# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 1.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, NOVEMBER 1, 1878.

NO. 5.

## ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

November, 1878. Sunday, 3—Twenty-first Sunday after Pentieost, and first Sunday of November, semi-double, office of the Sunday. Monday, 4—St. Charles Borromeo, Bishop and Confes-sor, double; Sts. Vitalis and Agricola Mar-

Monday, 4–St. Chamber Sor. Vitalis and Agricola Martyrs.

Sor, double; St. Vitalis and Agricola Martyrs.

Tuesday, 5.—Office of the fifth day within the octave of All Saints; simi-double.

Wednesday, 6—Office of the sixth day within the octave of All Saints; semi-double.

Thursday, 7—Office of the seventh day within the octave; semi-double.

Priday, 8—Octave of All Saints; double, Commemoration of the four crowned martyrs.

Saturday, 9—Dedication of the Basilica of Saints Peter and Paul; double.

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

St. Peter's Palace, London, Ontario, Sept. 22, '78. WALTER LOCKE, Esq.-DEAR SIR:

Having been informed that you intend to tered upon a theological course publish a Catholic newspaper in this city, I beg to say that I approve of the project, and earnestly commend it to the encouragement and patronage of the clergy and laity of this diocese. Although we have no reason to complain of the secular press of appointed to attend the Catholic this city, which as a rule treats Catholic affairs in a convicts at the Kingston Penijust and friendly spirit; still we are convinced that tentiary, and had thus a splenthere is room in our midst for a good Catholic did opportunity of viewing, in Weekly, and if conducted as it ought to be in an all its intensity, the hideous efficient manner and in accordance with Catholic principles, it could not fail to be productive of much After his ordination he was apgood throughout the diocese. Of course whilst pointed Rector of Regiopolis giving a general approbation to the contemplated College, and taught there Logic good throughout the diocese. Of course whilst journal, we must not be understood as even implying that we should hold ourselves responsible for its ordination his health failed and utterances and views, much less that it should be he was sent by Bishop Horan considered as our official organ. Indeed we do not to Cuba. He also spent a winter believe in church organs unless when conducted by in South Carolina amongst the clergymen under the immediate supervision of the Bishop. But apart from this, reasonable and necessary reserve, we accord a hearty sympathy and wish a God Speed to your laudable undertaking. Believe me dear sir,

Sincerely yours, + John Walsh, Bishop of London.

On Tuesday night of Sept. the 24th and the fol-lowing days Rome was visited by a severe storm. The rain descended in torrents, and thunder and lightning were incessant. The Tiber rapidly rose and carried away the works at Ponte Sisto. Beams and carried away the works at Ponte Sisto. Beams of timber, planks, barrels, country produce, and miscellaneous articles floated along the current and were seized by daring boatmen as a lawful prize. The country in the districts of the Upper Tiber was flooded, and bridges and houses were carried away. A dead man and a dead horse floated down the stream and were seen in Rome. At Canepina several houses were overturned in the night, and in the morning eighteen persons were found missing. The bodies of four dead men were recovered. A mail car was upset at Ponte delle Farine and two sisters, named Steechetti, who were returning from the baths of Civita Vecchia were drowned, together with a Capuchin Prior and the coachman. The railways between Rome and the northern provinces railways between Rome and the northern provinces were in several places flooded, and the trains were

On the 19th of September the municipal authorities of Sampierdarena, the Manchester of Italy, met to consider the miserable condition of the operatives and to solicit assistance from the Government. They drew up a petition in which they state that "in the present almost absolute dearth of employment in present almost absolute dearth of employment in the principal branches of industry in their "city they cannot regard without uneasiness the prospect they cannot regard without uneasmess the prospect of its exposure to events which may compromise the peace of families and the interests of the in-habitants in general." They say "the necessities of a numerous class of workmen have touched the extreme point," and that " prompt relief is indispen-sable." There are ten thousand operatives in Sam sable." There are ten thousand operatives in Sampierdarena in want of work, and the condition of the workman in Genoa and Savona is not much better. It remains to see what answer the municipality of Sampierdarena will receive. The reply given to the poor inhabitants of Giglio, who sought a remission of fraction, was to put us the ideal for

a remission of taxation, was to put up the island for sale by auction for non-payment of taxes. On the 20th of September the Secretary General of the Home Office sent a circular to the Prefects through the kingdom of Italy, urging them to act with energy in restoring public security, and to apply the law of admonitions and forced domicile.

Leo. XIII. intends to provide for the rearrange ment of the Vatican library, with a view to render it more available for students. For this purpose a "Motu-proprio" of his Holiness was issued, dated the 9th of September, specifying the several change and fixing the duties of the sub-librarian, to which office now newly created, the Pope's brother, Monsignor Giuseppe Pecci, has been appointed.

On the first Sunday of this month Rev. M. L.

We give this week a life-like potrait of Canada's great apostle of temperance: Father Stafford, of Lindsay, together with a short

biography which we copy from

the Harp.

Father Stafford was born 1st March, 1832, at Drummond, Co. Lanark, Ontario. His early education was entrusted to that worthy Scotchman, at present County Attorney for Carleton, W. R. Lee, Esq. Subsequently he attended Perth High School for two years, passed one year at Chambly, and six years at St. Therese. Having thus finished his secular education, he enof four years under V. G. Mc-Donnell, at Regiopolis College, Kingston. Whilst here he was results of whiskey drinking. slaves to study there the workings of slavery. During this leave of absence he also visited Ireland, England and France. On his return to Canada, re-

Mission of Wolfe Island, and during a seven years' ministration on that Island, metdaily proofs of the beneficial results of Father Folcy's zealous labors in the cause of Total Abstinence. Father Stafford's mind is essentially a methalical and administration. tially a methodical and administrative one, and is especially strong on Statistics and Educational matters. It was on this account that he was frequently selected by his bishop to contribute articles to the *True Witness* 

relly, Father Stafford was appointed to Lind-say, where his career has been one of singutrumpet tongue, to generations yet unborn. But it will be to the elevating effects of Father newspaper of Montreal, as occasion might require. These contributions brought him to the notice of the late and universally regret-Stafford's missionary labors, that after ages in

REV. FATHER STAFFORD. on his return to Canada, restored to health, he was appointed to the Mission of Wolfe Island, and during a seven years ministration on that Island, metdaily proofs of the beneficial results of Father relly, Father Stafford was appointed to Lindsche and public. And here his robustness of disposition came into play. When many urged him to reply to certain disgraceful anonymous letters, which through grave editorial missions. lar brilliancy and enterprise. The Convent of Lindsay is only one of the results of his zealous labors, and will be a monument to maligner is always offered by an anonymous maligner is always offered to the public not to his clerical worth which will speak, with the maligned.

tentions and such odious measures, that they not only indicially notified our Venerable Brother, the Shied heads at the first sound of his footfall. As a speaker he is peculiarly powerful; his manner calm and collected; his action errnest without excitement; his enunciation clear and distinct; his clocution faultless; to all which a most commanding physique lends an additional power and charm. Father Stafford's style is one peculiarly his own partaking as it does of his own robustness of mind and of body. If he has a fault it is one which, in a public speaker, is "almost a virtue," and arises from his contempt for conventionalities, and his overpowering desire to convince his andience; when he speaks he is inclined to repeat each idea under various phrases, but a fault which arises from thorough honesty of purpose should be accepted as an excellency rather than to be viewed as a blemish.

That a man possessed of so many good qualities should find enemies amongst the envious and malicious was only to be expected. Father Stafford, since his appointment to Lindsay, has been the constant target of malicious anonymous letters, both private. And here his robustness of disner to play. When many urged to rectain discognetial movement.

management, found their way a short time

events. The solemn complaints of our predecessor, Pins IX., of holy memory, in his Consistorial Allocution of March 12, 1877, may be repeated by us with the same reasons, and with the addition of others no less grave, growing out of new obstacle way of the exercise of our supreme Most assuredly, not only must we lament, with our illustrious predecessor, over the suppression of Religious Orders, that deprive the Pontiff of powerful aid in the Congregations in which most important affairs of the Church are discuss but we have also to lament that divine worship has been despoiled of its ministers by the law reg military service, which compels all, without distinct military service, which compels all, without distinction, to do military duty; we have to deplore that we and our clergy are deprived of institutions of charity and benevolence erected in Rome, either by the Roman Pontilis or by the Catholic people who placed them under the protection of the Church; also, to the great sorrow of our heart as Father and Pastor, we are constrained to see, under our very eyes, the progress of heresy in this yery city of eyes, the progress of heresy in this very city of Rome, the Centre of the Catholic religion, where, with impunity, heterodox temples and schools are opened in large numbers, and to witness the perversion that results from it, especially among a large proportion of young people, to whom is offered a godless education; and as if all this were a trifling

since the occupation of Rome, in order to pacify as much as possible, the consciences of Catholics deeply interested in the fate of their Head, a willingness to allow the Sovereign Pontiff full liberty in the nom-ination of Bishops to the different Sees of Italy was loudly and publicly proclaimed; but subsequently, under the pretext that the act of their canonical institution had not been submitted to the placet of the government, the newly invested were refused their

essentially an administrative one—his disposition is essentially a conciliatory one. Like all men of large frame, he is singularly merciful, and has an inborn tact for the government of rival factions, and for the allaying of local jealousies; hence peace follows his foosteps wherever he goes, whilst enmity, spite and strife hide their diminished heads at the first sound of his footfall. As a speaker he is propulsibly powerful his manner.

roy, Apostolic Delegate to Canada, was felt in Rome may be seen in the following extracts from letters to the Venerable Bishop Power, of St. Johns, Newfoundland:

FROM MONSIGNOR KIRBY, DOMESTIC PRELATE OF THE POPE.

Rome, July 20, 1878.

Take him altogether, Father Stafford is a giant in intellect, a giant in energy, as he is a giant in body. The good he is doing will bear fruit in after generations.

and Moderator of their consciences, is surrounded by true liberty and real independence. We cannot however, refrain from observing that this spiritual power, which, because of its divine origin and its superhuman destiny, should exercise a beneficial influence in favor of the human race, and enjoy the fullest liberty; is, on the contrary, by the actual condition of things, so hampered that the government of the Universal Church has become most difficult to it.

This is well known, and is confirmed by daily events. The solemn complaints of our predecessor, Pins IX., of hely memory, in his Consistorial Allo. MY DEAR LORD: Your valued and truly welcome

The Holy Father is well, and is treading faithfully in the footsteps of his immortal predecessor. We were all immensely gratified on seeing the account of the honor with which the memory of Pius IX. and the elevation of Leo XIII. were treated in St. John's. With a fection and respect I am, my dear

Yours ever truly, T. Kirby.

## FROM THE SAME.

Rome, August 6, 1878. My DEAR LORD: Your letter of the 25th ult. arrived yesterday, just as I returned from the obsequies of His Eminence Cardinal Franchi, which was selebrated in his Titular Church of S. Maria in Trastevere. I announced the joyful tidings of the convalescence of the Delegate \*\* but it pleased the Divine Majesty that our joy was of short duration, as your telegram arrived soon after, giving the sad account of his death. I communicated at once the painful intelligence to the Cardinal Prefect on whom I called last might. His Engineers is the painful intelligence to the Cardinal Prefect on whom I called last night, His Eminence was in deep affliction at the news, and said that religion, the Holy See, and Ireland, sustained a dreadful loss by the sad event. His Eminence had only received a day before a long report from the lamented deceased, in which he stated that he was much improved in health, which he attributed after God, to the unceasing and tender care used towards him during his entire stay in St. John's, and especially during his illness. Doubtless the venerated deceased will richly repay Your Lordship in heaven for all you did for him. \* \* The Holy Father is well, but seartly afflicted. Fiat columbs Dei. you did for him. \* \* The Holy Fabut greatly afflicted. Fiat voluntas Dei.

FROM HIS EMINENCE THE CARDINAL PREFECT OF

was filled with the deepest sorrow at the sudden death of Cardinal Alessandro Franchi, our Secretary of State. Called, as he was, to so exalted an office by the faith he awakened within us by his uncommon gifts of heart and mind, and the long services he had rendered to the Church, he so fully came up to all our expectations in the short time we had him with us, that his memory will never fade from our mind, and his name, in the future, as well as in the past, shall be held by us in affection

and benediction. But, since it pleased God to visit this trial upon us, we bowed with a submissive soul to the divine counsels, and at once turned our thoughts to the selection of a successor, and we fixed our eyes on you, Signor Cardinale, whose great experience in the management of affairs, whose firmness of purpose, and whose spirit of generous sacrifice in behalf of the Church, are so well known.

It seems proper to us, on your entering upon the duties of your new career, to address you this letter, to open our mind to you on some very important points to which you will be called upon, in an especial manner, to devote all your care.

Already, in the first days of our Pontificate, from the height of the Apostolic See, we cast our eyes upon the society of the present day, to learn its condition, to ascertain its wants, and to consider its remedies. And at that time, in the Encyclical Letter written to all our Venerable Brethren of the Episcopate, we deplored the decay of truths, not only of supernatural truths taught by faith, but also

the Assumption at St. Marie, Jasper Co., Ill., his formore home. The Rev. pastor, Father Pennazia, and a friend of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and least the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the series of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the series of the most fatal errors and the most and past the region of the series of the

And since most wily enemies, to make her hated

Guided by such intentions as these, we have desired to make our voice heard by those who rule the destinies of nations, by earnestly calling upon them not to refuse, in these times, when it is so much

Jects may enjoy the beneficent influence of that divine institution.

You are well aware, Signor Cardinale, that in pursuance of this impulse of our heart, we wrote also to the powerful Emperor of the illustrious German nation, which, on account of the difficult position of the Catholies in that country, called for our good a solicitude. This step on our part, solely in tion of the Catholies in that country, cailed for our special solicitude. This step on our part, solely inspired by the desire of seeing religious peace restored to Germany, was favorably received by the august Emperor, and had the happy result of bringing about friendly negotiations, in which it was not our intention to obtain merely a truce, that would leave the door open to new conflicts, but to bring about all, all obstacles being removed, a real, solid, and durable peace. The importance of this object was justly estimated by the wisdom of those in whose hands the destinies of the Empire are placed. We are confident that they will extend to us a friend-We are confident that they will extend to us a friendly hand to attain it. The Church, without doubt will be happy to see peace restored in this noble nation, but such a result will be fortunate also for

Our paternal viguance count not allow us to for-get the East, where the grave events developing there are preparing a better future for the interests of religion. Nothing shall be wanting on the part of the Apostolic Sec to secure this, and we have the

corruption that poisons society, and redeem it to

And since most why enemies, to make her hader as an enemy, circulate grave calumnies against her, we have, in the first place, endeavored to dispel pre-judices, and to confound accusations, confident that when people know the Church as she really is in her gentleness, they will return from all quarters to her

not to refuse, in these times, when it is so much needed, the most solid aid that the Church holds out to them, and urged on by Apostolic charity, we have also turned to those who are not united to us by the bond of the Catholic religion, anxious that their sub-jects may enjoy the beneficent influence of that

the Empire, which, with Catholic consciences at rest, will find, as in times past, its most faithful and de-voted subjects among the sons of the Catholic

Our paternal vigilance could not allow us to for of the Apostolic See to secure this, and we have the hope that the illustrious Churches of these regions will finally arrive at the enjoyment of a faithful life and shine forth with all their wonted splendor.

As you will readily see, from these brief hints, Signor Cardinale, that since our design is to carry trigely the beneficent action of the Church and the Papers into the heart of the sprint of the present.

natter, they attempt even to render the very acts of our spiritual jurisdiction fruitless.

It is well known to you, Signor Cardinale, how,

of Lond Secular facturer,

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#### De Profundis.

We lay before our readers a rare treat to-day—a rich, weird strain, fresh from a poet's pen—a sad refrain from a master hand,

• • "which sweeps along, The grandest octaves of the heart." The poet priest sings best the songs of sorrow—he interprets best the hearts of his people "in their woe." When the "Conquered Banner" was furled in glory, he embalmed it in a song which will keep fresh its immortelles. And now, when the pestilence comes, and spreads over the land its raven wings, from the dark shodow he chants a lamentation

which points us all to prayer. But he wants "no name, no other fame Than this—a Priest of God."

#### DE PROFUNDIS.

BY FATHER RYAN. Ah! Days so dark with Death's eclipse! Woe are we! woe are we! And the Nights are Ages long— From breaking hearts, thro' pullid lips, From breaking hearts, thro' pallid Oh, my God! wee are we! Trembleth the mourner's song— A blight is falling on the fair And Hope is dying in despair, And Terror walketh everywhere.

All the hours are full of tears,
Oh, my God! woe are we!
Grief keeps watch in brightest eyes—
Every heart is strung with fears,
Woe are we! woe are we
All the light hath left the skies,
And the living awe-struck crowds
See above them only clouds
And around them only shrouds.

Ah! the terrible farewells!
Woe are they! woe are they!
When last words sink into moans,
While life's trembling vesper bells
Oh, my God! woe are we!
Ring the awful undertones! Not a sun in any day! In the night time not a ray. And the dying pass away!

Dark! so dark! above—below— Oh, my God! woe are we! Cowereth every human life— Wild the wailing; to and fro— Woe are all! woe are we! Death is victor in the strife: In the hut and in the hall He is writing on the wall Dooms for many, fears for all.

Thro' the cities burns a breath,
Woe are they! wee are we!
Hot with dead and deadly wrath;
Life and Love lock arms in death,
Woe are they! wee are all!
Victims strew the Spectre's path;
Shy-eyed children softly creep
Where their mothers wail and weepIn the grave their fathers sleep.

Mothers waft their prayers on high, Oh, my God! woe are we! With their dead child on their breast. And the Altars ask the sky, Oh, my Christ! woe are we! "Give the dead, O Father! rest! Spare thy people! Mercy! spare! Answer will not come to prayer— Horror moveth everywhere.

And the Temples miss the Priest—Oh, my God! woe are we!
And the cradle mourns the child.
Husband! at your bridal feast
Woe are you! woe are you!
Think how those poor dead eyes smiled;
The will never smile again—
Every tie is cut in twain,
Ail the strength of love is vain.

Weep? but tears are weak as foam-Weep? but tears are weak as foam— Woe are ye! woe are we! They but break upon the shore Winding between Here and Home— Woe are ye! woe are we! Wathing never—nevermore! Ah, the dead! they are so long, Just a grave, and Just a stone, And the memory of a moan.

Pray? yes, pray; for God is sweet—
Oh, my God! woe are we!
Tears will trickle into prayers
When we kneel down at His feet—
Woe are we! woe are we!
With our crosses and our cares.
He will calm the tortured breast,
He will give the troubled rest—
And the dead he watcheth best.

# **FABIOLA**;

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS.

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

We can thus easily understand how, at any par ticular time, a savage persecution might rage in Gaul, or Africa, or Asia, while the main part of the Church or Africa, or Asia, while the main part of incention was enjoying peace. But Rome was undoubtedly the place most subject to frequent outbreaks of the hostile spirit; so that it might be considered as the privilege of its pontiffs, during the first three centuries, to bear the witness of blood to the faith which they taught. To be elected Pope was equivalent to being promoted to martyrdom.

At the period of our narrative, the Church was in

e longer intervals of comparative peace which gave opportunity for great development. From the death of Valerian, 268, there had been no new formal persecution, though the interval is glorified by many noble martyrdoms. During such periods, the Christians were able to carry out their religious system with completeness, and even with splendor. The city was divided into districts or splender. The city was divided into districts or parishes, each having its title or church, served by priests, deacons, and inferior ministers. The poor were supported, the sick visited, catechumens in-structed; the Sacraments were administered, daily were supported the sick visited, catechamens in-structed; the Sacraments were administered, daily worship was practised, and the penitential canons were enforced by the clergy of each title; and col-lections were made for these purposes, and others connected with religious charity, and its consequence, hospitality. It is recorded, that in 250, during the postificate of Cornelius there were in Rome forty. pontificate of Cornelius, there were in Rome forty six priests, a hundred and fifty-four inferior minis ters, who were supported by the alms of the faith fers, who were supplied that the supplied that t

combs continued to be objects of devotion during these more peaceful intervals, and these asylums of the persecuted were kept in order and repair, the did not then serve for the ordinary places of worship. The churches to which we have already alluded were often public, large, and even splendid; and heathens used to be present at the sermons delivered in them, and such portions of the liturgy as were open to catechumens. But generally they were in private houses, probably made out of the large halls, or which the nobler mansions contained. Thus we know that many of the titles in Rome were we know that many of the titles in Rome were originally of that character. Tertullian mentions Christian cemeteries under a name, and with circumstances, which show that they were above ground, for he compares them to threshing-floors, which were

necessarily exposed to the air.

A custom of ancient Roman light will remove ar objection which may arise, as to how considerable multitudes could assemble in these places, without attracting attention, and consequently persecution. It was usual for what may be called a levee to be held every morning by the rich, attended by de-pendents, or clients, and messengers from their friends, either slaves or freedmen, some of whom were admitted into the inner court, to the master's presence, while others only presented themselves, and were dismissed. Hundreds might thus go in and out of a great house, in addition to the crowd of domestic slaves, tradespeople, and others who had

s to it, through the principal or back entrance of the house, and little or no notice would be taken of the circumstance.

There is an another important phenomenor the social life of the early Christians, which one would hardly know how to believe, were not evidence of it brought before us in the most authentic Acts of the martys, and in ecclesiastical history. It is the concealment which they contrived to practise. No doubt can be entertained, that persons were No doubt can be entertained, that persons were moving in the highest society, were occupying con-spicious public situations, were near the persons of the emperors, who were Christians; and yet were not suspected to be such by their most intimate heathen friends. Nay, cases occurred, where the nearest relations were kept in ignorance on this subject. No lie, no dissembling, no action especially inconsistent with Christian morality or Christian truth, was ever nermitted to ensure such secreey. truth, was ever permitted to ensure such secrecy. But their precaution compatible with complete truth was taken to conceal Christianity from the public eye. (No domestic concealment surely could be more difficult than that of a wife's religion from her husband. Yet Tertullian supposes this to have not been uncommon. For, speaking of a married woman communicating herself at home, according "Not at all; this is only my way of showing selfishwoman communicating herself at home, according to practice in those ages of persecution, he says, "Let not your husband know what you taste secret-ly, before every other food; and if he shall know of the bread, may he not know it to be what it is called."

ly, before every other food; and if he shall know of the bread, may he not know it to be what it is called."

