge resistant in the contraction of the c

uge nations in blood.

But her watchful eye takes note of every abuse among her own, and marks it for due correction, sooner or later. The peasant and the prince are alike under her supervision, and every act of theirs, from the cradle to the grave, is guarded, scrut-inized and measured by the infallible

scales of her justice.

No action is too obscure or humble to be eneath her notice, no thought or word beneath her notice, no thought or word too trivial to be beyond her circumspec-tion. The souls of men have been con-fided to her care, and like a perfect mother, as she alone is, she nourishes, in-structs and clothes them with the graces of her spirit; but even their frail bodies are also under her jurisdiction, and she gives advice, suggestions, even laws, by which they, too, shall always appear as "temples of the Holy Ghost, destined to a sure and

glorious immortality.

Every garment worn by her consecrated priests is fashioned by her direction, not the smallest article therein being left to the fancy of the wearer, while the special bes of her religious orders must b

robes of her religious orders must be sub-ject to her inspection and sanctified by her prayers and blessings.

In the busy walks of life, amidst the fluctuations of an ever-changing fashion, her voice is also heard suggesting such apparel as will be in keeping with the dignity of a Christian and the honor of the Faith. Admonished by her words her Faith. Admonished by her words, her children gather around her altars adorned with simplicity and modesty, in order to receive from her hands those great graces which sanctify the soul; but, unfortunately, there are always a few within the Edd who either through in Fold who, either through ignorance or infirmity, follow the letter while disobey-

Most notably is this the case in what we may call First Communion toilettes, which have become, of late, almost a stumbling-block in the way of the unbeliever and non-'atholic, converting one of the holiest of human actions into an idle display of vanity and fashion, and dividing the hearts of simple children between the littleness of cress and the awful greatness of the

Sacramental Presence. The Church suggests white, the emblem purity, a veil, emblem of modesty, a lighted candle, emblem of faith, and a wreath, emblem of an eternal crown, as the proper accompaniments to the guests invited to her Nuptial Banquet; but poor human nature, losing sight of what is spiritual, clings to the material manifestation of the Eucharist Feast, and dresses the temple of an invited significant. the temple of an immortal soul in gar-

ments redolent of vanity and dissipation.
The Church sees these things, and raises her voice against them, now with kindly reproofs and again with timely warnings, for, like her Divine Founder, she does not wish to compel, but to lead men into the ways of justice: but as the evil continues and increases, she will be heard in loude denunciations, so that the outside world will also know and understand that whatever vanity, extravagance, pride or immodesty there is in an action intended by her to be all simple, holy, modest and spiritual, it is done in spite of her admon-itions and in contradiction to her teach-

ings.

Foolish parents, who think more of their child's dress than of its soul, on the First Communion Day! But to such an extent has the extravagance of dress in this matter been carried, that it is now al- their own salvation, but that those wh most impossible to dress a child in the simple style appropriate to so holy an action. A child's mind should have as little distraction as possible on this important and most sacred occasion; and yet how can distractions be avoided when the proudly-dressed communicant is elated with self-consciousness, and looks scorn-fully upon her simply-dressed companions, while these last feel their hearts swell with mortification and envy at the contrast between themselves and others?

Children are frail little human creatures susceptible to admiration and prone to vanity, therefore Christian parents should leave no means untried to lead their leave no means untried to lead their thoughts away from earth and its vanities and fix them upon Heaven and its sublime realities. Instead of this, we have known of parents borrowing money, with he person of parents borrowing it, in order to trick out an innocent child in a dress appropriate to an innocent child in a dress appropriate to the dancer, and gotten up in a style a ballet-dancer, and gotten up in a st suggestive of the theatre or ball-room.

Such parents will wait until the Church orders orders them to do otherwise, until she threatens them with punishment in case of disobedience, until she lays her very hands upon their necks and bows them to her will: but true Catholics should obey even her wishes, and eagerly seek to enter into her spirit, by robing their children according to her suggestions, so that a band of First Communicants, in their simple, modest dress, may remind the looker rather of white-robed angels, than of little actresses or ballet-dancers.

actresses or ballet-dancers.

Our remarks apply chiefly to the toilettes of girls; for boys, fortunately, seem to have an appropriate and satisfactory style of their own, with which fashion as yet has not much intermeddled, although her attempts may be seen in the profuse display of artificial flowers on the candle, and in the costly embellishments of the badges worn on the arm.

badges worn on the arm.

Savonarola once led a band of white children through the streets of Florence, in order that their very appearance might put to shame the pride and luxury of that famous city. They went from house to house, demanding, in the name of Christ and of His Church, all articles, books, and of His Church, all articles, books, paintings, statuary, etc., which were contrary to holy purity. Touched by the sight of so much innocence and by the exhortation of the holy monk, the people gave their rich treasures of pagan art into the children's hands, and these collected and burnt them. and burnt them all upon the public

square of Florence.

The Church continues, to our day, lead her white-robed children through the streets of our cities, and she wishes that they may also remind us of angels by their sweetness and innocence, and that their very appearance may win our hearts from all sinful affections, and lift them up to the very heights of holiness

But if we would co-operate in her

design, and make our children models to a world steeped in luxury and pride, we must see to it that a change takes place in the fashion of First Communion toil-ittes.—Mrs. Elder, in New Orleans Mornagens. eng Star.

CHRISTMAS DAY.

FOR THE CHILDREN.

By Father Faber.

Bethlehem is more wonderful than a fairy tale. The persons in the cave.

1. Jesus. 1. Eternal God, so disguised,
2. Beauty of His Body and Soul. 3. He saw this chapel of His foster-father, and leveral for any little layer.

saw this chapel of His foster-latner, and longed for our little love.

II. Mary. 1. No other of God's creatures is like her. 2. The unutterableness of her joy. 3. She is our own mother, and it is part of her joy to be so.

III. Joseph. 1. Joy of God in the love of His Son—this was St. Joseph's joy. 2.

III. familiarities with Jesus. 3. His love

of His Son—this was St. Joseph 8 Joy. 2. His familiarities with Jesus. 3. His love of all children for the sake of Jesus. IV. Shepherds. 1. Simple-hearted and very reverent. 2. Jesus thought of them.

very reverent. 2. Jesus thought of them first. 3. What they must have felt when they heard the angels singing.
V. The wise men. 1. Nobody wise but those who come to Jesus. 2. We must

give Him our best when we come to Him 3. But, oh! what will not He give us in return?—Save each other—let the houses love each other—you shall both be to-gether, happy, peaceful, bright, at the feet of our dearest Jesus forever!

I. The view which the saints take of the world as a howling wilderness com-pared with the view ordinarily good men take of it; the latter view stated. 1. The NEW YEAR'S EVE. pleasure in living, especially if we have health. 2. The pleasure of doing good, and being kind to others. 3. The pleasure of relationship and love. 4. The pleasure of earth's sunshine and the world's pastimes, especially society. 5.
The pleasure of sorrow, when it is blunted. 6. The pleasure of past adventures, and of memory. 7. The pleasure of the dead we prosess as 7. of the dead we possess as ours in another

II. If to ordinarily good men the world is such, wherein does it fail? 1. In not keeping its promises. 2. In not coming up to its own standard. 3. In its conup to its own standard. 3. In its continual changing. 4. In having nothing to satisfy an interior want, whose hunger increases as the soul loves God more and

III. The rest of the soul. 1. What we hought last New Year's Eve, and how we have been baulked. 2. Have we the have been baulked. 2. Have we the heart to ask no more of the coming year? 3. What our soul is, and what its destinies are. 4. The world at its best estate compared with the soul. 5. What it is to be from home—we have never seen our home. 6. Our home is in the Bosom of God, amid the assemblage of His attributes. 7. The Infant Jesus was at home as soon as he was conceived: Mary's lap—the Bosom of the Eternal Father. He starts His years—so let us start ours—and with Him—and keep close by the side of our Eldo Pather. Him—and keep close by the side of our Elder Brother: but what of the past? Aye, what of the past? Let us go to Mary, and ask her what we are to do with that. To-morrow our Brother sheds blood for the first time; let us go to the temple, and ask to be touched with it, and like a lighting flash the past is done away. a lightning flash the past is done away. St. Catharines, Ont. Xmas, 1881.

