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NO. 21

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

N. WILSON & CO.

IMPORTERS OF FINE
WOOLLENS,
BEST GOODS,
MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,
LOW PRICES.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.
DEAR SIR,—I have lately built two brick churches in my parish, viz. one at Wardsville and one at Alvinston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to interdict the present building on the first of March unless operations are commenced by that date.

In Bothwell there are only 22 families, in Wardsville 20 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholics to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both too poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

A Mass will be offered up on the first Monday of every month for three years, for the benefactors and all those who buy even a single ticket.

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of tickets will be remembered in a special momento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term of three years.

M. McGRATH, P. P.,
Bothwell.

ECCLIASTICAL CALENDAR.

February, 1879.
Sunday, 23—Quinquagesima Sunday, Epistle (1 Cor. xii. 12), Gospel (Luce xviii. 31-43).

Monday, 24—St. Matthias, Apostle, Double 2nd class.
Tuesday, 25—St. Peter, Prince of the Apostles, Double 1st class.
Wednesday, 26—St. Andrew, Apostle, the first day in Lent.
Thursday, 27—Office of the feria.

Friday, 28—Commemoration of the Crowned Thorns of our Lord Jesus Christ, double major.
SATURDAY.

Saturday, 1—Office of the feria.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP OF LONDON.

St. Peter's Palace,
London, Ontario, Nov. 13, 78.

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.—
DEAR SIR,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into execution this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The Record is edited with marked ability, and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it will continue to be stamped with these characteristics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially recommend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity of our diocese.

I am yours,
Sincerely in Christ,
+ JOHN WALSH,
Bishop of London.

The Catholics of Monson have presented their pastor, Rev. J. McCarthy, a \$125 sleigh and robe. He also acknowledges himself the recipient of a gift of \$50 from Cyprian W. Holmes, Sr., all the more valuable because unsolicited. In his quarterly report, just issued to his church, Rev. Mr. McCarthy gives a list of sixteen of the most wealthy and prominent Americans of the town, who have favored him with donations ranging from \$5 to \$100 each. Such generosity shows the high esteem in which he is held by all classes of his fellow-citizens, and the excellent harmony and Christian brotherhood that prevail in Monson.—*Springfield Mass. Republican.*

ROLLING MILLS FOR ST. THOMAS.

A proposition has been discussed in municipal circles during the past day or two, and is meeting with much favor, for the establishment of rolling mills in St. Thomas. It has been decided by a company of reliable manufacturers to build mills of this description either at Port Stanley, St. Thomas, London or Hamilton, and parties connected with the Company are at present at Pittsburg, Penn., purchasing machinery for this purpose. No point has as yet been fixed upon, although Port Stanley appears to be regarded with most favor, owing to its superior facilities for getting in coal and iron for shipping. London and Hamilton are both endeavoring to secure the mills, but the officials of the Canada Southern Railway are using their influence to have them located in St. Thomas, and they will be established here provided the town grant the Company a bonus of \$10,000, give them free use of the water supply for ten years, and agree to exempt the mills from taxation for a like period of time. The Company estimate the amount which they will pay out to the hands employed in the mills will aggregate \$2,500 per month. It is also proposed to attach a nail factory within a year after the construction of the rolling mills.

The scheme will be laid before the Town Council at their next regular meeting on the first Tuesday in March, when it will be for them to consider as to the advisability of submitting the matter to the ratifiers.

LATEST TELEGRAMS. WAR IN ZULU.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF THE MASSACRE.

DESTRUCTION OF SIX COMPANIES OF THE BRITISH.

London, February 15.—The Standard publishes a dispatch dated Maritzburg, January 25th, stating that shortly after the commencement of hostilities Lord Chelmsford and Col. Pearson successfully engaged the enemy. Near the place where Chelmsford had been fighting he left six companies which Durnford was to join with natives. Fifteen thousand Zulus attacked the united force on the 22nd inst. The fire from the British caused immense havoc, but they rushed forward with indomitable pluck, and the great numerical superiority of the Zulus secured them a complete victory. Six companies were totally destroyed, and Durnford's natives utterly routed. The victorious Zulus attacked a small force in the vicinity of Rorkes Drift on the same day but were repelled, 100 men keeping off over 4,000 Zulus. They fought from five in the evening to daylight, when the main column arrived. The British lost thirteen men, five of which were massacred in the hospital.

London, February 15.—The 57th regiment at Cayton has been ordered to proceed to the Cape of Good Hope. It is hoped the regiment will reach there in less than a fortnight.

Madrid, February 15.—Later advices at Cape Town reported that subsequently to the Zulu disaster the forces under Durnford and Lonsdale had a victorious engagement with the enemy at Rorkes-Drift. Pearson's column is safely established at Lkaye. There are no hostile Zulus in Natal.

PROTECTION IN GERMANY.

Berlin, February 15.—The Liberal journals are shocked at the manner in which the Speech from the Throne, at the opening of the Reichstag, declares Bismarck's protectionist schemes. They believe it is the forerunner of the speedy dissolution of the Reichstag.

Berlin, February 16.—A free trade coalition is being formed in the Reichstag under the leadership of Herr Delbrück, former Minister of State.

London, February 16.—A Berlin dispatch says that at the Parliamentary session on Saturday, Bismarck remarked that Kulturkampf is not so near its end as it appears to be generally believed.

Berlin, February 16.—Bismarck stated at Saturday night's session that he had no desire to return to absolute rule, otherwise he could have done so after 1866 or 1871. It was necessary to refer according to public opinion, as expressed by Parliament.

LABOR TROUBLES.

EXTENSIVE STRIKE AT ABEREEN.

LIVERPOOL STRIKERS TO ACCEPT ARBITRATION.

Liverpool, February 15.—The strikers' delegation this morning proposed arbitration to the shipowners, meantime resuming work on old terms. The owners agreed to arbitration provided the men resumed at the proposed reduction. It is thought the strikers must yield.

London, Feb. 15.—Three hundred and seventy employees of the Aberdeen Jute Works have struck against a five per cent. reduction.

London, Feb. 15.—At a committee meeting of the engineers on strike yesterday, it was announced that the engineers of Leeds, Plymouth, Dover, and other points intend to strike immediately.

Liverpool, Feb. 16.—The Trades' Council and laborers delegates held a consultation today and advised the men to accept the masters offer of arbitration. This is considered as the probable termination of the strike.

THE FEDESTRIAN CHAMPIONSHIP.

London, February 15.—Rowell, the Cambridge athlete, will embark today for New York to contest the pedestrian championship with O'Leary.

WESTON'S WALK.

London, Feb. 15.—Weston has reached Wakefield, York County, 192 miles behind, having taken the train from Huddersfield to Wakefield.

London, Feb. 14.—In the Commons, the motion of Mr. Meldin in favor of assimilating the Irish borough franchise to those of England and Scotland was rejected by 255 to 187.

Mr. Charles Lewis, an Irish Conservative, violently opposed the motion, declaring it favored the maintenance of a system of disorganization and disaffection, and would hand over the political power to classes subservient to priests and demagogues, Mr. Wm. Foster, Lord Harrington, Mr. Chamberlain, and Sir Charles Dilke warmly supported the motion.

Hon. Mr. Lowther, Chief Secretary for Ireland, and Sir Stafford Northcote admitted that the franchise might be revised at the proper time, but they objected to a perpetual tinkering of the Constitution.

It is announced the Government intends to introduce a Copyright Bill, partly based on recommendations of the Copyright Commission.

A strong "Whip" had been issued by both sides for the division, to-night, in the House of Commons on the motion by Meldin in favor of assimilating the Irish borough franchise to the English and Scotch. The Liberals united with the Home Rulers.

London, February 17.—Col. Colthrust (Home Ruler) has been elected to Parliament for the county of Cork by 6,100 majority over his nephew, Sir George Colthrust (Conservative and influential land owner).

London, February 17.—Lord Beaconsfield has influenza and is confined to his residence.

London, February 17.—It is announced that the Pope expressed a desire to make the Rev. Dr. Newman a Cardinal, but Newman respectfully declined the honor.

London, February 17.—In the House of Commons, Sir Stafford Northcote declared he was not aware of any intention to appoint the Duke of Connaught Viceroy of Ireland.

THE IRISH UNIVERSITY QUESTION.

London, Feb. 18.—Sir Stafford Northcote last night said the Government had decided not to deal with the Irish University question.

THE STRIKE AT ASHTON-UNDER-LYNE.

London, Feb. 18.—The mill masters of Ashton-Under-Lyne have decided to begin a general lock-out on Saturday if a strike is not settled. The strikers are now estimated at 10,000.

THE RUSSO-ROMANIAN DIFFICULTY REPEATED.

St. Petersburg, Feb. 18.—The Arab Tabin affair has been satisfactorily arranged, Russia and Rumania having exchanged explanations.

THE MILITARY COMMAND IN SOUTH AFRICA.

London, Feb. 18.—It is authoritatively denied that the War Office has at present any intention to supersede Lord Chelmsford in his command.

DELEG AND THE ZULUS.

London, Feb. 19.—The Daily News reports that Sir Charles Dilke has given notice of a motion in the House of Commons that, while ready to assist in relieving the situation at the Cape, the House considers that the Zulu territory was invaded on inadequate grounds.

FRENCH POLITICS.

Paris, Feb. 18.—It is said a report of the commissioners on acts of the Ministry on the 16th of May will imply state facts, without expressing an opinion whatever relative to impeachment. The Ministry will thus be able to state their views. It is said Waddington, at today's council, formally announced that he would resist the impeachment movement, and make it a Cabinet question.

THE ADVANCING PLAGUE

DANGERS OF ITS COMING TO AMERICA.

PROPOSED MEDICAL INSPECTION AT LIVERPOOL.

New York, Feb. 15.—The Herald's Washington special says—The Surgeon-General has written to the Chairman of the Senate and House of Commons on epidemic diseases, stating that should the plague appear in the countries of Europe with which the United States has commercial intercourse, there would be great danger of the disease reaching our shores from the Caspian and Black Seas, and may be apprehended from the introduction of infected clothing brought by Russian emigrants, especially the Monnomites from Southern Russia. The sound of yellow fever experts are of the unanimous opinion that the most dangerous medical officers of health should be stationed at Liverpool and at some point on the Mediterranean. Twelve thousand dollars per year would maintain two such medical officers abroad.

Trieste, February 16.—The maritime authorities, in an order abolishing quarantine against Turkish ships, urge special attention regarding the spotted typhus, which is spreading in Salonica.

Berlin, February 16.—The Chief of Police has ordered a special inspection of lodging houses, on account of the prevalence of spotted typhus.

TROUBLE IN ALASKA.

A GENERAL MASSACRE OF WHITES FEARED.

THE LATTER READY FOR FIGHT—A FRENCH MURDER.

San Francisco, Cal., Feb. 16.—A Victoria dispatch says the steamship California left Sitka February 10th and arrived at Esquimaux on the 14th. There was much excitement in Sitka when she left, the Indians having threatened the annihilation of the whites. The citizens were armed, awaiting their attack. Two of the Indians who murdered James Brown, confessed their guilt, were surrendered to the collector, and are now on board the California en route to Portland. Three families came down on a steamer fleeing from danger. The storekeepers are preparing to emigrate by the next steamer. Father Metropolsky and his congregation have petitioned the commander of the British man-of-war at Sitka for protection, fearful of trouble before the United States steamer can arrive. The Collector of Alaska telegraphed Secretary Sherman for aid.

The steamer's arrival created more confidence, but fear began to gain ground at her departure. The whites are well organized, and in case they cannot conciliate the Indians will make a desperate fight.

James Brown was murdered in his cabin while asleep. He was lashed to pieces with an axe, and his remains thrown into the ocean. Plunder was the incentive. Much of his property was found in possession of the murderers.

SERIOUS REVOLT IN EGYPT.

THE MINISTRY INVESTED BY A MOB OF UNPAID OFFICERS.

THE KHEDEVIE AND HIS MINISTRY INSULTED—THE BROTHERS FIRED UPON.

Alexandria, Feb. 18.—The Egyptian budget proposes that the army shall be reduced to 10,000, and the remainder, including 2,000 officers, be disbanded.

Cairo, Egypt, Feb. 18.—A crowd gathered before the Ministry of Finance, composed of some 100 disbanded officers, who demanded angrily for their arrears of pay. Nubar Pasha, Minister of Foreign Affairs, and Rivers Wilson, Minister of Finance, were insulted by the mob as they were leaving the Ministry. The latter's coat was torn. Thirty rioters entered the building, but were expelled on the arrival of the Khedive and foreign Consuls. The rioters then invested the ministry. The Khedive harangued the crowd, and made three futile attempts to depart in his carriage, but was himself insulted. Meanwhile his body guard arrived, fired on, and dispersed the rioters. Several arrests were made. Nubar Pasha was shot in the hand. His coachman and the Khedive's Master of Ceremonies were also wounded.

RUSSIA.

St. Petersburg, February 16.—An official manifesto has been issued announcing that the Czar has ratified the Definitive Treaty of Peace with Turkey, and that orders have consequently been given to the troops to return home. The manifesto closes with thanks to God for Russia's glorious victories. The city is illuminated to-night.

ITALY.

Rome, February 14.—It is stated that cordial letters have been exchanged between the Pope and the German Emperor. Discussions have been made on both sides. The Cardinals oppose the Pope's acceptance of the civil list. The Pope decides, nevertheless, that ecclesiastics must obey the laws.

Rome, February 16.—The Pope has discontinued the payments to Bishops who have not received the Royal Exequatur. The newspapers publish a letter from Cardinal Nina declaring that the Papacy has not means to continue these payments.

NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY.

FROM THE IRISH AMERICAN.

THE MASSACRE OF ISLANDMAGEE OCCURRED IN NOV. OF 1641.

The brutal and murderous act was perpetrated by the Scottish garrison of Carrickfergus, who drove over the steep cliffs or put to the sword the whole population of some three thousand persons, large numbers of whom had fled from the mainland and were pursued to their last refuge by the infuriated and merciless Covenanters.

St. Laurence O'Toole was the youngest son of a Leinster prince, and was educated by the Bishop of Glendalough. At the age of twenty-five he was appointed Abbot of St. Kevin's Monastery, Glendalough, and was consecrated Archbishop of Dublin in 1162.