Ad Uxor. lib. ii. c. 5. Whereas, in another place, he writes of a Catholic husband and wife giving communion to one another. De Monogamia, c. 11).

However necessary this prudential course might be, to prevent any wanton persecution, its consequences fell often heavily upon those who heid it. The heathen world, the world of power, of influence and of state, the world which made laws as best suited it, and executed them, the world that loved earthly prosperily and hated faith, felt itself sur rounded, filled, compenetrated by a mysterious system, which spread, no one could see how, and exercised an influence derived no one knew whence. Families were startled at finding a son or daughter to have embraced the new law, with which they o have embraced the new law, with which they were not aware that they had been in contact, and which, in their heated fancies and popular views, they considered stupid, grovelling, and anti-social. Hence the hatred of Christianity was political as well as religious; the system was considered as un-Roman, as having an interest opposed to the extension and prosperity of the empire, and as obeying an unseen and spiritual power. The Christians were pro-nounced irreligiosi in Casares, "disloyal to the emper-" and that was enough. Hence their security and peace depended much upon the state of popular and peace depended much upon the state of popular feeling; when any demagogue or fanatic could succeed in rousing this, neither their denial of the charges brought against them, nor their peaceful demeanour, nor the claims of civilised life, could

cution as could be safely urged against them. After these digressive remarks, we will resume, and unite again the broken thread of our narrative.

#### CHAPTER XII. THE WOLF AND THE FOX.

The hints of the African slave had not been thrown away upon the sordid mind of Corvinus. Her own hatred of Christianity arose from the circumstance, that a former mistress of hers had become a Christian, and had manumitted all her slaves; but, feeling it wrong to turn so dangerous a character as Afra, or rather Jubala (her proper name), upon the world, had transferred her to another pro-

Corvinus had often seen Fulvius at the baths and Corvinus had often seen Fulvius at the baths and other places of public resort, had admired add envied him, for his appearance, his dress, his conversation. But with his untoward shyness, or moroseness, he could never have found courage to address him, had he not now discovered, that though a more refined, he was not a less profound villain than himself. Fulvius's wit and eleverness might supply the want of these outlities in his own sattish connection.

gardens. These covered the space round his theatre, in the neighborhood of the present Piazza Farnese. A conflagration in the reign of Carinus had lately destroyed the scene, as it was called, of the edifice, and Dioclesian had repaired it with great magnifi-cence. The gardens were distinguished from others by rows of plane-trees, which formed a delicious shade. Statues of wild beasts, fountains and artificial brooks, profusely adorned them. While sauntering about, he caught a sight of Fulvius, and

at once made up to him.
"What do you want with me?" asked the foreigner, with a look of surprise and scorn at the sloven-

dress of Corvinus. "To have a talk with you, which may turn out to your advantage—and mine."
"What can you propose to me, with the first of these recommendations? No doubt at all as to the

'Fulvius, I am a plain-spoken man, and have no pretensions to your eleverness and elegance; but we are both of one trade, and both consequently of one

ind."
Fulvius started, and deeply colored; then said, rith a contemptuous air, "What do you mean, with a contemptuous air. If you double your first," rejoined Corvinus, to

show me the fine rings on your delicate fingers, it is very well. But if you mean to threaten by it, you may as well put your hand again into the folds of your toga. It is more graceful."
"Cut this matter short, sir. Again I ask, what do

"This, Fulvius," and he whispered into his ear, that you are a spy and an informer.' "that you are a spy and an informer."

Fulvius was staggered; then rallying, said, "What right have you to make such an odious charge against

"You discovered" (with a strong emphasis) "a con-

Fulvius stopped him, and asked, "What is your name, and who are you?"

"I am Corvinus, the son of Tertullus, prefect of

This seemed to account for all; and Fulvius said,

in subdued tones, "No more here; I see friends coming. Meet me disguised at daybreak to-morrow in the Patrician Street, (the Vicus Patricius) under the portico of the Baths of Novatus. We will talk more at leisure." Corvinus returned home, not ill-satisfied with his first attempt at diplomacy; he procured a garment shabbier than his own from one of his father's

slaves, and was at the appointed spot by the first dawn of day. He had to wait a long time, and had almost lost patience, when he saw his new friend Fulvius was well wrapped up in a large over-coat,

and wore its hood over his face. He thus saluted "Good morning, comrade : I fear I have kept you

waiting in the cold morning air, especially as you are thinly clad." are thinly clad."
"I own," replied Corvinus, "that I should have been tired, had I not been immensely amused and yet puzzled, by what I have been observing."
"What is that?"

every side, and entering into the house, by the back door in the narrow street, the rarest collection of miserable objects that you ever saw; the blind, the lame, the maimed, the decrepit, the deformed of every possible shape; while by the front door several persons have entered, evidently of a different class."

"Whose house is it do you know! It looks a

"Whose house is it, do you know? It looks large old house, but rather out of condition." "It belongs to a very rich, and, it is said, very miserly, old patrician. But look! there come some

At that moment a very feeble man, bent down by ige, was approaching, supported by a young and heerful girl, who chatted most kindly to him as she

We are just there," she said to him; "a fe

we are just there," she said to min; a few more steps, and you shall sit down and rest."
"Thank you, my child," replied the poor old man; "how kind of you to come for me so early!"
"I knew," she said, "you would want help; and as I am the most useless person about, I thought I would on and fatch you."

"How do you mean?

"How do you mean?"

"Why, first, I get the advantage of your eyes, and then I get the satisfaction of supporting you. 'I was an eye to the blind,' that is you; and 'a foot to the lame,' that is myself."

(Job xxix. 15).

They reached the door as she spoke these words.

"That girl is blind," said Fulvius to Corvints.

"Do you not see how straight she walks, without Do you not see how straight she walks, without

looking right or left?"
"So she is," answered the other. "Surely this is not the place so often spoken of, where beggars meet and the blind see, and the lame walk, and all feast together? But yet I observed these people were so different from the mendicants on the Arician bridge. looking right or left?" (The place most noted in the neighborhood of Rome for whining and importunate beggars). They ap-

peared respectable and even cheerful; and not one asked me for alms as he passed."

"It is very strange; and I should like to make out the mystery. A good job might, perhaps, be got out of it. The old patrician, you say, is very

"Immensely!"

"Humph? How could one manage to get in?"

"I have it! I will take off my shoes, screw up one leg like a cripple, and join the next group of queer ones that come, and go boldly in, doing as they do."

"That will hardly succeed; depend upon it every

"That will hardly succeed; depend upon it every one of these people is known at the house."

"I am sure not, for several of them asked me if this was the house of the Lady Agnes."

"Of whom?" asked Fulvius, with a start.

"Why do you look so?" said Corvinus. "It is the house of her parents; but she is better known than they, as being a young heiress, nearly as rich as her cousin Fabiola."

as her cousin Fabiola."

Fulvius paused for a moment; a strong suspicion, too subtle and important to be communicated to his rude companion, flashed through his mind. He said, therefore, to Corvinus,

"If you are sure that these people are not familiar at the house, try your plan. I have met the lady before, and will venture by the front door. Thus

we shall have a double chance. "Do you know what I have been thinking, Fulvius?

"Something very bright, no doubt." "That when you and I join in any enterprise, we shall always have two chances.

The fox's and the wolf's, when they conspire to Fulvius cast on him a look of disdain, which Cor-

vinus retured by a hideous leer; and they separated for their respective posts.

memory of ancestors who had won a triumph, or held high offices in the state, so in this, and other their more solemn minstrations in church, but also Christian houses, was preserved with pious reverence and affectionate pride, the remembrance of those relations who had, in the last hundred and fifty years or more, borne the palm of martyrdom, or occupied the sublimer dignities of the Church. But though ennobled thus, and with a constant stream of blood poured for Christ, accompanying the waying branches of the family-tree, the stem had never been hewn down, but had survived repeated storms. This may appear surprising; but when we reflect how many a soldier goes through a whole campaign of frequent actions, and does not receive a wound; or how many a family endures untainted through a branches of the family-tree, the stem had never been olague, we cannot be surprised if Providence watch-ed over the well-being of the Church, by preserving ed over the well-being of the Chutch, by preserving in it, through old family successions, long unbroken chains of tradition, and so enabling the faithful to say:—"Unless the Lord of Hosts had left us seed, we had been as Sodom, and we should have been like to Gomorrha." (Is. i. 9).

All the honors and the hopes of this family centeral near in one whose name is already know to our

readers, Agnes, the only child of that ancient house. Given to her parents as they had reached the very verge of hope that their line could be continued, she had been from infancy blest with such a sweetness of discontinued. of disposition, such a docility and intelligence of mind, and such simplicity and innocence of characmind, and such simplicity and innocence of character, that she had grown up the common object of love, and almost of reverance, to the entire house, from her parents down to the lowest servant. Yet nothing seemed to spoil, or wrap, the compact virtuousness of her nature; but her good qualities expanded, with a well-balanced adjustment, which at the early age in which we find her, had ripened into combined grace and wisdom. She shared all her parents' virtuous thoughts, and cared as little for the world as they. She lived with them in a small portion of the mansion, which was fitted up with clegance, though not with luxury; and their establishment was adequate to all their wants. Here they received the few friends with whom they Here they received the few friends with whom they preserved familiar relations; though, as they did not entertain, nor go out, these were few. Fabiola was an occasional visitor, though Agnes preferred going to see her at her house; and she often express her young friend her longing for the day, her young friend her longing for the day, when, meeting with a suitable match, she would re-embel-lish and open all the splendid dwelling. For, not-withstanding the Voconian law "on the inheritance of women, now quite obsolete, Agnes had received from collateral sources, large personal additions to

the family property.

In general, of course, the heathen world, who visited, attributed appearances to avariee, and caculated what immense accumulations of wealth the miserly parents must be putting by; and concluded, miserly parents must be putting by; and concluded, that all beyond the solid screen which shut up the second court, were left to fall into decay and ruin.

It is not so, however. The inner part of the house, consisting of a large court, and the garden, with a detached dining-hall, or triclinium, turned with a detached dining-hall, or triclinium, turned to the solution of the house, which and the upper portion of the house, and the upper portion of the house, the solution of the house, and the upper portion of the house, the solution of the sol

been tired, had I not been immensely amused and yet puzzled, by what I have been observing."

"What is that!"

"Why, from an early hour, long, I suspect, before my coming, there have been arriving here from

atus, and his exorcist Secundus, officially appointed by the supreme Pontiff to take care of the sick, poor, Pope Cajus, about five years before, had divided the city for this purpose; committing each region to one of the seven deacons of the Roman Church.

Rooms were set apart for lodging strangers who

came from a distance, recommended by other churches; and a frugal table was provided for them. Up stairs were apartments for an hospital for the bed-ridden, the decrepit, and the sick, under the care of the deaconesses, and such of the faithful as loved to assist in this work of charity. It was here that the blind girl had her cell, though she refused to take the find gir had her ceal, itself, its the foot, as we have seen in the house. The tablinum, or muniment-room, which generally stood detached in the middle of the passage between the inner courts, served as the office and archives for transacting the business of this charitant are mives for transacting the business of this charri-table establishment, and preserving all local docu-ments, such as the acts of martyrs, procured or com-piled by one of the seven notaries, kept for that purpose, by institution of St. Clement I., who was attached to that region.

A door of communication allowed the household to assist in these works of charity; and Agnes had been accustomed from childhood to run in and out, many times a day, and to pass hours there; always beaming, like an angel of light, consolation and joy beaming, like an angel of light, consolation and 199 on the suffering and distressed. This house, then, might be called the almony of the region, or district, of charity and hospitality in which it was situated, and it was accessible for these purposes through the posticum or back-door, situated in a narrow lane little frequented. No wonder that with such an establishment, the fortune of the inmates should

ind an easy application.

We heard Paneratius request Sebastian, to arrange for the distribution of his plate and jewels among the poor, without it being known to whom they belonged. He had not lost sight of the commission, and had fixed on the house of Agnes, as the fittest for this purpose. On the morning which we have described, the distribution had to take place; other described, the distribution had to take place; other regions had sent their poor, and their deacons had accompanied them; and Sebastian and Pancratius, and other persons of higher rank had come in to assist in the division. Some of these had been seen to enter by Corvinus.

#### CHAPTER XIV. EXTREMES MEET.

A group of poor coming opportunely towards the door, enabled Corvinus to tack himself to them,—an admirable counterfeit, in all but the modesty of their deportment. He kept sufficiently close to them to hear that each of them, as he entered in, pronounced the words, "Deo gratius," "Thanks be to God." This was not merely a Christian, but a Catholic pass-word; for St. Augustine tells us that heretics ridiculed Catholics for using it, on the ground that it was not a salutation but rather a reply; but that it was not a salutation but rather a reply; but that Catholies used it because consecrated by pious usage. It is yet employed in Italy in the same man-

ner.

Corvinus pronounced the mystic words, and was allowed to pass. Following the others closely, and copying their manners and gestures, he found himself in the inner court of the house, which was already filled with the poor and infirm. The men were ranged on one side, the women on the other. Under the portico at the end were tables piled with costly plate, and near them was another covered with brilliant jewellery. Two silver and gold smiths were weighing and valuing most conscientiously this property; and beside them was the money which they would give, to be distributed consideration. would give, to be distributed amonst the poor,

in just proportion.

Corymus eved all this with a gluttonous heart. He would have given any thing to get it all, and almost thought of making a dash at something, and running out. But he saw at once the folly or madness of such a course, and resolved to wait for a share, and in the meantime take note for Fulvius of of these qualities in his own sottish composition, while his own brute force, and unfeeling recklessness, might be valuable auxiliaries to those higher gifts. He had the young stranger in his power, by the discovery which he had made of his real character. He determined, therefore, to make an effort, and enter into alliance with one who otherwise might prove a dangerous rival.

It was about ten days after the meeting last described, that Corvinus went to stroll in Pompey's gardens. These covered the space round his theatre.

when engaged in the discharge of their secondary

duties about the sick and poor.

These officers went on marshalling the attendants each evidently knowing those of his district, and conducting them to a peculiar spot within the porticoes. But as no one recognised or claimed Corvinus for one of his poor, he was at length left But as no one recognised or claimed alone in the middle of the court. Even his dull mind could not feel the anomalous situation into which he had thrust himself. Here he was, the son of the prefect of the city, whose duty it was to punish such violatians of dometic rights, an intruder into the immost parts of a nobleman's house, having ating himself with such people, of course for some ating himself with such people, of course for some sinister, or at least unlawful, purpose. He looked sinister, or at least unlawful, purpose, but he saw meditating an escape; but he saw and his towards the door, meditating an escape; but he saw it guarded by an old man named Diogenes and hi two stout sons, who could hardly restrain their hot blood at this insolence, though they only showed it by scowling looks, and repressive biting of their lips. He saw that he was a subject of consultation among the young deacons, who cast occasional glances towards him; he imagined that even the blind were staring at him, and the decrepit ready to wield their crutches like battle-axes against him. He had only one consolation; it was evident he was not known, and he hoped to frame some excuse for getting out

of the scrape.
At length the Deacon Reparatus came up to him, and thus courteonsly accosted him —
"Friend, you probably do not belong to one of

the regions invited here to-day. Where do you "In the region of the Alta Semita." (The upper part of the Quirinal, leading to the Nomentan gate

This answer gave the civil, not the ecclesiastical, division of Rome; still Reparatus went on:—"The Alta Semita is in my region, yet I do not remember

o have seen you.

While he spoke these words, he was astonished to While he spoke these words, he was astonished to see the stranger turn deadly pale, and totter as if about to fall, while his eyes were fixed upon the door of communication with the dwelling house. Raparatus looked in the same direction, and saw Paneratius, just entered, and gathering some hasty information from Secundus. Corvinus' last hope was gone. He stood the next moment confronted with the youth (who asked Raparatus to retire), much in the same position as they had but met in much in the same position as they had last met only that, instead of a circle round him of applauders and backers, he was here hemmed in on all sides by a multitude who evidently looked with admira-tion upon his rival. Nor could Corvinus help observing the graceful development and manly l which the few weeks had given his late school-mate

"though, no doubt, you would be heartily glad to

"By no means, I assure you; I hold you no grudge. If, therefore, you require relief, tell me; and though it is not right that you should be here, I

can take you into a private chamber where you can receive it unknown. "Then I will tell you the truth: I came in here merely for a freak; and I should be glad if you

merely for a freak; and a smooth could get me quietly out." "Corvinus," said the youth, with some sternness, who would "this is a serious offence. What would your father say, if I desired these young men, who would instantly obey, to take you as you are, barefoot, clothed as a slave, counterfeiting a cripple, into the Forum before his tribunal, and publicly charge you with what every Roman would resent, forcing your way into the heart of a patrician's house?'

"For the God's sakes, good Pancratius, do not inflict such frightful punishment." "You know, Corvinus, that your own father would be obliged to act towards you the part of Junius Brutus, or forfeit his office."

"I entreat you by all that you love, by all that you hold sacred, not to dishonor me and mine so cruelly. My father and his house, not I, would be crushed and ruined for ever. I will go on my knees and beg your pardon for my former injuries, if you will only be merciful."

"Hold, hold, Corvinus, I have told you that was long forgotten. But hear me now. Every one but the blind around you is a witness to this outrage. There will be a hundred evidences to prove it. ever, then, you speak of this assembly, still more is ever you attempt to molest any one for it, we shall have it in our power to bring you to trial at your own father's judgment-seat. Do you understand me, Corvinus

"I do, indeed," replied the captive, in a whining tone. "Never, as long as I live, will I breathe to mortal soul that I came into this dreadful place. I vear it by the-'

"Hush, hush! we want no such oaths here. Take my arm, and walk with me." Then turning to the others, he continued:—"I know this person; his coming here is quite a mistake."

The spectators, who had taken the wretch's suppli-cating gestures and tone for accompaniments to a tale of woe, and strong application for relief, joined

tate of wee, and strong application for relief, joined in crying out, "Pancratius, you will not send him away fasting and unsuccoursed?"

"Leave that to me," was the reply. The self-appointed porters gave way before Pancratius, who

appointed porters gave way before Fahrantus, who led Corvinus, still pretending to limp, into the street, and dismissed him, saying:—"Corvinus, we are now quits; only, take care of your promise."

Fulvius, as we have seen, went to try his fortune by the front door. He found it, according to Roman custom, unlocked; and, indeed, no one could have suspected the possibility of a stranger entering at with an hour. Instead of a norter he found grantsuch an hour. Instead of a porter, he found, guard-ing the door, only a simple-looking girl about twelve or thirteen years of age, clad in a peasant's garment. No one else was near; and he thought it an excel-No one eise was near; and he thought it an excel-lent opportunity to verify the strong suspicion which had crossed his mind. Accordingly, he thus addressed the little portress.

"What is your name, child, and who are you?"

"I am," she replied, "Emerentiana, the Lady

Agnes' foster siste Agnes' foster sister."

"Are you a Christian !" he asked her sharply.
The poor little peasant opened her eyes in the amazement of ignorance, and replied:—"No, sir." It was impossible to resist the evidence of her simplicity; and Fulvius was satisfied that he was mistaken. The fact was, that she was the daughter of a peasant who had been Agnes' nurse. The mother had just died, and her kind sister had sent for the orphan daughter, intending to have instructed and baptised. She had only arrived a day or two before, and was yet totally ignorant on the sub-

Fulvius stood embarrassed what to do pext. Fulvius stood embarrassed what to do next. Solitude made him feel as awkwardly situated, as a crowd was making Corvinus. He thought of retreating, but this would have destroyed all his hopes; he was going to advance, when he reflected that he might commit himself unpleasantly. At this critical igneture, whom should be see consinct lightly. might commit himself unpressantly. At this critical juncture, whom should be see coming lightly across the court but the youthful mistress of the house, all joy, all spring, all brightness and sunshine. As soon as she saw him, she stood, as if to receive his errand, and he approached with his blandest smile and most

courtly gesture, and thus addressed her:-"I have anticipated the usual hour at which vis tors come, and, I fear, must appear an intruder. Lady Agnes; but I was impatient to inscribe myself

"Our house, she replied, smiling, "boasts of no clients, nor do we seek them; for we have no pre-"Pardon me; with such a ruler, it possesses the

highest of influences and the mightiest of powers, those which rule, without effect, over the heart as a most willing subject."

Incapable of imagining that such words—could al-

ade to herself, she replied, with artless simplicity "Oh, how true are your words! the Lord of this house is indeed the sovereign over the affections of "But I," interposed Fulvius, "allude to that softer

and benigner dominion, which graceful charms alone can exercise on those who from near behold them." Agnes looked as one entranced; her eyes beheld a very different image before her from that of her wretched flatterer; and with an impassioned glance

towards heaven, she exclaimed:—
"Yes, He whose beauty sun and moon in their lofty firmament gaze on and admire, to Him is pledged my service and my love."

Fulvius was confounded and perplexed. The in-

spired look, the rapturous attitude, the music of the thrilling tones in which she uttered these words, their mysterious import, the strangeness of the whole scene, riveted him to the spot, and scaled his lips; till feeling that he was losing the most favorable opportunity he could ever expect of opening his mind (affection it could not be called) to her, he boldly said, "It is of you I am speaking; and I entreat you to believe my expression of sincerest admiration of you, and of unbounded attachment you." As he uttered these words, he dropt on his knee, and attempted to take her hand; naiden bounded back with a shudder, and covered her face with her trembling hands.

Fulvius started in an instant to his feet; for he saw Sebastian, who was come to summon Agnes to the poor, impatient of her absence, striding forwards

towards him, with an air of indignation. "Sebastian," said Agnes to him, as he approached, "be not angry; this gentleman has probably entered here by some unintentional mistake, and no doubt will quietly retire." Saying this, she withdrew. Sebastian, with his calm but energetic manner, now addressed the intruder, who quailed beneath his

look. "Fulvius, what do you here? what business has brought you?" "I suppose," answered he, regaining courage, "that having met the lady of the house at the same place with you, her noble cousin's table, I have a

ght to wait upon her, in common with other volun-"But not at so unreasonable an hour as this. I

presume ! The hour that is so unreasonable for a young officer," retorted Fulvius insolently, "is not, I trust

so for a civinan."