Cardinal Manning's Testimony.

"I hope, not only that those who have been mastered by intoxicating drink may dge themselves to total a are never tempted to excess, will gladly lay upon themselves this slight self-denial, as an example, a reparation and an expiation for the sins of others. What I say to all, I say especially to fathers and mothers. If children are brought up without knowing the taste of intoxicating drink, they will be almost insensible to the temptation and strong to resist it. If the fathers and mothers of the last generation had learned this lesson, the curse of drunkenness would not lie like a blight upon their children at this hour. The homes of our people would at this day be full of temperance, purity and peace."

A Lady's Experience.

Mrs. T. A. Gist, No. 1204 Walnut street, Philadelphia, Pa., writes: "I had inflammatory rheumatism very badly. In one foot and ankle it seemed to have taken hold with the determination to stay some time; and the morning I obtained the St. Jacob Oil I could not put my foot down to the floor, even for an instant. I down to the hoor, even for an instant. I used it that evening for the first time, and the next morning for the second time, and that afternoon put my foot down for several minutes. On Sunday following I could stand up and walk a few steps. On Tuesday could walk about my room, and went down stairs by holding on to the went down stairs by holding on to the banisters. Now I can walk quite well, and there is very little pain left. Just think! one bottle and a half and I am almost free from pain. It is a wonderful medicine.

The Youths' Cabinet.

We have received from P. O'Shea, 45 Warren Street, New York, the first num-ber of a monthly bearing the above title. It is essentially a publication having for It is essentially a publication having for its object the entertainment and moral and social improvement of our Catholic boys and girls. We need not say that such an enterprise deserves the hearty support of all Catholic parents. The book is beau-tifully illustrated, and apart altogether from its pure Catholic tone, is a work of art highly creditable to Mr. O'Shea. Send for a sample cony. for a sample copy.

Crockery and Glassware.

Our readers would do well to call and examine the very large assortment of crockery, glassware, etc., now in stock at the warehouse of L. C. Leonard, nearly opposite the City Hotel, Dundas street. The prices are astonishingly low and the goods of the very best quality and newest designs.

Father Biemans, pastor of SS. Peter and Paul's, Clerkenwell, has received Mr. Earnest Joseph Pearce, son of a Protest-ant minister, into the Church.—Liverpool Neuralgia, Sciatica, Lumbago, Backache, Soreness of the Chest, Gout, Quinsy, Sore Throat, Swell-

ings and Sprains, Burns and

Scalds, General Bodily

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Tooth, Ear and Headache, Frosted

ions in Eleven Languages. SOLD BY ALL DRUGGISTS AND DEALERS

Feet and Headache, Frostor
Feet and Ears, and all other
Pains and Aches.
Preparation on earth equals 87. Jacobs Ott.
safe, sure, simple and cheap External
edy A trial entails but the comparatively
go outlay of 50 Cents, and every one suffering
pain can have cheap and positive proof of ite

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

LOCAL NOTICES.

R. S. MURRAY & Co. are prepared to

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

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

CHEAP BOOKS.

Alba's Dream and other stories.....

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-

combs. ... Bessy Conway, by Mrs. James Sadlier

Sold at 50 cents per bottle. For sale

TRISH WORKING GIRLS.

For genuine patriotism, sterling virtue, wealth of affection, and all the other qualities of head and heart which go to make up the perfect woman, give me the average Irish working girl. Exceptions there may be; the height of the hat she wears and the style of the brown-stone house she may be necessitated to live in, may sometimes exercise a controlling influence over some of her class; but, as a general thing, some of her class; but, as a general thing, the natural endowments above mentioned are found in the girls of the "Green isle." are found in the girls of the "Green isle." Our lady who sweeps the sidewalk in silks and satin, attends the opera and leads the fashion in her pecular "set," may please the artist's eye or draw the observant suitor. But has she the heart that beats to pure sentiments and honest love? Has she the patriot's devotion to country and kindred which has challenged the admiration of the Irish working girl in the eyes of the world? Faithful indeed have these women been in all the walks of their exile from the "Old Land." They never forget their early training. Many an old and decrept mother has reason to bless the child who, struggling through her domestic duties from month to month, manages to save many a dollar "to comfort" the venerable couple in their quiet descent to the grave. From their scant earnings they manage to contribute literally, not alone for relations and friends, but also to that Church of which they are the most vigorous and consistent supporters. It is a sin-Church of which they are the most vigorous and consistent supporters. It is a singular fact that among the poorest parishes in New York the heaviest collections are in New York the heaviest collections are sometimes made for religious purposes. It is principally owing to this class of Cath-olics. We can heartily join in the bene-diction, "God bless the Iri.h working

THEY DIDN'T TAKE HIM.—When Carter, the Lion King, was exhibiting with Ducrow at Astley's, London, a manager with whom Carter had broken an engagement issued a writ against him. The bailiffs came to the stage door and asked for Carter. Show the gentleman up stairs, said Ducrow. When they reached the stage, there sat Carter composedly in the great eage, with an enorm 'r. Carter waiting for the stage of the stage and the stage that the stage is a small field, at the work. His coat and shoes, which were anything but new, lay on the ground, and the young man took it into his head to play a trick on the poor farmer. He thought that it would be fine fun to hide the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for them.

He made known his plan to the product of the stage, there sat Carter composedly in the great eage, with an enorm 'r. Carter waiting fellows the stage of the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for them.

He made known his plan to the product of the stage of the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and the young man took it into his head to play a trick on the poor farmer. He thought that it would be fine fun to hide the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and watch the search for the shoes, and then conceal bimself behind the bushes and the pound and the young man took it into his head to play a trick on the pound and the young man took it into his head to play a trick on the pound and the young man with whom Carter had broken an engagement issued a writ against him. The bailiffs came to the stage door and asked for Carter. Show the gentleman up stairs,' said Ducrow. When they reached the stage, there sat Carter composedly in the great cage, with an enormous lion on each side of him. There's Mr. Carter waiting for you, gentlemen,' and Ducrow, 'go in and take him. Carter, my boy, open the door.' Carter proceeded to obey, at the same time elimptone of the properties of the poor fellow; but you are rich, 'you can play another kind of trick on him, which you will enjoy just as much, and which will be a pleasant surprise to him. Put a dollar in each one of his shoes, and we will wait here behind the bushes to see the result."

No sooner said than done. It was not ous lion on each side of him. 'There's Mr. Carter waiting for you, gentlemen,' said Ducrow, 'go in and take him. Carter, my boy, open the door.' Carter proceeded to obey, at the same time eliciting, by private signal, a tremendous roar from his companions. The bailiffs taggered heak in terror and rolled

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragging-down sensations, nervous and general debility, it is a sovereign remedy. It soothing and healing properties render it of the utmost value to ladies suffering from "internal fever," congestion, inflamfrom "internal fever," congestion, inflam mation, or ulceration. By druggists.