An instance of his patriotism is furnished in his endeavors to repel the incursions of the English marauders under Strongbow, and his piety was of the most remarkable nature. His advice to the national chieftains to unite in order to repel the enemy, his success in rallying the national army, and his patriotic words were the means of a strong resistance being made by the Irish. He was appointed Legate in Ireland by Pope Alexander III. His death took place in France in the year 1180.

THE BATTLE OF VINCIGRAN HILL.

The battle of VINCIGRAN HILL, fought in 1798, was a more important affair than most people can imagine. The Irish and English gathered the number of between twenty and thirty thousand at that place, which was soon surrounded by a slightly superior force of English. A few half-dressed pieces of cannon and about two thousand firearms of all descriptions were all that the Irish had to rely upon as against the perfectly armed and disciplined English. Notwithstanding this very material and striking disadvantage, the gallant patriots held their ground for hours, and under a continual shower of shell and grape. Women took part in the fray, and encouraged the men by their cries. When the ammunition of the Irish had been spent, and they could see their rifles longer, they shot at the posts of England in Ireland, but they were a great many parties from different parts of the country. A person in the pay of the Government named Hughes managed to get an introduction to him, and this miscreant kept the Castle authorities well posted as to his whereabouts. Lord Edward was lying in bed at the house of Mr. Murphy, who kept a wood and skin store in Thomas street, after dinner on May 19th, when he was brought to bay by the Castle bloodhounds. The only weapon which Lord Edward had was a dagger, and with it he defended himself, wounding Major Sween and Ryan, both of whom had attacked him. They were joined by Major Pitt, who shot Lord Edward in the arm, and then called on the soldiers. Between them all they managed to disarm and bind the gallant patriot, who, however, still continued to struggle for freedom. It is related that when the doctor examined the wound, and pronounced it not to be dangerous, Fitzgerald said, "I am sorry for it." He died in Newgate from the injuries received at his capture.

NAPPER TANDY was a leading man among the volunteers of '82, and he had to fly from Ireland to America in 1793. He afterwards joined the French Republican army, in which he advanced to the rank of general of brigades, and in the memorable year of 1798 he sailed with Humbert's expedition intended to assist our persecuted countrymen in obtaining their freedom. The vessel in which he was became detached from the squadron, and sailing for the coast of Norway he attempted to reach Paris, but, being in passing through the Republic of Hamburg he and several others were arrested by order of the British Minister. Tandy was sent to Ireland to be tried for high treason, and was condemned to death. It was only, however, when Napoleon, who was very much incensed at the proceeding, intimidated his fixed determination to bring a dozen English officers prisoners in his hands, if Tandy was executed, that the Ministry, contented to his pardon.

THE BATTLE OF OULART HILL.

The battle is situated about ten miles distant from Wexford. A large force of the United Irishmen gathered at the hill of Oulart within twenty-four hours after the insurrection began. The North Cork Militia, the Yeoman Cavalry, and some auxiliaries advanced to the attack. In the hope of rousing the revengeful feelings of the Irish, and in order to get them deluged from the strong position which they occupied, the English commander gave orders to fire the muskets in the valley that lay between the two armies. Having failed in their design, the English advanced—the infantry in the front and the cavalry on the rear of the patriotic army. Two volleys were fired with telling effect among the charging rebels, who suddenly became discomfited, and would have retreated but that they were attacked by an ambush party of the Irish and cut into pieces. The cavalry retreated precipitately, and on their way home revenged their defeat by burning the houses of the peasants and murdering stragglers and helpless women.

THE PENAL LAW AGAINST IRISH PRIESTS.

was promulgated in 1553, and its heinous nature can never be eradicated from the minds of the people of Ireland. This law or Act of Parliament set the same price on the head of a priest as on that of a wolf. At that time great efforts were being made to propagate the

new religion in Ireland. Moral means having failed, the Government authorized lawlessness and sacrifice in order that its purpose might be furthered. The garrisons in the neighborhood of the ancient seats of ecclesiastical power and munificence were authorized to plunder their sanctuaries and storerooms. The garrison of Downpatrick sacked the celebrated shrines and tombs of St. Patrick, Bridget, and Columbkille. But the most lamentable and barbarous act of spoliation was the violation of the churches of St. Kieran—the renowned Clonmacnoise. Nothing but the bare walls were left after the English Vandals had finished. McGee says that "the Shannon re-echoed with their profane songs and laughter, as laden with chalices and crucifixes, brandishing axes and flaming vestments in the air, their lances returned to the walls of Athlone."

St. CAHILL O'DOUBERTY, chief of Inishowen, was accused by Sir George Pawlett, Governor of Derry, and by having been privy to the flight of the Earl, and to such a degree was this personal altercation carried that the young chieftain was insultingly struck in the face. Burning with indignation, and thirsting for revenge, he consulted his friends, and marched upon Derry, which he took by surprise, sacked and burned the town, putting its governor and garrison to the sword. His cause was soon espoused by some of the Northern chiefs. For two months the revolt continued, but on the 5th of July 1650, this young chieftain was shot in a conflict with the forces commanded by Marshal Wingfield and Sir Oliver Lambert. His head was cut off and sent to Dublin, whilst many of his adherents were publicly executed.

OWEN ROE O'NEIL'S death occurred on the 6th of November, 1649. John Mitchel describes him as "the greatest of the O'Neills." He was a chief in the Spanish army at the time he was called home to lead in the Confederate war. He was wise and the victory of Benbulbin, and he might have wrested Ireland from the hands of the English soldiers if he had not been poisoned by some one in their interest.

St. THOMAS O'CONNOR was the choice Cromwell gave the Irish after his brutal troops had ridden them down conquered. The reason assigned for the Long Parliament selecting Connaught as the dwelling place of the unfortunate people was because it was the most wretched of the four provinces and could be used as a sort of military prison by stretching a cord from sea to sea. Death was to fall to the lot of all the Irish found outside Connaught after a certain stipulated time had expired.

BARTHOLOMEW TEELING was a leading United Irishman. He was born in Lashburn, of an old Catholic family, in 1774. His father, like Teeling, suffered imprisonment for many years as a suspect, through 1798 and the Union, not being liberated until 1802. Bartholomew received a sound classical and general education. He entered with ardor into the United Irish movement, and was well known and beloved by several of the leaders, especially by Lord Edward Fitzgerald. He enlisted in the French army under the name of V. Cron, and held the rank of captain in Humbert's expedition, that landed at Killybegs, in August, 1798. His bravery in the field was only equalled by his humanity in saving the persons and property of the gentry from the hands of the insurgent peasantry. In the battle of Ballinacorney he was identified and sent to Dublin for trial, despite Humbert's efforts to secure for him the same honorable terms as the French-born officers. He was tried by Court Martial at the Royal Barracks, Dublin, and made an able and manly defence, but was sentenced to death and executed at Arbour Hill, on the 21st of September, 1798. He died in French uniform, and his remains, with those of many other executed persons, were thrown into what was known as the "Croppie's Hole" at Arbour Hill.

POPE LEO'S DAILY LIFE.

A letter from Rome (January 12th) to the Dublin Freeman says:

Leo XIII. rises every day about six o'clock, and after private devotions celebrates Mass in his private chapel, and hears another Mass said by one of his chaplains. He breakfasts at 7 a. m. upon a cup of chocolate or coffee with an egg broken in it. After breakfast he takes a short walk through the galleries in winter, and in summer in the gardens of the Vatican. The receptions begin at 8 a. m., when Cardinal Nina, Secretary of State, pays his daily visit, and presents documents to his Holiness to read and sign. Then other cardinals present themselves on various business, the Apostolic congregations transact affairs, and special audiences are given to bishops and other ecclesiastics. At about half-past twelve the Pope leaves his private apartment and enters the Throne Room, and proceeds to the Hall of Consistory or the loggia of Raphael to receive the general visitors. These receptions are usually terminated at half-past one, when the Pope dines in company with his lay and the present Prefect of the Vatican Library, and now resident in the place. Dinner consists of a soup, boiled fowl or other meat, and occasionally, but rarely, another dish of meat. The dessert is mostly pears or other simple fruit. The Pope drinks a glass or two of red wine, and does not take coffee after. Many Italians go to bed after dinner especially in summer, to enjoy their siesta for an hour or two. This lax habit, pardonable in summer but inexcusable in winter, does not favor with Leo XIII. who reposes only for some twenty minutes in the armchair, and then sets to work again in his study, and occupies himself in reading petitions, writing answers, and giving directions to his secretaries. After this second period of labor, Leo XIII. takes a walk in the gardens or galleries until the Ave Maria. Sometimes one or two cardinals, with the Chamberlain on duty, accompany the Pope, and the conversation turns almost always on literary subjects. Leo XIII. is an accomplished scholar, and is fond of quoting Latin and French authors, and is most happy in his quotations. When the Pope's evening promenade is over, he enters his private rooms and remains in the office in company with one of his chamberlains. In the study of the Pope, a magnificent copy of the Sacred Scriptures—the Treves edition, with illustrations by Dore—lies always open, and not a day passes in which Leo XIII. does not frequently consult the inspired pages. In the midst of his writing or reading at his library table, he will frequently rise from his chair and approach the desk on which the Treves Bible lies invitingly displayed. The evenings are devoted to general conversation with his chamberlains on duty, and with discussing the salient topics of the day. At 10 p. m. Leo XIII. retires for the night to his bed-chamber and dismisses his attendants. Such is the simple and laborious life of the Supreme Pontiff, who retains, now that he is seated on the Pontifical throne, the same habits of regular industry which he practiced while bishop and cardinal.

BROS.,

GRAPHERS,

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BROS.,

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IN THIS PROVINCE.

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S NOW READY.

KENZIE,

Y GROCER,

Y MERCHANT, & C,

20 YEARS,

POSITE CITY HALL.

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Mr. McKenzie is allowed to

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ESTABLISHED HOUSE,

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FAVOR.

KENZIE, Grocer, &c.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

CLAM SOUP.—Select five large, plump clams and after chopping them finely add the liquor to the meat. To every dozen allow a quart of cold water, and putting meat, liquor and water into a clean vessel allow them to simmer gently, but not boil, about one and one-half hours. Every particle of meat should be so well cooked that you seem to have only a thick broth. Season to taste and pour into a tureen in which a few slices of well-browned toast have been placed. If desired, to every two dozen of clams allow a teaspoonful of new milk and one egg. Beat the latter very light, add slowly the milk, beat hard a minute or so, and when the milk is removed from the fire stir the egg and milk into it.

CORN SOUP.—Twelve ears of corn scraped and the cobs boiled twenty minutes in one quart of water. Remove the cobs and put in the corn and boil fifteen minutes, then add two quarts of rich milk. Season with salt, pepper and butter, and thicken with two tablespoonfuls of flour. Boil the whole ten minutes and turn into a tureen on which the yolks of three eggs have been well beaten.

FRIED OYSTERS.—Drain the oysters, and cover well with finest of cracker crumbs, seasoned with salt and pepper. Let them stand half an hour, then dip and roll again in the meal; fry brown in a good quantity of lard and butter.

OYSTER PIE.—Allow one can of oysters for two pies, roll out your paste and put in your pie-pan or dish, then put in two quarts of rich milk. Season the size of an egg for each pie in small pieces; season with salt and pepper, sprinkle a tablespoonful in each, and roll out a top crust; bake from three-fourths of an hour to an hour.

BEEF HEART.—Wash it carefully and stuff it nicely, with dressing as for turkey; roast it about one and a half hours, and serve with the gravy, which should be thickened with some of the stuffing. It is very nice hashed.

MEAT CROQUETTES.—Use cold roast beef, chop it fine, season with pepper and salt, and mix with a quantity of bread crumbs, and moisten with a little milk; have your hands floured, rub the meat into balls, dip it into beaten egg, then into fine pulverized cracker, and fry in butter; garnish with parsley.

FRIED CHICKEN.—Joint young, tender chickens; if old, put in a stew-pan with a little water, and simmer gently till tender; season with salt and pepper, dip into flour, and fry in hot lard and butter until nicely browned. Lay on a hot platter and take the liquor in which the chicken was stewed, turn into the frying-pan with the browned gravy, stir in a little flour; when it has boiled, stir in a teaspoon of rich, sweet cream, and pour over the chicken.

PIGEON COMPOTE.—Truss six pigeons as for boiling. Grate the crumbs of a small loaf of bread, scrape one pound of fat bacon, chop thyme, parsley, an onion and a onion peel, and season with salt and pepper, mix it up with two eggs, put this force-meat into the crevices of the pigeons, lard the breasts and fry brown; place them in a stew-pan with some beef stock and stew them three-quarters of an hour, thicken with pieces of butter rolled in flour. Serve with force-meat balls around the dish and strain the gravy on to the pigeons.

TO ROAST WILD FOWL.—The flavor is best preserved without stuffing. Put pepper, salt and a piece of butter into each. Wild fowl require much less dressing than tame. They should be served of a fine color and a rich brown gravy. To take off the fishy taste which wild fowl sometimes have, put them in a stew-pan with a little dripping pan, and bake them for the first ten minutes with the lid, then take away the pan and bake constantly with butter.

LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skellington Editor.

Red is worn with every article of the toilet. Fur bands are used to trim fanny costumes. Lead white is to take the place of ivory and cream white.

Ball shoes and stockings are made of the color of the dress. In bonnets, the latest form is the Panama, made in bronze velvet.

Panelled sides to dresses are very fashionable and very effective. Scarfs of chenille, with deep fringe, are used for bonnet trimmings.

For in-door dresses, vests of plush are trimmed with Beiton lace. A large round, with three rose leaves, is now the fashionable boutonniere.

For full evening toilet the hair is to be arranged high and very elaborately. Gold thread embroidery is used on the vests, revers and cuffs of handsome dresses.

The favorite dress bonnet for young ladies and young matrons is of maroon velvet. Waistcoats figure on all kinds of toilets, from the robe de chambre to the dinner and ball dress.

The fashion of walking through a quadrille or the lancers is to be abandoned for actual dancing. Small pendants shaped like acorns or tassels are sold by the dozen to be worn among the plaits of lace trimmings.

At the opening ceremonies at Ottawa on Thursday last, the Princess Louise wore a black satin princess train, trimmed with gold, studded with diamonds, a tiara of diamonds in her hair, and a diamond necklace.

Lady Macanabara, a black silk princess train, low-necked, with jet trimmings, velvet ostrich feathers in her hair.

Mrs. DeWinton, a black gros-grain silk princess train, trimmed with satin, coronet of diamonds on the head, and diamond necklace.