Sebastian had to use all his power of self-control to check his indignation, as he replied. o for a civilian.

have occasion on the sale and not wish it to who drink are they who are o their neighbor ple who make good and hone community in Do not suppos ly bad, as if tot the commandn man may break a total abstaine tion and be a g tain is on the total abstainers are wrong. M the avoiding Reason is our use reason to We must use i be like the cap his chart which avoid enough taken in large meat, and the is something i nothing in thirst or hung men become, ply the place ful for us we not use it at nor useful.

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## TEMPERANCE

FATHER STAFFORD'S LECTURE IN ST. PETER'S CATHEDRAL.

It has been announced that I would speak this evening on Temperance, my subject is rather Total Abstinence, for in favor of Temperance I have nothing to say; that is if we are to understand by temperance moderate drinking. What I have to say is entirely in favor of total and complete Abstinence from all intoxicating drink. I am opposed entirely to its circulation and distribution. I will have occasion to speak in the course of my remarks on the sale and use of intoxicating drink, but I do not wish it to be understood that I imply, that all who drink are essentially sinners and wicked, or that they who are engaged in the traffic are worse than their neighbors, for there are many excellent peo-ple who make and sell liquor and drinkers may be good and honest men. However I shall divide the community into drinking and non drinking people. Do not suppose I mean that the drinker is essentially bad, as if total abstinence comprised the whole of the commandments and the entire duty of man. A man may break all the commandments and still be a total abstainer. A man may drink with moderation and be a good man. The truth which I maintain is on the face of the matter. When we hear total abstainers say that all drinkers are wicked, they are wrong. My idea is that total abstinence means the avoiding all excess, which will disturb reason. Reason is our guide to a happy eternity. We must use reason to guide us, for it was given us by God. We must use nothing to disturb reason, we must not be like the captain at sea who has thrown overboard his chart which is his guide. Not only should men avoid enough to make them drunk, but I think we would be better without any liquor at all, whether taken in large or small quantities. There is nothing in our organism, nothing in our system, to require the use of alcoholic stimulants, as we require food, the use of alcoholic stimulants, as we require loss, meat, and the like, to build up our bodies. There is something in us which requires food, but there is nothing in us which requires alcoholic liquor. Advanced science maintains that there is no food in Advanced science maintains that there is no food in Advanced science maintains that there is no rood in alcohol. Moreover it is not of any use to remove thirst or hunger. The more it is used the thirstier men become, and no one pretends that it will supply the place of substantial food. If it were needful for us we would require to use it, but some do not use it at all. It is therefore neither necessary nor useful. Cardinal Manning said that this vice is nor useful. Cardinal Manning said that this vice is peculiar to Christians, amongst heathens there is no pecunar to Christians, amongst heathens there is no drunkenness. It is a foolish argument for Christians to justify their habit of drinking on the plea that heathens use opium. If liquor were necessary to man, all men would use it, but as we have seen there are races which never use alcohol. You know many men everywhere amongst you who do you many men everywhere amongst you, who do not use it. There are many Father Mathew men, who many men every unsuperstance they first took it, and yet they are healthy and strong. You will then agree that there is nothing in us which makes intoxicating liquor necessary to health. I do not deny that men accustomed to it, would fed uncomfortable if they were deprived for a time of their nearly stimulant, but it is of no seed uncomfortable if they were deprived for a time of their usual stimulant, but it is of no seed see if their usual stimulant, but it is of no seed see if the selful at all, it is to the bolly. No one will pretend that is needed for the soul or mind. Does it make that is needed for the soul or mind. Does it make our faculties clearer? No one pretends that it does. I say however that not even for the body is it useful; it may excite the nerves and stimulate them Dr. Richardson, though not a total abfor a time. Dr. Richardson, though not a total ab-stainer, a physician of great repute, after studying the question carefully, says: There is nothing in alcohol under any name which contributes to the construction of the human body. On the contrary, it interferes therewith. We are apt to imagine that it heats, on the contrary physicians say that it lowers the temperature of the body. Dr. Richardson explains this, and I recommend his book to those who wish to study this subject. He warns officials to keep jails warm, for men in the cells often die from sald particularly if the cells often die We are apt to imagine that keep jails warm, for men in the cells often die from cold, particularly if they are addicted to drink. Men, if drinking, freeze to death easily. This is proved by the records of the Crimean war and the war of the United States. These records, carefully ted, shew that on long marches those that ab collected, shew that on long marches those that ab-stain from liquor endure hard-hip better. In the Crimean war those soldiers who had no rum were more able to bear fatigue. The use of coffee with-out rum enabled them to fight better and to bear long marches better. In the back woods the work-men use pork, tea without sugar, in fact the sim-spler for a Thore rise sentitions at four or five olest fare. They rise sometimes at four or five clockin the morning, chop and hew all day, but o'clockin the morning, chop and hew all day, but with no liquor. There is about them a manly strength and beauty, for strength is always beauti-ful. These men when they come out from the bush are magnificent looking men. When out for a month or so, when they have spent their money in the lar rooms, they become emaciated or bloated. the bar rooms, they become emaciated or bloated. In July and August the farmers work long in the heat of the harvest without touching liquor, and heat of the harvest without outling larges, and they are healthy, but this soon changes when they begin to frequent the taverns. It is folly to say that liquor gives strength for it makes men stagger that liquor gives strength for it makes men stagger and fall. When strong men stagger they have been made weak. They are violent, true, but violence comes from weakness. Strength is calm and fear-less. There is not strength in the cup but only less. dess. There is not strength in the cup but only agitation, no matter what you call the liquor, brandy, wine or beer. What is beer? Take the alcohol out of it, you can drink what you like. There is no food in beer, for if you take out the alcohol only water remains, except its impurities and adulterations. Then why should we argue for beer, as against whiskey or brandy! The beer drinker merely drinks more water. He who drinks 5 or glasses of beer is in the same condition as he Sinks a glass or two of whiskey, and if the latter of puts in a proper proportion of water, at least he will know what kind of water he has used. It

is not safe to drink beer. Divest yourself of pre-judice and you will acknowledge this, I once thought that every gentleman should be able to drink his glass but I have changed my views in this atter.

There are persons whom I have esteemed more than I did myself, I thought they would never become drunkaars, they were moderate drinkers. I have seen them become drunkards. You have yourselves known many moderate drinkers become drunkards. You may see a fine house. You ask who lives there you are told such a one did live there, but he died drunk, and his children are scattered. If any one had told this man he would become a drunkard, he would say no never. Yet how often is this the reserved. than I did myself, I thought they would never become had told this man he would become a drunkard, he would say no never. Yet how often is this the result with those who drink in moderation. No drunkard ever started with the intention of becoming such. Men intend to become lawyers, doctors, &c., but never did a drunkard prepare himself professedly that he would be a drunkard after a certain time. He does not intend to be first for 20 years. He does not intend to be first for 20 years time. He does not intend to be moderate drinker and after that a drunkard moderate drinker and after that a drunkard. He may know that his parents before him were added to imit a does not intend to imidicted to this vice, still be does not intend to imi-tate their example, however excellent his intentions nevertheless how often is this his end? a dangerous habit which you cannot safely permit to grow, neither is it safe to let the example be be-

free year dildren. I have known drunkard of the lowest grade who could trace their drunkennesses to their father or mother. They have said: the first time I began torink, my mother gave, me barried and the state of the state o in the towns of Canada and the United States, and they will surprise you. In England more money is spent in liquor than is invested in the woollen and cotton factories, and the iron works, the three most important industries of the kingdon. The amount is \$600,000,000. In Ireland I examined the matter with care and found the sum, too large indeed, but which cardinal Mannin, is first Vice-President, and Mr. Lawson, President, which numbers 4,000,000, who have taken the ploge. This society publishes much smaller sum than \$600,000,000. In Scotland liquors cost still more in proportion than in either England or Ireland. It is natural we should keep but see every on the old country in treating of these England or Ireland. It is natural we should ke our eye on the old country in treating of th matters; still, our business is with ourselves. Amongst us there are many people who spend five or six hundred dollars a year and more on chamor six hundred dollars a year and more on chain-pagne and other liquors. Yet these people do not appear with the sign of liquor; still they possess not a house of their own. This should not be so. Christian parents' duties do not end with supplying to their children food and clothing. You are re-quired by God's law to lay up for your children, to set them out of want. It is not natural to neglect Christian parents' duties do not end with supplying to their children food and clothing. You are required by God's law to lay up for your children, to put them out of want. It is not natural to neglect the future of children, even if there were no scripture to prove our duties. It therefore appears that liquor drinkers squander money not their own. A railroad came into a certain town from Toronto. It was the only railroad in the place. I went on one occasion to the railway station to ask the correct figures of liquor importation and was informed that the amount introduced into that town of 4,000 intended and the way recommended into that town of 4,000 intended and way recommended in the state of the powerty of men of good health and strong arms is liquor drinking. What is the amount introduced into that town of 4,000 intended to the strong arms is liquor drinking. What is the amount introduced into that town of 4,000 intended to the strong arms is liquor drinking. What is the landstants was 72,000 galmos for the use of the powerty of men of good health and strong arms is liquor drinking. What county only. I enquired further, how much we might reckon, as the price paid by the county in purchasing this by retail. I was informed that by multiplying the above amount by three I would be near the truth, so that \$216,000 were spent for intended another railway and a bonus was needed of \$20,000 to obtain it, they could not afford this comparatively small amount, though \$216,000 were wasted in drink. Find out how much liquor comes into the lock of the church by this vice. Thought are the truth, so that \$216,000 were wasted in drink. Find out how much liquor comes into the lock of the church by this vice. Thought are the strong and the price paid by the price of the power lock of the price paid by the price of the power lock of the price paid by the price of the power lock of the price paid by the price of the power lock of the price paid by their paid or moral. It is besides a folly. Sickness of all kinds lung affections and other diseases come from drink.
It brings evils of every sort on families. A doctor
in a town north of Port Hope, Dr. Perry, was surin a town north of Fort Hope, Di. Ferry, as surprised at a sudden falling off in his practice. He thought some strange physicians had supplanted him, for his practice had fallen 80 per cent. He found it was among Irish Catholics that this had taken place. The cause was not what he supposed, and he himself told me that it was because 4,000 Irish Catholies had taken the pledge. There were no cases now of inflamation and the like. The Dr. told me you are ruining my business by your total abstain-ence movement. Let the doctors unite with the

n this will be effected, otherwise not. in this will be effected, otherwise not.

Consumption brought on by intoxicating liquor is of the very worst kind. It is brought on directly by the use of liquor and indirectly by exposure to the constant of the constant o cold. Liquor sickness is also inherited. Mothers and nurses implant into children the instinct for liquor, when to make a child sleep they take a glass It is a bad thing for mothers thus to implant the taste and love for liquor into their innocent chil-dren. No mother would do it if she knew the sad dren. No mother would do it it she knew the sac consequence. We have so far considered the physi-cal effects of liquor drinking. Let us think of it moral consequences. No man is so good but if he becomes a slave to drink he becomes very bad There is a propensity to evil in sober men, but this propensity is increased by liquor. If a member of your family does anything wrong, you will try to excuse him by saying, he would not do so if he were not in liquor. You are glad to excuse him.

effecting a reformation and a reformation

were not in liquor. You are glad to excuse him. Thus fathers and mothers excuse their sons. A wife says her husband is the best husband in the world only for liquor.

Liquor is a poison and is classed as such in the Materia Medica. Now in the whole range of poisons none will make a man become immoral but alcabal. None will make a rational man become a alcohol. None will make a rational man become alcohol. None will make a rational man become a madman but liquor. Poison will kill; a man may commit suicide by means of it, but only alcohol will start a man on the way to crime. Therefore with great truth Shakespeare calls the spirit of wine the spirit of the devil. Catholics priests and bishops have called it the demon of drink. Take a good Christian, he may be his nicky, he may become a drunkard. the demon of drink. Take a good Christian, he may lose his piety, he may become a drumkard. Once he promised to love and cherish his wife and family. All he cares for now is liquor. He will hurl his wife aside, he will let his children ery in vain in their distress. Before, he would have struck the man who would insult his wife or injure his children. Now he himself inflicts injury on them.

the following statistics. In one year 72,000,000, bushels of grain are destayed in the manufacture of liquors; 57,000,000, of tashels of grain, good grain which should be men's fied are converted into beer, only 15,000,000 into whskey. Whiskey is not doing the great harm in England. It is the beer. Whiskey does its shar, but beer is making the people drunkards. It is the cause according to Bishop O'Reilly why thousinds of Catholies in Liverpool never enter the Cherch. Look for a moment at the beer drinker; he will tell you I am not drunk. His fees however is not what God made him, but

At home there can be medical assistance procure From the time the grain grows and is for him. brought to the distiller or brewery what remains to the country? All that is good in it is destroyed. It is a world of waste. It would be better to pour it is a work of waste. It would be better to pour it out on the earth, so says the London Times, not a temperance paper. The liquor traffic rols the poor man of his money, his children are left starving. Does the tavern keeper give value to the man with a starving family? Horinjures him when he takes his money, yet what does it profit. I have remark his money, yet what does it profit. I have relative ed that no one ever saw liquor money go the third generation. It is natūrally so. The children of the liquor dealer become drunkards. Solomon says train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not doant from it. The children train up a child in the way he should go and when he is old he will not depart from it. The children have been trained to drink. It is not wonderful they should become drinkards. The young child-they should become drinkards. they should become drunkards. The young child ren are trained in view in blasphemy, and this i why so many become bad. It is a matter of course for evil communications corrupt good manners. There is nothing but danger, and crime is to be ex-

There is nothing but danger, and crime is to be expected from them.

We now come to the moral and religious order.

A man begins to drink—soon he is drunk, certainly he will not pray. He goes to church pretty regularly, he begins to drink keeps from the sacraments and becomes a practical infidel though not theoretically so and perhaps wise in his sin. The traffic causes so much evil a what shall we do with its stall we now violence, slow up the breweries or distability and proposed property. Shall we use violence, plow up the breweries or dis tilleries or burn them. No. Let there be no violence to cure this evil. Let us not hurt any one. tilleries or burn them. No. Let there or ence to cure this evil. Let us not hurt any one. Here is a widow with six or seven children, she has a tavern, will you deprive her of her means of live ing! I do not mean this. I propose another way of procedure. Say I will drink no more in my life, I will educate my children, I will attend to my I will educate my children, I will attend to my duties religious and social. Then the liquor business will die out. Then you will do right without injuring anyone. The liquor business will not survive when people say they will drink no more. It is not enough to say I will try to stop drinking. He who speaks thus, does not mean it, but he who says I will stop is in earnest. We must say I will not do it. The will cannot be forced by the devil. You will be hamner by total abstinence. When you will be happier by total abstinence. When you were young you were cheerful, not subject to depressions. It is after you began to drink liquor that

pressions. It is after you began to drink inquo care you felt these depressions. Return to total abstin-ence, and these feelings of depression will be no more. We have heard scripture quoted against total ab-stinence. Does not St. Paul recommend Timothy

by special consecration, we cannot conceive Mary to have been ever profaned by sin who was the chosen was all abuse are not to be given up on account of the abuse. But when the evil is exceptionally great and the use is but little, when a thing leads to enormous evil, and the good is small, when the advantages are infinitismally small and the evil infinite, if then give up the use altogether. This is common sense and prudence. We are our brothers' keepers. We are bound to give good example to our brethren and we cannot escape the responsibility we are brethren in Christ, children of one father, God. For example's sake then do not drink liquor. This is all I claim. It is good, wise, prudent, not to drink. Do not touch, taste, handle wine. Avoid even the smell of it, at the last day you will not be sorty. But many a one will regret at the last day to have used strong drink. You know as well as I do, that it is to many a secure of vice. There are no rewards for those who practice self-denial, who take up the cross of Christ.

THE POSITION OF THE BLESSED

VIRGIN MARY IN CATHOLIC

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VIRGIN MARY IN CATHOLIC

THE OLOGY.

most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the Mother.

It is in this sense that the title of Mother of God, It is in this sense that

With what reverent steps we would enter the cave of Bethlehem, because there was born the Saviour of Bethlehem, because there was born the Saviour of her special relationship and affinity, not only with her divine Son, but also with the Father and the the world. With what religious demeanor we would tread the streets of Nazareth when we rethe world. With what religious demeaner we would tread the streets of Nazareth when we remembered that there were spent the days of His boymitted in her person "a mother's love with maiden purity." The Church teaches us that she was always hood. What profound religious awe would fill our purity. hearts on ascending Mount Cavalry, where He paid by His blood the ransom of our souls.

But if the lifeless soil claims so much reverence how much more veneration would be enkindled in our hearts for the living persons who were the 27 friends and associates of our Saviour on earth? For, we know that He exercised a certain salutary and magnetic influence on those whom He approached. "All the multitude sought to touch Him, for virtue went out from Him and healed all," (Luke vi. 19), as happened to the woman who had been troubled with an issue of blood, (Matt. ix. 20). We would seem indeed to draw nearer to Jesus, if we had the happiness of only conversing with the Samaritan woman, or of coting at the table of Zaccheus, or of being entertained by Nicodemus. But if we were admitted into the inner circle of His friends of Lazarus, Mary, and Martha, for instance, the Baldist, or the Apostles, we would be conscious that in their company we were drawing still nearer to Jesus, and inbibing somewhat of that spirit which they must have largely received from their familiar

relations with Him. Now, if the land of Judea is looked upon as hallowed ground, because Jesus dwelt there; if the Apostl-s were considered as models of holiness, be-Apostl-s were consacred as monomerated as monomerat cause they were the chosen companions and pupils merchant to do so. In many places there are hotels where no liquor is sold. If a man wants to get drunk let him go home where he can be taken care of. Let him not go to a hotel. boyhood to manhood, who during all that time listened to the words of wisdom which fell from His lips, who was the first to embrace Him at His birth, d the last to receive His dying breath on Calvary and the last to receive His dying breath on Calvary.
This sentiment is so natural to us that we find it
bursting forth spontaneously from the lips of the
woman of the Gospel, who hearing the words of
Jesus full of wisdom and sanctity, lifted up her
voice and "said to Him: Blessed is the would that
bore Thee and the paps that gave Thee suck."

It is in acordance with the economy of divine

It is in acordance with the economy of divine Providence, that whenever God designs any person for some important work, He bestows on that person the graces and dispositions necessary for faithfully

discharging it.

When Moses was called by heaven to be the leader of the Hebrew people, he hesitated to assume the formidable office on the plea of "impediment and But Jehovah reassured him slowness of tongue." But Jehovah reassured him by promising to qualify him for the sublime func-tions assigned to him: "I will be in thy mouth, and I will teach thee what thou sealt speak," (Exod. iv

The Prophet Jeremiah was sanctified from hi The Prophet Jeremian was sanctified from his very birth, because he was destined to be the herald of God's law to the children of Israel: "Before I formed thee in the bowels of thy mother, I knew thee, and before thou camest forth out of the womb, I sanctified thee." (Jer. i. 5).

"Elizabeth was filled with the Holy Ghost," (July i. 11) that the privale her words).

(Luke, i. 41), that she might be worthy to be the hostess of our Lord during the three months that

hostes of our Lord during the Mary dwelt under her roof.

John the Baptist was "filled with the Holy Ghost even from his mother's womb," (Luke i. 15). "He was a burning and a shining light," (John v. 35). because he was chosen to prepare the way of the

The Apostles received the plentitude of gra they were endowed with the gift of tongues and other privileges (Acts ii.) before they commenced the work of the ministry. Hence, St. Paul says: "Our sufficiency is from God, who hath made us fit ministers of the New Testament." (Cor. iv. 6).

Now of all who have participated in the ministry Now of all who have participated in the infinity of the Redemption, there is none who filled any position so exalted, so sacred, as is the incommunicable office of Mother of Jesus; and there is no one consequently that needed so high a degree of holiness For if God thus sanctified His Prophets and Apos

For if God thus sanctined its Frophets and Apos-tles, as being destined to be the bearers of the word of life, how much more canctified must Mary have been, who was to bear the Lord and "Author of life." (Acts iii. 15.—If John was so holy, because he was chosen as the pioneer to prepare the way of biasphemer, and still love his family; but liquor makes him a monster, a wild beast of the forest. His mind becomes untameable. This will occur perhaps only five or six times a year, after which folly he becomes sick; he has lost his earnings. His eyes being opened, he repents for what he has done. Men of the world pity rather than blame him, yet he returns to the liquor, and thus five or six times a year he becomes more and more degraded. These men who from time to time get drunk are of all the most dangerous. It is by them

who would for a moment dream of saying, "the mother of my body," and not "my mother!"

THEOLOGY.

WHY WE HONOR HER.

From the Catholic Quarterly Review.

The sincere adorers and lovers of our Lord Jesus Christ look with reference on every object with which He was associated, and they conceive an affection for every person that was near and dear to Him on earth. And the closer the intimacy of those persons with our Saviour the holier do they appear in our estimation; just as those planets partake most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and heat which revolve the most of the sun's light and not "my mother of my mother of my mother and son, refer to the persons and not to the parts or elements of which the persons are composed. Hence, no one says: "The mother of my body," "the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my soul;" but in all propriety "my mother," the mother of my

mearest around him.

There is something hallowed to the eye of the Christian in the very clay of Judea, because it was

Hence, by immediate and necessary consequence

nurity." The Church teather espousals, during her married life, and after her spouse,s death. "The Angel Gabriel was sent from God . . . to a Virgin espoused to a man whose name was Joseph, . . and the Virgin's name was Mary." [Luke i. 26,

That she remained a virgin till after the birth of That she remained a virgin till after the birth of Jesus is expressly stated in the Gospel. [Matt. i. 25]. It is not less certain that she continued in the same state during the remainder of her days; for she is called a Virgin in the Λpostles' and the Nicene Creed, and that epithet cannot be restricted to the time of our Saviour's birth, but must be referred to be who left, in cannot be a beth as a left. er whole life, inasmuch as both creeds were com-

piled long after she had passed away.

The Canon of the Mass, which is very probably of Apostolic antiquity, speaks of her as the "glorious Ever Virgin," and in this sentiment all Catholic trad-

ition concurs.