Ingenious Invention. Some shrewd Yankee has invented a key that will wind any watch; it is a neat attachment to a charm, and it is said to work like a charm. So does that grand Key to Health—Burdock Blood Bitters, the greatest discovery of the age. It unlocks all the secretions, and cleanses and invigorates the entire system. Sample bottles, 10 cents; large size, \$1.00, of a'l

medicine dealers. Hagyard's Pectoral Balsa Cures coughs, colds, asthma, croup, whooping cough, sore throat, bronchitis and all lung complaints that lead to consumption. Price 25 cents.

Where Ignorance is Bliss 'tis Folly to be Wise.

Dr. Bliss, if not a success at probing for bullets, was highly successful in despatching bulletins; but the grandest bulletin of success is this which heralds the wonof success is this which heraids the won-derful cures performed by Burdock Blood Bitters, that matchless tonic and blood purifier which acts at once upon the Bowels, the Skin, the Liver and the Kidneys, while it invigorates and strengthens the whole system.

Restored to His Usual Health

From James Mitchell, a well-known Manufacturer at Springfield, Vt. "Several years ago I was attacked with a severe lung difficulty, which was quite alarming. I had severe night-sweats, and all the premonitary symptoms of con-sumption. After having tried several remedies and the skill of physicians with-out benefit, I was induced to use WISTAR'S BALSAM OF WILD CHERRY, the first bottle of which afforded immediate relief: and a continuance of its use soon restored me to continuance of its use soon restored he to my usual health. For twenty-live years past it has never failed to afford entire satisfaction in all cases of colds, or any throat or lung difficulty. I know of no medicine its equal."

25 cents and \$1 a bottle. Sold by dealers equerally. dealers generally.

Have Hope.

Before you despair of curing a trouble-some cough just verging on consumption try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam; it has cured others, why may it not cure you? All dealers sell it.

The coughing and wheezing of persons troubled with bronchitis or the asthma is excessively harrassing to themselves and annoying to others. Dr. Thomas Eclectric (6) divisites all this contributions.

A Characteristic Anecdote.

It is related that on one occasion two begging Sisters stopped before the stall of a butcher in the Twelth street Market with the meek inquiry, in a mild voice, from the lips of one of them, "Anything for the Little Sisters of the Poor to-day, sir?" The butcher was a big, rough fellow, good-hearted enough, but just that morring happened to be in a savage humor, cold, sleepy, busy, mad, and not well himself; so he growled out an only half-smothered malediction and said, "Get out of here; you're a nuisance. Don't come

A Double Surprise.

A young man, who had been sent to A young man, who had been sent to Lausanne, France, to make his studies, was one evening taking a walk with Professor Durand, who was always ready to enter into conversation with the students, and who had acquired the name of "the students' friend." As they walked along,

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. French, English and German lace curtains always on hand. Largest stock of house furnishings in America. Carpets

No sooner said than done. It was not roar from his companions. The bailiffs staggered back in terror and rolled work each oth r as they rushed down stairs.

Thousands of women bless the day on which Dr. Pierce's "Favorite Prescription" was made known to them. In all those derangements causing backache, dragsaw no one. So he put the dollar in his pocket with a happy smile. When he tried to put on the other shoe, the same thing was repeated. He seemed to be quite overcome. Thinking himself to be quite alone, he fell on his knees, and the listeners heard him offer up the following prayer: "It is true then, O my God! that prayer: "It is true then, O my God! that
Thou dost not abandon those that put
their trust in Thee. When I left home,
I knew not what I should do for my
hungry children and my sick wife. But
Thou, O Lord, hast helped me. I thank
Thee from the depths of my heart. O
good and mereiful Lord, pour down Thy
richest blessings on those that have been
the instruments of Thy mercy."
Our student was greatly moved at hearing this, and the tears came to his eyes.

ing this, and the tears came to his eyes. Never, he thought, had he experienced so Never, he thought, had he experienced so much satisfaction, or learned so useful a lesson. The remembrance of the poor man's joy was a happy one to him for many years.

G. A. Dixon, Frankville, Ont, says: "He was cured of Chronic Bronchitis that troubled him for seventeen years by the use of Dr. Thomas Eclectric Oil."

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 furnishes 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

For sale by all dealers.

Yellow as a Guinea. The complexion, in a case of unchecked liver complaint, culminating in jaundice, is literally "as yellow as a guinea." It has this appearance because the bile, which enables the bowels to act, is directed from its proper course into the blood. In connection with this symptom there is nausea, coating of 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. Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and care to thousands afflicted with disease. The correspondence necessitated by the disease. The correspondence necessitated by the disease of Northeon & Lyman's Vegetable Disease; also a positive and radical cure for manent cure of Consumption. Bronchitis, Catarrh, Asthma and all Broat and Lung Diseases; also a positive and radical cure for Nervous Deblity and all Nervous Complaints. Its remarkable curative powers and, actuated by the desire to relieve suffering humanity, I gladly assume the duty of making it known to others. Address me, with stamp, naming this paper, and it words thamp, naming this paper, and it words thamp, naming this paper, and it will mail you, free of charge, the recipe of this wonderful remedy, with full directions for its preparation and use, princed in topromar, French or English. W. A. Noves, 189 Power's Block, Rochester, N. Y.

Interong the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaints are completely removed by the use for North Research of Section 18 and the right side and shoulder blade, dyspepsia and constipation. These and other concomitants of liver complaints are completely removed by the use for North Research of North Research Cough, which is also an eradicant of scrofula, cryspelas, and the reduction of Section 18 and the reduction of North Research Rese

Meetings.

SCIETY.—This Society meets every Wednesday evening at eight o'clock, in their rooms, Albion Block, Richmond street. The objects of the society are many, the principle ones being to culil vate a literary taste among its members, and to grant pecuniary aid to those who may be taken sick. The roots are open every Monday, Wednesday and Friday evenings, and the society has provided all kinds of games and amusements to enable its members to pass a pleasant evening. Every Catholic young man in the city should belong to it, as it is worthy the approbation of all.

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THE SADDEST OF SAD SIGHTS.—The grey hairs of age being brought with sortion to the grave is now, we are glad to think, becoming rarer every year as the use of Cingaiese 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

Useful & Ornamental, IN IMMENSE VARIETZ AND AT REA

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Specialty.

GPECIAL 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 malicerors and control of the city.

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THE LONDON STAMMERING INSTITUTE No. 181 MAPLE STREET, LONDON, - - ONT.

chines on sale.

Mothers! Mothers!! Mothers!!

Are you disturbed at night and broken of your rest by a sick child suffering and crying with the excruciating 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. Sold everywhere at 25 cents a bottle.

Rest and Comfort to the Suffering.

BROWN'S HOUSEHOLD PANACEA" has no equal for relieving pain, both internal and external. It curse 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 Limiment 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. TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIE,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short time was permanent co-4. I take great pleasure in testifying-a efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S tatment.







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

Professional.

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

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

Important to Nervous Sufferers.

THE GREAT ENGLISH REMEDY for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Affections, &c. is GRAY'S SPECIFIC MEDICINE. This is the only remedy which has ever been known to permanently cure Palpitation and other affections of the Heart, Consumption in its earlier stages, Rushing of blood to the head, wind in the stomach, Indigestion, Loss of Memory, Want of Energy, Bashulness, Desire for solitute, low spirits, Indisposition to labor on account of weakness, Universal Lassitude, Pain in the back, Dimness of vision, Premature old age, etc. Full particulars in our pampblet which we send securely sealed on receipt of all cent. stamp. The Specific is now sold by all Druggists at \$1.00 per package, or 6 for \$5.00, or will be sent freed by mail on receipt of money, by addressing THE GRAY MEDICINE CO., TORONTO.