The following is a description of some of the dresses worn by western ladies at the drawing room, as telegraphed to the *Advertiser*:—

Hon. Mrs. Geo. Brown—black velvet, trimmed with black lace, jet head-dress of feathers and lace; ornaments, diamonds.

Miss Carling—princess dress of pink silk, trimmed with cream-colored satin; ornaments, gold.

Lady Macanabara—princess robe of black velvet with very long train, low square collar; bertha of black Brussels-point lace; flowers, crimson poppies; head-dress, pale blue agrette; poppies and long black tulle lappet; ornaments, gold.

Hon. Mrs. Mackenzie—Elegant black velvet coat train, with old gold colored satin, new shade, trimmed with honiton lace; amethysts and diamond feathers in her hair.

Hon. Mrs. Macdonnell—Pale blue silk, trimmed with blue satin; ornaments, diamonds.

Mrs. Frank Smith—Black silk trimmed with honiton; caps of white satin trimmed with flowers; ornaments, gold.

Mrs. Gertrude Smith—gros-grain silk, trimmed with silk point lace and flowers; ornaments gold; head-dress, white silk feathers and pearls.

The former Venezuelan Consul at Baltimore has applied to Archbishop Gibbons for Sisters to go to Venezuela as teacher.

FRANCE AND IRELAND.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRANCO-PRUSSIAN WAR OF 1870.

BY A. M. SULLIVAN.

From the Catholic Freeland.

With a sudden crash the Franco-Prussian War of 1870 burst upon an astonished world. The shouts of "A Berlin! A Berlin!" were ringing in the streets of Paris, before people in these countries had fully realized the situation, so suddenly, so swiftly, had it all befallen. For a hundred and seventy years, Ireland had been intensely and devotedly French in its sympathies. Public writers who little cared to look beneath the surface for causes, when confronted by the striking evidence of this fact in 1870, said it was owing to an absurd hope on the part of the disaffected Irish, that France might some day come to their aid. Others, a little better informed, traced its origin to the Hoche and Humbert expeditions in 1793 and 1795. In truth this feeling had an older origin, and brings to view one of the rare instances which belie the proverb which declares that "Between nations there is no gratitude."

It began in 1690. It had no previous existence. Throughout the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries, Spain had been the prominent, constant and liberal ally of the Irish in their struggle against the English power. But the services of France were not merely more recent; they touched sensibilities that never were moved by gifts of arms and engines of destruction. That French armies had fought on the Irish side, on Irish soil, was much; that Irish battalions for nearly a hundred years, had served through Europe, under the "four-l-lls" was more; but what seems to abide most deeply of all in the Irish memory is the part played by France in affording asylum to the fugitives, and education to the children of Ireland in the penal times. There is scarcely one of what are called the "old families" in the kingdom to-day that does not treasure in its traditions the story of how some one or more of its members, a hundred years ago, was smuggled off to France to be educated in an "Irish College." Ireland is full of these reminiscences. Nor is it possible to conceive of anything more calculated to touch the feelings of a poor but proud people, than the conduct of France to the Irish in the last century. Just in proportion as the penal code was degrading and humiliating them at home, so did France surround the refugees with every mark of honor and respect, and send them to her schools and colleges, placed them at the head of her battalions and gave them high commands in every branch of the public service. It cannot be wonderful that a century of relations so peculiar and intimate as these should create a very considerable "solidarity" between the two countries.

The news of war between France and Prussia had an electric effect in Ireland. That France would win in a few weeks Napoleon would be at Berlin—that was regarded as a foregone conclusion. In fact, the possibility of any other issue never once presented itself to the Irish mind. Let us, French Consul to-night, said a friend to me, as, with flashing eyes, he rushed into my room one day. "We must make a sign; we must show on what side we are."

"Yes, 'twould be a good idea," I said, "but there is not time to arrange it for to-night. We would require a day or two."

"I can't have you move off, men. Where's Mr. Nolan?"

"The indolent John Nolan, presiding genius of the scene, cried 'Here.'"

"Mr. Nolan, let us not have any unpleasantness. I must clear the street."

"Do you mean to prevent the people committing the French to the 'Round House'?"

"No, but this crowd, and all the rest of it, don't you see I can't allow this—oh—here's Mr. Sullivan."

"Mr. Sullivan, I appeal to you. There will be bad work. Speak to the people, sir."

"Really, Mr. Howe," I said, "I think you are unnecessarily uneasy. Such demonstrations take place every day amongst us unharmed."

"Never mind," whispered Nolan in my ear, "we will move on, for I hear the Bricklayers' Band coming up. We'll have a dozen of them here in five minutes; and you'll see 'em."

"Yes, boys," I shouted aloud, "we still move on; we'll march up and down between this and the Custom House; fall in; ready; march!"

The Inspector was in the act of expressing his intense satisfaction, when—what?—did he hear a rattle at the upper end of the street, another *Marsellaise*.

He and his men ran at full speed to meet and turn back the new arrival. While expostulating with the Bricklayers' musicians at the corner of Britian street, another crash of drum and ophedides broke on his ear coming down Summer Hill.

"Run boys some of you and stop that Summer Hill band."

Bang, bang, came another big drum from the opposite direction. The band, led into Royal Lodge, Down North Great George's street came "Partant pour la Sviria."

Up Talbot street marched "Mourir pour la Patrie."

The unfortunate police-inspector looked the picture of distraction.

What was he to do? The hands all kept *quaring*. No less than a dozen or more of them in the midst of twenty or thirty thousand wildly excited people, kept circulating, so to speak, between the Custom House and Britian street corner, baffling all prevention.

And then such a medley of French and Irish airs! Bands, side by side, playing away as if they were with desperate energy. "St. Patrick's Day" was hopelessly muddled up with "Allons enfants de la patrie!" the "Wearing of the Green," was compounded with "Dunoi, the young and brave."

In a short time quite a formidable body of police had arrived, but they were powerless for any useful purpose, and had much better have been quietly kept out of view, close at hand, as is always done in like cases on the more fortunate side of the Channel. No one was being molested, alarmed or menaced. The people much excited and enthusiastic, but thoroughly good-humored, seemed as

if they would never tire of cheering; and as clearing the streets was an utter impossibility, and was utterly unnecessary, the police were simply an irritation, despite the best efforts of the leaders on both sides to bring things to an end pleasantly. Towards ten o'clock and as the demonstration were prepared to move off homeward, an incident occurred which well illustrated the way in which collisions are precipitated but too often in connection with popular demonstrations in Ireland. At the head of one of the bands was carried a French flag. Some police subordinate without the knowledge of his superiors, thinking to signalize himself in efficiency, shouted out to seize the flag. A more unwarranted, nay a more culpable proceeding than this could hardly be conceived. It might have led to a riot, which in the then state of popular feeling would have spread all over the city. The populace would have spilled the last drop of their blood in defence of that flag in front of the consulate. One easily perceives what a "point of honor" was involved in this. I realized all the danger, and rushed to the spot where the trouble had arisen. There, in the bright gleams of the gaslight, I saw a fierce struggle going on. Two or three policemen had gripped Mr. P. J. Smyth round the throat, and were assaulting him in the most violent manner. Striking blows in his defence were my brother, and the other policemen were hitting him. In the midst of all, guarding the precious tri-color, were P. Egan and John Nolan.

I rushed to a police sergeant who seemed the busiest in the struggle, and shouted in his ear, "The Superintendent will reprimand you for this. I will have him reprimanded. You can't think of a better device for securing even a moment's cessation of the encounter, so that I might have a chance of intervening."

He turned round, and to my intense relief seemed to recognize me. "You have no authority for this," I said, "while your Superintendent has been trying to get you to use his name, you are beginning a scene of bloodshed. Come to him this instant and hear what he has to say."

"These men have assaulted us in the execution of our duty," he said, half bullying, half hesitating. "Although, as a matter of fact, I knew not at all what you were talking about, I have now come to a decision to use his name, he now came running up, breathless and astounded in most fortunate time. Grips were let go, some noisy altercation, no doubt followed; but things ended peacefully in a rather comical compromise, by which neither side seemed defeated. The police carried off the flag-pole, but the tri-color itself was retained by its guardians, who, waving it proudly over their heads, marched away amidst frantic cheers. In an hour afterwards the whole assemblage had peaceably dispersed. The big drums were put away, the trombones laid to rest, and as midnight tolled, few would have imagined that that famous city had narrowly escaped a night of turmoil and riot.

Before the first shot was fired at Saratoga the Gallic sympathies of Ireland found a vent. All over the country there sprang up committees to aid the sick and wounded of the French army. Bales of lint, and hundreds of pounds came pouring into the office of the National Committee, which was formed in Dublin; and on the list of its members were to be found some of the foremost citizens of the Irish metropolis. The whole country responded with enthusiasm to its call for funds, and it soon became clear that the Dublin Committee had but to say what Ireland could do for France, and its suggestions would be instantaneously effected.

At one of the earliest meetings it was decided to organize, equip and forward an Irish Ambulance Corps. No sooner was this fact made known in the newspapers than the house of Mr. Lesage, one of the secretaries—an energetic and ardent French-Irish citizen of Dublin—was besieged with a crowd of "volunteers." They blocked up the footway; they rained out into the street; they rendered the transaction of business impossible. He had thought to enrol a score of names in a day. In a little over twenty-four hours two thousand had applied, of whom he could enter the names of only a couple of hundred. An office was now taken, at which the work of medical examination of the applicants, and investigation into their testimonials of character were carried on by a sub-committee; while another section of the general body were busy purchasing ambulance wagons, tents, horses, harness, hospital beds, and surgical appliances. The Corps became something astonishing. The most violent scenes took place daily at the office, when young men, who had come to Dublin from even the most distant countries, bent on "joining," were told the lists were closed. It became absolutely necessary to add to the "volunteers" a certain number of "non-combatants" to open a register out of which future detachments might be forwarded.

It was plain these thousands of volunteers had a purpose beyond the tame and peaceful duties of attending ambulance wagons, and uneasy and serious were the deliberations of the committee as to whether they ought to persevere with the project, in view of the turn things might take the moment our Corps touched the soil of France. Some were for desisting; others, the majority, decided that the course of action which individual members of the Corps might take in France was a matter beyond their control. In the event of the Committee, whose duty was discharged as long as they strictly and in good faith continued their efforts to the establishment and maintenance of an Irish Ambulance Corps.

Seventeen days from the first mention of the project the Dublin Committee had provided one of the most extensive and complete and best equipped field hospitals that ever attended an army. On the 10th of October, 1870, the men marched in the Round Room of the Rotunda. Having received their uniform, they "fell in," and were finally inspected in the gardens close by, where the wagons, ready horsed and fully stored, were drawn up. Dr. C. P. Baxter, surgeon in chief, and his medical staff, in the presence of an immense concourse, took charge of the Corps. Handed by a band they marched off to the quay, where the French language "La Fontaine," specially chartered for their conveyance, awaited them. Amidst ringing cheers and prolonged farewells from the crowded shores, they sailed on their errand of friendship and succor.

Throughout the Franco-Prussian war that Corps was maintained in the field wholly by the Irish people—that is to say out of the funds contributed to the Dublin Committee, who declined to allow the French Government to pay any part of its expenses. The most flattering testimonials attest the high regard in which the French authorities, army, and people, held its labors and services, amongst these tokens being a massive gold medal presented by the inhabitants of Chateaufort to the Surgeon-in-Chief commanding the Corps.

[To be continued.]

"Is this fair?" said a stranger, stopping in front of a place where a festival was in progress, and addressing a citizen. "Well," replied the citizen, "they can't say, but they are everybody's."

He had invested in a ticket in an oyster soup lottery, and had drawn a blank.

Luckiest man I ever knew, everything succeeded with him. He had only to say what he wanted and he got it. Why confound it, he was walking with him one day—the last day of his life—and he said to me, "When I die I want you to be with me."

He got it over that very night, by hook, or by crook, or by any other means, but he got it.

100,000-HORSE POWER.

GIANTIC STEAMERS THAT SHALL MAKE 23 MILES AN HOUR, IN WHICH THERE SHALL BE NO SEA-SICKNESS.

The *New York Sun* gives an account of experiments which have been carried on for many years in Baltimore, and in which millions of dollars have been spent, which now promise to revolutionize ocean travel. The experiments were begun by the Winans family of Baltimore, with what were as now, called "eigar steamers." The experiments were made under the immediate guidance and supervision of the venerable Ross Winans, the great locomotive builder and inventor of eight-wheeled or double-track cars, and his eldest son Thomas Winans, the firms with which they were connected having accumulated gigantic fortunes through contracts with the Russian Government. Both Ross and Thomas Winans have recently died, and the spindle-steamers enterprise is now being presented by William L. Winans, De Witt Clinton Winans, and Walter Scott Winans, three sons of the late Ross Winans, of Baltimore, who reside in London. The steamer "Winans," of Baltimore, which was 235 feet in length and 16 feet in greatest diameter, had been running upon an experimental trip from the fall of 1859 to April 19, 1861. But when the war broke out the experiments were discontinued, and soon after Thomas Winans went abroad, and soon began, in connection with his brother, William L. Winans, assisted by his younger brothers before named, and by Messrs. James Murray and F. H. Hamilton of Baltimore, both engineers of great ability and experience, the building of a spindle 256 feet in length and 16 feet greatest diameter. This vessel was named the "Ross Winans." She has been the instrument of a continuous series of experiments for many years, having been subjected to almost innumerable alterations, internally and externally, and while the details of the results obtained have never been made public, enough is known to warrant what is given below regarding the construction of four immense ships, and the practical application of the knowledge acquired through twenty years of earnest and skillful efforts, and the expenditure of several millions of dollars of the private funds of the Messrs. Winans.

William L. Winans has never relaxed his pursuit of the eigar steamer project, and to what extent he has followed it may be inferred from some recent developments that are both interesting and startling. The later experiments have been conducted at Millwall under the supervision of his brother, Walter S. and De Witt Clinton Winans, the office of the house being at 12 Beaufort Gardens, London, where its legal and business affairs are under the charge of Major Osmun Latrobe, formerly of Baltimore, and a son of the venerable John H. B. Latrobe, the well known lawyer.