There is a propriety which suggests itself to every Christian in Mary's remaining a Virgin after the birth of Jesus, for, as Bishop Bull of the Protestant Episcopal Church of England remarks, "It cannot with decency be imagined that the most holy vessel which was once consecrated to be a receptacle of the by human use." The learned Grotius, Calvin, and other eminent Protestant writers hold the same

The doctrine of the perpetual virginity of Mary is now combated by Protestants as it was in the early days of the Church by Helvidius and Jovinian,

on the following grounds:

1st. The evangelist says that "Joseph took unto to the birth of our Lord was subsequently The Protestant Hooker justly complains of the early heretics as "abusing greatly these words, gathesing, against the honor of the Blessed Virgin, that a thing denied with special circumstance doth import an opposite affirmation when once that circumstance is opponer and the expired." To express Hooker's idea in plainer words, when a thing is said not to have occurred until another event had occurred, it does not necessarily follow that it did occur after that event took

The Scripture iays that the raven went forth from the ark, "and did not return till the waters were dried up upon the earth," [Gen. viii. 7.] that is, it dried up upon the earth," [Gen. viii. 7.] that is, it never returned. "Samuel saw Saul no more till the day of his death." [I Kings xv. 35.] He did not, of course, se him after death. "The Lord said to my Lord: Sit thou at my right hand until I make thy enimies thy footstool. (Ps. cix). These words apply to our Saviour, who did not cease to sit at the right of God after His enimies were subdued.

2nd. But Jesus is called Mary's firstborn Son, and does not a firstborn always imply the subsequent birth of other children to the same mother? By no means; for the name of firstborn was given to the first son of every Jewish mother, whether other children followed or not. We find this epithet applied to Machir, for instance, who was the only son

plied to Machir, for instance, who was the only son of Manasses, [Josue xvii. 1].

3rd. But is not mention facepuently made of the brethren of Jesus ! (Matt. xii. 46; xiii. 55, 56).

Fortunately the Gospels themselves will enable us to trace the maternity of those who are called His brothers, not to the Blessed Virgin, but to another Mary. St. Matthew mentions, by name, James and Joseph among the brethren of Jesus : [Matt. xii. 46; xiii. 55, 56.] and the same Evangelist and also St. Mark tell us that among those who were present at xiii. 55, 56.] and the same Evangelist and also St. Mark tell us that among those who were present at the crucifixion, were Magdalen and Mary the mother of James and Joseph. [Matt. xxvii.; Mark xv]. And St. John, who narrates with more detail the circumstances of the crucifixion, informs us who this second Mary was, for he says that there stood by the cross of Jesus His mother and His mother's sister, Mary of Cleophas, and Mary Magdalen. (John xix. 25). There is no doubt that Mary of Cleophas is identical with Mary who is called by Matthew and Mark the mother of James and Joseph. And as Mary of Cleophas was the kinswoman of the Blesser. Virgin, James and Joseph are called the broth of giving that appellation to cousins or near

practice of giving that appellation to cousins or near relations. Abraham, for instance, was the uncle of instance, was the uncle of

relations. Abraham, for instance, was the uncle of Lot, yet he cells him brother. [Gen. xiii. 8].

Mary is exalted above all other women, not only because she united "a mother's love with maiden purity," but also because she was conceived without original sin. The dogma of the Immaculate Conception is thus expressed by the Church; "We define original sin. The dogma of the immachate conception is thus expressed by the Church; "We define that the Blessed Virgin Mary in the first moment of her conception, by the singular grace and privilege of Almighty God, in virtue of the merits of Jesur Christ, the Saviou- of the human race, was preserved free from every stain of original sin." (Bulla Dogmat. Pii Popæ IX).

#### THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

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milances, or one free copy to the getter up of each class of ten.

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WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

# The Catholic Record

LONDON, FRIDAY, NOV. 1, 1878.

Mr. Denis McCarthy is the authorized agent and collector of the CATHOLIC RECORD for London and vicinity, to whom subscriptions and other payments due this office may be made.

#### DONAHOE'S MAGAZINE.

We have received a circular and prospectus of a new monthly magazine to be published by Mr. Patrick Donahoe, of Boston, Mass. early in December. "It will embrace the two "great essentials instruction and amusement." And, "It is designed to afford reading for "both young and old, to counteract, in a meas-"ure, the evil influences of the vile trash that "is corrupting the souls and the bodies of the "rising generation; in fine, an interesting "monthly visitor to the family fireside."

In the prospectus Mr. Donahoe says: "Of the various nationalities throughout the country, none are more exposed to the evil influences of the day than the descendants of the Irish race. For their elevation I will particularly cater. From a long life I have earned the temptations and trials that beset them at every step in their journey through life. My long connection with the Pilot-the child of my young and maturer years-I know what will interest them. To preserve the FAITHdearer to them than life -they must be taught

More dear in her sorrows, her gloom and showers, Than the rest of the world in their sunniest hours Although in my sixty-fifth year, forty of which I have devoted to my Church and race, I re enter the world of journalism with renewed vigor and enlarged experience.

to respect the land of their fathers,-

We wish Mr. Donahoe forty years more and a full measure of success for his praiseworthy enterprise. The price of the new magazine will be \$2 per year post paid. Single

## PROTESTANT PAPERS AND PER-

moralizing literature. The Congregationalist says :-

"Including two vile so-called 'police' gazettes, that never could pass muster with an ordinarily decent policeman, New York city alone furnishes twenty-five of the flashy. broadly illustrated, demoralizing papers which are depraying the taste and sapping the morals of children and youth throughout the country. These have a circulation of 375,-000, and 'pay well'-in money to their owners -but at a terrible cost to the country, in the long run; and long and trying as the war will be, it should not cease till these pests are driven out. The civil authorities will not move in it till compelled by an irresistible public opinion, and even then it is hard to meet the case by law. Many bad things are not indictable, and these caterers to the lowest passions will know just how far it is safe to go. A heavy responsibility rests on parnents, pastors and teachers to create and keep alive in the young a taste for pure and useful reading, that will soon disgust them with this debasing trash."

Our Protestant friend has seldom written a greater truth than this in its concluding sentence. An awful responsibility belongs to those in charge of the young, a portion of it they can discharge by keeping from them this bad literature. Still another portion demands that they shall supply them with good literature. It is just as easy to interest boys in works like "Fabiola," published in the Vatican Library, as in "Three-fingered Jack."

The New York Times bears further testimony to the extent to which this gross evil is being carried in the United States.

"A teacher," says our contemporary, "in one of our public schools recently found one of her pupils, a little fellow scarcely eight years devouring the contents of on His Ear, or Always on a Racket. Thirty pages of slang, vulgarity, and cheap pictures and the story unfinished at that-were offered to juvenile readers at the enticing price of five cents. The author modestly refrains from making his name known. The teacher confiscated the precious volume, which looked as though a dozen children had already read it, and asks if there is not some power that will suppress such publications, almost as harmful as anything that Special Officer Com-But parents canstock would declare illegal.

streets, and teachers cannot follow them strictly and persever home, and the example of older companions and the many pictures easily tempt them. In spite of constant watchfulness, these trashy stories are often found in the children's hands The teachers complain that the attention which should be devoted to studies is given to this hurtfull reading, and that the slang as for the learned. Thefore it must be oband vulgarity with which nearly every sentence is filled reappear in the speech and manners of their pupils. It would appear that only great supervision over the child, at home and at school, and protection from bad that it must be Catholic universal. associates, can prevent the destruction, through these stories, of every refining and virtuous instinct of the child, The stories themselves cannot be repressed so long as publishers find them to pay."

#### AN ENGLISHMAN ON IRISH CATHOLICS.

The question of the superiority of Protestant r Catholic nations in point of morality, has been discussed so often with advantage to the latter, that it would seem needless to offer further proofs. Generally speaking, Catholics are quite indifferent to the demerits of their Protestant antagonists, but they are forced by the slanders that are being continually brought against them to contrast themselves with others. An Australian clergyman is the latest champion of Protestant morality, but he has found a "Knight worthy of his steel" in the person of Mr. J. K. Heydon, an English gentleman who took up the charge, and contrasting Ireland with his own country arrives at the following conclusions :-

1st. For the last sixteen years crime has been de-creasing in Catholic Ireland, until now the Government are doing away with many of the jails. There were 11, 888 convicts in prison in England and Wales during the year ending 31st March, 1866, against only 1,402 in Ireland. In 1875 there were thirty-three sentenced to death in England, and only three in Ireland; and this although the population of Eng-land is little more than four times that of Ireland. Other years exhibit similar results: indeed in less than six years, namely, 1867, '68, '69, '72, '74 and '77, there was not a single execution in Ireland The population of this colony is at most one-eighth that of Ireland, yet how should we not boast if in the last twelve years we had only sixteen execu-

3rd. In the matter of illegitimate births, Catholic Ireland stands in proud contrast to the sister king-doms; and that this is due to religion is irrefragibly proved by the fact that ln Ireland itself, precisely as the Catholic religion predominates, the districts are freer from this vice of unchastity. 3rd. That Ireland is improving in temperance is revealed to felling from the contract of the contrac

proved by the falling off in that country, to the extent of many thousands of pounds, of last year's revenue from strong drink; whereas, on the other hand, that deficiency is made up to the Consolidated Revenue by a much more than corresponding increase from by a much more than corresponding increase from the same source in England and Scotland. This moral improvement, too, is mainly to be attribut-able to the influence of Catholic clergymen and their inculcation of the Christian virtue of temper-

No one can say that these differences are owing to race. The Epolish and Scotch peoples though undoubtedly they are high-spirited and strong-passioned, have more prudence and self-control than their fiery Celtic neighbors. Englishmen in particular, and I am proud to be one myself, have a great respect for law and order, and are by nature very religious-minded, yet we see crime more rife amongst them than amongst the hasty, quick-tempered, hot-blooded Irish. What can be the reason NICIOUS LITERATURE.

The Protestant press of the United States is beginning to see the danger which threat-

There is one very important comparwhich Mr. Hevdon neglected to draw, name-tifical Secretary of State, in which the Holy ly, the difference in the nature of the crimes Father fearlessly protests against the atcommitted in both countries, with regard to tempted usurpation of his spiritual authority also have remarked that the commission of the result of some unfortunate circumstance. been for agrarian or political offences; and of a great mind. those gross and revolting crimes which are of daily occurrence in other countries are almost entirely unknown in Ireland.

## MARKS OF THE TRUE CHURCH.

fluences and consolations they are deprived bishops and archbishops within the territory secretary-he said "good-bye" and expired tions declining all help from the British of, both for time and eternity. They are known as the two Sicilies, It appears by that without pain. Cardinal Paul Cullen was born with God in the blissful ecstacy of assured faith, and of a cheering hope that makes their dominion, on fulffing certain condi- and was, after his ordination as priest, ap-

What cheers the Catholic in his progress the Divinity of that system of belief and prac- of Chieti, was duly consecrated, and entered ans, who held high revel in the churches and ous heart and who enjoyed the wealth of his own unaided intelligence-once a belief in God Humbert or his Government. His saving Church.

by to its teachings and practices, to its couls and precepts.

Again it will strike theincere and honest thinker that, a saving s em must be intended for every one of God countless creatures for the poor as for the in, for the ignorant vious to all, without exption, that it must be easy of access, that i must be practicable in every age and under ery clime; in fine,

The Catholic then, of own unaided intelligence, without book or Bible, but solely with the light of that rison, judgment and inward grace which Go bestows on all, is certain to arrive at the conclusion that a Church to be the work diod, to be a saving system, must possess a distinctive marks, unity, sanctity and Cathlicity, or universal-

But if he has read in looks, or if it has been handed down to him, that Christ founded His Church upon the Apostly-He, Himself being corner stene-then will naturally occur to him that the Church of which he is a member must be able to tray it's origin to the Apostolic times, that it'spriesthood must be of Apostolic succession, that the charter of privileges it claims, mus have been granted originally to the Apostole body; in fine, that his Church must teach ni doctrine, must enjoin no discipline or practice contradictory of what was taught and enoined in the days of

However, with all thee characteristic and distinctive marks of its dvine foundation, the Church must be seen, must be easily found out and recognized, so that even as the prophet tells us: "Fols themselves can not go astray" or be deceived. She must then be a vsible Church, for salvation is promised to all without exception. Another privilege which this church must enjoy is that of being God-like, that of teaching without any possibility of leading men into the ways of error or of sin; there must be no possibility of her deceiving others or being herself deceived-therefore she must be infallible.

How could we attach furselves to a Church that would pretend to teach us the way to eternal happiness, and yet offer us no guarrantee that she is free herself from error. How could we believe in a Church that does not believe in herself. If we are to be taught God's will, and guided by the hand to a possession of present and future happiness, we want an infallible guide, or none. We want a teasher who is sure . Knowing all the truth, who cannot possible lead us astray.

But there is no institution on this earth that lays any claim to such certainty, such infallibility, only the Catholic Church. The true Church of God, therefore, must be One, Holy, Catholic and Apostolic, Visible and Infallible.

## LETTER OF POPE LEO XIII.

their atrocity, heinousness, etc. He might by the Italian Government. Apart from its spiritual significance, this important docucrime in England has been reduced to an ment displays such an amount of literary organized system, whereas, in Ireland it is ability, such an independence of expression, such a forcibility of reasoning, that it is im- news to the continent that Cardinal Cullen Nine tenths of the executions in Ireland have possible not to admit that it is the emanation

In this letter the Holy Father calls attent two hours later his pure soul had sped to the tion to the unwarranted interference of that bosom of the Heavenly Master, whom during sacreligious band called the Italian Govern- life he had served so well and faithfully, ment with the appointment of bishops in His malady, ancurism of the heart, was pro-Italy by the Holy See. King Humbert-by nounced serious, but not dangerous. Sudden-Those who live, or rather vegetate, outside virtue of a concordat which Pius VII. in 1818 ly he began to sink, uttered audibly the reof Catholic unity, can have no possible con- made with Ferdinand I., King of the two sponses of the prayers for the dying, and at ception of the beneficent and all-saving in- Sicilies - claims the right of nominating the last moment shook hands with his private strangers to that quiet confidence and perfect agreement Ferdinand and his Catholic derepose in which the Catholic soul communes scendants were privileged to nominate fit and him at an early age to Rome, where he was proper ecclesiastics to vacant sees within educated at the College of the Propaganda. every pain seem light, and every sacrifice a tions. Humbert, claiming the same rights as pointed Professor of Hebrew. He had been blessing direct from the hands of Him who Ferdinand, has - through the Royal Proconsecrated suffering in the agonies of Cal- carator-summoned the Archbishop of Chiefi when the revolution broke out under the twin to appear before the Civil Tribunal at that leadarship of Mazzini, apostle of the dagger, ties and the lives of hundreds of his impulsive place and show cause why judgment should and the notorious Garibaldi. Pope Pius IX. fellow countrymen. If he was not popular through this troubled and tempestuous life, not be pronounced against him. The Arch-fled to Gaeta. All the monasteries, convents with the ultra nationalists he was the idol of is the ever unwavering assurance he feels of bishop was appointed by the Pope to the See and colleges were invaded by the Garibaldithe poor of Dublin who knew his great genertice, in which he has been nurtured and dis- upon the discharge of his Archepiscopal basilicas consecrated to the sublime purposes munificence and charities. Although he comciplined from reason's earliest dawn. His duties without, of course, consulting King of worship and prayer. The ecclesiastical manded the respect and gratitude of the rich

and his attributes is established—must lead In the summons conveyed to the Arch; leave Rome and seek safety in flight. Father regal splendor, nor toadied to the dignitaries him to an expectation of finding in that sys-bishop, Concordats are quoted in support of Cullen, however, remained faithful to his post of Dublin Castle. He was tircless in his tem perfect unity and harmony in all its the King's claim to the right of Royal nom- of duty. He hoisted the American and Brit- efforts to save the perishing ones of his flock parts, since God is one; since truth is one; inations. There are twenty-eight articles in ish flags over the Propaganda and other colsince nothing can be contradictory or inconthe Concordat between Pius VII. and Ferleges left in his charge, and dared the bloodHe established on a grand scale Catholic asysince nothing can be contradictory of incomsistent in the Creator's most perfect work—
dinand L. one of which says that, "in constained Revolutionists to insult the honor or
lums for the blind and for the deaf mutes, "sideration of the utility that redounds to remolest the subjects of those nations. Thus Catholic hospitals, and places of refuge for His own reason, too, must lead him to a "ligion in the present Concordat, His Holi- by his unflinching courage and firmness he the homeless and the orphan. The name of thorough conviction of the necessity of holi- "ness accords to His Majesty King Ferdinand protected a vast amount of sacred property Cardinal Cullen will remain for a long time ness being stamped upon that system. It "in perpetuity and to his Catholic successors from spoliation, and the lives of many. Durenshrined in the hearts of the people of Dubmust be founded on holiness, must lead to "to the throne, the indult of nominating ing several months the Garibaldians held lin, both small and great, both rich and poor purity, honesty and sanctity of life and con"worthy and fit ecclesiastics furnished with possession of the city, and committed the —more especially the poor, who knew him duct; must have produced holiness in souls, "the qualities required by the sacred canduct; must have produced holiness in souls, "the qualities required by the sacred canmost unheard of abominations in the spoliamost and loved him best. Cardinal Cullen

"the Kingdom of the Two Sicilies, etc." Were riched by the piety of many ages and na-King Humbert the lacful heir of Ferdinand, tions. Father Cullen remained all this time over the Archdiocese of Chieti. But there are articles of another nature, binding on the King of the two Sicilies and his heirs. Article two says: "In virtue of the preceding article (which proclaims the Roman Cath olic Apostolic religion the sole religion of the State) the instructions in the royal universities, colleges and schools. public as well as private, should in all things be conformable to the same Catholic reli-

Even if the Italian Government complied with the stipulations of the foregoing article, it would be a difficult matter to prove King Humbert the lawful heir to Ferdinand the First, except in the same way that President Haves might claim to be the lauful heir of George Washington, or Oliver Cromwell of Alfred the Great. But all the other articles are equally difficult for the Italian Governmeut to comply with. Article twelve provides that all ecclesiastical property previously seized in the Napoleonic wars is to be restored. Article five provides for the acquiring of new possessions by the Church, and that these shall enjoy the same rights as the ancient foundations. Article twenty provides for the freedom of archbishops in the execution of their personal ministry according to the sacred canons, and they will judge matrimonial cases, in their own courts, and they will pass sentence. Article twenty-four gives them authority to examine books and papers printed in or introduced into the Kingdom, and prohibit their circulation if they contain anything derogatory to religion and morals. Article twenty-seven says: "The property of the Church shall be sacred and inviolable in its possession and in its acquisi

How can the Italian Government reconcile it's claim with these articles? The Government that robbed the Church of its property, that turned convents into stables and dog kennels, to gratify the caprice of a profligate King: the Government that established the civil marriage system; the Government that not only allows, but encourages all kinds of licentious and obscene literature to be published-especially if it ridicules religion and its ministers. Perhaps the Italian Government may see fit to abolish these articles But if it does, then it must-except it has lost all sense of respectability and become entirely devoid of honesty—also abolish the article upon which Humbert bases his authority of

The Archbishop paid no attention to the summons, and the civil tribunal has given judgment against him, but it remains to be seen whether they will carry out this decision -by forcibly removing him-or not. If they do, they flagrantly violate a law passed a few years ago, called the Law of Guarantees, by which the King of Italy renounced the right We publish this week a letter of His Holi- of appointment and nominations of bishops or

## DEATH OF CARDINAL CULLEN. The Catholics of Ireland and indeed of the

United Kingdom have sustained a very severe loss in the death of this great and holy prelate. The cablegrams have flashed the melancholy was taken suddenly ill on Thursday, October 24th, at two o'clock in the afternoon, and that in Carlow, April 27, 1803. His parents sent for several years rector of the Irish College, dignitaries and presidents of colleges had to and the powerful, he never pandered to vicestock would declare illegal. But parents cannot always follow their children into the not only of many, but of all those who adhere "ons to all those dioceses and archdioceses of tion and profanation of altars and shrines en-

this article would seem to justify the claim of fearless amid the outrages and howlings of the Italian Government to Royal patronage the demons of the Revolution. The French, however, under General Oudinot, laid siege to Rome, and after a fearful struggle captured the city, driving the rebels before them into the Apenines, whence Garibaldi and Mazzini made their escape into Switzerland. This occurred on the 2nd July, 1849. A few weeks later Pope Pius IX. returned to the Vatican from his place of exile, and in the following February elevated Father Paul Cullen to the Episcopal dignity, appointing him as succes sor to Dr. Crolly, in the Primatial See of Armagh. Consecrated on the 24th February he went to Ireland with the title of Delegate Apostolic, added to that of Primate of all Ireland. He immediately set to work to secure for the Catholics of Ireland a system of primary and secondary education which might preserve the pupils from the danger of losing their Faith. He held a Synod in Thurles of all the bishops, vicars-general and theologians of Ireland, in which the Queen's Colleges were condemned as Godless, and measures were adopted for the foundation of a Catholic University. In 1852, on the death of Archbishop Murray, Dr. Cullen was translated to the Metropolitan See of Dublin, thus losing the primatial rank inherent in the See of Armagh, but confirmed for life in his position of Delegate Apostolic, which placed him at the head of the Irish Hierarchy. By this change he obtained more facilities for carrying out his plans for the establishment of the Catholic University of Dublin, and to this cherished work he devoted all his energies.

> Property was secured by purchase in the heart of the city, on the south side of St. Stephen's Green, and in 1854 the University courses were opened under the presidency of the far-famed John Henry Newman. Some years later a new University building was commenced at Drumcondra, the Archbishop of New York, Most Rev. John Hughes, preaching on the occasion of the laying of the corner stone, July 20, 1862.

John Henry Newman assumed the position of Rector, with a full sense of the responsibility attached to it, a just appreciation of the work he had to do and a true estimate of the character and intellect of the youth with whom he had to deal. "It too often happens," says he, "that the religiously dis posed are in the same degree intellectually deficient; but the Irish ever have been as their worst enemies must grant, not only a Catholic people, but a people of great natural abilities, keen witted, original and subtle. This has been the characteristic of the nation from the very early times, and was especially prominent in the Middle Ages. As Rome was the centre of authority so, I may say, Ireland was the native home of intellectual speculation." The fame of the learned Dr. Newman drew crowds of students not only from all parts of Ireland, but from distant portions of the continent. It seemed as if the old days were returning when Ireland was the sanctuary of all the learning of Europe. But to this hour the British Government has refused to grant a Charter to the Catholic University. What the United States has bestowed on almost every Catholic college in America—what even the British Government has ceded to Laval College in Quebec-the insatiate bigotry of England still refuses to Catholic Ireland.