CHRISTMAS us. Sold at 30 cents per source. To sub yall druggists. For the best photos made in the city go to For Bross, 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspartonts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

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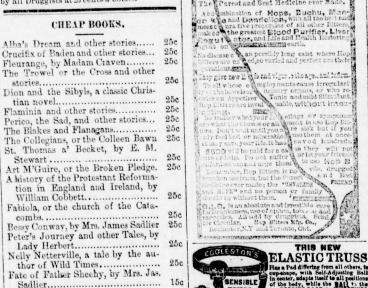
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he Grove leiton, Thorndale (daily). Cherry Grove, St. Ives (Tues. and Fridays). tage Routes—Between Aylm'r. Lyons, Harrietsville, Moss-ley, Dorchest'r Station (daily

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White Oak— Monday, Wednesday and Friday
Kensington

Lyons, Harrieswille, alossley, Dorchest's Station (daily
each way
and Friday)
American Heriday
American Heriday
American Heriday
American Heriday
American Heriday
Arva, Eiginfield, Maxon
Bryanston, Devizes (Wednesday and Staturday
Ettrick, Teifer, Vanneck 700
Lucan 700
Lu

Describes hours from 7 a m. to 7 p.m.

Letters ixtended for Registration must be posted 15 minutes before the closing of each mail.

N. B.—It is particularly requested that the senders of mail matter will kindly add the names of the Counties to the addresses.

dresses.
R. J. C. DAWSON, Postmaster.
London Post Office, 15th June, 1881.

THE LONDON BRUSH FACTORY

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PRETTY

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(From London England.)

UNDERTAKER, &C.

The only house in the city having a Children's Mourning Campiage.

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

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HAVE REMOVED TO THE CRONYN BLOCK

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600 FIRE PROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES SOLD IN FIVE YEARS.

Most popular and perfect engine in Canada PORTABLE SAW MILLS & GRIST MILLS OUR SPECIALTIES.

WATERGUS ENGINE WORKS CO., BRANTFORD, CANADA WATEROUS ENGINE WORKS CO.,

FOR THE HOLIDAYS! OFFICIAL. LONDON POST OFFICE MAILS AS UNDER. A.M. P.M. P.M.

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JUST RECEIVED AT J. J. GIBBONS A large variety of Fancy Goods suital CHRISTMAS

GIFTS! Ladies' and Gents' Silk Handkerchiefs, Siik and Lace Ties, Collars and Cuffs, Lined Kid Gloves & Mitts, Wool Scarfs, Shoulder-Shawls. Jet Jewellery, Pocket Books, Needle Cases, Gold Plated Cuff and Shirt Buttons, etc., all of which will be sold cheap.

REID'S HARDWARE BARB WIRE

Buy only the TWO BARB. It is the best at JAS. REID & CO.,

116 N. S Dundas Stree \$5 T0\$20 per day at home. Samples Son & Co., Portland, Me. june3-ly

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HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT I have sold out my business in the City of London, known under the name and style of

FRANK SMITH & CO.,

MESSRS. JAS. WILSON & ANDREW MUNRO, and that the business will be carried on by them under the name of Wilson & MUNRO. All debts due by the said firm of Frank Smith & Co., of London, at time of sale will be settled and paid for by the firm of Wilson & Munro, and all debts, &c., due to the late firm of Frank Smith & Co., of London, will be collected by Wilson & Munro, as they are the only parties authorized so to do.

the only parties authorized so to do.

(Signed) FRANK SMITH.

Dated Toronto, Nov. 21, 1981. WITH REFERENCE TO THE ABOVE, the undersigned take this opportunity to state to the public that the business will be carried on in the future as it has been in the past, and trust that by strict attention to the requirements of the public generally we may merit the same liberal patronage as has heretofore been bestowed upon the late firm of Frank Smith & Go.

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Has now in stock a magnificent assortment of goods suitable for the Winter Season, comprising all descriptions of

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Those in want of anything suitable for the cold weather would do well to inspect his stock before making purchases elsewhere.

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CURRANTS, RAISINS, and all other goods suitable for the season, just received by JOHN SCANDRETT, and will be sold at close rates,
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\$2.25 The "Record" The "Harp"

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DECEMBER 30, 1881.



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GENTS' FURNISHING FANCY DRY GO SMALL WARE

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OUR PRICES ARE RIGHT. BOYD, WAT

FOR Goods, nishings HOUSE V 召

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LEADING and THE Millinery

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A Choice Stock of New 8

Y'S CABINET ORGANS Colden Tengue
REEDS.
See "Flan of Reedboard" The "Mozart" New Style No. 12,000 th is destined to be the most Popular Organ the world has ever seen warranted in doing better than ever before for my customers, hence we now the LARCEST FACTORY IN THE WORLD that he nurchuser, avoiding extentionate profits, middlemen and gents, SPECIFICATION OF STOP WORK, 27 IN ALL. BRATT'S NEW PATENT ADJUSTAPLE STOP ACTION.

thed the highest state of perfection attainable. The case of the "Mega at a univalled at the price offered. Equitiful Lump stants, It is of a decorated with original designs in free vork. Recentable for many DIMENSIONS-Height, 75 in.; Lenghth, 46 in.: Depth, 24 lu. The "MOZART." New Style, No. 12,000, Only \$60, Net.

DULCIANA. DIAPASON, REMEMBER SATISFACTION or money promptly refunded after a Year's constant use. Revare! I unbestatingly advise those who are about to order from other manufactures. CELLO. VIOLADOUS PRESCH MOREL VOIK CELESTE, t use. It is a well-known fact that I can the man that had the herveto reduce the cost and regard after a year of and regard in the case of untold abuse from the monopolists. The public should read and ratronize me. REMERING, un offer man better that the new to reduce they and partonize me. REMERING, un offer mented by other manufacturers, no matter he do better. WISHET RINES WORDS CAREFULLY. I dare not ship you a poor tast it is not possible for me to know who will test it. Agents invariably conceal defe Cabine or bethey have no such facilities. Hence, the superallicitied offer for the "MOZART" Cabine or Diversean. FROE ONLY SCO.CO.

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

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Money lent on the security of Real Estate at lowest rates of interest. Mortgages, Municipal and School Debentures purchased on liberal terms.

Parties having mortgages on their farms will find it to their advantage to apply at the Head office of this Company.

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Temporary offices at the office of Meredith & Scatcherd, Dundas street west, London.

Permanent offices will be opened on the northwest corner of Dundas and Talbot street, at present occupied by Mr. Thos. Thompson, hardware merchant, about the 1st Sept. next.

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To Farmers, Mechanics and others Wishing to borrow Money upon 'ae Security of Real Estate.

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

Tersons wishing to borrow money will consult their own interests by applying personally or by letter to

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Jeweller, ctc., has returned to London and permanently located at No. 141
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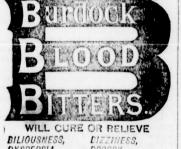
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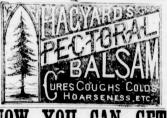
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Apply personally at the office in London if A. DENHOLM, Jr. SAVINGS BANK DEPOSITS WILLIAM STREET. Orders left at Clark's Bookstore, 397 Richmond street, or N. T. Wilson's Bookstore Dundas street, will be promptly attended to

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Harness, Saddles, Trunks and Valises cheaper than any other firm in Canada. Our Oak-Tanned Harness lasts a life-time. Our Hair-Faced Collars never gall. Horse Blankets at your own prices. Everything in the trade at very low prices. Buy from us and you will be happy. Head Office, - London, Canada. Subscribed Capital, - - \$2,044,100.