Yachtsmen and tourists who visit the Isle of Wight or Southampton, have often been puzzled by a strange craft that cruises in these waters, and invariably slows down to ordinary speed when approached by other vessels. She seldom appears to have anything more serious on board than a party of gay pleasure-seekers, but watersmen and others who have watched her closely tell of bursts of speed in which she flies through the water like an express train. She is the vessel with which all the later experiments have been conducted, and the results to which these experiments have led are as follows:—One spindle-shaped steamer, 598 feet longer than the "Great Eastern," or 1200 ft. in length, is already designed and to be built. It will have engines of 100,000-horse-power, and will be propelled by twin screws under the after quarter of the vessel. The mean speed of this vessel is expected to be over twenty nautical or twenty-three statute miles an hour.

She is to have a tower 150 feet high, containing in part, state-rooms looking out on circular balconies, but having within a hollow cylinder extending vertically through-out its entire length, and traversed by an immense weight susceptible of being adjusted at any desired height. This is an invention of Mr. William L. Winans, and the effect that it produces upon the motion of the vessel is precisely the reverse of that which one would most readily infer. When "settled" to proper height, in proportion to the "beat" or motion of the waves prevailing, it absolutely prevents all rolling. The great length of this steamer will prevent pitching, so that, presuming it justifies the claims and expectations of the inventors, it should be very advantageous for purposes of ocean travel. It is designed for the transatlantic mail and passenger service, and their port of entry in this country will be New-London, Ct., of which a special survey was made three years since with this view. Milford Haven is expected to be the port of entry for Great Britain. That it will revolutionize ocean travel is the conviction of the Messrs. Winans, and on that conviction they have expended millions, and are about to expend still more, it being their intention to construct three other similar vessels as soon as that despatched had been successfully operated. The estimated cost of construction of the vessels is one million sterling each, and it is confidently believed by the Messrs. Winans and many of their friends, that they will accomplish the passage of the Atlantic in less than six days at all seasons and in spite of any weather which has been known as yet on that ocean.

A curious case was heard before County Judge Bell at a late sitting of the Division Court in Ridge-town—because of Bingham v. Young. It was an action to recover the price of a stove sold by plaintiff to defendant. From the evidence it appeared the defendant plaintiff, she is a dealer in stoves and delivered the stove in question on a Saturday the defendant therefore claimed that the transaction having taken place on Sunday, the plaintiff could not recover. If there had been nothing further than the sale and delivery, as aforesaid, the plaintiff could not succeed, but it appeared from the evidence that the defendant subsequently on a week day promised to pay for the stove. The courts have held that under these circumstances the claim can be enforced. Judgment was therefore given for the plaintiff for \$20.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A gristmill at Sheffield, named Rogers, has been the victim of a strange outrage. He had a grinding wheel, but scarcely had any employment. Three other men in the same work were fully employed, and Rogers tried to obtain work from the same firm. He did have smashed his grinding stone, and rattened four wheel bands so that Rogers is threatened to do for him.

THE THUNDERER DISASTER.—Gunbery experiments, to elucidate the cause of the Thunderer explosion, were made on Wednesday at Portsmouth, and it was proved that if properly loaded by the hydraulic process with way in position, the projectile could not slip. It was shown to be impossible that what could be drawn out in withdrawing the rammer.

EXTRAORDINARY DOUBLE SHEDDING.—An extraordinary double shed is reported. Millie, Martha Cross, a young dressmaker, engaged in one of the fashionable establishments in Paris, fell in love with the clerk in the same house, a youth named Aragon. They wanted to get married, but the father of the girl refused his consent on account of the tender years of her lover. So the couple resolved on suicide, and went down to Lagny, where they both hanged themselves to the window of the hotel room they had engaged.

ROUND THE WORLD IN SIXTY-THREE DAYS.—Mr. de Haes, American Consul at Alexandria, has recently made the *fourth voyage* in 63 days, starting from Alexandria, he reached New York, via Bristol, Paris, London, and Liverpool, in 20 days. From New York to San Francisco, Yokohama, and Hongkong occupied the same period, ten days were taken up in the voyage to Ceylon, and 12 days in the voyage from Ceylon to Suez, whence a journey of a few hours was sufficient to complete the circle to Alexandria.

MR. GLAISTONE ON SPELLING REFORM.—In a lecture at the Young Men's Christian Association, Manchester, on Monday night, Mr. Henry Pittam quoted this sentence from a letter written by Mr. Gladstone: "If I were younger, and had some things of my own to do, I would gladly take hold of this reform." Mr. Gladstone's opinion of English spelling, which he would "gladly" help to reform, was also read, as follows: "I am afraid our language bothers the foreigner dreadfully. I honestly can say that I cannot conceive how it is that a foreigner learns to pronounce English, when you recollect the total absence of rule, method, system, and all the auxiliaries which people generally get when they have to acquire something that is difficult to attain."

FRENCH SERVING GIRLS.—The French servant girl is generally much better off than her American or British sister. She carries three-fourths of her earnings to the savings bank, and is never content until she is the possessor of at least \$100 with which to buy a debutante land of the city of Paris, which is higher to the chance of winning \$300,000 of the quarterly drawings. Grosville Murray further observes that they have too much taste to disfigure themselves as certain English—and we might have added American—housemaids do, by tricking themselves out in cheap finery. Their universal costume is a white linen cap and a gown of printed cotton or calico, with perhaps a silk kerchief of a gay color to wear on Sundays. Morino is somewhat wiser, but not often. While she is not indifferent to the attractions of dress, she is imbued with a native good sense which teaches her the propriety of attiring herself according to her station. She is too thrifty to spend more on dress than she can afford and would think herself ludicrous if, affecting to array herself like a lady, she dressed otherwise than in the height of fashion, and wore gloves or boots that were not of the best quality and the most perfect fit. When a Frenchwoman rises into the class where it is incumbent on her to wear a bonnet instead of a cap, she must have everything to match, and the bills of her milliner and dress-maker become serious items in her expenditures.

THE PRINCESS LOUISE.—The Princess Louise, according to the Ottawa letter of the *New York Herald*, has intimated to the Secretary of State that this is not an appropriate time for costly entertainments. He was deplored the shabbiness of the furnishings of Rideau Hall, and proposing to carpet it anew before the meeting of the House, when the Princess said that not a dollar of public money should be spent on the Hall so long as the present hard times continue; that economy was necessary everywhere, and that she would see that Rideau Hall set a good example in that respect. The Princess looks after her household duties with the vigilance of a New England matron, and much of her spare time is devoted to charitable work.

THE PROSPERITY OF FRANCE.—The remarkable prosperity of the French during these hard times is attributed in some degree to the efforts made to provide women with employment. The Republic contains several hundred institutions for the instruction of young women in various branches of industry. Chief among these industries are painting on porcelain and ivory, the design and manufacture of jewellery, engraving on wood, silk weaving, designing of pattern-typesetting, book-binding, brush and basket making, the manufacture of clocks and watches, and of paper-mache goods.

THE JESUITS AND POLITICS.

The *Paris Univers* reports that Father Beckx, the General of the society of Jesus, has recently addressed the following letter to the Father Provincials of the Order throughout the world:—"The public and the press are much and diversely occupied over the doctrines and line of conduct adopted by the Society of Jesus relative to the various forms of the political regime."

"In view of this discussion, I deem myself compelled, by the duty of my ministry, to remind the provincial fathers of the Society's principles in this matter."

"The Society of Jesus, being a religious Order, has no other doctrine or rule of conduct than those of the Holy Church, as declared by my predecessor, Rev. Father Bootham, in 1857. The great glory of God and the salvation of souls—these constitute our true and only aim, to which we tend by apostolic labors proper to the institution of St. Ignatius."

"In fact and in law, the Society of Jesus, and declares itself, a stranger to all political parties, whosoever they may be. In all countries, and under every form of government, it restricts itself exclusively within the exercise of its ministry, having in view but its object, which is far above the interests of human politics."

"Always and everywhere, the members of the Society loyally discharge the duties of good citizens and of the faithful subjects to the power which rules their *habitat*; always and everywhere, it teaches and inculcates by the example of its own conduct, the principle of rendering unto Caesar what belongs to Caesar, and unto God what belongs to God."

"These are the principles which the Society of Jesus has never ceased to profess and from which it will never depart."

S. N. who died red, at last he stum- bled into an humble position after her hand, but un- der a moment of re- compense, she might have con- sidered at a as she was exceeding- ly beg him to leave her, and she was a devout Catholic twelve years ago. The former Venezuelan Consul at Baltimore has applied to Archbishop Gibbons for Sisters to go to Venezuela as teacher.

with true Catholic- ically for the relief of- old, and his example- er wealthy gentle-

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY FEB. 21, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY OF THE BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER.

"But is he lonely? Bend not here adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes! but yet, when he appears, A softer glory floods his eyes."

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF POOR CHURCHES.

Approval of His Lordship Right Rev. John Walsh, D. D., Bishop of London.

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of the altar, when the pastors cannot otherwise procure them.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Jesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner.

Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart, 42 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

TO SUBSCRIBERS.

We hope that all our subscribers who have not yet paid their subscriptions will do so as soon as they conveniently can. Where we have a local agent all monies can be paid to him, thereby avoiding the trouble and risk of sending them by mail.

We are pleased to inform our patrons that we have secured the services of Mr. Patrick O'Reilly as permanent travelling agent for the Record. Any favors accorded to him will be duly appreciated by us.

The same remark applies to Mr. Daniel Fisher, who up to now has acted as agent for Stratford and vicinity.

CATHOLIC LITERATURE.

Le Foyer domestique, a monthly journal of literature, history, biography, travels, and legends, a periodical that is admirably adapted to create a taste for reading in their own language, among the French Canadian inhabitants of the Capital.

The current number, besides its usual treat in the shape of tales, novellines, and historiettes, presents some interesting papers of a more serious character.

The first part of the history of the society of Jesus in Canada gives proof of ability and research. The continuation will be welcomed by the readers of the Foyer for Catholics never tired reading about the members of the holy society, Brebeuf and Lallouant, Jogues, Daniel, Garnier, Chabanel, Butoux, Pierson and Garreau, who having suffered death at the hands of the savage aborigines, may be said to have founded in their blood, the now wide-spread church of Canada.

society, were also the founders of the College of Quebec whilst, at the same time, they prepared the way for the advent of the first Bishop who set foot on the Continent of America, the illustrious Mgr DeLaval of whose canonization there is now question in the church.

The late George Leonard Clerk Esq., is the subject of another not very long, but highly interesting article. It is pleasing to observe that our French Canadian fellow countrymen appreciate this distinguished English Journalist and Litterateur. As is well known, Mr. Clerk, was the Founder and for twenty-five years before his lamented death, the editor of the "True Witness".

So far the bishop's reasons for war have been of the earth earthly; of the man, not of the bishop; of the lord temporal, not of the Lord spiritual. He has, however, religious convictions for the war, though they are of the flimsiest.

It may be urged that we have no right to animadvert upon a bishop's conduct. In the present case we think differently. As a priest, when he descends so far as to become a school trustee, can claim no more immunity from criticism qua trustee, than that awarded any lay trustee.

THE ENGLISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA have a large Irish element in their composition, whereas the Scotch is very small in proportion. There are battalions from the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, 80th, 98th, 90th and 99th regiments, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 men.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ENGLISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA have a large Irish element in their composition, whereas the Scotch is very small in proportion. There are battalions from the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, 80th, 98th, 90th and 99th regiments, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 men.

THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have the authority of the no less erudite than valiant Peter Stuyvesant for the fact that "there is nothing that keeps off enemies" and "crows more than the smell of gunpowder." The Bishop of Bristol must have had this truly valuable idea of the worldly Dutch Burgomaster in his mind when he gave as his fourth reason for upholding an aggressive war in India that English prestige would suffer if the Amerer were not thrashed.

WHEN the cable conveyed the news of Cork's refusal to feast ex-President Grant we felt safe in saying then that it was more on account of wounded national pride than through religious animosity that the people of Cork gave such a rebuff to the hero of Appomattox.

"The secret of the refusal of the authorities of Cork to receive Grant while he was in that section of Ireland has at last come to the surface. It was not on account of any religious differences, but because Grant refused to receive the Centennial Address which the people of Cork sent over to him.

This is evidently only Darwinism in an old edition, whilst the last words indicate that particular gun-powder period of development at which the warlike Bishop of Bristol and the valiant Peter have arrived. We would not for the life of us say a harsh word of Bishop or Burgomaster. Personalities (especially when some of the parties are grave personages and others are quietly slumbering in the grave) have seldom much effect in making converts; neither have we ever found a man convinced of error by being convicted of obliquity.

So far the bishop's reasons for war have been of the earth earthly; of the man, not of the bishop; of the lord temporal, not of the Lord spiritual. He has, however, religious convictions for the war, though they are of the flimsiest.

It may be urged that we have no right to animadvert upon a bishop's conduct. In the present case we think differently. As a priest, when he descends so far as to become a school trustee, can claim no more immunity from criticism qua trustee, than that awarded any lay trustee.

THE ENGLISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA have a large Irish element in their composition, whereas the Scotch is very small in proportion. There are battalions from the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, 80th, 98th, 90th and 99th regiments, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 men.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

THE ENGLISH FORCES IN SOUTH AFRICA have a large Irish element in their composition, whereas the Scotch is very small in proportion. There are battalions from the 3rd, 4th, 13th, 24th, 80th, 98th, 90th and 99th regiments, in all nine battalions, or 7,500 men.

THE ANGLICAN BISHOPS AND THE AFGHAN WAR.

We have the authority of the no less erudite than valiant Peter Stuyvesant for the fact that "there is nothing that keeps off enemies" and "crows more than the smell of gunpowder." The Bishop of Bristol must have had this truly valuable idea of the worldly Dutch Burgomaster in his mind when he gave as his fourth reason for upholding an aggressive war in India that English prestige would suffer if the Amerer were not thrashed.

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the most agreeable to him, if they would call on him in Washington officially, and present the address. This was satisfactory to all, and the distinguished Irishmen departed, well pleased with their visit and the arrangement. As they were leaving the room they noticed Mr. Sartoris, the English son-in-law of Grant, entering. Grant called them back and introduced them, when another pleasant chat took place. Parnell and Power got the idea then and there that Sartoris was behind Grant's refusal to accept the address in New York, because Sartoris kept insisting that it would be so terribly bad if the address was not presented at Washington, where the President is only supposed to reside.

We believe that Sartoris is the latin for tailor, and it is only a pity that Ulysses is not the Greek for goose.