In June, 1866, Archbishop Cullen was created Cardinal to the great joy of the Irish people and of the citizens of Dublin particularly, who had not enjoyed the honor of a native and resident prince of the Church since the days of the so-called Reformation.

In 1867 the Archbishops and Bishops of Ireland met in Dublin under his presidency as Delegate Apostolic, and published resolu-Government, and condemning mixed education and secret societies. Archbishop Cullen was not popular with the Fenian brotherhood, or the advanced nationalists who plotted in secret the downfall of England. But subsequent events have proved that his views were correct, and his condemnation of secret plottings and midnight drillings, saved the liber-

and was, with C conspicuous in ac promulgating the bility. In Rome in private, he was placed in him as a Irish Church. H his task fulfilled. crown of glory of ised to the faith Master: "Well o "servant, because "few I will place "the joy of thy L

## OUR MANG

WHAT THEY THINK THE GLASGOW

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Two days ago I re

RECORD, and I must

pectedly delighted both good, while the its kind. I sincerel will receive the hear all Catholics who opinions may be dis have literary matter to young and old. ing how many subsc the RECORD a finance Catholics of your to their efforts to mak a general rule our n as a matter of stric specially directed to interests and injuri support given at the olic editors to secure the various topics o have secured enough acceptable in any so minor interests, apa olicity, you will 1 Even in this vast ci paper! It is true given through the p appointed to detail miles away. We ha ing papers, besides perties, but as yet Catholic newspaper. vou may consider Catholics of old Ma The cable messag terrible disaster of gow Bank. You

jurious this stoppag firms, thus inducing to prevail in every ments held to be of denly held in suspic so rapidly that it is may not become re Indian house here last, and already ru while I write a run largest Building So initiated upon the excellent institutio as their capital is In the day time,

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ing classes, we have night by the mide think such a circum years. You may these theatres is w have bumping he must have someth Royal—our chief Princess, Madge 1 pany, are giving macy." The Que theatre, has secur the very best of S way, this rivalry posed, at all even for the Royal and "limited company some of the leadin ter, who have for far as possible Shakespeare and thave been given i osten vile "operatimes had such a r is, however, slow, for the manageme £10,000. This ye sult. For the hig not been given lat Royal having bot ways a jealous riv pany wished to v set on foot with b engagement with This is now altere tened to, so that i the actors, the pro

Portion.
The enormous adays are quite, y paid to "star sing English singers w cert for less than cases much more tional cases must Lantley, Madame Reeves will not guineas per night where he was offe These terms, greater those claimed has been paid me sum was reached now her demand present at a cone

and was, with Cardinal Manning, the most she received (in conjunction with Nicolini) £550. in private, he was ever true to the great trust Morwer, Madame Patey, Mr. Edward Lloyd, and placed in him as a guide and a bulwark to the Irish Church. His great work accomplished, his task fulfilled, he has gone to receive the crown of glory of "immense weight" promised to the faithful followers of Christ his Master: "Well done thou good and faithful "servant, because thou hast been faithful over "few I will place thee over many; enter into "the joy of thy Lord."

#### OUR MANCHESTER LETTER.

WHAT THEY THINK OF THE RECORD IN ENGLAND-THE GLASGOW BANK-GRAND VOCAL SOCIETY,

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[From Our Special Correspondent.] Manchester, England, Oct. 17, 1878.

Two days ago I received the first number of the RECORD, and I must acknowledge that I was unexpectedly delighted with the excellent manner in which it has been issued. The type and paper are both good, while the reading matter is the its kind. I sincerely hope that this new venture will receive the hearty and unhesitating support of all Catholics who desire not only that their real opinions may be disseminated, but who also wish to have literary matter in their homes beneficial alike to young and old. I have no means of even guessing how many subscribers will be sufficient to make the RECORD a financial success, but I do trust the Catholics of your town will not be lukewarm in their efforts to make it a permanent property. As a general rule our newspapers and books are dear owing to their limited sale. Catholics who ought as a matter of strict duty to support newspapers specially directed to their wants, yet often prefer to spend their money on publications inimical to their interests and injurious to their morals. A little support given at the proper time will enable Catholic editors to secure the services of able writers on the various topics of the hour. To my mind you have secured enough of talent to make the RECORD acceptable in any society, and I hope that ever for minor interests, apart from the higher aims of Catholicity, you will meet the support you deserve. Even in this vast city we have no Catholic news paper! It is true that our local Catholic news i given through the press, but the newspaper specially appointed to detail it is printed in Liverpool, 30 miles away. We have three morning and two evening papers, besides a few weeklies, all valuable properties, but as yet we cannot boast of having a Catholic newspaper, so that you see in one respect you may consider yourselves as far ahead of the Catholics of old Manchester.

The cable messages will have conveyed to you the terrible disaster of the failure of the City of Glasjurious this stoppage has been on large mercantile firms, thus inducing fresh disasters. A panic seems to prevail in every branch of commerce. Investments held to be of the best possible kind are suddenly held in suspicion, and this feeling is growing so rapidly that it is hard to tell what stocks or shares may not become ruinous any day. One very large Indian house here suspended payment on Friday last, and already rumors are dooming others. Even while I write a run is being made upon one of the largest Building Societies in the city, and if this is initiated upon the others a general collarse of these excellent institutions for investments must ensue. as their capital is locked up in land and buildings.

In the day time, on change and in the city, uneasiness about business is manifested, but at night, judging by the crowded places of amusement, you would think us the happiest and most light-hearted of peoples. Independent as the numerous singing halls which are always well patronized by the work ing classes, we have our three theatres crowded each night by the middle classes and gentry. I don't think such a circumstance has happened for many years. You may generally calculate that one of these theatres is well supported, but now they all have bumping houses. Certainly the attractions must have conscibing to the support of the have bumping houses. Certainly the attractions must have something to do with it. For at the Royal—our chief theatre—we have Henry Irving giving a variety of his impersonations, while at the Princess, Madge Robertson, with a London company, are giving the new favorite piece, "Diplomiacy." The Queen's, which we consider our minor theatre, has secured Barney Sullivan to pourtray the very last of Shakeness, in his distribution. the very best of Shakespeare's heroes, so that the rival houses, instead of suffering from such an embarras de richesses, are really profited. By the way, this rivalry is not so great as might be supposed, at all events as affects two of the theatres, for the Royal and Princess are now owned by one of limited contents. "limited company." This company is composed of some of the leading and wealthy men of Manchester, who have for one grand object the preventing as far as possible the degradation of the stage. Shakespeare and the standard plays of other authors bave been given in place of the weak, trashy, and osten vile "opera-bouffe," which up to very recent times had such a run. The reformation of the stage is, however, slow, and in this case has been costly, for the management at the Royal lost in one year, 000. This year there will be a much better re-For the high prices claimed by "Stars" have een given lately, owing to the proprietors of the Royal having bought the Princess, which was al-ways a jealous rival. If a "Star" or London company wished to visit Manchester negotiations set on foot with both theatres, and the result was an wished to visit Manchester negotiations were engagement with increased terms at one of them. This is now altered, exceptional terms not being lis-tened to, so that instead of all the profits going to the actors, the proprietors get their customary pro-

The enormous fees claimed by "star actors" nowadays are quite, yea, more than equalled by those paid to "star singers." Very few of our leading English singers will accept an engagement for a concert for less than thirty guineas, while in exceptional cases much more is demanded. Among the exceptional cases must of course be named Sims Reeves, Lantley, Madame Patey, and a few others. Sims Reeves will not visit us at all for less than 100 guineas per night, and I have known an instance where he was offered even 200 guineas, but in vain where he was offered even 200 guineas, but in vain!

These terms, great as they undoubtedly are, pale before those claimed by foreigners. Madame Nillson present at a concert here on Saturday last for which | them a call,

conspicuous in advocating the expediency of promulgating the dogma of the Papal Infallibility. In Rome as in Ireland, in public as Mr. Maybrick, the composer of "Nancy Lee" and other favorite ballads. There are very few people who would take the risk of engaging such an e sive number of artists as here named, but the sive number of artists as here named, but the occasion was the opening concert of the season of Mr. De Jong's series. It is not likely he will repeat the experiment on such an extravagant basis, for he has also a large band to pay. The concert was snecessful in every way so far as it concerned the public, as Adelina Patti sung with an amount of power and sweetness which perfectly swayed the audience. Of Nicolini the verdict was not favorable. He has a great reputation on the lyric stage, but his singing in the concert room seemed harsh and unmusical. We have now begun our musical season in earnest, for last night the Vocal Society commenced the first concert of their twelfth season. The chair for last night the Vocal Society commenced the first concert of their twelfth season. The choir musters now about fifty voices, picked and trained, many of them frequently heard in our local concerts as professional voices. This large body still, as it did in the beginning, does without a leader or con-ductor, and yet it succeeds in winning praise from the strictest of musicians by their wonderful singing of the most difficult word composition. At each of the most difficult vocal compositions. At each concert some special large work is given, sometimes introduced to the English public for the first time. or but rarely known even in the Metropolis. All Bach's Motetts have already been sung by the choir, whose reputation for mastering such difficulties is now well known throughout England. Last night Spohrs Vocal Mass was given with wonderful effect, and this, be it observed, without the aid of any instrument whatever except that given by the piano in striking the chords for each separate movement. There was a sprinkling of the Catholic clergy present, who must have been gratified beyond measure in hearing the well-known words of the mass sung to such marvellous music and interpreted by a choir unsurpassed perhaps in the world. The press here feels itself inadequate when praising these concerts, which, though entirely vocal, yet are inter-esting to musicians of every kind.

The great instrumental concerts given by Charles Halle have not yet commenced, but when they do, Manchester may then be said to float on a musical field, and as the stream generally carries me with it, I hope to have something interesting to say about

#### CORRESPONDENCE.

WOODSTOCK.

October 27th.

FIRE. A small dwelling house on Wilson street was burned to the ground on Thursday evening, 24th ult. It belonged to Mr. C. Dash, and was unoccupied when burned. The fire is sup posed to be the work of an incendiary. Insured for about \$100. The fire alarm sounded

#### when the fire was about out-as usual. BENEFIT PERFORMANCE.

The cantata of "Queen Esther" was preented to a full house on Friday evening, 25th ult. The leading characters were taken as follows: Queen, Miss Carrie Peck; King, A. D. Lane; Zeresh, Miss Jennie Peck; Haman, Jas. Dunlop, Mordeaci, Goff; Hanbonah, T. T. Comfort. The acting on the whole was an improvement upon the previous exhibition of this oratorio, and gave great satisfaction to those present. The performance was for the benefit of the Amateur Band, which had kindly given its services to Prof. Laney on previous occasions.

## RASE BALL

A very good game of base ball was played on the Promenade Park on Tuesday afternoon, cers. As usual the grocers won the game, the score standing in their favor by 12 to 8. The grocers will now consider themselves the champion bowlers of Woodstock.

## WILD GEESE.

On Friday evening, 25th ult., about six o'clock a large flock of wild geese were seen flying over the town in a southerly direction. They continued passing over the town for fully five minutes.

## A GOOD STEP.

The sidewalks on the east side of Vansitart street, between Hunter and Dundas streets, is being placed in a state of repair. This has been much needed of late as the boards in many places had become broken and loose. Our Street Commissioners are doing their

## ELOCUTION.

At the amateur band benefit last Friday evening-above mentioned-at the conclusion of the cantata, Miss Carrie Peck recited that beautiful piece, "The Bells." Her recitation of it was perfect, and it is seldom indeed that our citizens are treated to such perfect elocu-

## COURT OF CHANCERY.

The Fall Chancery Sittings for the county of Oxford, will be held here on Monday, the 11th of November. Quite a number of interesting cases are to be tried at this Court.

There was considerable excitemect here yesterday over a prisoner who escaped from iail, but they succeeded in capturing him and bringing him back again. His name was John McDonald.

Prince Bismarck is said to take much better care of his life since it was attempted by Kullmann. When in Berlin he confines himself almost absolutely to his house and garden, which are carefully watched at all times by policemen in plain clothes; if compelled by his official duties to visit the Palace it competed by ms official duties to visit the range he drives thither and back in a close carriage with the windows up, sitting well back, so as to be invisi-ble to passers-by. Varzin is as carefully guarded and as difficult to penetrate as Mecca itself: and at Lauenburg his park has just been surrounded by a high wall, shutting it completely in from the public key.

## BUSINESS NOTICES.

BIG SALE.—The cheapest and best place to has been paid more than £200 per night, but this sum was reached by Adelina Patti years ago, and now her demands are something fabulous. I was now her demands are something fabulous but for which buy Boots and Shoes, and Rubbers, is at rich.

#### LOCAL GLEANINGS.

The Sisters' of St. Joseph, beg to accknowledge the receipt of twelve Dollars and nineteen cents, being the proceeds of the Concert held for the benefit of their Orphanage by the Young Irishmen's So-

We learn from our exchanges that Thomas O'Brien Esq. SoliciIor, has removed his Law office to Parkhill. To such of our readers as may require the services of a practical, clever and reliable lawyer, we most cordially recommend Mr. O'Brien. In the conveyance of real estate, our friends in Parkhill will find it to their advantage to secure his services. In a young and flourishing community a good lawver may be considered a Sine qua non, and Mr. O'Brien has our best wishes for his success.

A correspondent asks us who is the author of the poem which appeared in last week's issue of the RECORD. Correspondents should know that we cannot give the names of our contributors without their permission. As the poem in question has been so generally admired we have asked and obtained permission from the author to publish his name, viz: Rev. W. Flannery, P.P., St. Thomas.

The Catholics of West Williams were greatly disappointed on Sunday evening the 27 ult. Father Eagan was to lecture at St. Columba's Church but the inclemency of the weather prevented the Rev. lecturer from fulfilling his engagement. Father Eagan who is now on his way to the U.S. where he is likely to remain for some time is an eloquent speaker, and the congregation that may be blessed with his ministrations can consider that kind Providence has given them an affectionate priest and an energetic and zealous worker in the cause of religion. Com. .

About five o'clock on Sunday morning the 27th ult., the people of St. Thomas were awakened by the clanging of bells and the lugubrious screeching of the C. S. R. yard engine. The alarm was caused by the discovery that the old Catholic Church, which has been used as a school-house since the erection of the new church, was on fire. As the building was wooden one, and being old and dry it was soon completely enveloped in flames, and entirely de molished before the water was brought into play. A valuable library was burned up. The building was insured for six hundred dollars. The fire i upposed to have been either the work of an incinliary or some tramps who are said to have slept in the building. The new school and convent are being hurried on to completion.

We are indebted for our verbatim report of Father Stafford's lecture to the exceeding kindness of Very Rev. Dean Northgrayes, to whom we tender our sincere thank. In connection with this we are happy to inform our readers that the lecture proved a financiai success, The objects of the St. Vincent de Paul Society will be decidedly enhanced, the deserving poor of the city benefitted, and much suffering and hardship considerably mitigated. Had it not been for the inclemency of the weather the receipts would have been more than doubled; as it was a fair sum was realized. The truly charitable should bear in mind that 22nd ult., between the Blacksmith's and Gro- this society pays no regard to denomination, but relieves the deserving of all creeds.

## PRESENTATION.

Very Rev. W. Gleeson, V. G., Administrator of the Diocese of Buffalo, and cousin to the Rev. W. the Diocese of Buffalo, and cousin to the Rev. W.
Flannery, of St. Thomas, was lately the recipient of a flattering address accompanied with a substantial proof of the high estimation in which he is held licenses, confirmations, and transfe.s. The city licensing sessions were held on September 12. There by the clergy of the diocese. The Catholii Union gives the following particulars of the pleasant sur-

Last Wednesday, after Father Gleeson had, as h brought the day's work to an end, the clergy gave him a genuine surprise by presenting him with a purse of a thousand dollars with which to purchase a horse and buggy. As time did not permit them to make a suitable selection, they handed him a check for the amount of money raised. Rev. Henry Leddy read the following brief address: VERY REV. FATHER GLEESON:

Around you stand a few of your well wishers tot all. Large indeed should be the building tha could hold them all. They are in fact all who know you; since to know you, is to admire, esteem and love you. Of this vast number some few took a love you. Of this vast number some few took a special pride in you, from having been brought in nearer contact with you in the mainistry of this diocese. All these, then, wished to give outward expression to their feelings of thankfulness for the honor you have done them and your country throughout your whole distinguished career. But

Their first thought was to give to the limbs that have sustained you so ably nearly a quarter of a century of unwearied exertion, their fitting support, in an appropriate vehicle with its usual accompani-ments. But more mature consideration led them to conclude that the will that has so long found out the way to please all should in this instance please itself and be furnished with the means. These means your brother priests now, through me, prent, and they only regret that they are not better able, more fully to recognize your worth.

Father Gleeson replied in his usual happy and characteristic style. While expressing his deep and sincere thanks for the expressions of esteem to which he had listened, and for the liberal donation which accompanied and emphasized them, he pro tested most vigorously that he was unconscious of a single ground upon which he was entitled to such kindness. But the priests of the diocese know many such reasons. They know that although he disclaims being poor, his large-hearted generosity and charity towards the poor have kept him from being

Richard Chapman, Killna Castle, Clonmellon, Kells, has been appointed to the Cammission of the Peace of county Westmeath,

## NEWS FROM IRELAND.

The amount of duty paid at the Belfast Custom House for the week ending September 28 was £33, 162, against £29,937 previous week, and £27,459 ame time last year.

#### ARMAGH.

Scarlatina is at present raging to such an extent in Lurgan and Portadown that several schools in both places have had to be closed.

Armagh Fair, held September 26, was well attended by both buyers and sellers. Stock exhibited

tended by born buy, was of a fine quality. CAVAN.

Annual appeal on behalf of the Christian Brothers schools, Cavan, was made Oct. 13 by Very Rev. Dr. Finegan, ex-President of St. Patrick's College.

CARLOW. Carlow Guardians have taken a contract for the upply of bread at 1d. per 4 lb. loaf less than last

DERRY Samuel Allison, aged 80, died September 26, at

Drumnaha, Magilligan.
Draperstown Crossroads Fair, held September 27, as well stocked with cattle and largely attended by

#### DONEGAL.

Fairs were held in the following places during the week ending September 28: Aghagalts, Killygordon, Derrybeg, Monday; Ballynacarrack, Kilmacrenan, Tuesday; Ballyshannon, Dunfanaghy, crenan, Tuesday; Ballyshann Wednesday; Ardara, Saturday. DOWN.

John Canavan, aged 66, died Sept. 26, at Maden. Gilford. den, Gilford.

Margaret, wife of Wm, McCartney, died at New Place, Downshire Road, Holywood, on Septem-

A house situated at Warrenspoint, and owned by woman named Clark, was completely destroyed by fire recently.

#### GALWAY.

County Galway County Sessions commenced in the town of Galway Oct. 21. A regatta in Mannin on Sept. 25 was largely at-ended. The Clifden races also came off on the ame day.

Dominican Convent School, Mount St. Joseph. Galway, commenced recently with a large attend ance of pupils.

Killarney Town Commissioners have resolved to procure fire ladders for the use of the town. Right Rev. Dr. McCarthy, Bishop of Kerry, visited Lixnaw on Sept. 27 and confirmed a large number

of people.

Rev. John Murphy, C. C., of the parish of Eyeries, has been transferred by Rt. Rev. Dr. Mc-Carthy, to the parish of Killorglin, County Kerry. KILDARE. There were 257 persons in the Athy workhouse at

the last meeting of the Guardians. KILKENNY.

## Sister Mary Dympna Power, an accomplished nun of St. Bridget's Convent, Goresbridge, died on the

KING'S.

# Clara Fair, held September 26, was well stocked with cattle, horses, and sheep. The attendance of

buyers was large.

LEITRIM. Thirteen pounds was collected at Preston, England, for the Leitrign Prisioners' Defence Pund.

Longfield Fair, held on October 10, was well stocked with eattle, but the attendance of buyers

#### LONGFORD. Granard Fair was held on October 1. There was a large supply of stock, and buyers were numerous.

. LOUTH. William Bannon, merchant, West street, Drogheda, and Teresa, daughter of James Smyth. Ballykilbeg, county Down, were married on September 29 at St. Peter's church, Drogheda, by Charles M'Evoy, C. C.

LIMERICK.

Mission held at Shanagolden by the Augustinian Fathers, ending on September 29, was well at-

tended.

John McDonnell, J. P., it is stated, delivered one of the most vigorous speeches heard for a long time in the Limerick Union Workhouse Board Room against increasing city rates and taxes. MEATH.

were 164 applications for licences. MAYO.

## Westport water works are progressing favorably. Expenses are expected to amount to £2,000. John P. Heenan, of St. Michael's Seminary, Ballinasloe, passed a successful examination recently at Maynooth College.

QUEEN'S. The contractors for carrying out the drainage works in Maryborough has commenced operations by cleaning the bed of the Triogue river, and plac-

#### ing the pipes for use. ROSCOMMON.

Patrick, son of the late Patrick Dwver, merchant, died October 2nd at Elphin.

Joseph H., son of Hubert and Mary Rriscoe, died
September 25th, at the Dublin House, Roscommon. SLIGO.

Sligo Fair, held Oct. 9, was well stocked with cat-tle, but the attendance of buyers was small.

TIPPERARY.
organ of the Nenagh Catholic Church has been reconstructed.

Borrisokane Fair, held on September 26, was largely attended by buyers, and the stock was of a

ood quality.
Mission held in Nenagh for the week ending Sep

Mission held in Nenagh for the week ending September 29, was largely attended, It was conducted by the Dominican Fathers.

Mr, Percy, R. M., Pariumna, has been appointed to the Commission of the Peace of Nenagh District, rendered vacant by John Fleming.

John Slattery, a sweep, living in Mall Lane, off Main street, Clonmel, was found dead in his bed on Sout 24.

#### Sept. 24. WATERFORD. There were 859 persons in the Watford workhouse

at the last meeting of the Guardians. WICKLOW. Mary, wife of William Clarke, died September 29

Lower Rosanna, Wicklow. WEXFORD.

A new life boat has been launched at Wexford Station. Her dimensions are—length, 32 feet, and breadth, 8½, and she is, of course, supplied with every requisite for life saving purposes. The Civil Service, when on her station, will be manned by a station will be manned by a Toronto Street Market. crew of 13 men, and in addition she is fitted to ac-commodate between 30 and 40 individuals.