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Parsons' Purgative Pills make New Rich Blood, and will completely change the blood in the entire system in three months. Any person who will take I pill each night from I to 12 weeks may be restored to sound health, if such a thing be possible. Sent by mail for 8 letter stamps.

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Please observe that we will remove on or about September 1st, to the grand premises, 214 Dundas street, where we are now fitting up a Photograph Emporiam and Art Studio, the finest and most completen this country. With greatly increased facilities in every department, we will be enabled to serve our patrons with thorough efficiency.

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Designs and estimates furnished for Altars pulpils, news, &c. We are also prepared to givelow estimates for church furniture where architects plans are supplied. Rev. Jos. Bayard, Sarnia. LONDON CARRIAGE FACTORY
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King Street, Opposite Revere House, Has now on sale one of the most mag-

CARRIAGES & BUGGIES IN TEE DOMINION.

Special Cheap Sale During Exhibition Week. Don't forget to call and see them before you w. J. THOMPSON.

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

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55 College Street, Montreal Retailed everywhere.



EMERY'S BAR TO PORT MOODY NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Tenders for Work in British Columbia. SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the 1st day of FEBRUARY next, in a lump sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the West-end of Contract 80, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles.

Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application at the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westminster, and at the Chief Engineer's Office at Ottawa, after the 1st January next, at which time plans and predies will be open for inspection at the latter office.

office.

This timely notice is given with a view to giving Contractors an opportunity of visiting and examining the ground during the fine season and before the winter sets in.

Mr. Marcus Smith, who is in charge at the office at New Westminster, is instructed to give Contractors, all the information in his power. power

N coudef will be entertained unless on
one of the printed forms, addressed to F.
Braun, Esq., Sec. Dept. of Railways and
canals, and marked "Tenders for C. P. R."

F. BRAUN,
Dept. of Railways and Canals,
Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

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W. M. MOORE & CO. REAL ESTATE AGENT. &c.
Have a large list of Farms, Wild Labris and
City Properly of every description for sale.
Also about \$5,000 acres of Land in Marricha
and North West Territory.
Parties yanaliny Laself or purobase chould

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van, Esq., .25 in adhe RECORD

LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Our readers will bear in mind that we give them the cable news from Ireland Just as we get it. The matter sent across the Atlantic from that country is furnished by persons either unfriendly to the Irish people or in the pay of the Government. Experience, has proved that the major part of it is, from time to time, utterly unreliable, and consisting mainly of pure fabrications made up for the purpose of stemming the tide of sympathy for Irishmen which is rapidly developing in America.

Dublin December 19.—The Land Com-

Dublin, December 19.—The Land Com-missioners have decided that a notice to fix rent, if served only upon an agent's clerk, shall be deemed sufficient service.

This decision, against which no appeal will be allowed, will govern 15,000

London, Dec. 19.—A Dublin correspon-London, Dec. 19.—A Dublin correspondent says the organization against the payment of rents is becoming still more formidable. It is regarded as much of a crime to go into the Land Court as to pay rent. Lists of persons who have been served with notices, and of those suspected of paying rent, are posted at the chapels and at other places where they are likely to be seen, and although the police tear them down, they are soon posted up again.

posted up again. Cork, Dec. 20.—Considerable dissatisfac-tion is felt among the Irish constabulary at the new movement of the Government in recruiting their force from the militia and soldiers whose terms of service have expired. So strong is the feeling that the men will refuse to do duty with the new recruits, and a general strike is appre-

Anna Parnell announces that if the office of the Ladies' Land League is seized, cor-respondence can be sent to Helen Taylor, of London.

The Lord-Lieutenant of Ireland has selected E. Dwyer Gray as High Sheriff of

Dublin for 1882.

London, Dec. 20.—A Dublin correspondent says the decisions come to in the Land Court are regarded with disantisfaction by many terminal to court who tion by many tenants in the north, who allege that they are injured by the main-tenance of too high a scale of rent. They have sent a communication to the Chief Commissioners, asking that Griffith's valuation shall not be considered as a

All magistrates in Ireland have been invited to attend a meeting of the landlords on Thursday, at which Earl Desart will preside, to express dissatisfaction with the working of the Land Act.

Dublin, Dec. 20.—A meeting of the cor-poration was held to-day to consider the question of conferring the freedom of the city upon Parnell and Dillon.

Patrick Dunn, a farmer near Abbey Laix, was found murdered. His brother, who wished to get possession of the farm, has absconded. It is supposed he has gone

back to America.

London, Dec. 20.—A Dublin correspondent says a belief exists that there is a secret as well as an open organization dis-turbing Ireland and threatening serious

langer. Dublin, Dec. 20.—John Clancy, a prominent member of the Land League, has been arrested.

Dublin, Dec. 21.—The wife of Henry

George, a citizen of the United States, took the chair at a meeting of the members of etters was arrested.

London, Dec. 21.—It is stated that Thomas Power O'Connor will return immediately from America to take the lead of the Irish Parliamentary party on the re-assembling of Parliament.

London, Dec. 21.—Anna Parnell addressed six hundred Irishmen at Huddersfield to-day. She maintained that the reports about the outrages in Ireland are exaggerated, and that the funds of the Emergency Committee are employed getting up police cases.

olice cases.

Dublin, Dec. 17.—There were two arrests under the Coercion Act yesterday, including the late Secretary of the Mill Street Land League.

Owing to the controversy among the landlords with regard to their proposed

meeting to express indignation at the working of the Land Act, and to demand compensation, two meetings will be held—one on the 3rd of January, of the more moderate section, the Duke of Abercorn presiding, to criticise Land Court decisions, and the other on the 22nd of the present month, Earl Desart presiding, to attack the Government.

Earl Dunraven denies the report that

his tenants received an abatement of 33 per cent. of rent. He says the tenants paid two-thirds of the rent pending a re-

valuation of the land.

The cartoon rublished in this week's issue of United Ireland, which has been seized, represents Forster with gaoler's keys in one hand and a warrant marked "Kilmainham" in the other. Before him stands a figure wearing a helmet bristling with bayonets, and with placards on its back inscribed "Martial law and more coercion." In the front there is an array of females representing the Ladies' Land League. The Irishman and Shamrock, newspapers published in the same office with United Ireland, were not touched by

the police.

The constabulary barracks at Craboy have been maliciously burned. The occupants were asleep and barely escaped.
Dublin, Dec. 18.—The documents seized were of old date, and had reference

to the Fenian organization of 1867.

Dublin, Dec. 18.—A quantity of arms and ammunition were discovered this morning in a house on Brabagon street.

Four persons were arrested. London, December 18.—A Dublin dispatch, referring to the finding of arms and ammunition there, says the discovery comprised several thousand rounds of ammunition and a large stock of rifles, revolvers and other arms. The discovery is believed to be closely connected with the Bradford affair, for which Tobin was arrested. Papers found at the time impli-cated a number of persons on both sides of the channel. There's no doubt that the material is associated with the Feni-

Dublin, Dec. 28.—The articles seized comprised eight hand grenades, two parcels of dynamite, each parcel being in a case resembling a box of rifle cartridges; twenty-six revolvers, five hundred revolver cartridges and twenty-eight pounds of gunpowder, with a list of names of officers belonging to some organization belonging to some organization. Two brothers named Whalen and one Ryan

have been arrested. London, Dec. 18. - A Killarney despatch Toronto stationers.

says the situation is growing more and more serious. In certain districts the or-dinary administration of the Government

London, Dec. 19.—All the type and machinery of United Ireland have been forwarded to London, where the paper will be printed.