The advertiser of the General News column of the Morning Post is such an admirer of superstitious stories that he dished up the following piece of reliable information three consecutive times in that paper:

This story is told in a Roman letter to a French journal: One morning Leo XIII. was about to eat some raw eggs, as is his wont every morning, and requested Commander Sterbini, the gentleman serving him, to bring some salt to take with them. Sterbini, presenting the salt-seller on a solid silver tray, accidentally let it slip from his hands, and the salt fell—but only on the table. The Pope rose immediately, carefully looking to see whether any of the grains had reached the ground. "Only see," he said, "the salt is upset, and had it fallen on the ground I believe I should not have got over it to-day."

This absurd piece of nonsense will no doubt be believed by many who are only too ready to believe everything that is said, and to disbelieve everything that is good of the Pope. But we would ask any person of common sense if it were possible to suppose for a moment, that a man so learned, so philosophical, so pious as Leo XIII. could be guilty of such abominable superstition?

We have great pleasure in publishing the following extracts from the pastoral of his Lordship the Bishop of London, on the holy season of Lent, and we commend them to the thoughtful perusal of our readers.

Penance, then, which is here employed to mean not only internal repentance, but also external works of satisfaction, is necessary for salvation, and is a matter of Divine precept. It is a fixed rule of Divine justice that sin must be punished. "All iniquity, whether it be great or small," says St. Augustine, "must necessarily be punished, either by the man penitent or an avenging God; for he who either you punish yourself or God punishes. Would you that he should not punish? then punish yourself." Hence the necessity of doing penance is enforced by God Himself in the most emphatic language in various parts of Holy Writ.

Our Blessed Lord, our Teacher, our Guide, commenced his public life by preaching and saying: "Do penance for the Kingdom of Heaven is at hand." (Matt. c. 4, v. 17.) He openly declares that for all who have sinned penance is the only plank that can save them from an eternal shipwreck: "I say to you, unless you do penance, you shall all perish." (Luke, c. 13, v. 5.) St. Paul, in his immortal discourse to the Athenians proclaimed: "God now declareth to men that all should everywhere do penance." (Acts c. 17, v. 30.)

The law of penance, then, has God for its author, and must be observed as a necessary condition of salvation by all who by sin have forfeited their right to heaven. And surely, dearly beloved brethren, if, on the other hand, we consider the infinite goodness and mercy, His rights over us as our Creator and Redeemer; and, on the other hand, the infinite malice of mortal sin, the inexpressible outrages we have offered to His Sovereign Majesty, the wounds we have inflicted on the adorable heart of Jesus, by our numberless transgressions, we will most eagerly and heartily have recourse to penance as the most

effectual means of disarming the justice of God, of winning back his favor, and of blotting out from the Book of Judgment the countless sins which the Recording Angel has therein registered against us. It is true that Protestantism denies the necessity of penitential works, and even their utility, but we know that in this, as well as in other respects, Protestantism is a protest against the Catholic religion itself. Self-denial and mortification are the very essence of Christianity, its whole scope and spirit, the special note of the Gospel, the doctrine of the cross; and Protestantism, in repudiating them, rejects the teachings and practices of the Saviour Himself. But should we wonder at this? Were not the founders of this religion of the "Reformation," Luther and Henry VIII., and Knox, such men as were described by St. Paul when he said: "For many walk, of whom I have told you often (and now tell you weeping), that they are enemies of the Cross of Christ, whose God is their belly, and whose glory is in their shame." (Philippians, c. 3, v. 18 & 19.) Christ our Lord tells us that if any man wishes to be His disciple, he must deny himself, take up his cross daily, and follow Him. And St. Paul declares, "that he that eats Christ's crucifix, crucifyeth his flesh with its vices and concupiscences."—(Gal., c. 5, v. 24.)

Now fast and abstinence are amongst the penitential works most pleasing to God and most salutary to our souls; and it is for this reason, as well as in imitation and commemoration of our Lord's forty days' fast in the desert, that the Holy Catholic Church proclaims the fast of Lent, and commands it to be observed by her children. Fasting is of Divine as well as of Ecclesiastical institution, and is admirably adapted to the wants of poor, fallen nature. St. Paul, who was a profound philosopher, as well as an inspired Apostle, states that there are two laws within us, struggling one against the other, and striving for the mastery for the soul and the body, directing us towards God and the eternal world; and the law of the flesh, dragging us down towards sin and sensual pleasures. "For I am delighted with the law of God according to the inward man; but I see another law in my members fighting against the law of my mind, and captivating me in the law of sin, that is, in my members." (Romans, c. 7, v. 22 & 23.) And in another place he describes the constant struggle that is waged within us by these antagonistic laws:—"For the flesh lusteth against the spirit, and the spirit against the flesh, for these are contrary one to another."—(Gal., c. 5, v. 17.)

By this we perceive the profound wisdom, the Divine philosophy, that underlie such a command of fasting. By it we are warring against the body, and chastising it; we mortify the flesh; we weaken its vicious inclinations; we, as it were, cut it off from its supplies, and therefore, we powerfully help in giving the victory to the law of God and of conscience, which the Apostles call the law of the spirit. Hence the same Apostle did not hesitate to chastise his body in order to keep it under the law. But fasting is more beneficial, not only in that it restrains vicious inclinations and lifts the soul heavenwards (vita comprimit mentem elevat), but also in its penitential and penal character, as an efficacious means of atoning for our sins through the merits of Christ, and of obtaining the Divine mercy and forgiveness. "St. John the Baptist, who was called 'with a whole heart, in fasting, in weeping, and in mourning.'—(Joel, c. 2, v. 12.) The Israelites, by fasting, disarmed the justice of God, and saved their city from destruction.—(Jonas, c. 3.) The Israelites obtained, by it, pardon for sin, and were divinely helped to put their enemies to ignominious flight.—(1 Kings, c. 7, v. 6.)" Our Blessed Lord, who fasted after His ascension His followers should fast, and He lays down the rules that must be observed to make our fast pleasing to God:—"When thou fastest, anoint thine head and wash thy face, that thou appear not to men to fast, but thy Father who is in secret will reward thee."—(Matt., c. 6, v. 17.)

Man fell originally from his allegiance to God by the gratification of his taste, and he must return to Him by fasting. Thus the law of fast comes recommended to us by the doctrine and example of the Prophets and Saints, and penitents of the Old Testament, as Moses, Elias, Joel, Daniel, the Ninivites, &c., and in the New Dispensation it is sanctioned by the doctrine and example of our Saviour Himself; of His precursor, St. John the Baptist; of His disciples, of whom he foretold that they would fast when the Bridegroom was taken from them, and thenceforward by the example of all the holy servants of God. Our Lord has commanded it; the Scripture recommends it; and the Church now appoints the times and seasons for its observance.

The fast of Lent is of Divine Institution, and has doubtless been ordained in imitation of the forty days' fast observed by our blessed Lord in the desert before beginning his public life. It was observed by the Primitive Church as a tradition from the Apostles. This we may see in the writings of the holy fathers, whose sermons on fasting are still extant, and in which they press before us the faithful in their times did fast from meat in Lent. We find a fast of forty days recommended by the example of holy men in the Old Dispensation, as well as sanctified by the example of Christ. Thus Moses fasted forty days when he received the law on Mount Sinai.—(Ex., c. 24, v. 18.) Elias fasted forty days in the desert before he ascended the mountain of God.—(3 Kings, 19, v. 6.) And our Lord Himself retired into solitude, and there spent forty days in prayer and fasting.—(Matt., c. 4, v. 2.)

During the Lenten season the Church calls upon us to imitate the fast of our Divine Saviour, not do penance for our sins, and by prayer and penitential works to purify our souls, and prepare them for the worthy celebration of the Paschal mysteries. "We make no doubt," said the Supreme Pontiff, Benedict XIV., "but it is well known to all those who profess the Catholic religion, that the fast of Lent has always been looked upon as one principal point of orthodox discipline throughout the Christian world." This fact was, of old, prefigured in the law and in the Prophets, and confirmed by the example of our Lord Jesus Christ; it was delivered to us by the Apostles, everywhere obtained by the sacred Canons, and retained and observed by the whole Church from her very beginning. As we are daily offending God by sin, in this common penance we find a remedy; and, by partaking of the Cross of Christ, we perform, by this means, some part of what Christ did for us; and, at the same time, both souls and bodies being purified by this holy fast, we are more worthily prepared for celebrating the most sacred mysteries of our redemption, the passion and resurrection of our Lord. This is, as it were, the ensign of our spiritual warfare, by which we are distinguished from the enemies of the Cross of Christ, and by which we are purified from the scourges of the Divine vengeance, and are daily strengthened with the assistance of Heaven against all the powers of darkness. Hence, if this fast should come to be despised, it will certainly prove a detriment to the glory of God and a disgrace to the Catholic Religion, and will expose the souls of the faithful to great danger. Nor can we countenance any one great cause of the calamities and miseries that oppress both states and particular persons. But also how different, how opposite is the prevailing practice of many at present to the ancient respect and reverential observance of this holy time, and of other fasting days, which was so deeply imprinted in the hearts of all Christians from the very beginning.

Let all therefore, who are able, observe this great feast of Lent, and let those who are not bound to fast observe the precept of abstinence, and chastise their bodies, and mortify their flesh by penitential works. "Behold now is the acceptable time, and now is the day of salvation."—(2nd Cor., c. 6, v. 2.) "Let the wicked man forsake his way, and the unjust man his thoughts, and let him return to the

Lord, and then He (Isaiah, c. 55, v. 7.) darkness and put on honesty as in the earnestness, not in clamor and contention and strife. Christ.—(Romans, join the great fast of Lent, in order that thou able to our Heavenly poor souls. For of whilst we fast in the sin and vice? The fast is the perfect fast will be of little benefit, unless we are contented to offend him (c. 58), and will be pretending to fast, tency and folly! A dishonesty, calumny, hatred and ill-will, ungodly words and actions; from every thought offend God and thereby whilst fasting you apply ourselves to "is not this," "saint chosen?" "Loose break asunder every the hungry, and let to thine house; with him, and despise thy light break. A healthy shall speak for thy face. "I shall hear."—(Isaiah, c. 58, v. 7.)

The following observed in this 1st. All days of 2nd. By a spe See, A. D. 1875, every meat, and Thursdays and Ember Week and 3rd. The use not allowed in Lent. The following, ene, viz.:—Cris fasting, penitence or both, those advanced age, but cause, cannot of Lent may be the season of ence throughout easily procure 1. The season was the proper age Communion, e terminates on 1. Chrysmum in their respect and instruction their people orized to give the Blessed Sacrament. The grace of ity of God, and Ghost, be with. This Pastorale chapels of the the Clergy.

Given at St. day of Febru 1879, and the

By order of the MICHAEL

CHIEF

If nothing the Catholic in its recent trials the man after exhaust the great Sacrament work of frau there is a wide It had a heart whole life, and to the perie- tens of the Protestant mis- What is still the New Y Montreal p and figures imagined.

Even th seem, and ported for first oratio

My nar- gure, I w the most Church in French C adored in way of m forgotten. If you w power of narrative Church, my soul, tential life nor the I spoke ties; it the apostoli "Hold y" will sent among Quinle, shirts, s monies to the I doubt theolog self on hunder Jerome the nar these to the Faith that ing fl

Old Songs.

WRITTEN FOR THE CATHOLIC RECORD.
"Sing" songs, harmonious rhyme,
Of a song of the "long ago,"
And wonder why that chant sublime,
Resounding up through the aisles of time,

IRISH NEWS.

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

We are glad to see from the following article in the Kerry Sentinel that the O'Donoghue has not succeeded in bamboozling the patriotic people of Kerry by such speeches as that delivered by him in Tralee on Saturday.

If the speech of the O'Donoghue at the meeting of the Defence Association last Saturday be regarded by the tenant farmers of Kerry in the light of any really valuable pronouncement upon "the present position and future prospects of the land question," we must confess ourselves much astray in the estimate we have formed of their intelligence and patriotism. One of the most hopeful omens in the present political atmosphere of Ireland is the practice, which has obtained chiefly among the Home-Rule party, of annual conferences by representatives with their constituencies, or with some association or body representing popular opinion.

Professing a statement on the "present position and future prospects of the land question" there was not from first to last one really practical suggestion as to the future policy to be pursued, one figure to convince the incredulous, nor one feature of interest to the tenantry of Kerry, if we except a mere allusion to the case of the Harcourt estate. All this is easily explained to the initiated. Whatever benefit can be done in Parliament for the land question, or any other Irish question of importance, must come through a united Irish party. To point to the future policy of the Irish party, of that party and its probable scope or direction the O'Donoghue is as ignorant as the rankest Tory in England. He is not and will not belong to the Irish party. His ambition is to be the Ismael of Irish politics. How could "his friends on the Mail" expect him to sketch in detail the present position of the land question, when they should have known that, with the true instincts of a British Whig, he opposed every good amendment which the Irish members sought to bring into the present Land Act in 1870; and how could they expect him to touch upon the future prospects of the land question, when every one who will not recognize the prospects will be shaped by men who will not recognize him? Indeed, so well did he realize his position that he systematically, and, we have no doubt, studiously substituted the term "popular representation" for Irish party, and "Irish popular members" instead of Home-Rule members. This phyllophagy is, no doubt, adopted advisedly and with a view to include himself, while he insidiously assures his friends "that the Irish members as a body, indeed I would say universally, act independent of mere party considerations." This means of course that an Irish party is unnecessary or unwise, that no cohesion is required among them, no discipline, no leader. "I have no hesitation," he adds, "in saying there is great unreasoning amongst the Irish members on the land question. I am sure this will continue until I find a definite plan, a definite, I might say a final, plan of action, which, while paying to the world that she is in earnest, will enable her to see who are the representatives upon whom she can depend." What, we are forced to ask in amazement, is the meaning of all this? Surely it is, as he asserts in the previous sentence, our members universally act independent of all party considerations, no great precautions are necessary in their selection. But what is meant by "a definite plan of action which, while paying to the world that she is in earnest, will enable her to see who are the representatives upon whom she can depend?" Does the O'Donoghue mean to insult the intelligence of his fellow-countrymen by an amount of vaporous verbiage without any meaning whatever? Or does he invite the Irish nation to stultify itself by undoing what has been done and re-creating its programme and its policy to suit his Whig proclivities? Shall the carriage of Irish political progress be arrested in its course and rolled back to its first starting point, to take up, we will not say an impenitent, but an unconfessed backslider? Whatever was the suggestion meant to be conveyed, it was unworthy the regard of Irishmen; and whether any serious meaning was meant to be conveyed in this sentence or not, we believe it is a description of oratory out of harmony with the age, and that, like all the rest of the speech, with the double-breasted laid on the Defence Association, it should be dated thirty years back, and entered among the most select of the performances of the Brass Band.