## WESTMEATH.

Trim Fair, held Obtober 1, was largely attended by both buyers and sellers.

#### LATEST TELEGRAMS.

#### GREAT BRITAIN.

London, Oct. 29.—The enquiry made by the Board of Trade into the Princess Alice disaster has resulted in the acquittal of the captain and engineer of the Bywell Castle, and in the censuring of the mate of the Princess Alice for carelessness.

London, Oct. 29.—A dispatch from Simla states that a movement of Persian troops in the direction of the Afghan frontier is reported, which will prevent the Ameer from withdrawing troops from Merat to reinforce Candahar.

vent the Ameer Irom withdrawing froops from Merat to reinforce Candahar.

London, Oct. 29.—A Simla correspondent denies the report of the backwardness in the preparations for war. He states that a valuable contingent of 5,000 men has been obtained from the native princes.

Londonderry, Oct. 28.—Lord Dufferin, late Governor General of Canda and a similar to the control of the states of the st ernor-General of Canada, who arrived to-day, was welcomed by the Mayor, High Sheriff, and a number of other gentlemen, who presented an address of welcome and the freedom of the city. Earl Duf-ferin, in returning thanks, said he had left Canada as contented and loyal as Great Britain could de-

A Vienna dispatch says it is reported that the Russians so far from resuming the retreat on Adrianople, are reoccupying the places they had evacuated, especially Kashen, near the Gulf of Saros.

Dublin, Oct. 30.—The obsequies of Cardinal Culton yesterday in the Cathedral were solemn and impressive. They were attended by an immense gathering, including almost all the Bishops of Ireland and six hundred priests. There was no sermon, but a panegyric will be preached by Father Tom Burke at the month's memory. It was intended that the interment should take place at ten last night in strict privacy, at the church of the Holy Cross, Clanliffe, but the Catholic people were too much afflicted to allow this. The coffin was simply on an open hearse, drawn by four caparisoned horses, a long line of carriages and immense crowd following long line of carriages and immense crowd following to the church. It was intended to admit only a few privileged persons, but several hundred got in. After Bishop Moran, a nephew of the Cardinal had pronounced absolution, the coffin was borne out to the vault. The benediction was chanted, and holy water was sprinkled on the coffin, which was then placed in the vault.

#### CANADIAN.

Windsor, Oct. 29.—Mr. White has been elected for the North Riding of Essex by 600 majority as far as heard from.
Toronto, Oct. 28.—The Toronto Lacrosse Club

have challenged the Shamrocks for the champion-ship, and hope to have another chance to regain their lost laurels this season. Port Huron, Oct. 27.—At 2 o'clock this morning

the grocery and butcher shop of Phenix Bros., on Butler street, was destroyed by fire. Loss about \$4,000; insurance, \$3,000. Fortunately it rained all night or this fire would have resulted in a large conflagration.

Two hours later a barn owned by J. B. Charleson, on Christina street, Sarnia, was burned to the ground, together with the complete outlits of she schooners Southampton and China, which were stored in it.

Loss, \$5,000; partially insured.

Parkhill, Oct. 27.—A fire occurred here about four o'clock this morning, in a building owned by Simeon McLeod, on Main street north, and occupied by D. Forbes, tailor shop, and E. J. Phippen, photogtaph gallery above. The fire had gained such headway ganery above. The fire had gained such headway before it was discovered that nothing was saved. Phippen's loss is fully covered by insurance. Forbes' loss is about \$300; no insurance. McLood's loss is heavy; insurance light. The fire was the work of any ucendiary.

## MARKET REPORT.

#### CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

## London Markets.

(	RAL	N.							
White Wheat, Deihl, &	100 lb	s		8	81	30	to	1	10
" " Treadwell					1	30	to	1	40
Red Fall	**						to	1 :	34
Spring Wheat	**	1.0			1	10	to	1	30
	**				0	90	to	0	95
	**				0	80	to	0 1	85
Peas	**				0	85	to	0 !	94
Barley	**				1	00	to	1 .	40
Pvo	**				0	80	to	0	85
Buckwheat	**				0	80	to	0	90
Beans	**				1	00	to	1	25
FLOUI	RAN	D F	EED.						
XX Fall Wheat Flour,	49 C	vt.			. 2	50	to	2	75
Fall Flour	**				. 2	50	to	2	75
Mixed Flour	44				2	25	to		50
Spring Flour	**						to		25
Buckwheat Flour	**						to		50
Graham Flour	**						to		50
Cracked Wheat	**						to		50
Cornmeal	**						to		75
Bran, per 100							to		
Shorts, P 100								00	70
The state of the s	PROD					00		00	
Eggs, Store Lots, P. doz "Farmers' Butter, Crock					. 0	10	to		16
" Farmers' "					. 0	18	to		20
Butter, Crock		. 9 2 - 2 9			. 0	16	to		18
							to		20
					. 0	10	to		
Cneese, Dairy, & tb			* 1.7 5		. 0	08	to		09
ractory					. 0	07	to	U	00
	ELL								
Mutton, & B			****		. (	06	to		07
Beef, "					. 1	05	to		07
i Geese, each					. 1	40	to		50
Turkeys, each					. (	75	to		50
Dried Apples					. (	06	to		07
Onions, & bush					. (	(60)	to		75
Hay, to ton	*****					3 (0)	to		(X
Straw, P load					. 1	2 00	to		50
Live Hogs, & cwt					. 1	5 50	to		O
Dressed Hogs						1.00	to		
Chickens, & pair					. (	) 25	to		30
Ducks					. 1	) 40	to		) 51
Turnips					1	0 25	to		) 2
Carrots Cordwood, No. 1 dry,					. 1	25	to		) :X
Cordwood, No. 1 dry, &	cord					3 00	to		1 ()
Apples, & bush						40	to		7(
Potatoes "						75			1 84
Clover Seed						3 50	to	4	I (X
SKIN	SAN	DH	IDE	s.					
Sheepskins, each					-	10	10	. (	1 50
Calfskins, green, & tb						08			10

141	er	po	01	M1.10	Irk	ers	•					
	Oct 25		Oct. 26.		Oct 28.		Oct. 39.		Oct. 30.		Oct. 31.	
		D.	F.	D.	S	D.		D.	S.	D.	S.	D.
Flour	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0	22	0
S. Wheat	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6	9	6
R. Winter	9	0	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10	8	10
White	9	9	9	9	9	9	9	59	9	9	9	9
Club	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1	10	1
Corn, new		3	23	3	23	3	23	3	23	9	23	9
Barley	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1	3	1
Oats	2	15	9	6	2	6	2	6	2	6	2	6
Peas	32	6	32	6	32	6	32	6	32	6	32	6
Pork	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0	45	0
Lard	85	3	25	0	35	0	35		35	0	34	6
Beef		6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	6	67	G
Bacon		6	32	0	32		31	6	32		32	0
Tallow		0	37	6	37	6	117	6	37	6	37	6
Cheese	48	0	48	0	18	.0	48	0	48	0	47	6

LONDON OIL MARET.

## Toronto Street Market.

Barley, 59c, to 98c, Wheat—Spring, 65c, to 82c,; red winter, 86c, to 85c,; Treadwell, 80c, to 8c; Deili, 75c, to 92c, Oats, 26c, to 30c, Pens, 60c, to 67c, Hogs, 85. Flour—Superine, 83 29, Spring extra, 83 65; extra, 83 55; superior, 84, Butter, 4c, to 10c.

#### NEWS OF ALL SORTS.

Among the prominent persons whose death is chronicled in the latest foreign papers are:—Lord Chelmsford, aged 85, who had been successively member of Parliament, Solicitor-General, Attorney-General, and Lord Chancellor; Major-Gen. Henry Bingham, of the British Army; Lieut,-Gen. John Lindow, of the British Army; Lieut,-Gen. John Bingham, of the British Army; Licut, Gen. John Liptrap, of the Bengal Infantry, aged 82; G. H. Whalley, M. P., who was well known as a persistent opponent of Papacy and the Jesuits, and will be remembered as defender of the Tichborne claimant; Prof. Robert Harkness, of Queen's College, Cork, and D. J. Madoux, principal proprietor of the Etoile Belge, a popular journal of Brussels.

One of the incidents of the failure of the City Glasgow Bank is related in the case of Rev. Mr. Spence, of Galashiels. He had his moderate patri-mony invested in the shares of the bank, and had resigned his charge for the purpose of taking his wife to Italy for the benefit of her health; in fact had sent her there, and was preparing to follow. Just as he had given up his income from his parish, his entire means were swept away by the failure, leaving him in an awkward predicament, from which his people relieved him so far as they well could by reinstating him as their Pastor.

The letter of Lord Lawrence in the London Time. The letter of Lord Lawrence in the London Times maintaining that it would be neither just nor politic for Great Britian to make war upon Afghanistan, has been followed by one of similar tener from Lord Grey. He urges that the Ameer had a right to reto receive an envoy from the Viceroy of India, fuse to receive an envoy from the Viceroy of India, and had exercised it on previous occasions without having it questioned. Neither does he think that the alleged insult or the manner of the refusal furnishes a ground of war, especially as Sir Neville Chamberlain was sent with his formidable and threatening escort before an answer had been received from the Ameer to the Viceroy's letter, which was itself to say the least discourteer. was itself, to say the least, discourteous

A wedding at Constantinople, Algeria, was re cently enlivened by the following incident:—"A man named Petrel was recently married to a young woman of Alsatian origin. Just when the marriage party were sitting down at table, the bride left the room for a moment, and, meeting one of the guests, shook hands with him. Petrel, seeing this, and actuated by an inexplicable feeling of jealousy, rushed upon the guest, and struck him a heavy blow with a stick on the head. The young woman to rilly frightened sought to fine young woman terribly frightened, sought refuge in an adjoining room, whither she was followed by her husband in a state of fury, who there stabbed her with a knife in the breast no less than six times, and then, availing himself of the general terror of all the persons who had witnessed the horrible scene, he ran down into the stables below, and blew out his brains with

The Berlin Post of the 5th inst, says that both the Emperor William and Prince de Bismarck, during their sojourn at Gastien and their subsequent journeys, received a considerable number of menacing letters; they also received others which informed them that new attempts to assassinate them were being prepared, and they were particularly fore-warned not to proceed to Cologne.

On the 6th of October a "project" of a revised Constitution was submitted to a vote of the people in Switzerland and overwhelmingly defeated. This result is regarded as a serious check to the radical democratic tendency of the present Administration. The opposition to the new Constitution was occasioned mainly by the power of supervision it was proposed to give to the Government over education and religion.

and religion.

A somewhat remarkable lawsuit recently came and at Nice. M. Borriglione, Mayor of the city and a Deputy, prosecuted for libel ex-Mayor Reynaud and two "moral order" journals for charging him with misappropriation of funds intrusted to a Mime.

Orestis by a dying man. He won his case, the ex-Mayor was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and

thoughtlessly as would appear, in a corner, intending to destroy it when the lesson was over. Meanwhile, to destroy it when the lesson was over. Meanwhile, his little boy, who was playing about in the school-room, picked up the bunch and, before he was noticed, ate several of the berries of deadty belladonna. A few hours lafterward the child died in great agony.

At a political gathering in Buffalo the other day, where a large unmber of smokers were together, one gentleman remarked that it was no pleasure to him to smoke in the dark; the discussion spreading, it was discovered that nobody had ever been heard of was discovered that hobody had ever been heard of who did enjoy a pipe or cigar when he couldn't see the smoke. Is this universal experience?

It was so dry in some parts of Japan last month that one of the Governors knelt "a whole hour in prayer" for rain—and yet failed to break the

There has indeed been a wonderful change in the administration of Italian affairs, if the statement made by the President of the Council—that there are sixty millions in the treasury, of which one-third is available to reduce taxation—is true. Since the establishment of the kingdom annual deficits have been the rule, despite the constantly increasing revenue. Nevertheless, it must be said that since 1871 the deficits have been steadily growing less, until they have fallen from 261,000,000 lire in 1871, to 65,000,000 in 1877. This year it is plain there will be a surplus for the first time in the history of the The debt is just about the same as that

The mechanical skill of the Chinese is wonderful in many respects. A magnificent speci-men of ivory carving by a Chinaman is to be seen at Virginia City, Nevada. It is about sixteen inches in height and is elaborate almost beyond description or comprehension. At the base are several human figures, and the figure of a horse some three inches in height all carefully and artistically wrought, while at the distance of about ten inches above is seen a ball about four inches in diameter, in the surface of which are hundreds of human figures, standing or reclining in niches, most wonderful in the elaborateness and delicacy of the carvings surrounding them. Inside of this ball are no less than twenty-one balls or hollow spheres, each as delicately and beau-

M. Gambetta is to be married to a widow with a fortnne of \$8,000,000. Mrs. Hooper adds that the lady is the neice of M. Dubochet, the great gas contractor, whose heir it was at one time said M. Gambetta was to be.

#### LATEST CATHOLIC NEWS

A new Catholic free school for colored children A new Catholic free school for colored children was started at Quincey, III., last spring, under the direction of the Sisters of Notre Dame, Rev. Father Michael, O. S. F., being prefect of religion. This school, we are happy to state, is now frequented by 70 children, of whom 17 were baptized during the last session, and 11 more made their First Communion.

Catholic Herald learns from good authority through letters received last week from Birming-ham, England, that, during the past ten years, the Very Rev. Dr. John Henry Newman has received fifty Protestant elegymen into the Catholic Church. at the Oratory.

—Even the Roman Campagna seems at last to have found its masters in the Trappists. They have acclimatized the Australian eucalyptus and overcome the malarial fever; now they have used nitro-glycerine to break up a layer of tufa beneath the soil, under which a rich and favorable earth was found.—N. Y. World.

-General Philippowich, Commander-in-Chief of —General Finispowies, Commander-in-Center of the Austrian Army in Bosnia, has donated 400 florins each to the Catholic and United Greek Churches at Banjaluka, to have a Mass of thanksgiving cele-brated in these churches every year on the 19th of August, in commemoration of the deliverance of the Christians from Turkish oppression.

-The new Polish orphan asylum at La Salle, Ill. was dedicated with imposing ceremonies on the 16th inst. Societies from various parts of the State and elsewhere were in attendance and marched in procession. A large body of elergymen took part in cession. A large body of chergymen took part in the ceremonies, which were witnessed by an im-mense concoverse of people. The building is 30x60, two stories high, and possesses spacious grounds, it has accommodations for two hundred orphans. The Sisters of St. Francis are in charge of the institu-

In a recent number of the Are Maria it was an-—In a recent number of the Are Maria it was announced that a Jesuit Father was preparing a dictionary of the Chippewa language to be published by the Smithsonian Institute at Washington. This item was copied by the Catholic Mirror and credited to the Are Maria. We are informed that the announcement was first made by the Catholic Vindicator, which wishes to have credit for it. We cheerfully give it. It is a rule with us, and we could wish it we all our contemporaries, to give due credit for what

Two missions were opened last Sunday week in the city of Brooklyn. One is conducted by the Lazarist Father Hennessy, Shaw and O'Donohue, at the Church of the Nativity; the other in the parish of St. Patrick; the mission given at this church will be conducted by six Jesuit Fathers, unless the leadership of the distinguished preacher. church will be conducted by six Jesuit Fathers, under the leadership of the distinguished preacher, Father Maguire, S. J. These missions will continue during the next two weeks. The Jesuit Fathers, who are at present preaching the mission at St. Patrick's, have been invited to give a mission at St. Joseph's Church, by the pastor, Rev. Edward Corporation. Corcoran

-Mr. A. J. L. Holland, of the Howard Associa tion, sent a telegram from Holy Springs, Miss., on the 23rd of September, in which he said: "Of thirteen Sisters of Charity of Bethlehem, of this place, only one is left in health. These good people have done so much to alleviate the sufferings of our people that we mourn to see them fall. No natter what duty they were called upon to fill, they matter what duty they were called upon to hil, they have performed it with a cheerful smile and without complaint. The Rev. Ben. Black having fallen yesterday, leaves us with only one minister, Father Lamy, of New Orleans, to visit the sick. We love the Catholice, because they fear no danger, and As their whole late.

Among the many precious relies preserved at Notre Dame two deserve special mention. One of these is the emblematic heart worn on his habit by Orestis by a dying man. He won his case, the exMayor was sentenced to 15 days' imprisonment and
2,000 francs fine, and the two journalists to one
month's imprisonment each and 2,000 and 1,000
francs fine respectively.

A strange thing occurred the other day at Gais, in
Switzerland. A schoolmaster was explaining to
his pupils the nature of certain vegetable poisons,
and, to illustrate his lesson, he procured a bunch of
belladonna. After showing the class how to distinquish the berries of this plant, he threw it, somewhat
flowdythes by a would appear in a content of the cross, the Founder of his Paul of the cross, the Founder of his Pasionists. It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the community. Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the community. Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the comminity. Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to the comminity. Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to Very Rey. A. Granger, C. S. C. The other
relic is the glove worn by Pius IX. of holy memory,
in it is a picked of the cross, the Founder of the Passionists.

It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picture of the Saint which he presented to Very Rey. A. Granger, C. S. C. The other
relic is the glove worn by Pius IX. of holy memory,
in the series of this plant, he three with some picked of the Cross, the Founder of the Passionists.

It was given to Signor Gregori by the Superior of a
Retreat of that Order, in Italy, as a token for a picked of the Cross, the Cross of the Passionists. more highly prized than these.

more highly prized than these.

—One of the objects of greatest interest at the Paris Exposition is a magnificent statue of Pius IX. by the sculptor Pagliacetto. This great work, which was completed shortly before the death of the holy Pontiff. represents him seated on his throne with arms extended as if to welcome a band of pilgrims. The amiable smile so well known is admirably expressed, and the bright, intelligent eyes seem only to want the spark of life. The Gazette Artistique says this statue is a real work of art. "The true character of Pius IX. is represented art. "The true character of Pius IX. is represented in all dignity and majesty; the calm, frank, intelliginal dignity and majesty; the calm, frank, intelliginal dignity and majesty; the calm, frank, intelliginal dignity and majesty." benevolent expression which gent visage, with the benevolent expression was its characteristic trait, is finely displayed."

—At a mission lately given by the Reverend Re-demptorist Fathers at Montgomery Station, Ind., Rev. B. Piers, pastor, fifteen Protestants were received into the Church. There were also 800 Communions of adults, and 156 children were confirmed by Bishop Chatard. The mission continued ten days. It was conducted by Rev. Fathers Cook, Kern and McLaughlin, C. SS. R. The same Fathers afterwards gave a very successful mission in Davies County, which is attended by Rev. John Doyle. At this mission there were 700 confessions, four Protestants were baptized, and twenty-eight children and adults made their First Communion. In these missions many negligfut Catholics were brought to the sense of their religious duties by the prayers zeal and perseverence of the good sons of St. Alphon

sus.

—"From a very reliable source," says the Morning Star of New Orleans, "we have been informed of two sad events which transpired in Mandeville dur-ing the past week. A child of one of the parishion-ers of Rev. Father M. Kratz, pastor of the church in ers of Rev. Father M. Kratz, pastor of the charles in that town, died of yellow fever, and the corpse remained for three days unburied, A knowledge of this fact reached the above-named priest while in the discharge of his spiritual duties. Immediately he with the assistance of an acolyte, made a coffin, du a grave, and deposited therein the body of the child. While engaged in this most chartitable work a sewhite engaget in this most channel work a vere rain fell, completely drenching the good priest and his faithful assistant. That same night the priest was taken ill. It proved to be a genuine case of yellow fever, from which he never recovered. He died as many priests and heroes die—ir the service of his God and fellow-men. R. I. P.

-It is announced that Miss Cotton, only child and ress of Dr. Cotton, of Worcester College, Oxford, tifully wrought as the first or outer shell. All these spheres may be turned or moved about in such a way that the figures carved on them may be seen. Above the nest of spheres are a number of human figures, all bearing the Chinese "human face divine," which figures are about the same size as those at the base. As a wonder of mechanical execution it seems impossible that this specimen could be surpassed.

M. Gambetta is to be married to a widow with a specimen and the country of th teen adult pagans and seven children on the 10th af August, and on the Festival of the Assumption of our Blessed Lady seventeen adults and nine chil dren were baptized by Very Rev. F. Boisseau and Rev. F. Batapron.

—The death of Rev. Chas. Seager, Professor of Hebrew and the Science of Language in the Catholic College, Kensington, which took place on the 18th ult., at Florence, whither he had gone to attend the Con-gress of Orientalists, leaves a wide blank in the foremost rank of Oriental scholars in England. Mr. Seager was a graduate of Worcester College, Ox-ford, where he took his degree in 1836. He was a favorite pupil of Dr. Pusey, then Regius Professor of Hebrew at Oxford, and afterwards became his assistant. He became a Catholic about the same period that Dr. Newman, Cardinal Manning, and others, did. When the Catholic College at Kensing. ton was established he was appointed to the Chair of Hebrew and the Science of Language, a post he continued to hold up to his death. As an Oriental scholar his name was widely known. He published works very few in number, but they bore the stamp

deep and varied scholarship. —At Angers, France, some time ago, the Sister in charge of the kitchen at the house of the Little Sisters went one day to tell the Mother Superior that there was nothing left to prepare for supper save a a few small fishes and a little cabbage.

"Warm up what you have," said the good Mother Superior, "and do not forget to pray to St. Jusceh!"

Joseph.

good Sister obeyed simply; she cooked what she had, and began distributing it to the old people. To her astonishment there was enough for all—ever one hundred persons—and after the Sisters had eaten, there was even a good supply for the following day.

At Tours the Sisters having received on one oc-casion several old women found they had not enough blankets for their beds. It was necessary to divide one of them. The blanket was spread out, and the good Mother took up her scissors to divide it. Suddenly her attention was aroused by a loud rap at the door. It was immediately opened by one of the Sisters, and there, standing at the door, was a young man with six pairs of blankets. When the Sister showed them to her companions they knelt down and, with tears in their eyes, gave thanks to God.