Dublin, Dec. 19.—The Lord Lieutenant be issued as a longer to the police information.

Dublin, Dec. 19.—The Lord Lieutenant has issued a circular to the police informing them that the proclamation declaring the Land League a criminal association included females, and directing them to take measures against any women participating in any illegal proceedings.

Dublin, Dec. 19.—A mail car between New Pallas and Doon was stopped near Capyanger by four armed men, who

Cappamore by four armed men, who knocked the driver from his seat and

searched for letters.

Limerick, Dec. 19.—The police seized two cases of revolvers at the railway de-Dublin Dec. 23.—It is understood the

Prisoners' Aid Society, organized by the Ladies' League, will this week be suppressed, on the ground that it is simply a Land League under another name.

London, Dec. 22.—At a denomonstration of the members of the Ladies' Land

League, held at Dundee, yesterday, a resolution was passed condemning the Government for attempting to suppress the Ladies' League.

Biggar, Sexton, Lalor, O'Connor and

O'Donnell, members of Parliament, have issued an address, expressing deep grati-tude for the services of the Ladies' League. Dublin, Dec. 22.—McLoughlin, a mem-ber of the Land League, arrested yester-day, escaped during the night from Knock

London, Dec. 23.—United Ireland re-appeared in the usual form in London to-night. It contains a cartoon depicting the Irish landlords as beggars, and the

tenants as prosperous individuals.

London, Dec. 23.—Donoghue, land agent and clerk of the Tobbercurry Board of Guardians, was shot and dangerously wounded in his offices last evening.

United States. A conventi n of the Irish American so

cieties of Baltimore last night took measures to raise Maryland's quota of \$250,000 pledged to the Irish Land League by the Chicago Convention. New York, December 17.—The Execu-

tive Committee appointed by the Irish American Convention, at Chicago, met to-day, Colonel Boland, of Kentucky, pre-siding. Resolutions were adopted setting siding. Resolutions were adopted setting forth that the Executive Committee was empowered by the Chicago Convention to take all necessary steps for sustaining the people of Ireland in their present struggle, and to form a central organization to give concerted assistance to them while the struggle continues; also, empowering the Chairman of the Committee to communi-cate with the officers of the organizations represented at the Chicago Convention, and ascertain their views as to forming a complete federation of those organiza-tions. An appeal to the friends of Ireland in America was prepared, and copies ordered distributed, calls for subscriptions to be sent to the suffering people in Ire-

land. A resolution was introduced into the the chair at a meeting of the members of the Ladies' League on Tuesday. A male porter leaving the premises with a bag of the British Government a list of the names of all American ci izens under arrest, or confined in British prisons by the authority of said Government, with a statement

Life of Garfield.

(Guelph Daily Herald, Dec. 8, 1881.) (Gueiph Daily Heraid, Dec. 8, 1881.)
We have just received a copy of the Life of
Garfield, by James D. McQabe. The work is
endorsed by B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram Coilege, Ohio, and the following extract concerning it appears in the Cleveland Heraid of
Nov. 29th, 1881:—
"President B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram,
authorizes us to make public the following
statement:

"President B. A. Hinsdale, of Hiram, anthorizes us to make public the following statement:

"Mrs Garfield has appointed me the editor of General Garfield's works, with instructions to collect, edit and carry them through the press as speedily as is consistent with completeness and thoroughness."

"The commission that Mrs. Garfield has given me covers the speeches, addresses and published papers of General Garfield, not has nothing to do with his life."

It will be seen by the above statement that the work Mrs. Garfield has commissioned President Hinsdale to edit is not in any sense a "Life of President Garfield," but it is only a compilation of his "speeches, addresses and published papers." It will therefore contain no account of the assassination of President Garfield, his long suffering, and heroic death.

We are much pleased with the work. It contains 768 pages of well printed reading, and numerous illustrations which were not promised by the publishers. The World Publishing Company of this city have the excusive right for the Dominion of Canada, and we understand that cheap, inferior editions are being introduced, yet it does hot seem to interfere in the sale of this very elaborate work, which is recommended by the most intimate friends of the late President Garfield, and we are glad to hear that so wortly, a work is having such an extensive circulation. A few more good agents would do well to apply at once to the World Publishing Company, Guelph, Ontario.

Interesting Facts.

Interesting Facts.

Interesting Facts.

It has become a universally acknowledged fact that nowhere is the known world has the manufacture of Organs and Pianos attained such colossal proportions as in the mammoth factory of Hon. Daniel F. Beatty of Washington, New Jersey. For years Mr. Beatty has devoted his entire chergies to producing specialties of beauty, sweetness, power and purity, and that he has succeeded is proven from his enormous sales, which average over 1,000 instruments per month. The combination of colossal proportions, immense capital, vast resources, persistent and untiring energy enables Mr. Beatty to accomplish these unparalleled results and stand before the people of this and other countries as the greatest, largest and most popular Organ and Plano manufacturer in the world. His latest offer appearing in another column, is the grandest ever made. In addition to the Organ is sent a Stoolex-actly as illustrated, and also a Piano and Organ Instructor containing music, which if purchased separately at any music store, would cost many dollars. To this is added a fine piece of sheet music and also a novelty in the shape of a Complete Musical Guide, which will enable the utmost novice to become proficient in playing accompaniments in a tew hours time. These facts should direct careful attention to this great offer. It is a still further proof of his inimitable enterprise. No one of our readers should fail to send for Mr. Beatty's latest catalogue and order immediately, as such opportunities are seldom presented. Read the whole announcement carefully and order at once.

TO the Hundred and Fifty Thousand copies of "Helen's Bahes." have already been printed and sold, and the demand for the continues as lively as ever. It is a book that every one should read, old, and young. It is published by T. B. Peterson & Brothers, or one dollar in cloth.

The classic moralist bids "Festina Lent," but when you want a good pen you can-not get one of Esterbrook's too quickly. The stationers have them. Wholesale by

SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD.

The following extracts from the late amendments to the Ontario School Law have been kindly sent us by Mr. S. R. Brown.

The annual and other elections of the trustees of all Separate School Corporations, except in Rural School Sections shall be conducted under and subject to the following provisions.

The annual and other elections of the trustees of all Separate School Corporations, except in Rural School Sections shall be conducted under and subject to the following provisions:

A meeting of the electors for the nomination of candidates for the office of Separate School Trustee shall take place at noon on the last Wednesday in the month of December annually, or if a holiday on the day following, at such place as shall from time to time be fixed by resolution of the Separate School Board, and in municipalities divided into wards, in each ward thereof, if the board in its discretion thinks fit.