THE THURLES DEMONSTRATION.

The silence preserved for some time past by Tipperary on the great questions agitating the minds of the Irish people has been a matter of wonder to all and of discouragement to many. It was surely to be expected that whatever other duties might be during a crisis like that through which Ireland has been passing for the year or two, "the premises country" would speak out promptly in decisive tones; and when, at such a time, a district which in the past bore so large a part in the national struggle has kept almost completely dumb, even men of strong faith may be pardoned for losing heart. That the silence of Tipperary, however, was

due to a change of opinion in political matters no one has ever asserted or thought, and that it is scarcely due to apathy the demonstration at Thurles on Tuesday seems to furnish sufficient proof. That that demonstration not one more imposing has been held for a considerable period. All the elements of the popular strength were represented at it. The clergy, the traders, and the farmers of a whole county side formed themselves into one compact body for the occasion; and order and enthusiasm equally characterized the proceedings. It is well that such meetings should be held as often as possible while one point of the charter of Irish freedom remains to be won. They serve to cheer the faint of heart amongst the popular champions; they have a happy educational effect in teaching the people how to organize for the attainment of their rights; and, finally, they are the best reply it is possible to give to the calumny periodically circulated by the British and their organs in the press that Ireland is steadily growing contented with her present lot, and will soon cease to trouble the dreams of English statesmen.

The primary object of the Thurles meeting was to make a pronouncement on the land question. As the years go by proofs accumulate in every part of the country of the utter failure of the Gladstone Land Act for the purpose for which that measure was ostensibly intended. In Tipperary that failure has been as conspicuous as in any other quarter. To be sure, wholesale evictions do not occur there now such as formerly swept whole districts clear of their inhabitants. But that is because there is no longer the same large field for playing the exterminator's trade, and not because the Gladstone act blocks the way. As a matter of fact, it is stated that arbitrary evictions and capricious increases of rent are frequent occurrences in Tipperary, even with the act of 1870 in full force. It is, of course, to be acknowledged that that act places a penalty on the evicting landlord by giving to the evicted tenant a right to a certain compensation. But experience shows that the compensation awarded is generally speaking not a deterrent to the one or an incentive for the loss incurred by the other. "I have watched myself with some interest," said Canon Cahill at the Thurles meeting, "the land cases brought before the land court in this county, held under the provisions of this act of Mr. Gladstone, and in almost every instance I have seen the claim of the tenant set out down, and the compensation so reduced, as to be hardly equal to the legal expense incurred in asserting the claim." Nor did Canon Cahill refrain from bringing under their notice names, dates and figures in sustenance of his allegations as to the utter insufficiency of Mr. Gladstone's act to protect the Irish tenantry against arbitrary evictions and capricious increase of rent. Two illustrative cases he mentioned and calculated to strike the imagination of the quietest man in the community; and to touch the heart of the most callous who knows the feelings with which the Irish tenant regards his home. The need for a further modification of the land laws of the country being thus established, the Thurles meeting proceeded to declare in precise terms the nature of that further reform. It is needless to say that it adopted as its motto "Fixity of tenure and fair rents." All its speakers faced the question boldly, and frankly proclaimed the full demand of the Irish tenantry. Legislators may continue to make what Mr. Bright once called tinkering attempts to remedy the Irish land grievance, but, after such pronouncements as that at Thurles, they will have only themselves to blame if their legislative specialties prove no settlement of the question.

We find it gleefully stated by one of our Ultramontane organs that Home Rule formed no part of the Thurles programme, that the national question was strictly avoided in speeches and resolutions alike. The statement, as our readers will see for themselves, is without foundation. One of the resolutions expressly urges the Irish popular members "while laboring for the restoration of our domestic Parliament, earnestly to concentrate their attention on the pressing moral and educational reform." It certainly would be a bad omen and a cause for satisfaction to the enemies of Ireland if such a meeting as that at Thurles not only separated the national question from the land question, but preferred the latter to the former. It would be a strange proceeding considering the words antecedent to the very reverse of that which is quoted here. Home Rule, land law reform, and justice in the matter of education were plainly joined as objects for the attainment of which the Irish members were to strive with all their might. But more—Mr. Gray's speech dealt not only with the Home Rule question, but with the collateral question of the policy to be pursued by the Irish party in the House of Commons, and did so in a manner which not only will be generally regarded as highly satisfactory, but is in complete accord with the honorable member's own spiritual attitude in Parliament. "I have been characterized as an obstructive," said Mr. Gray, "and I am very proud to say that on several occasions it was my privilege to act an obstructive part in the House of Commons; and I can say now," he added, "addressing my constituents, that were I to go through those constituents again, I have not got on a vote, I have not taken a single action that I regret, and I have not repeat them all over again." Mr. Gray, it is true, in the same time deprecated the idea that he was in favor of "what was erroneously called a policy of obstruction, or of obstruction for the sake of obstruction"—a thing, we may observe, that nobody advocates. But he went on equally to deprecate the idea that the Home Rule party should content itself with merely bringing forward and debating occasional resolutions, which are laughed out of the House, on the various questions of interest to Ireland. He, for one, is no believer in the efficacy of that exploded line of conduct. He advocates instead "wise and judicious obstruction," which, however, he adds with unquestionable truth, to be successful must be pursued by a party acting as a party, and not by individuals acting as individuals." It is gratifying, in conclusion, to find that an expression of such sound views met with an enthusiastic reception from the people of Tipperary. Indeed we think it is hardly going too far to say that the Thurles meeting was a demonstration in favor not only of tenant-right, but also of the adoption by the Irish Parliamentary party of the only means by which tenant-right and every other Irish demand can be won.—Nation.

MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P., AND THE IRISH IN CREWE.

We are informed that the Crewe Home Rule Association are about to present Mr. A. M. Sullivan, M.P., with a silver trowel and an address when he visits Crewe, on February 1, to lay the foundation-stone of the new Catholic school.

THE IRISH SUCCESS IN AMERICA.

Mr. Lecky, in his new work on English history, maintains that persecution will always drive forth from any land the best elements in its population. His reasoning is obvious. Whatever a man's principles may be, if he is willing to die for them, or to go into perpetual exile rather than abjure them, he must be made of sterner stuff than his neighbor who simply accepts the situation. Thus may we explain the love of liberty which marked every new settlement of American colonists, whatever their religion, or whatever their nativity. The English Puritans of New England, the Dutch Presbyterians of New York, the Quakers of Pennsylvania, and the Catholics of Baltimore were the bone and sinew each of their respective parties.

THE OLD WORLD LIST AND THE NEW GAINED, WHEN THEY MET AT LONDON TO THE TASK OF FOUNDING A NEW

national.

Thus may we in part account for the extraordinary success in this land of the Irish people. By all obvious reasoning the advent of the Irish should have been a failure. Persecuted by famine and sword in the land of their birth, hounded by cruel landlords, watched by Government spies, the Irish at last, latest of all European nations, flocked to the new world. They were not welcomed. "No Irish need apply" was written on the very placard posted side by side with the announcement of the land of packets that brought them over. Although they had heard this country spoken of as a land of liberty, to say that they escaped religious persecution would not be speaking the truth. By every fire-side they heard their religion reviled. By every cradle they were watched lest they should summon the priest to baptize the baby.

Yet they were true to the old faith. Quietly they refused to turn their faces toward the religious principles of their employers. Nobly they bore up, even under strong temptation, the universal reputation of the Irish race for the purity of its women. Patiently the Celtic peasant set himself to work to acquire a trade at an age when the average Saxon dreams of retiring from business.

As a religious body, they were not long in erecting houses of worship; they were not long in erecting a large hall for the purpose of holding their meetings. A religious body, they were not long in erecting a large hall for the purpose of holding their meetings. A religious body, they were not long in erecting a large hall for the purpose of holding their meetings.

But step by step, they advanced. From the discarded meeting-houses of their opponents they now occupy temples of praise, which shall be witnesses to Catholic faith long after their builders lie under the greenwood.

The children of the men and women who then landed on these shores now occupy places at the bar, on the press, or in the avenues of trade which would honor any people. The ashes of Mount Benedict (scattered not fifty years since) were laden with gems which have grown into institutions, second in number and attainments to none in the land.

Such a work is truly miraculous. It has been accomplished within the memory of yet young men by a people who were in poverty then, who are not rich to-day. Well does this Celtic success prove that in the coming of the Irish people America has gained a large share of life-blood that, in statesmanship, war, and trade, has done more than its share in building up the greatness of England.

FATHER BURKE, THE ELOQUENT DOMINICAN RECOVERING FROM HIS ILLNESS.

The mails from Europe last week, having brought the news that Father Burke, was laying dangerously ill at the convent of his order at Tallagh, near Dublin, to which he some time ago withdrew for rest from his incessant and exhausting labors, a cable despatch was sent to him, to which Father Burke himself has responded with the following good tidings of his rapid and apparently assured recovery: "TALLAGH, Dublin, February 4, 1870. 'I have been indeed very ill and very near to death, but am getting quite strong again. Thanks and love to all my American friends. 'T. N. BURKE, O.P.'"

IRISH HIGH SHERIFFS FOR 1870.

- The Lord Lieutenant has appointed the undernamed gentlemen to the office of High Sheriff of the following counties of cities and counties of towns in Ireland:—
Antrim County—Edward McNeill, Esq., Craigdun, Cullybackey.
Armagh County—Colonel J. H. Todd Thornton, Westbrook, Banerua, county Donegal.
Carlow County—Charles F. Henry Duckett, Esq., Knockards, Carlow.
Carrickfergus Co. Town—Wm. J. Nichol, Esq., Rathmore, Carrickfergus.
Cavan County—John Winter Humphrys, Esq., Ballyhaugh House, Ballyhaugh.
Clare County—James Frost, Esq., Ballymorris, Carlow.
Cork City—Richard Morris, Esq., Dunkettle.
Cork City—Robert Constable Hall, Esq., Rockcliffe, Blackrock, county Cork.
County Wick—The Hon. Ernest Cochrane, Gortgowan, Merville.
Drogheda Co. Town—Edward McDonough, Esq., West street, Drogheda.
Down County—Wm. Cowan Heron, Esq., Maryfield, Hollywood.
Dublin County—George Kinahan, Esq., Roebuck Park, Harcourt.
Dublin County—Alderman Hugh Tarpey, 51 Mount street, Upper.
Fermanagh County—Capt. Mervyn Archibald, Castle Archibald, Irvinestown.
Galway County—James O'Hara, Esq., Lenaboy, Galway.
Galway Co. Town—Francis Joyce, Esq., Mervue, Galway.
Kerry County—Henry Herbert, Esq., Cahirmane, Killybegs.
Kildare County—Dominic More O'Ferrall, Esq., Kildangan Castle, Monasteraven.
Kilkenny County—Charles H. B. Wandesforde, Esq., Castlecomer.
Kilkenny City—Arthur McMahon, Esq., Rose Inn street, Kilkenny.
King's County—John Sherlock, Esq., Rahau, Tallaght.
Leitrim County—James Reynolds Peyton, Esq., Loughran, Kesh-harrigan.
Limerick County—John Roche Kelly, Esq., Islandmore, Croon.
Limerick City—Charles O'Donnell, Esq., Barrington street, Limerick.
Londonderry City and Co.—J. Adams, Esq., Ballymore, Ballymore.
Longford County—John Porter Porter, Esq., Crossnacreevy, Ballinamallard.
Louth County—William De Sallis Filgate, Esq., Lisnenny, Ardee.
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Meath County—Sir John Fox Dillon, Bart., Lisnallen, Swan.
Monaghan County—E. S. Lucas, Esq., Castle-shane, Monaghan.
Queen's County—Richard Despard, Esq., Donore Crossmolina.
Roscommon County—William Potts, Esq., Correen Castle, Ballinacree.
Sligo County—William Robert Orme, Esq., Owsnagh, Crossmolina.
Tipperary County—Captain William Gilson, Rockforest, Roscrea.
Tyrone County—Major George Waller Vesey, Derrald, Fintona.
Waterford County—Edmund Count de la Poer, Gurteen de la Poer, Kilsheelan.
Westmeath County—Ralph Smith, Esq., Gaybrook, Mullingar.
Wexford County—The Viscount Lymington, Hurstbourne Park, Whitechurch, Banns.
Wicklow County—Gordon R. Foulke, Esq., Brondley, Newtownmountkennedy.

IRISH HISTORICAL MONUMENTS.

From the Dublin Freeman's Journal.
But a few months since, the Rev. James J. Ryan, D. D., of the archdiocese of Cashel, appended to the Irish public, through our columns, for funds necessary to restore some interesting monuments of distinguished Irishmen and Irish women, resting beneath the cloisters of the old Irish Franciscan Convent of St. Anthony, Louvain. The sum asked for was only £20, which was promptly subscribed, and the subscriptions were duly acknowledged at the time in our paper. The patriot priest of Cashel lost no time in getting the work accomplished, by engaging the services of the Rev. Dr. Ryssens, Professor of Archaeology in Louvain, and in procuring correct copies of the effaced inscriptions, which have been faithfully restored on the tombs. These have been taken up from under foot in the common cloister passage and placed as mural adornments, safe from further effacement. The Rev. Mr. Ryan had the great pleasure of finding the whole projected work completed last October, and to the perfect satisfaction of all the Irish University residents and archaeologists of Louvain. The work, however, although based on the most moderate estimates, cost somewhat more than had been at first supposed, some marble laying and repairing of the cloister floor being required, yet we are happy to announce that the sums collected by the Rev. Father Carey, O. S. F., and the Rev. Father O'Hanlon, C. C., sufficed for the work, leaving a small balance in the Rev. Mr. Ryan's hands. This gentleman is at present in Rome, but he proposes returning to Louvain, when he would be exceedingly anxious to procure means to achieve a still greater work for Ireland. The celebrated preservers of our country's history in the sixteenth century, Father Hugh Ward, Father John Colgan, and Brother Michael O'Clery are buried in St. Anthony's Convent, yet no monument marks their respective graves. The Brothers of Charity have promised a place in their chapel for a mural tablet to commemorate them; and if Irishmen are willing to furnish the small amount required, the Rev. Mr. Ryan, who returns from Belgium next summer, would most cheerfully complete the work, creditable alike to himself, to the illustrious dead, and to Irishmen all the world over. In any case, he means to erect a tablet, with an inscription commemorating the late restoration. We hope he shall be encouraged to accomplish all he desires, and in a manner to delight his countrymen at home and abroad.