#### HUMBUG.

Humbug ir a very significant word. It means almost everything. It is idiomatic. A foreigner may feel its effects, but he cannot translate it. It is no more synonymous with any expression in his language than the French word "chic" is synonomous with our purely American "cheek," although some people who have been abroad will insist on using them as equivalents. America is the chosen land of humburg for its provide here. land of humbug, for its people have set up a god, which is Humbug, and they show him a constant devotion that they give to nothing else except the

massing of money.

Barnum, with his mermaid, was great as a courtier of humbug; but his glory has departed. Americans may point with pride to their political history for the past ten years, and laugh the irrepressible Barnum to scorn. We need not go back into the past. Look at our Eliza Pinkston, at our Agnes Jenks—they surpass the mermaid as the dia-mond surpasses the pebble. The mermaid had one tail, which was fishy; our charming witnesses have a hundred tales, which are "fishier" than the famous

mermaid's.

In social life, the worship of Humbug is rife. In social life, the worship of Humbug is rife. "Snobs," who are high priests of the popular god, abound everywhere. They are generally members of the American aristocracy. They sigh for the superior institutions of Great Britain; they long for the opportunity of "drawing the line somewhere," as the barber, in Disches a novels, says of the coal-heaver, in order that they may be saved from the plebians. Of course they have been "abroad" so long that everything at home seems entirely nee entirely need to be a seem of the same seems. long that everything at home seems entirely new and awfully barbarous. A rosy cloud has come be-tween them and their immediate ancestors, who are probably honest, hard-working people, or, if their immediate ancestors belonged to a newer regime, not immediate ancestors belonged to a newer regime, not honest or hard-working people: however that may be, our aristocrats see in the past a vista of knightly plumes and banners as long as that of the Percys and Howards; and you may behold their coats-of-arms any afternoon in the Park, flashing from carriages, which have undergone metamorphoses from very plebian milk-carts, or something genuine, but "low." These worshippers of Humbug are like the peacock. They imagine that their gorgeous feathers distract attention from their clumsy feet and discordant voices; but though the papers willingly lend them-selves to the work of pulling the doings of these exalted beings, the public know that they are—

humbugs.

These social humbugs are a small class compared
multiple and clock for all with those who assume religion as a cloak things to which religion is most opposed—who pass round the collection box with the left hand and drive the orphan and widow into the street with drive the orphan and gridow into the street with the right; thus, with a vengeance, preventing their left hand from knowing what their reght hand doeth—who love their neighbor's goods almost as well as themselves—who beat their breasts and utter Man Culpa on Sunday, in order that they may undertake some "crooked" transaction with a "cleas conscience" on Monday. They know they are hypothesis and this consciousness only serves to re humbugs, and this consciousness only serves to make them more desirous of whitening their sepul-

There are women, foremost in all church work, nodels in their parishes, whom the world charitable because they provide garments and food for the poor, who, if they gave their bodies to be burned, would gain no reward, for they are without burned, would gain no reward, for they are without that charity which speaks no evil. Dear Father So-and-So's sermon is very consoling—it makes them feel almost as happy as if they had new bon-nets, and it seems almost too personal to them when he speaks of charitable hearts; but as for apwhen he speaks of charitable hearts; but as for applying its lesson against self-righteousness, that is not thought of. They relish a spice of scandal better than all the serm, of which they prate; and if, perchance, a Magdala stray across their path, they are inexorably veious in their scorn. The conthey are inexponent view to the virtuous matrons cast upon Goethe, s Marguerite, as she knelt, in her sin, before the shrine of Our Lady, were pointless in comparison to the sharp stones which some of our modern religious women can cast in act and glance. At times they may have glimmerings that they are thurbugs—that their charity is not the charity of the Divine Master, but their self-righteousness is cork-like, and it soon floats them to their usual level of humbug. How can we ever touch on the thousands of shams which surround us? They are legion; but the greatest of all, the meanest of all, the most detestable of all—a leper in the house, a scabby sheep in the fold, a sepulchre from which the whitewash is peeling off—is—your Liberal Cath-olic.—McGeesWeekly.

It is a practice on some of our railroads to allow clergymen to ride for half-fare. Recently a clergy-man received a half-fare travelling card, as they are called, and wrote to the Superintendent asking called, and wrote to the Superintendent asking
"If he could not embrace his wife also." The Superintendent replied that he thought it likely he
could, but he did not want to say positively until
he had seen the wife, as he was a little fastidious in his tastes.

A book of historical reminiscences of the House of mmons relates the laughable failure of one memper, who rose fully primed for a first attempt. He "Mr. Speaker, I am astonished—sir, I am asonished-sir, I am astonished;" and then his astonishment overcome him, and he sat down, never to

#### RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

LAST SITE FOR THE " Needle."—Another Hemis

"I acknowledge the corn," as the man said when pulled on a tight boot.

It is the silent watches of the night that render alarm clocks necessary. How to lose flesh-Start a meat market and trust everyone that comes along.

Melancholy Reflection.—The sluggard is bidden to go to the ant; but, alas! how often he goes to

Medical examination: "What is there, besides ether and chloroform, to produce unconsciousness? Visiting boy—"A club."

It is said a hornet's nest contains as many as 15,000

If any of the hornets are at home they wil show you around the rooins. Be careful not to let fall a note reflecting on a friend's character. By simply dropping a letter, you know, friend is changed into a fiend.

Show us the man who never forgets to mail a let-r for his sweetheart, and we will show you a man who forgets to mail one for his wife.

On Dit.-Mr. Gladstone, with his friend Mr. Tenson, paid a visit to the talking oak, and inquired age. "Oh. don't axe me!" replied the oak.

A man who attended a nitro-glycerine explosio nid, afterwards, that his first impression was the his mother-in-law was arguing with him. An English earl recently directed a letter to "Hali

fax, United States of America." The Mayor of Cork made the very same mistake a few weeks ago. "My dear," said a husband, in startling tones, "I

have swallowed a dose of strychnine!" "Well, the do for goodness' sake lie still, or it may come up Said a lady to the famous actor, Garrick, "I wish you were taller." "Madam," replied the wit, "how happy I should be to stand higher in your estima-The most valuable recent Western contribution to

the language is a new verb—to "kornewoggle." As nearly as we can get at it, it means to swindle artistically. A story is told of a man who got very tipsy at a country house, and was tarred and feathered and put to bed. He awoke, still tipsy, and exclaimed: "Become a bird, by Jove!"

AFTER the amateur pantomime, a lady said to Mr. W. S. Gilbert, "I had no idea, Mr. Gilbert, that you could dance." "No," replied Harlequin; "I am not often caught tripping."

The following advertisement once appeared in a newspaper:—"Wanted, a second-hand set of commandments. Old-fashioned ones painted on wood would do."

A couple of ladies were walking in a cemetery, when one of them pointed to a lovely vale and said: "That's the spot where I hope to be burried, if my life is spared."

Said a friend to a bookseller, "The book trade is effected, I suppose, by the general depression What kind of books feel it most? "Pocket-books," vas the laconic reply. When a clergyman remarked that there would be

a nave in the new church the society was building, an old lady whispered that, "She knew the party to whom he referred." "We all knows," said a Cockney school-commiteeman to the new teacher he was examining for her

teeman to the new teacher he was examining for her position, "that A, B, and C is vowels, but wot we wants to know is vy they is so."
Unexpected Graunity.—Waiter: "Beg pandon, sir, but I think you've made a mistake. This is a halfpenny!"—Old Gent, grandly: "Oh dear no—not at all, not at all! I never give less!"

Exchange.-In this world a man is likely to get what he gives. Men's hearts are like a whispering gallery to you. If you speak softly, a gentle whisper comes back; if you scold, you get scolded. With

the measure you mete it is measured to you again Rich parvenue, who knows nothing about painting, to an artist; "How shall I hang this picture!" Artist: "I wouldn't hang it if I were you, but com-

mute its sentence to solitary imprisonment for life.'

Microscopy for the Million.-Janet: C John!-John: Sit still, woman, an' see the show!-Janet: Guide save us a', man! What wad come o' us if thae awfu'. like brutes was to brek oot o' the wat-

Generosity.-An Aberdeen teacher, after reading Generosity.—An Aberdeen teacher, after reading to her scholars the story of a generous child, asked them what generosity was. One little Aberdonian raised his hand and said—"I know; it's giving to others what you don't want yourself." Don't you find it hard to stand your misfortune

asked a gossiping person of an acquaintance. "; Oh no; it's easy enough to stand my misfortunes it's what people ask me about them that's too much for was the reply. The late Sir George Rose, the witty English law-

yer, was overtaken by a friend one day, who said to him: "I thought it was you, walking so fast." "Ah, you know the rose by the stalk, do you? "responded Sir George. A man who has been editing a paper twenty-seven years thinks he ought to know something about the business. So he ought. A cast-iron stomach to stand fasting, however, instead of brains and popu-

rity, not infrequently induces the poor fool to persevere. A Treasure.-Lady (calling on intimate friend, who is unmarried, and only has one servant): Is your mistress at home, Sarah?—Sarah: No, mum. Lady: Then will you kindly say that I called to see if she would come and spend the evening with us? Sarah: Oh, no, mem! A' sure she can't, 'cause it's

Something "fresh."- "Anything new or fresh this morning?" a reporter asked in a railroad office.
"Yes," replied the lone occupant of the apart-

my turn out.

· What is it?" queried the reporter, whipping out his note-book.

Said the railroad man, edging towards the door

Said the raincad man, edging towards the table.

"That paint you are leaning against."

Such are the loads a newspaper man must bear.

Louis XVIII. told one of his courtiers one day that he was in the habit of asking his Ministers whether they had a majority. When answered in the affirmative, he would say: "Very well; then you don't want me, and I can go." If the reply was in the negative, he would observe: "Very well then I don't want you, and you can go." The canny Scotchman is wary and prudent ever

in his dealings with Divine Providence. At the Glasgow Presbytery a fortnight ago, a motion came up under the rules for the appointment of a day of thanksgiving for peace and for an abundant harvest. thanksgiving for peace and for an abundant narvest.

The Afghan complications having broken out suddenly, and peace being by no means assured, the author of the motion suggested that it would be well to postpone thanking the Almighty for peace well to postpone thanking the Almight while the present state of things lasted. "peace" would have been removed from the mo-tion but for prompt application of the Scotch love for hair-splitting, by which it was unanimously resolved that that the thanks to the Almighty peace should be offered on the express understanding that the peace was the peace of Berlin, and had no reference whatever to the present complications and impending war in Afghanistan

## PUZZLER'S CORNER.



"Aye! be as merry as you can."

We cordially invite contributions to this corner, with the name and address of each contributor, and olutions of original problems. Answers will appear two weeks after each set of problems. Addres "PUZZLER."

CATHOLIC RECORD Office, 388 Richmond St., London, Ont.

PRIZES TO PUZZLERS, To be awarded on St. Patrick's Day, 1879. 1st. Prize, a handsome Bible; value, \$10. 2nd. The life of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Catholic Record for one year, and any sook from Sadlier's list of value 82. Total value

4th. The CATHOLIC RECORD for one year; value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sadlier's list will be sent instead of prizes 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them o compete for all the prizes, while not more than yo will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of

We hope our youthful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner. 21. GEOGRAPHICAL SQUARE WORD.

An empire composed of islands.
 An extensive bay on the south-east coast of

Africa.

3. A Sound in the north-west of the United States.

4. A Piedmontese valley, celebrated for its extensive mines and marble quarries.

5. A British colony in South Africa.

These 5 words form a square, and the initials spell he first and the finals spell the fifth.

22. GEOGRAPHICAL PUZZLE. There are eleven geographical names so related that the last syllable of each is the first of the next in succession, and the last syllable of the last is the first syllable of the first name. The names are as

. A town in Palestine celebrated as the residence of a witch before the Christian era.

2. A town about 21 miles south-west of London,

3. A bay in Van Dieman's land. A name applied to many streams in Louisiana. A town about 27 miles from Cork, Ireland. A county in Ontario Province, bordering on

7. A Province of Anam, bordering on China

8. A scaport town in Ireland.
9. An ancient name of Jerusalem.

10. The capital of Austrian Poland. 11. A fortified scaport of Norway.

23. CHARADE. am lifeless and rest in a watery grave, hough I rule the course of a ship on the

Though I rule the course of a sinp on the week. Transpose me aright at ohee you will meet. A plant rank to the taste which some love to eat: My own head take away, you will very soon see My remains an electric fish will be Whose middle and tall together will make The name of a letter found in the lake; When this name is found, behead me anew, The letter itself will appear to your view.

24. MATHEMATICAL PROBLEM

A file is 14 inches long, and has 50 teeth to an inch. A man can cut 36 files per day. He uses a 7 pound hammer, and at each stroke cuts one tooth. How many tons does he lift during the day?

25. Required 4 numbers in arithmetical progression, such that if they are increased by 1, 6, 19, 48 resp tively, the sums shall be in geometrical progression

SOLUTIONS, 7 TO 13.

ames of the required Canadian rivers:— haTH A MESsmate-dissEVER None, compatriot RENTed-leGATINE AUdience, hiM o IRAscible-DUN ORDERS, rePORT NEUFchatel—eiMIRA MICHIgan, pOTTAWAtomie, 7. The capital letters in the following words are the

A B R O O Maintials form BURNS, finals MOORE.

UM BRO
RATIO
NEVER
SEINE

9. Car-pet.

10. I-sing-lass.

11. The friend pays 80 Louis d'or, the proprietor pays ack 75 sovereigns. 

342 a whole number, say =q.  $\therefore \frac{342 \ q+15}{23}$  =15 +  $\frac{15-3 \ q}{23}$ ; and the fraction must be a whole No. So must | thereof, Let  $\frac{5-q}{23} = p$ .  $\therefore q = 5-23 p$ ; where p may be positive or

negative, but always an integer. Now  $x = \frac{342 q + 15}{2} = 75$ 

 $-312 \ p : \ y=x+\frac{23 \ x-15}{342}=80-365 \ p.$  The least values of x,y will be found by taking p=0.  $\therefore x=75,\ y=80$ : 1. c. My friend pays 80 Louis  $d^2 or$ : the proprietor pays 75 sovereigns. By adding to these answers corresponding multiplies of 365 and 342 other answers will be found. multiplies of 30 and 32 other answers with or branch.

12. Let the digits be respectively x, y, z. . The No. is 100 x + 10 y + z. . 100 x + 10 y + z + 199 = 100 z + 10 y + z. 100 x + 10 y + z + 199 = 100 z + 10 y + z. Simplify: z-xz=1, and as z, z are digits, x not less than 1 and not greater than 8. y disappears in the equation, and may be any digit. . the least answer is 10z, the greatest, 899. The other answers are, 203, 304, 405, 506, 607. 708, 809, and the Nos, found by changing 0 in any of these into any other digit.

into any other digit.

We must apoligize to our readers for omitting the solution of problem 13. For some cause over which we have no control, our mathematical type did not arrive, though it has been ordered for several weeks. We hope to have it for next week's issue, but we could not do justice to No. 13 without it.

justice to No. 13 without II.

Geometrician answers correctly 8, 9, 10, 11, 13; but as the solutions of II, 13 are incomplete, we can only allow half the number of points allotted; 7 is partially solved, so we allow 1 point for this also. Total, 6; points. Sphinx has solved 8, 9, 10, and by trial 13, making 4; points. The answers to 3 and 4 were late.

#### THE PRAVER OF TWO NAUGHTY BOYS

At Holyoke, Mass., last week, two little boys were arrested for stripping the leaves from the frees in the pa.k. Soon after they had been locked up, an officer heard their voices and peeped into the cell. Both of the children were down on their knees witl their hands clasped and tears running down their cheeks. "O Lord, please let us out of this place and we'll never do it again —never, never !" prayed and we'll never do it again —never, never!" prayed one sobbing culprit, while the other was repeating the "Lord's Prayer." "Pray harder," said one of them, "and speak your words plain, or God won't understand you." "I try to, Jimmy, but I'm crying so I can't," says the other, and then both redoubled their prayers. The officer slipped awary, got the keys and compounded their felony. The fervent prayer of a naughty boy availeth much. FRIDAY, NOVEM

LADIES' D

Mrs. J. J. Ske In the new models shand winter, the mantlet as the paletot, and a co of the visite type, fit wide dolman sleeves an Handsome fringes in beads, are still the far broidery mixed with si the most fashionable fo-embroidery always lool toilet quite elegant and

PARIS AND AN

Costumes for the fa green and blue tartal Kilted skirt, scarf drap and large paletot jack upon the bosom, over Eeither dark pearl or ployed for the costum Short costumes, with worn by ladies in town House dresses are mad toilets have trains.

tainly does not become skirt, with pleats at the front the bodice and sk or the jacket-bodice op Paletot for young cloth, double-breasted,

Ladies who object to

Paletot for young silk, ornamented with Walking dress for beige-colored tweed, with rows of machine

Home Dress — Br trimmed with kilting dark bronze satin. Misses Hat—The A felt hat for young la plush, with knot of th tip intermingled with Fashionable Hat atin and ostrich feat handsome gold or bro Fichu.—This can b

of lisse fulling, and lo Fichu—Is compose rows of lace and two MIS A novelty is annot ber of ladies there ha prise under the name Company," the whol to be conducted excl

studio they have bu Fair and Dear.—A into a shop where long been enamouae hind the counter sel main as long as poss and at last said: "I ing you." "Oh! n me you are always blushing, she laid an would not stay so lo

> HOUSE Italian Sauce.-T

it into a stewpan wi few chopped mus gently for a quarte half a lemon, 3 teaspoonful of chop and serve hot. Stewed Cheese. fat cheese, finely mustard-flour, a sal grain of Cayenne; sherry, and distribu fragraments over the

chree eggs well bea a tin dish for ten u Serve very hot, wi Ox-cheek Soup. break the bones of carrots, 2 onions, 2 bunch of sweet her spices to taste; add ming frequently; strain through a si sherry is a great in

Stuffed Eggs.— them in half after

olks in a mortar butter, pepper, an the eggs, piling th off the end of the serve with a garni Eggs au Gratii slices, lay them on large spoonful of 20z. of Parmesan yolks of two or th over the fire till it the hard-boiled eg put the dish in th

saucepan with when it is of a go adding stock or b it. When the gra the fire; add ple little salt, pepper Why does a p tea than a black is a very bad rad

contents begin to Risotto a la Mi

much longer; an ter it "draws" t Why will not a Because the heat through the dull the water is very Why will a bla

bright metal one Because the blac from the fire, an bright metal tea off the heat by r Then sometin best, and somet when the teapot

earthern is the slowly, and then Why does a sa a shorter time t tom and back a oot rapidly abs Why should t clean and bright

with the fire, th

#### LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

PARIS AND AMERICAN FASHIONS.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington, Editress.

In the new models shown for mantles for the fall and winter, the mantlet shape appears as frequently as the paletot, and a combination appears in models of the visite type, fitting at the back, but with wide dolman sleeves and loose fronts.

Handsome fringes in waved silk braid, chenille or beads, are still the favorite trimmings. Jet embroidery mixed with silk and chenille or braid, are the most fashionable for gros grains or velvet. Jet embroidery always looks well, and makes a black toilet quite elegant and tasteful.

toilet quite elegant and tasteful.

Costumes for the fall and winter are made of green and blue tartan plaid, in a large pattern. Kilted skirt, scarf draped across the upper half of it, and large paletot jacket, joined by one button only upon the bosom, over a waistcoat of the same. Eeither dark pearl or metal buttons may be employed for the costume.

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23

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D.

Short costumes, with kilted skirt, are very much worn by ladies in town for morning and shopping. House dresses are made much longer. All evening toilets have trains.

Ladies who object to the kilted skirt, and it certainly does not become all figures, wear the princess skirt, with pleats at the back and coat basques; in front the bodice and skirt are either cut all in one, or the jacket-bodice opens over a plastron or waist

Paletot for young lady—Fawn-colored beaver cloth, double-breasted, ornamented with brown bone

Paletot for young girl—Grey tweed, piped with silk, ornamented with bone buttons.

Walking dress for little girl—Can be made of beige-colored tweed, with paletot of same, trimmed with rows of machine stitching and bone buttons. Home Dress - Bronze-colored French merine trimmed with kiltings of the same, and bands of dark bronze satin.

Misses Hat-The Avon is still a veay fashionable

rows of lace and two rows of pink ribbon.

A novelty is announced from Warsaw. A number of ladies there have formed a joint-stock enterprise under the name of "The Artistic Photographic Company," the whole of the operations of which are to be conducted exclusively by the female sex. The studio they have built is one of the finest in Russia.

Fair and Dear.—A young and pretty girl stepped into a shop where a spruce young man, who had long been enamoused but dared not speak, stood behind the counter selling drapery. In order to remain as long as possible, she cheapened everything, and at last said: "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh! you said the remains." and at last said: "I believe you think I am cheating you." "Oh! no," said the young man; "to me you are always fiir." "Well," said the lady, blushing, she laid an emphasis on the last word; "I would not stay so long bargaining if you were not

## HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

Italian Sauce.—Take half a pint of stock and put it into a stewpan with half a glass of Maderia and a few chopped mushrooms and shalots, and stew gently for a quarter of an hour then add the juice half a lemon, Ateaspoonful of pounded sugar, and 1 teaspoonful of chopped parsley; let them just boil,

Stewed Cheese.-Place in a pie-dish one pound of Stewed Cheese.—Place in a pie-dish one pound of fat cheese, finely sliced, with a tablespoonful of mustard-flour, a saltspoonful of white pepper, and a grain of Cayenne; pour over thes a wine-glassful of sherry, and distribute two ounces of butter in small fragraments over the top. Bake in a quick oven until the cheese is dissolved, then add the yolks of hree eggs well beaten; mix thorougly, and bake in a tin dish for ten minutes till moderately browned. Serve very hot, with fresh hot toast in a rack.

Ox-cheek Soup.—Well wash an ox-cheek and break the bones of it; put it into a stewpan with 3 carrots, 2 onions, 2 or 3 heads of celery, and a small bunch of sweet herbs, 1 pound lean bacon, and some spices to taste; add sufficient water, and boil, skimming frequently; thicken with butter and boil. spaces to taste; and sunficient water, and boil, skimming frequently; thicken with butter and flour, strain through a sieve, and serve hot. A glass of

herry is a great improvement. Stuffed Eggs.—Boil five or six eggs hard; cut them in half after removing the shells; beat up the yolks in a mortar with a little anchovy paste, and butter, pepper, and salt; then refill the whites of butter, pepper, and sar, then the centre; cut off the end of the eggs to make them stand, and serve with a garnish of watercress or parsley.