The Separate School Board shall by resolution name the returning officer or officers to preside at the meeting or meetings for the nomination of candidates, and in case of the absence of such officer, the chairman chosen by the meeting shall preside, and the Separate School Board shall give at least six days notice of such meeting;

If at the said meeting;

If at the said meeting, only the necessary number of candidates to fill the vacant offices are proposed and seconded, the returning officer or person presiding shall, after the lapse of one hour, declare such candidates duly elected; but if two or more candidates are proposed for any one office and a poil in respect of any such office is demanded in the proposed for any one office and a poil in respect of any such office is demanded as are proposed for any one office and a poil in respect of any such office is demanded by any candidate or elector, the returning officer or chairman shall adjourn the first Wednesday of the month of Jaunary then next, when a poil or poils shall be opened at such place or places, and in each ward, where such exist as shall be determined by resolution of the said trastee;

The poil or poils shall be determined by resolution of the said trastee;

The poil or poils shall be opened at the nour of the clock in the form on, and no officer of land and any poil may close at any. It is a fifter eleven o'clock in the form on, and no officer of

majority in number of the Trustees remaining in office shall be a quorum for the foregoing purposes.

In case two or more cendidates have an equal number of votes, the Member of the Board present who is assessed highest as a ratepayer on the last revised assessment roll, shall, at the time of declaring the result of the poll, give a vote for one or more of such candidates, so as to decide the election.

In case of any vacancy in the office of Trustee of any Separate School Board arising from any cause, the remaining trustees shall forthwith take steps to hold a new election to fill the vacancy so created, and the person thereupon elected shall hold his seat for the residue of the term for which his predecessor was elected, or for which the office is to be filled;

The new election shall be conducted in the same manner and be subject to the same provisions as an annual election, and the Separate School Board shall give at least six days notice of the nomination of candidates, and in case a poil be demanded, the election shall be held one week frem the day of said nomination.

When any supporter of a Separate School

shall be held one week frem the day of said momination.

When any supporter of a Separate School reside without the Municipality in which the school is situate he shall be entitled to vote in the ward or division in which the school-house nearest to his place of residence is situate, if within the distance of three miles in a direct line.

The clerk of the municipality shall, upon request, furnish to the Separate School Trustees, a list of persons being supporters of Separate Schools in each ward, or school district, as shown by the each strevised Assessment Roll, or the notices or lists of Separate School supporters filed in his office.

In any case of a Separate School Board where there shall be a te amongst the members present at any meeting thereof, the Chairman shall, in addition to his own vote, possess a second or casting vote.

The Trustees of any Separate School shall have full power as a body corporate to bor-

bers present at any meeting thereof, the Chairman shall, in addition to his own vote, possess a second or casting vote.

The Trustees of any Separate School shall have full power as a body corporate to borrow money for school purposes, and to make valid mortgages and other instruments for the security and payment of such borrowed money, or of any moneys payable or to be paid for school sites, school buildings, or additions thereto, or the repairs thereof, upon the school-house property and premises, or any other real or personal property, vested in them, or upon the Separate School rates, and each ratepayer who was a Separate School supporter at the time when any loan wus effected on the security of said rates or property shall, while resident within the section or municipality within which such Separate School is situate, continue to be liable for the rate to be levied for the repayment of such loan.

The principal money representing any sum so borrowed, may ingthe mortgage or other instrument securing the repayment thereof, be made payable in annual or other instalments with or without interest, and the said trustees in addition to all other rates or moneys which they may now levy in any one year, shall also have power and authority to levy and collect such further sum or sums as in each year may be requisite for paying all principal money and interest falling due in such year under the terms of such mortgage or other instrument aforesaid, and the said sums shall be levied and collected in each year in the same manner and form, and from the like persons and property by, from, upon or out of which other Separate School rates may now be levied and collected.

Any person, who, if resident in the municipality, in giving notice under section three of the Assessment Act, that he is the owner of unoccupied land in such Municipality, in giving notice under section three of the Assessment Act, that he is the owner of unoccupied land in such Municipality, in giving notice under section three of the Assessment Act, that

that behalf snall be made in the prescribed column for Separate School rates, and such land shall be assessed accordingly for Separate School rates, and not for Public School Purposes.

In rural sections, nominations and elections of Separate School Trustees take place on the last Wednesday in December annually.

The provisions of sub-sections sixtee(a) (b) (c) and (d) of Sections is ixtee(a) (b) (c) and (d) of Sections is ixtee(a) (d) (e) and (e) of Sections sixtee(a) (e) (e) and the Public School Act, shall also apply to Separate Schools, and the rights conferred thereby shall be possessed by the Trustees thereof and the like powers and duties therein mentioned shall be exercised in espect of Separate Schools and Separate School rates, but this shall not be held to affect other rights of Separate School and Separate School rates, but this shall not be held to affect other rights of Separate School and Separate School rates in that behalf to affect other rights of Separate School and Separate School rustes in that behalf the shall not see the seventy-eighth section of the Public Schools Act, for the purpose (amongst others) of ascertaning through the assessor of the Municipality, the persons, who are the supporters of Separate Schools in such Municipality, the persons, who are the supporters of Separate School supporters, or if the assessor knows personally any ratepayer that he is a Roman Catholic, as sufficient for placing him in such last mentioned column.

So much of the County rate levied yearly upon the several Townships of the County for the payment of teachers salaries which shall have been levied upon and collected from any persons being supporters of Separate Schools in any township shall be pall over by the County Treasurer or sub-frea with the state of the salar have been levied upon and collected from any persons being supporters of Separate Schools in any township shall be pall over by the County Treasurer or sub-frea with the state and and transmit to the County School Inspector a statement shew

before distributing the county rate among the public school sectious, deduct the amount so certified to him by the clerk, and shall give the Trustees of the Separate School an order upon the County Treasurer or the subtrasurer for the amount thereof.

The move doubts it is nereby declared, that fan y case when under the eighteenth section of the Assessment Act land is assessed against both the owner and occupant, or orner and tenant, then such occupant or tenant snall be deemed and taken to be the person primarily liable for the payment of school rates and for determining whether such rates shall be applied to Public or Separate School purposes, and no agreement between the owner or the tenant as to the payment of taxes as between themselves shall be allowed to alter or affect this provision otherwise, and in any case where, as between the owner, or tenant, or occupant, the owner is not to pay taxes, if by the default of the tenant or occupant to pay the same, the owner is compelled to pay any such schoolrate, he may direct the same to be applied to either Public or Separate school purposes.

Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

At the present time W. Green's stock of ladies' and children's hosiery is very complete, containing, as it does, all the leading style and novelties for the coming season. This establishment has always been noted for their complete and well-assorted stock in this department, and all will admit that it is the hosiery house of London. Mr. Green has also received a large stock of first choice Rouillon kid gloves in 3, 4 and 6 buttons, while other houses have substituted an inferior article to take the place of this excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the excellent glove. Mr. Green still keeps the first quality and selling them at the prices at which other stores sell the inferior ar-ticle. His stock of real and imitation laces, embroideries, &c., is very complete and well worth an inspection. Intending purchasers of any of the above goods will save money by purchasing these goods at Green's popular store.

An Only Daughter Cured of Con-

When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation 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 threecent 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 dec23-4m

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

SEALED Tenders, addressed to the under-signed and endorsed "Tender for Gode-rich Works," will be received until Tuesday, the loth January next, inclusively, for the construction of

PILE PROTECTION WORKS,

-AND-REPAIRS TO THE PIERS AT GODERICH HARBOUR, ONTARIO, according to a plan and specification to be seen at the Office of the Town Clerk, Goderich, where printed forms of tender can be ob-tained.

tained.

Persons tendering are notified that tenders will not be considered unless made on the printed forms supplied, the blanks properly filled in, and signed with their actual signa-

tures.

Each tender must be accompanied by an accounted bank cheque, made payable to the Each tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Public Works, equal to five per cent. of the amount of the tender, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called on to do so, or if he fail to complete the work contracted for. If the tender be not accepted the cheque will be returned. The Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any tender.