THE OTHER DAY A VISITOR CALLED ON A LITTLE FAMILY IN THE VILLAGE OF P—, NEAR SHREWSBURY.

The conversation with the children was chiefly on educational matters. "Well," said the visitor, after he had exhausted his questions with the elder ones, turning to a little girl of five or six summers, "and what can you do, Patsy? Can you spell pocket for me?" "No," said Patsy, looking up roguishly, and bringing matters to a crisis, "but I can spell penny."

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

Why is the letter G like an individual who left an evening party? Because it makes one gone.

Why is a selfish friend like the letter P? Because, though the first in pity, he is the last in help.

A fortune-hunter went courting the daughter of a rich whisky distiller, and he sang, "I see her still in my dreams."

A man once observed that millionaires were kind enough to answer your questions without giving you the trouble to ask them.

In the olden times they counted seven wise men. Now taken men at their own value, and you would find half that number of fools.

"Pa, can a person catch anything, if he don't run after it?" Certainly not. "Well, then, how did you catch that cold you've got?"

"GRACE, goodness, gumption, and a little goose-grease will be a man to slip through the world mighty easy. Get them and glory in them."

"SILENCE in the court room!" shouted a Texan police magistrate. "The court has already committed four prisoners without being able to hear a word of the testimony."

The other day a hopeful, with well feigned innocence, inquired, "How can five persons divide five eggs so that each person will receive one, and still one remain in the dish?"

LADY (anxious to get home).—"Shall we turn to the right, or go straight on?" THOMAS (the new boy, much flattered at having his taste consulted).—"Laws, my lady, it don't make no odds to me."

"Will you do us to do on Christmas-day?" inquired Mr. Jasper of a very troublesome acquaintance, who was "fishing" for an invitation. "Oh, with pleasure." "Dine at home then."

A Scotch nobleman one day visited a lawyer at his office, in which at the time there was a blazing fire, which led him to exclaim, "Mr. X., your office is as hot as an oven." "O it should be, my lord," replied the lawyer—"it is here I make my bread."

She figured up—"Two cans at 20 cents, 40 cents—that is 150 oysters, milk, butter and sundries, 81, 50—that is 150 stew; at 25 cents, will be \$40. A net profit of over \$35." Then she smiled sweetly, and the oyster man knew that she was the refreshment committee of the festival.

Women may reverence man's powers, his intelligence and mayhap his superiority; but when he comes to taking up a pan of ashes she covers every inch of the floor around the stove, within a radius of ten feet, with bits of old carpeting, and arms herself with the dust pan and broom before she lets him begin his job.

When the Marleybone vestrymen were discussing the propriety of laying down wood pavement within their parish and were rising difficulties on the subject, Jerrold, as he read the report of the discussion, said—"Difficulties in the way! Absurd. They have only to put their heads together, and there is the wooden pavement."

Tutor—"What can you say of the second law of thought?" Student—"It can not both be and not be. For example, the door open there must be either shut or open; it cannot be both shut and open."

Tutor—"Give another illustration." Student—"Well, take the case of another door."

A learned clergyman in the State of Maine was accosted in the following manner by an illiterate preacher, who despised education: "Sir, you have been to college, I suppose?" "Yes, sir," was the reply. "I am thankful," rejoined the former, "that the Lord has opened my mouth to preach without any learning." "A smooth even," replied the clergyman, "look place in Ireland's time, but such things are rare to occur in the present day."

A SCOTCH CLEVERMAN, has pointed out a remarkable misprint occurring in all editions of Shakespeare's works, and never before noticed, by which the bard is made to say: "Rooks in the running brooks, sermons in stones, and good in everything, when what he said was undoubtedly, "Stones in the running brooks, sermons in books, and good in everything."

An inveterate chewer of wood, who invariably throws out an old quid whenever he sees a neighbor take out a tobacco box, went in vain one morning for an extension of hospitality: "Aren't you going to give me a chew?" he inquired. "Didn't you have one in your mouth?" asked the market-bag. "Yes," said the other. "Well," replied the market-bag, "you must learn never to throw away certainty for an uncertainty."

A CERTAIN LAWYER had his portrait taken in his favorite attitude—standing with one hand in his pocket. His friends and clients all went to see it, and everybody exclaimed, "Oh, how like, it's the very picture of him." An old farmer dissented. "Tain't like!" he exclaimed everybody—"Just show us where 'tain't like." "Tain't responded the farmer, "don't you see, he has got his hand in his own pocket. 'T would be as like again if he had it in somebody else's!"

THE PUZZLER'S CORNER.

We cordially invite contributions to this corner with the name and address of each contributor. Answers will appear two weeks after each set of problems. Solutions must reach us by the "Monday" previous to publication. Address: "PUZZLER," Catholic Record office, 388 Richmond street, London Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS.

To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1870. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value \$10. 2nd. The Life of Our Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Catholic Record for one year, and any book from Sadler's list of value \$2. Total value \$27. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadler's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 3. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our youthful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLER'S CORNER.

will be open for solutions till 1st March, 1870. Take notice of the special prizes offered for it.

SOLUTIONS.

102. (A). "Look before you leap." (B). "Paddle your own canoe." (C). "Keep a stiff upper lip and never say die."

103. Fotheringay Castle. Where Queen Mary of Scotland suffered death.

104. Georgian Bay, Kamouraska, Tenoussimungue.

105. If the two flocks were equal, the average price would be \$5. But the 896 flock contained 20 extra sheep, each costing \$1 above the average. Therefore all the sheep cost \$20 above an average of \$5. He sold them at \$20 profit. A flock of 820 + \$20 above the average. Therefore an advance of \$1 in average price realizes \$50. Number of sheep equals 50 ÷ 1/2 = 100. Flocks are 40 and 60 in number.

106. Let A be the station from which the two engines start. In six hours one engine arrived at B and the other at C; then BC is the distance they are apart. AB = 120 miles; AC = 210 miles. From C draw the perpendicular CD to BA produced. The angle DCA is half a right-angle, therefore the angle DCA is half a right-angle; hence AD = DC, AD or DC = √(22050); DC = BD + CD = AD = √(22050) × AB + CD. DC = 14400 + 44100 + 210 × √(22050). DC = 306.8 miles.

107. Let d = diameter of ball; then 3.1415 × d = solidity and 3.1416 × d^2 = surface; 3.1416 × d^2 × 1 = 3.1416 × d × 3; or d = 3. d = 18 inches.

113. CHARADE.

My first is a luminous body of light, Whose presence will scatter the darkness of night; My second is wrapped by the weaver's yarn, And also is used in building a barn. My whole from my first is permitted to roam Like the CATHOLIC RECORD to gladden our home.

114. AN ANCIENT PUZZLE.

The following inscription is supposed to record one of the saddest events in history:—

Retra gubnaut emne ilag dnu Nwore sil eorh dna mwod llef keaj Retaw pu flap a tew elg Retaw pu taw elg dna keaj.

115. Could it be possible for a person to witness six Sundays in the month of February? If so, how?

116. A merchant has a quantity of coffee on which he wishes to gain 35 per cent. After selling three-fifths at this gain he is obliged to reduce the price two cents per pound, and finds that after selling it he has gained only 10 per cent of what he had desired. What did the coffee cost him?

117. What power of steam will raise a safety-valve 4 inches in diameter, held down by a weight of 50 pounds at the end of a lever which has a leverage as 3 to 1?

Correct solutions received as follows:— "Ella,"—93, 97, 99, 100; a little too late again, Ella. "Cor,"—102, 103, 104, 105, 107. "Andra,"—102, 103, 104, 105, 107. "Kate O.,"—102, 103, 104, 105, 107. Cora and Amica, your puzzles received; will make room for them in a future issue. Maggie C. Kavanaugh, Stratford, your solutions of Nos. 67, 68 have been received and due credit given. We request all who sent solutions to the Christmas puzzles to send us their solutions again before the 1st of March.

Some Polish Roman Catholic priests in the Province of Grodno lately succeeded in inducing their parishioners to abandon the use of alcoholic liquors, who thereupon ordered an inquiry. The priests were found to have acted solely for the purpose of benefiting their parishioners; but the Governor of Grodno ordered them to be transported to the interior of Russia, in order to give them time to reflect there on the presumption of depriving a paternal Government by preaching sobriety, of the revenue from the duty on spirits.—N. Y. Sun.

PUZZLER'S CORNER.



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THE MOST REV. DR. MCCARTHY'S APPEAL FOR THE POPE.

TRALEE, Monday, Jan. 20, 1879.
The following address was delivered by the Most Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Ardfer, at first Mass, in the Cathedral, Killarney, on yesterday:

"DEAR BROTHERS,—We have received copies of two circulars from the President of the Arch-Confraternity of St. Peter, in Rome, inviting us to make an offering of Peter's Pence to his Holiness Pope Leo XIII., as a testimony of love and devotion on the first anniversary of his exaltation to the Pontifical Throne. In compliance with this pious request, we desire that a collection of Peter's Pence be made in every church and chapel in the diocese at each Mass, on Sunday, the 9th of February next. Our offering will be presented to the Holy Father on March 3d. It is a dogma of Catholic faith that St. Peter was made head of the Christian Church; that in him was vested a primary not merely of honor, but of jurisdiction; that in the Roman Pontiff dwells by Divine right the same primacy; that he is ruler and supreme Pastor of the entire fold, and that to his authority in all that regards faith, morals, and ecclesiastical discipline, priests and people throughout the earth must humbly submit. As the Church needs the action of the sacraments for her spiritual life, so she needs the authority of the Roman Pontiff for her safe guidance. They have always defined her faith, fixed her discipline, and provided for the succession of her ministry. These high and sacred functions necessary for the welfare of the Church the Pope cannot discharge unless placed in an independent position, free from pressure of any kind, either from kings or states, or from want of the usual means of government. He cannot rule his vast kingdom of two hundred millions of Catholics, scattered over the face of the whole earth, without the help of congregations, ministers, officials, advisers, secretaries, &c., and thus expends much money. For one thousand years or more Divine Providence supplied the means of carrying on the great mission of the Church by making the Supreme Pontiff temporarily ruler of Rome and of the States of the Church. The light taxes paid by the willing people in the name of Christendom, together with ecclesiastical gifts from pious Catholics throughout the world brought to the Popes a revenue which was amply sufficient for all the expenses of their civil and ecclesiastical administrations. But the Pontiff is no longer *de facto* a sovereign prince; he has been stripped by violence, treachery, and injustice to his dominions and income. Leo XIII. has no vast landed estates, nor hidden treasures, nor funded property, nor rich bequests left to him by illustrious predecessors. All these fables of immense wealth left by Pius IX. to his successors are the inventions of an infidel press, studiously circulated for the purpose of drying up the sources of supply on which the Holy Father can now depend—the alms of the faithful. Like Peter, Leo has not gold or silver. He has surely the same right by divine and natural law to this support as every other minister of Christ. For the Lord ordained that those who preach the Gospel should live by the Gospel. The workman is worthy of his meat, the laborer of his hire. If on other Churches the Popes of Rome have no claim, yet on the Irish Church they have many. Who can forget what the late Pope did for us in times of distress? In our archdiocese are regally preserved letters from Rome referring to numerous subscriptions of Pius IX. in the famine years. Can we forget how, in days gone by, in the worst era of our strange history, in the hour of darkest persecution, the Popes sent, year by year, large remittances to every court in Europe for the relief of Irish exiles, petitioning our banished bishops, founding colleges for the education of our priests, and granting indulgence to all the faithful who prayed for Catholic Ireland. Ingratitude is not a stain on our national character. If the Popes have sown in you spiritual things, it is a greater matter if they reap your carnal things. They claim but their maintenance and what is needed for the free exercise of their authority in return for the innumerable gifts which they have ministered unto you. We are poor—perhaps the poorest flock within the fold—yet we are willing to give according to our power, and beyond our power, but by the affection and gratitude of which it is a pledge. We are dutiful sons and we offer this little tribute of love and devotion to the best of fathers. Peter's Pence means one penny each year from each of the faithful; and not one, we trust, amongst us who break in faith or cold of heart as to refuse that tribute to the Vicar of Christ."

WHO COULD OFFER MORE THAN THIS CHILD

Pittsburg Telegraph.

The following little story is a touching one and the hero thereof is a well known young gentleman of this city. He has been somewhat wild in his habits in the past, but for four months he had abstained from drink and spent his evenings at home. One evening three weeks ago, he went out calling, and some one gave him a glass of wine. This aroused the sleeping fiend and he went off on a grand carouse. For three days he lost all mastery over himself, and scarcely knew where he was. On the morning of the fourth day he was comparatively sobered up. He wandered into the reading room of one of our hotels, where he was well known, and sat down and stared moodily into the street. Presently a little girl of about ten years came in and looked timidly around the room. She was dressed in rags, but she had a sweet, intelligent face that could scarcely fail to excite sympathy. There were five persons in the room, and she went to each, begging. One gentleman gave her a five cent piece, and she then went to the gentleman spoken of, and asked him for a penny, adding, "I haven't had anything to eat for a whole day." The gentleman was all out of humor and he said crossly: "Don't bother me, go away. I haven't had anything to eat for three days." The child opened her eyes in shy wonder and stared at him a moment, and then walked slowly towards the door. She turned the knob and then, after hesitating a few seconds, she turned quickly and walked straight up to him who had spoken so ill-naturedly, and gently laying the five cents she had received on his knee said with a tone of true girlish pity in her voice, "If you haven't had anything to eat for three days you take this and go and buy some bread. Perhaps I can get some more somewhere." The young man blushed to the roots of his hair, and lifting the miniature Sister of Charity in his arms he kissed her two or three times in delight. Then he took her to the persons in the room and to those in the corridors and the office, and told the story and asked contributions, giving himself all the money he had with him. He succeeded in raising over \$40 and sent the little kind-hearted one on her way rejoicing.

We must strain our ear to catch the divine inspirations, or they will sound only like an inarticulate murmur, when they are not inaudible altogether.

How much more God is longing to give us at our prayers, if only our prayers would ask for more, and would ask it more boldly, more hungrily, and more believingly.—Thoughts from Eiber.