By order,

F. H. ENNIS,

Secretary.

EATON'S

Prices this week far too Low to publish large stock. Clothing Sales Immenseready-made or made to order. All through the establishment, Goods marked at close prices. Small profit and quick returns. and see for yourselves.

CHRISTMAS PRESENTS

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES

---AT---REID'S CRYSTAL HALL

2,500 Motto Cups and Saucers from 25c. upwards. 3,000 Motto Mugs for Children from 10c. upwards. 1,500 Pairs Vases from 20c. upwards.

China Tea Sets. Dinner Sets. Toilet Sets. Dessert Sets. Fancy Figures. Bronze Figures. Glassware. Clocks. Plated Ware.

and in the Greatest Variety at the

CRYSTAL HALL, 196 Dundas St., London.

L.C.LEONARD

CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR'S

WHICH HE IS OFFERING AT ASTONISHINGLY LOW PRICES.

China Tea Sets,

China Cups, Saucers and plates-Extra. China Moustache Cups and Saucers-25c and

Upards. Glassware Tea Sets-35c. and Upwards. Stone China Tea Sets, 44 pieces-\$1.78 and Upwards.

Stone China Chamber Sets, 9 pieces-11.68 and Upwards. VERY LARGE STOCK OF CHANDELIERS.

LAMPS, ETC. 98 Dundas St., opp. City Hotel and Ed Adams & Co.

STATEMENT OF RECEIPTS AND EXPENDITURE --OF--

LONDON WATERWORKS FROM-

December 1st, 1880, to November 30th, 1881. DISDURSEMENTS REAL ESTATE ACCOUNT. .. \$4,041 10 .. 194 55 .. 11 00

Stevens, Turner & Burns.
Labor, as per pay sheet.
O. Baynes. \$3,698 78 ..\$ 879 72 .. 878 20 .. 43 54 .. 29 00 A. J. Somerville.
D. C. Hannah.
G. T. R. and G. W. R., freight...
J. J. Brown nerville ... Labor, per pay sheets...

Labor per pay sheets...

Labor per pay sheets...

J. Cowan...

Sizons 4 5... .\$2,309 03 Sizons & Sons. . . . E. Hargraves

E. E. Hargraves
T. Bennett.
Wonnicott & Coppinger.
A. McCormick
H. T. Marsh.
Horse hire, 1880.
W. Arthur.
Greer & McPherson
Eerguson Bros.
J. Burridge.
W. Mirrian.
Brown & Morris
S. S. Kuse J. Edmonds Thos. Green & Co
E. Evans...
E. Rogers & Co...
J. Wright...
T. J. Thompson.

Hunt Bros.....
J. Reid & Co....
S. McBride....
E. E. Hargraves Wonnacott & Coppinger W. Willis T. H. Marsh

\$592 52 J Bryan.
A Purdom.
Geo. Riddell.
Engineer's expenses to Pawtucket
Toronto\$2,900 00 R. & E. Summers
Canadian Steam Users' Association
J. Venables

F. Heaver.
Law costs in Heaver suit.
Hunt Bros.
Labor
Stevens, Turner & Burns.
Screaton & Gibson. Screaton & Gibson
Ald, Jones & Fire Chief's expenses to Toronto.
E. Plummer & Son
T. G. Hiscox
R. Arscott.

Burnett, "
R. Meredith
Mawhinney, for 1880

STATIONARY AND POSTAGE.

8633

7 35 3 96

8 92 10

600 00 120 00

three years.

.\$3,363 32

Total.

FRINTING AND ADVERTISING.
Free Press Printing Co., 1880 and 1881.

J. Cameron & Co.
M. D. Dawson.
Catholic Record.\$120 9 G. McDowell.... H. Fish..... A. Abroy....

All Reduced in Price.

... 1,295 92 ... 57 00 London, Dec. 21, 1881. We have examined the above statement, and compared it with the books and vouchers, and find the same correct. JOHN BURNETTE, Auditors. XMAS DELICACIES! PARTIES IN SEARCH OF SUCH (AND who isn't?) will find our stock complete in every particular. NEW FRUITS, RAISINS, Finest Dehisa, Black Baskets, Extra London Layers, Ordinary Layers,

Valencia (extra choice), Sultana (large bright). WINES In Champagne, all the leading brands-

Loose Muscatelles,

Mumm's Pomeroy & Bollinger. Also light, sparkling, French Wines, from the celebrated establishment of Ackerman the celebrated caumur.

Lawrance, Saumur.

CARTE D'OR.

CARTE BLEU.

CARTE NOIRE.

Our Ports and Sherries are in choice condi-tion, and without doubt the finest Wines in this city, and cannot fail to give satisfaction to the most pronounced connoisseur. BRANDY (very old, in wood), mild and fine deserved. BRANDY (very old, in wood), mild and fine flayored.

SPIRITS.—Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; bought direct from the leading distillers in both countries, such as Hay, Feirman & Co., Paisley; Geo. Roe & Co., Dubtin; Dunville & Co., Beliast. From our hone distillers we have Gooderham & Worts' o-year-old, and H. Walker & Son's Syear-old Rye Whiskey.

Our stock of General Groceries is fresh and new, and specially selected for the holiday trade.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO.

159 Dundas street, 4th door east of Richmond HOUSEKEEPER WANTED. WANTED a working housekeeper for a small family. Apply at CATHOLIE RECORD office, or address J. B. Kelly, Chatham, Ont.

Wanted, a male Teacher for the Dundas Roman Catholic Separate School. Certifi-cate of qualification to be not less than Second class B Normal School. Duties to commence after the Christmas vacation. Liberal salary to a good Teacher. Address, Patrick Cass, Sec. School Board. Dundas, Dec. 19, 1881.

HOPE THE DEAF Dr. Peck's Artificial Ear Drums PERFECTLY RESTORE THE HEARING and perform the work of the Natural Brums. Always in position, but invisible to others. All Conversation and even whispers heard discreptive of the state of

CROCKERY. PETER McGLADE, HAVING OPENED a large stock of Crockery and Glass-ware in the store next the Post Office, he is prepared to sell as cheap as any house in the city. Remember the place—next door to the Post Office, Adelaide st., London East.

INDIAN LAND SALE

BY ORDER OF THE DEPUTY SUPER-INTENDENT General of Indian Affairs, the remainder of the lots in Francis' Sur-vey, now forming a part of the Town of Sarnia-viz.:

172 LOTS Will be offered at

PUBLIC AUCTION

At the "Belchamber House," in the Town of Sarnia, at 10 o'clock a.m., On Tuesday, the 10th day of January, 1882.

ALSO

At the same time and place, unless in the meantime the arrears shall have been paid, 47 Lots in Jones' Survey, town of Sarnia, viz: 3 lots on Wellington street, 3 lots on Christina street, 12 lots on Queen street, 6 lots on Albert street, 11 lots on Brock street, 5 lots on Range 3, 2 lots on Range 4, 2 lots on Range 6, and 3 lots on Range 7.

Many of the lots referred to are admirably located and the sale will afford a rare opportunity for the purchase of desirable property.

TERMS:—One-fifth of the purchase money to be paid down, and the remainder in four equal annual instalments, with interest at the rate of six per cent. per annum. The lots comprehended in each sale must be enclosed, built upon, or cultivated within

Further particulars can be learned on application to the undersigned. E. WATSON, Indian Superintend't.

ndian Office, Sarnia, Dec. 14, 1881.