A New and Important Book! THE LIFE OF OUR LORD AND SAVIOUR JESUS CHRIST AND OF HIS BLESSED MOTHER.

Translated and Adapted from the Original of Rev. L. C. Bessman by Rev. RICHARD BRENNAN, A.M., Author of "A Popular Life of Pope Pius IX." This is the first fully illustrated LIFE OF CHRIST ever published in English. It contains nearly 600 choice Engravings, embodied in the text, together with a beautiful illuminated Title-page, a Presentation-plate, and a Family Record printed in color. 6 exquisite Chrono-Histograms, and 31 fine full-page Plates. In addition, a superb Steel Engraving of THE RESURRECTION OF OUR LORD (size 2 1/2 x 2 1/2 inches), is PRESENTED FREE TO EACH SUBSCRIBER. The book, a large Quarto, is printed on fine paper, from handsome, bold type, and is issued in 38 parts, at the low price of 25 CENTS each. Each part contains, besides its other engravings, either a Chromo-lithograph or a fine Plate, well worth, in itself, the price of the part. The book is sold only by Subscription. It is approved and recommended by HIS EXCELLENCE THE CARDINAL, ARCHBISHOP OF NEW YORK. The Most Reverend Archbishops of Cincinnati—Milwaukee—Philadelphia—Portland, Oregon—Quebec—St. Boniface, Manitoba—Toronto. The Right Reverend Bishops of Albany—Arizona—Baltimore—Buffalo—Cincinnati, P. E. I.—Columbus—Detroit—Fort Wayne—Cromwellville, Ohio—Yankee—Green Bay—Harbor Grace, N. F.—Jamaica, W. I.—La Crosse—Little Rock—London, Ont.—Marquette—Ottawa, P. Q.—Providence—Savannah—Sherburne, N. F.—St. Albert, Hudson's Bay Ter.—St. Cloud—St. Hyacinthe, P. Q.—Wheatling. Good, reliable Agents wanted in all parts of the country, to whom liberal terms will be given. BENZIGER BROTHERS, PUBLISHERS, PARTNERS TO THE HOLY APOSTOLIC SEE. NEW YORK, 311 BROADWAY. CINCINNATI, 143 MAIN STREET. ST. LOUIS, 204 N. FIFTH ST.

1879 - - - 1879 THE CATHOLIC RECORD, CANADA, And on a par with any published in the STATES, Attention. In order to keep up the rapid increase of our circulation and extend the usefulness of the RECORD, we present to each subscriber immediately on payment of the full subscription (two dollars per annum) one of our magnificent Premium Photographs of either ARCHBISHOP OF TORONTO, or of their Lordships the BISHOPS OF LONDON OR HAMILTON, Executed in the best style of the art by Edy Brothers, London, mounted on pure cardboard, making a picture 8x10. SUBSCRIBE AT ONCE AND GET A PICTURE. CLUB RATES. All parties sending us FIVE names and TEN DOLLARS will secure all these advantages to their subscribers, with the addition of a free paper for themselves for twelve months from the date of order.

GREAT CHRISTMAS SALE SUTHERLAND'S READY MADE CLOTHING, CLERGYMEN ORDERED CLOTHING, GEO. D. SUTHERLAND & CO., 158 DUNDAS STREET, PAINTING, GRAINING, SIGN WRITING, KALSOMINING, PAPERING, WALL PAPER, WINDOW SHADES ROLLERS, GLASS, PUTTY, OILS, VARNISHES, MIXED PAINTS, NOBLE & HARGREAVES, 129 ARCADE, DUNDAS STREET, WESTERN HOTEL, DELAWARE, THIS IS THE MOST COMFORTABLE Home in the village. A good stable is attached, and conveniences for the travelling public. FRANCIS JARVIS PROPRIETOR. J. D. DEWAN & CO., WHOLESALE AND RETAIL DEALER Groceries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., FRONT STREET STRATHROY. J. B. COOK, SURGEON DENTIST. OFFICE: Opposite Strong's Hotel DUNDAS STREET, London, Ontario. DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE OF McGILL UNIVER SITY, Member of the College of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucher. OFFICE, NITSCHKE'S BLOCK, 272 DUNDAS ST Night calls to be left at the office.

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THE LADIES' MAN.

It is not necessary to define what we mean by a ladies' man—to point out his peculiar characteristics and his most striking features; we will not describe his dress, his manners, his voice, his peculiar charms, or the arts by which he manages to make himself the observed of all servers. Why do we draw the full-length portrait of a man who represents a class so well-known to us all?

Go to a party, go to a ball, start away for a merry brilliant picnic, join a score of amateur musicians, gain a footing in some literary coterie, and you are sure to meet with a few choice specimens of the class. Now the question arises—a sober question this, and one which we are at a loss to answer—Are these ladies' men especially beloved by ladies?—is their devotion whether real or apparent, repaid by brighter glances, gentler words, or it may be whippers even gentler still, than more manly and "finely touched" nature can ever give? Are their attentions especially acceptable; and if so, what female hearts are they most apt to enthrall.

There are some women whose soul the ladies' man cannot touch, and wouldn't if he could; there are others, warm, glowing, impressive, full of ardor and vivacity, sensitive as the mimosa, and yet happy as the dove, which "sings its dulcibus on the face"; they are, or seem to be, cold and calm, and the fire and life that may be within are known to few—perhaps only to one. Such natures are altogether beyond range of our "young lady's young gentleman."

A woman of sense would as soon put to sea in a man-of-war made out of paste-board, or take up her residence in a card-house, as dream of attaching herself to a lady-killer. Women worth the name are seldom deceived into thinking our ladies' man the choicest specimen of his sex. Whatever their ignorance may be, womanly intuition must tell them that the men who live for great objects, and whose spirits are so firmly knit that they are able to encounter the storms of life—men whose depth and warmth of feeling resemble the powerful current of a mighty river, and not the bubbles on its surface, who if they love, are never unkind, but more far more worthy of their regard—even of occupying their thoughts in idle moments, than the fops and men about town with whose attention they amuse themselves.

If we were to tell him this, he would only laugh. He has no pride about him, although full of vanity; and it matters not to him what may be broadly affirmed or quietly insinuated.

Soft and delicate though he be, he is as impervious to ridicule as a hothead, and as regardless of honest content as an alderman. Were you to hand him this article, he would not take it to—some, indeed, he would read it aloud in the most mellifluous voice as a homage to his own attractions.

But, after all, your ladies' man is but a growth of our own fostering; half in vanity, half in rudeness, we have kept him in society until he is getting to be an institution. But it is only putting him upon a just level.

If bright eyes would but "rain influence" on men who really merit it, if they would quicken into fresh life the chivalry which seems sometimes to smoulder as if in need of their awakening touch—we should be more hopeful, not only with regard to our social life, but also about the future prosperity of our country.

Certain it is, that those men often, who are least worthy of female regard, manage to gain no small share of it; not indeed, from the best of the sex, but certainly from a large bevy of fair women. Our own private opinion of the ladies' man is that he is thoroughly contemptible—a sort of specimen of a life hardly worth thinking about—a nutshell with the kernel withered up—a handful of foam drifting over the wine of life something not altogether unpleasant to the fatigued, but of no earthly use.

WILD HORSE BREAKING.

A well-known traveler gives the following account of the manner in which horses are caught in South America. They are caught with a lasso, which is a greased and plaited thing, forty feet in length, with a noose at one end, and driven into a corral, which is a place enclosed with posts. Of course the gaucho or peon goes at this sport on the back of a tame animal. The corral was quite full of horses, most of which were young ones, about two or three years old. The chief gaucho, mounted on a strong, steady animal, rode into the enclosure, and threw his lasso over the neck of a young horse, and dragged him to the gate. For some time he was very unwilling to leave his comrades, but the moment he was out of the corral his first idea was to gallop off; however, a timely jerk of the lasso checked him at the most effectual way.

The peon now ran after him on foot, and threw a lasso over his forelegs, just above the fetlock, and twirling it, they pulled his legs from under him so suddenly that he really thought the fall he got had killed him. In an instant a gaucho was seated on his head, and with his long knife cut the hair from the end of his tail. This, they told me, was to mark that the horse had once been mounted. They then put a piece of hide in his mouth to serve as a bit, and a strong hide halter on his head. The gaucho who was to mount arranged his spurs, which were usually long and sharp, and put on the saddle, which he girthed extremely tight. He then caught hold of the animal's ears, and in an instant vaulted into the saddle, upon which the men who held the halter threw the end to the rider, and from that moment no one seemed to take any further notice of him. The horse instantly began to jump in a manner which made it very difficult for the rider to keep his seat, and quite different from the kick and plunge of our English steed.

However, the gaucho's spurs soon set him a-going, and off he galloped, doing everything in his power to throw his rider. Another horse was immediately brought from the corral, and so quick was the operation, that twelve gauchos were mounted in a space which I think hardly exceeded an hour. It was wonderful to see the different manner in which different horses behaved. Some would actually scream while the gauchos were girthing the saddles upon their backs. Some would instantly lie down being held, their legs stiff and in natural positions, their necks half bent towards their tails, and looking vicious and obstinate; and I could not help thinking that I would not have mounted one of those for any reward that could be offered me, for they were invariably the most difficult to subdue. It was now curious to look around and see the gauchos on the horizon, in different directions, trying to bring their horses back to the corral, which is the most difficult part of their work, for the poor creatures had been so scared there that they were unwilling to return to the place.

It was amusing to see the antics of the horses; they were jumping and dancing in various ways, while the right arms of the gauchos were seen flapping. At last they brought the horses back, apparently subdued and broken in. The saddles and bridles were taken off, and the animals trotted towards the corral, neighing to one another.

Every time we meet a man may be made to bear the burden of a meeting which is eternal.

CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

PRESENTATION BY THE HOLY FATHER.—The Holy Father has sent to Rt. Rev. Bishop Chataud, formerly Rector of the American College at Rome, for the fair now being held in Indianapolis for St. John's Church, a silver statuette of the Madonna on a malachite base, copied in the Piazza di Spagna, Rome.

CONVERSION OF A PROTESTANT MINISTER AND HIS FAMILY.—From the Baltimore Sun we learn that Rev. Dr. Daniel Gans has resigned the pastorate of the Third Reformed Church in that city, and that he and his family are under the instructions for their reception into the Catholic Church. Dr. Gans has a son practicing law in Baltimore, and his wife and daughters are preparing to enter the Church with him. His conversion is the result of twenty years' deliberation and study, during which he found himself gradually estranged from Protestantism and drawn to wards Catholic unity.

FATHER BENVENUTO BAMBOZZI, O. M. C.—Father Bambozzi is one of the latest of the saints, for his happy death occurred on the 4th of March, 1875. He was born in 1809, at Osimo, and was received into the Minor's Convent in 1832. One little incident will show his character. In the discharge of his duty as Vicar of Holy Office, he had administered a severe reprimand to a public blasphemer. The man met him a few days afterwards, on his way to visit the sick, and beat him severely. They then ran away and hid himself. Father Benvenuto, though badly injured, dragged himself forward, begged pardon for being late, and breathed not a word to any one about the injury he had suffered. His miserable assailant could not understand how it was possible to maltreat an Inquisitor and hear no more about it; but no one came to look for him; and when at last he emerged from his hiding-place, no one treated him differently from before. The truth became clear to him, and he felt a wholesome shame. Yielding to the impulse of grace, he begged Father Benvenuto's pardon and made his grace with God.

ARCHBISHOP HENNI'S GOLDEN JUBILEE.—The golden jubilee of Most Rev. Archbishop Henmi—the fiftieth anniversary of his ordination—was celebrated on the 6th inst., at Milwaukee, with great festivity. The venerable Archbishop of Cincinnati, Rt. Rev. Bishops Dwenger, Siedenbush, Heiss, O'Connor, Krauthauer, Hennessy, Grace Mark, and a host of the reverend clergy from all parts of the archdiocese and other districts, were present. The celebration began with a salute of fifty guns, from a detachment of a battery from the Soldier's Home, in honor of the years of the Archbishop's priesthood. At ten o'clock solemn Pontifical Mass was celebrated in the Cathedral, at which Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell preached a short sermon. The church, which was beautifully decorated, was filled to overflowing. At the conclusion of the services a banquet, spread at the Academy of Notre Dame, was partaken of, after which an entertainment was given by the school children. In the evening there was a procession, than which nothing more magnificent and imposing had ever been witnessed in Milwaukee. The streets were crowded with people, all anxious to do honor to the venerable Prelate, so much beloved by all classes of citizens. Several private residences were brilliantly illuminated, especially that of Mayor Black. On the arrival of the procession at the episcopal residence, an address in German was delivered by ex-Mayor Phillips, and another in English by Andrew Mullen, Esq. The music was exceptionally fine. Altogether, the celebration was a noble tribute to the worth and work of one of the most devoted Prelates in the Church of America, whom may God spare ten years to come.

The rumor of the conversion of Miss Helen Cowles, second daughter of Mr. Edwin Cowles, of the Cleveland Leader, a most rabid anti-Catholic sheet, has created quite a sensation in certain circles of late. Mr. Cowles, it is well known, has always entertained strong prejudices against the Catholic Faith—owing, we suppose, to the bugbear stories so prevalent in his boyhood days, and so has waged a persistent warfare, through his paper, against the Church. He is also a prominent personage, if not a leader, among the members of that latest fledgeling of Know-Nothingism, styled the "Order of the American Union," whose object is the exclusion of Catholics and foreign-born citizens from all offices of trust and emolument. Hence it will be seen the news of his daughter's conversion, and baptism in the Catholic Faith, at Rome on the 25th of May, came like a thunderbolt on Mr. Cowles. Rumor at one time had it that Miss Cowles was engaged to a French nobleman, a devout Catholic, and that it was in order to prevent the marriage that Mr. and Mrs. Cowles left New York for Europe lately; at another time, that Miss Cowles was about to enter a convent in Europe. At all events, it is stated by the daily papers that the young lady has become a Catholic. If so, she has only followed the example of hundreds of others, both in this country and England, who have discovered the shallowness of Protestantism and that the Catholic Church is the one true Church of Christ.

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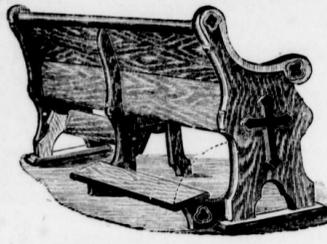
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