Eggs au Gratin.—Cut some hard-boiled eggs in slices, lay them on a well-buttered dish; next put a slices, lay them on a well-buttered dish; next put a large spoonful of white sauce into a stew-pan, with 20z. of Parmesan cheese, a small peice of butter, the yolks of two or three eggs, and a little pepper. Stir over the fire till it begins to thicken, pour it over the hard-boiled eggs, sprinkle bread crumbs over all, put the dish in the oven, and serve as soon as the contents begin to colour.

Risotto a la Milanaise, or Savoury Rice.-Fry in Ausotto a fa Mhanaise, or Savoury Rice.—Fry in a saucepan with butter an onion finely minced, and when it is of a golden colour put in the rice; keep adding stock or broth as fast as the rice will absord it. When the grains begin to burst, remove it from the fire; add plenty of grated Parmesan cheese, a little salt, pepper, and a piece of butter.

MISCELLANOUS. Why does a polished metal teapot make better tea than a black earthern one! As polished metal is a very bad radiator of heat, it keeps the water hot much longer; and the hotter the water is, the better it "draws" the tea.

Why will not a dull black teapot make good tea? Because the heat of the water flies off so, quickly, through the dull black surface of the iteapot, that the water is very rapidly cooled, and cannot "draw"

Why will a black teapot make better tea than why will a black teapot make better tea than a bright metal one, if it is set upon the hob to draw t Because the black teapot will absord heat plentifully from the fire, and keeps the water hot; whereas, a bright metal teapot (set upon the hob) would throw off the heat by reflection.

Then sometimes a black earthern teapot is the Then sometimes a bright metal one? Yes; when the teapot is set on a hob to "draw," the black earthern is the best, because it radiates heat very slowly, and therefore keeps the water hot.

Why does a saucepan which has been used, boil in a shorter time than a new one? Because the bottom and back are covered with soot; and the black soot rapidly absords the heat of the glowing coals.

Why should the front and lid of a saucepan be clean and bright? As they do not come in contact with the fire, they cannot absorb heat; and, being bright, they will not suffer the heat to escape by

It was in the early days of his priesthood that everything pertaining to "Romanism." Wondering a little at the summons, Father Dunn instantly went thither, expecting to be taken to the bedside of some faithful servant whose importunity for the rites of the Church had triumphed over the bigotry of her wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and hardened in their grief. Well they knew what had brought their precious, their only one, to this con-

On this day the family physician had caught the first clue for his guidance. It was a bitter exclana-tion against "Popish servant girls" which broke from the lips of the mother, as, with wild, tearless eyes, she gazed upon her fading flower. The doctor demanded an explanation of her words, sternly re-minding her that he had a right to know the cause of the child's strange illness. Her reluctance being finally overcome, the mother stated that they had felt hat for young ladies, trimmed with cardinal plush, with knot of the same, left side, white ostrich tip intermingled with trimming.

Fashionable Hat — Brown felt, trimmed with satin and ostrich feather of the same shade, with handsome gold or bronze buckle.

Fichu. —This can be made of torchon lace, rows of lisse fulling, and loops of satin ribbon.

Fichus Lagrange and Lyden in the same shade, with handsome gold or bronze buckle.

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Fichus Lagrange and Lyden in the same shade, with handsome gold or bronze buckle. f lisse fulling, and loops of satin ribbon.

Fichu—Is composed of Valenciennes lace and two altogether that they were convinced she had retained not the slightest recollection of the superstitions of her ws of lace and two rows of pink ribbon.

MISCELLANEOUS.

A novelty is announced from Warsaw.

A num
Hote country. They had not striven to hasten her conversion, believing that the attention she gave to their instructions to the child, at which she was mostly present, was sowing the seed. One after-noon she took Lena out for her usual walk, and for the first time in years, according to her own state-ment afterwards, felt an inclination to go to church. that fatal day dated all their misery. The child was so impressed by the ceremonies that she longed to go again. From a most pious, docile disposition, she became disobedient and stubborn, no longer taking any interest in her prayers or Bible lessons, and at divine service showing none of her former reverence and thoughtful attention. Of course they had discharged the faithless servant without they had discharged the faithless servant without delay, and surrounded the little victim of her diabolical art with all good influences; but in vain. The child longed and pined after the popish ceremony, and the terrible infatuation or possession, whichever it might be, was destroying her life. The physician's comment on this story was an instant command that a Catholic priest should be brought to his patient. He suggested Father Dunn, whom he had often met, and, despite the opposition of the mother, the young priest was called on. The child had heard nothing of this. The Protestant doctor imagined that the priest would go through some ceremony that would arouse her to animation, and watched anxiously from the door. To his amaze-

ceremony that would arouse her to animation, and watched anxiously from the door. To his amaze-ment the child sprang up in the bed at the instant the priest entered the room, and with clasped hands and eager gaze waited his approach. "You have brought my Lord!" she cried, in a voice at once pathetic and exulting. "I wouldn't go without Him!" Father Dunn's surprise was as great as the stor's He tried to soothe and divert her, but she odoctors. He fried to soothe and dreef lef, but she put her little wasted hand on his breast, where the Blessed Sacrament rested, and by her answers to the

Blessed Sacrament rested, and by her answers to the questions showed that she was as thoroughly familiar as himself with the great Mystery. "Gratify her, my dear sir—her life is at stake!" urged the anxious doctor. The young priest knew better than the aged physician; but he hesitated no longer. The innocent child made her acts of contrition and love as he prompted, received her Lord, and with a happy smile sank back on her pillow. As Father Dunn gave the blessing, the scraphic soul field to its Love.

## GERMAN EVENTS.

From the Catholic Times, Liverpool. The solemn unveiling of the equestrian statue of Frederic William III., at Cologne, was performed on the 25th of September by the Emperor in person, who arrived at 12 o'clock, via Casset Coblentz, in company with Empress Augusta, the Crown Prince, and Prince Charles of Prussia, and a numerous suite of high military and civil officers. The Imperial party was met at the station by the town authorities. and conducted to the Neumarket through densely crowded streets. From the moment they left the Station, the bells of all the churches began to ring, the cannons from the forts thundered away, and the the cannons from the forts thundered away, and the people in the streets burst into most enthusiastic cheering. The reception was altogether a hearty one, and showed that the Catholic population had remained loyal to its sovereign in spite of the long and cruel persecution it is undergoing by the Prussian Government. The Emperor and Empress remained only three hours in the Rhenish metropolis. After having listened to a long-winded speech from the Burgomaster of Cologne, the Emperor at once proceeded to the ceremony for which he had come, and then returned with the Empress to the station. They left immediately for Coloentz. The statue represents the present Emperor's father on horse-back and in his coronation mantle; in his right hand he holds the sceptre, and his face is turned towards the Rhine. The erection of this somewhat strange monument in honor of a monarch who was anything

WHAT CAME OF A VISIT TO THE
BLESSED SACRAMENT.

From the Ave Maria.
The Rev. John P. Dunn, who died a few years ago in Philadelphia, often related the following incident of his own experience:—

The Rev. John P. Dunn, who died a few years ago in Philadelphia, often related the following incident of his own experience:—

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES.

Simple amnouncements under this head will be inserted for 25 cents.

DEATHS.

In this city, on the 26th inst. Charles Edgar, beloved abstain from decking their houses on the festive occasion. Dreading such a disloyal demonstration, the police withdress part of the order; and the loyal owners hum out their flars.

L. McDONALD,

wners hung out their flags. It is now stated that Dr. Falck's renewed resigna-Father Dunn was granted this touching proof of the Blessed Sacrament. Hewas called to the house of an Episcopal minister, who was distinguished for his bitter hostility to everything pertaining to "Romanism." Wondering

It is now stated that Dr. Falck's renewed resignation will be accepted by the Emperor as soon as the latter has resumed his reigns of the Government. His leaving the ministry has other causes than failure of the May laws. Bismark is still of one mind with him. He still demands from the Church what he once felt sure to obtain through the May Laws, of the Sacrament. him. He still demands from the Church what he once felt sure to obtain through the May Laws, vlz., the submission of the ecclesiastical authority to the State power in all, even in purely ecclesiastical matters. "Let the Pope accept the May Law," said he to the Nuncio, "and the Prussian Government will grant you every concession you like." From what the Chancellor has himself said to various persons about his interview with Monsignor Masella, it is clear that little or no progress has been made in their the Church had triumphed over the bigotry of her employers. To his amazement, he was shown at once into an elegant chamber where the minister's only child lay on her death-bed. She was a fair and winning child of nine summers, the idol of the household, intelligent beyond her years, and, blest with perfect health and watched over with tenderest solicitude, had bid fair to blossom into womanhood unmarked by pain or sorrow. Yet the little child had for nearly four years borne a secret sorrow which at last had brought her, without disease or accident, to the brink of the grave. There was nothing to grapple with, the doctors said: she was fading away before their eyes with no symptom of illness, no token of decline, only dying. The medical men studied the strange case with interest; friends wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and provided the strange case with interest; friends wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and provided the strange case with interest; friends wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and provided to the chancellor has himself said to various persons about his interview with Monsignor Masella, it is clear that little or no progress has been made in their endeavor to come to a mutual understanding. The fact is that Bismarck pursued other objects by that interview, and now that those objects have partly disappeared, partly proved unattainable, he cares little about reconciliation with Rome. On the contract of the strange case with interest; friends wondered and wept; the parents grew stern and provided the chancellor has himself said to various persons about his interview with Monsignor Masella, it is clear that little or no progress has been made in their endeavor to come to a mutual understanding. The fact is that Bismarck pursued other objects by that interview, and now that those objects have partly disappeared, partly proved unattainable, he care little about reconciliation with Rome. On the contract of the parents of the fact is that Bismarck pursued other objects by that inter little about reconciliation with Rome. On the contrary, the greater the gap, the better he would like it. If he still thought that he could drive an effectual wedge into the strong body of German Catholies, depend upon it, he would do it, and at the idea of a reconciliation with Rome. For the same reason, we must not so soon expect the end of the Kultur-kampf. If it is true that here and there, owing to personal influences or local circumstances, the official zeal for the persecution has a little abated, it is equally true that the Government shows no intention to stop the execution of the May Laws, or to equally true that the Government shows no intention to stop the execution of the May Laws, or to adopt another school policy. In the latter question the deans of the Dioceses of Munster and Paderborn have again addressed a vigorous peterion to Dr. Falck, in which, after having shown that the present system of teaching Catholic religion in Prussian schools stands in direct contradiction to the fundamental doctrines of the Catholic Church, they upper the Minister to make average our courts. gently request the Minister to make arrangements that only such teachers of religion be appointed at

Royal seminaries who possess the requisite permission of their Bishops for their functions, and that school candidates be no longer examined without the presence of a Bishop's delegate.

The other day a Jesuit, Father Fuchs, brother of the deputy, was preparing to deliver a lecture in Cologne, on the South African Mission, of which he is a member, when the police commissary entered the room, and ordered the assembly to disperse, because Father Fuchs had no right to lecture in Col-

The chief post direction has issued a circular in which postumasters are requested to read all postcards before forwarding them, in order to prevent the circulation of offensive correspondence. That even letters are opened by post officials is nothing new.

Bismarck sonly daughter, the Countess Mary, is ngaged to be married to Count Cuno von Rantzau,

ecretary of Legation.

The news that Dr. Melzer had returned to the Church is contradicted. The last Old-Catholic student of theology, a Bavarian, has left the university of Bonn.

The committee on the Socialist Bill is said to have nearly finished its labors in a sense that does not quite give satisfaction to the Government, but that

The Benedictine monasteries were to the Anglo-Saxons, homes of piety, centres of industry, and schools of learning. The monk who left his cloister to rule a diocese gathered round him crowds of eager students. St. John of Beverley was one of these great monastic bishops. He spent his early years at Whitby at St. Hilda, and was afterwards raised to the sec of Hexham, and then to that of York. He there founded a school which became celebrated for its learned men, yet none were so poor or ignorant but St. John tried to instruct them also in the truths of salvation. V. Bede, of his pupils, relates the folof salvation. V. Bede, of his pupils, relates the fol-lowing among many other miracles wrought by him; t was the holy Bishop's custom to retire during Lent to some solitary spot; and on one occasion he took with him a poor dumb youth to support and teach. The first week St. John spent alone in prayer with God. Then, armed with divine power prayer with God. Then, arned with divine power, he made the sign of the cross on the dumb boy's tongue and bade him speak. The boy uttered the letter as he was bid, and then day by day the Saint taught him new letters and words, till at length the youth could speak without difficulty. So delighted was he with his new gift that he never ceased expressing the thought of his mind. St. John died amidst the tears of his flock. A. D. 721, and is still proposed as the special various of the deef and renerated as the special patron of the deaf and

"Learn from St. John to compassionate the crowds of Catholic children who, as regards the truths of their faith, are both deaf and dumb, and by your alms or aid open their ears and unloose their

"If thou didst see thy son dying of hunger, couldst thou pass him by? Wilt thou therefore neglect him when, though not suffering from corporal hunger, he is perishing for want of heavenly knowledge?"—St. John Chaysastom.

In the beginning of the twelfth century, Gerard, Archbishop of New York, made his first visit to Beverley, and in the church dedicated to St. John sang Pontifical Mass. He had in his train a youth deaf and dumb from his birth. When the Gloria began, the tongue of the dumb youth was suddenly loosened, and he joined with the others in the angelic hymn. The Archbishop being informed of the prodigy, turned to the people after the Gospel and prodigy, turned to the people after the Gospel and said, "See, my children, how holy, how powerful a patron must ours be, since God wills him to work

a parton must out soe, since voot with min to work so great a miaacle for our sake,"
"Instruct thy son, and he shall refresh thee, and shall give delight to thy soul,"—Prov. xxix. 17.

## THE SEA SERPENT.

When Victor Hugo described the devil fish, with its hideous maws and terrible arms, no one believed that there was such a thing in existence. To be sure every reader of classics remembers more than one description of the monster, but there is more in Horace, or Sallust or Virgil, than the modern world believes, and so the devil fish was looked upon as a myth. But after Victor Hugo took up the cue, only a few years clapsed when a veritable devil fish was captured on the shores of Newfoundland, and then everybody remembered monument in honor of a monarch who was anything but a friend to his Catholic subjects, is due, not to the population of Cologne or Rhenish Prussia, but to a late admirer of Prussia, who bequeathed a large sum of money to the city of Cologne for that particular purpose. Had the town authorities refused to accept the legacy they would have been accused of disloyalty. They preferred the monument with all the sourcenies of the cruel treatment of their Archibishop Clemens August, and of the blessing of the present Prussian persecution. They were also made to feel that they are no longer masters of their own houses. Wherever the Prussian police exists the rights of personal ownership seem to be abolished. A few days previous to the unveiling of the monument, the police direction of Cologne issued a regulation according to which all traffic, all communications between the houses of the Neumarket and the support of the almighty police, consigned to their of the almighty police, consigned to their of the matter all.—Tree Witness.

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T. J. Mason, Esq.

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With best wishes for your success, I remain,
Yours faithfully, C. C. POMEROY.

Mr. Thos. J. Mason.

Dear Str.—I can cheerfully bear testimony to the value of your Magnetic Lung Invigorator. Since using it I have experienced a great strengthening of the vocal organs, and I can most confidently recommend it to all who suffer from weakness of the throat or lungs. It is invaluable to ministers.

Proc. P. F. August, M. A.

REV. P. F. AUSTIN, M. A.

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DFAR SIR.—I have much pleasure in informing you of the benefit I have received from the "Magneticon" Belt purchased from you about two months since. The pains that I used constantly to be troubled with in my right hip and across the small of my back have almost entirely disappeared. I had also suffered very much from chronic liver complaint; my liver is now all right, and the general tone of my bealth is much improved. Yours very respectfully.

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8 James-St., St. Catharines, Sept. 4th, 1878, Thos. J. Mason, Esq. Dear Sir.—I procured your "Magneticon" Wristlets on the 12th of April last. For sometime previously my hands had been so bad with rheumatism that I had al-most lost the use of them—now they are well. I am in my 78th year.

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#### A SLIGHT MISTAKE AND HOW IT CAME ABOUT.

A good story is told of the Irish comedian, Jo Murphy, who appeared in Omaho last week:

It was during the "blue ribbon" excitement of last season, and Joe was journying to a small town in the vicinity of Pittsburgh. As the train steamed into the depot it was boarded by half a dozen men, who, after a hurried conference with the conductor, appropriately at the concellent with beauting faces.

approached the comedian with beaming faces.

"Mr. Murphy, I believe," said the spokesman, hat

At your service, sir," replied Joe. "At your service, sir," replied Joe.

"Delighted to meet you, sir. We are the committee appointed to take you in charge," and they dragged the astonished Joe from the car, placed him in a carriage, and they were whirled swiftly away.

"God bless us," thought the exponent of Irish peculiarities. "This is very kind. Never was in this town before. A man's reputation does travel, and that's a fact."

In a short, time they, reached the hotel, and the

and that's a fact."

In a short time they reached the hotel, and the committee, having placed Joe in the best parlor suite, prepared to depart. "We will call for you after supper, Mr. Murphy," said the spokesman.

"One moment, gentlemen," cried Joseph, as he pulled the bell-cord vigorously. "Waiter, drinks for the party!"

for the party!"

"Drinks!" shricked the conclave in a chorus. "Mr. Murphy, are you mad?"
"Mad?" echoed Joe, "not a bit of it. Name

"Mad?" echoed Joe, "not a bit of it. Name your beverages, gentlemen."

"Oh, this is terrible backsliding." said one.
"Francis Murphy ordering drinks."

"Francis Murphy!" repeated the perplexed Joe.
"I'm Joe Murphy, the comedian."

They saw it all, and wildly rushed from the room in search of the temperance apostle, who was even then toiling painfully from the depot on foot, "toting" a luge carnet bag. ing "a huge carpet bag.

Both of the Murphys drew large audiences that

#### LETTER TO A DOCTOR OPPOSED TO THE SUPERNATURAL.

From the New York Freemans' Journal. [This letter comes to us from a learned and suc

cessful Physician, in the great Valley of the Mississippi, who does not want his name or residence given. He is of an honorable old French family; given. He is of an honorable old French family; and, if he had not given us his name we would have known, by the finesse of his satire, what country his fathers came from. It reminds us of a witty French tract, of thirty, or more, years ago, that the late Bishop Fitzpatrick, of Boston, to whose soul may God give rest; and we ask our friends, on our account, to say a prayer for his soul—translated for one of the earliest numbers of Bronnson's Review. It was so witty, so superbly done up in the style of Yankee Quacks, that the original, in French, compared with it, was a thing to yawn over! It was called by Bishop Fitzpatrick: "The Salve, for the Bite of the Black Serpent!"] Bishop Fitzpatrick: "The Salve, for the Bite of the Black Serpent!"]

MY DEAB DOCTOR.—I have just been shown a

letter dated August 30th, and written by a person residing near Etampes. This letter is all the more annoying, because the facts it contains, with details, is reported in brief by the New York Freeman's Journal, under the title of "Wonderful Cures of Lourdes." It relates to a coincidence disagreeable enough, as you will see yourself. There is, doubt-less, allusion made here, to only one of the miracles prepared and arranged for the needs of the cause, and which a scientific man, who has any respect for himself, can place no confidence in, and I know that you are a man of that kind.

If, then, I write to you now, it is only because I know you will be asked to read a letter, written by a person with whom you are acquainted and whose veracity you cannot question.

It is to be feared that the narrative of these cir-

It is to be feared that the narrative of these circumstances, joined to the report in the Freeman's Journal, may cause you some little uneasiness.

If, then, I anticipate them, it is only to put you on your guard against a trick so well played, that it might bring conviction to the mind of any one not warned beforehand. You are, certainly, not among those who have the weakness to believe in the Supernatural, but it is to be feared that, taken suddenly, you might not sufficiently brace yourself against the you might not sufficiently brace yourself against the The affair is this:

Mille. Clemence Chaussier, took a notion to imagine herself a paralytic, and this, for the last five years. Naturally, her parents, and all the inhabitants of the little town lent their aid in propagating the fraud. The very doctors who had seen and nursed her pronounced her paralyzed; her affliction arising from a diseased spinal marrow.

It is evident that these doctors, although on the ground places all this was gaing on did not see her.

ground where all this was going on, did not see beyond the end of their noses. Who knows, but perhaps these very doctors were secretly in the service In brief, it happened one fine day Clemence

Chaussier, tired of playing the paralytic so long, took a notion to have herself taken to Lourdes, so

cook a notion to have herself taken to Lourdes, so as to have a decent reason for giving up a role that was getting to be rather troublesome.

So soon as her intention was known, it was met with objections on the part of some and ridiculed by others. But in spite of objections and jeers, Clemence would hold out no longer, and to Lourdes she went.

she went.

She was taken to the bath, and no sooner was she plunged into the water, than without any transition whatever, she came out cured. Radically cured!

Without assistance from any one she left the grotto and Lourdes, and returned to her home at

Etampes.

Great, however, as was Clemence's hurry to get home, the news of her cure had preceded her to Etampes, a crowd of people waited for her at the station; some came to scoff, others, out of mere

But when they saw Clemence, whom they all be-But when they saw Clemence, whom they all believed to be helpless, step down from the car as easily and free from lameless as either you or I, there was something akin to real stupefaction. And as the girl, instead of going directly home, started for St. Martin's, the Parish Church, some hundred persons, the mockers and the curious included, followed her respectfully, and assisted, without hesitation, at a Magnificat, intoned with a zest that appeared contagious, before the Blessed Virgin's Chapel.

Now, we men of science, understand that all this

Now, we men of science, understand that all this

that learned men can arrive at is this: Clemence Chaussier, from an excited imagination, or any other reason, inflicted the life of a paralytic upon herself for five years. Her parents and neighbors allowed themselves to be deceived by appearances, and the last act of the comedy was the immersion in the bath at Lourdes, and the fraud was carried out! Then they raised the cry of miracles! as if miracles were still in vogue in these days of progress and light by which our eyes are guided!

Adieu, dear Doctor, forwarned forearmed!

#### GENERAL CAMBRONNE.

There was a young corporal in the garrison of Nantes in the year 1795. He was a spirited fellow, barely twenty; but young though he was, he had already learned to drink to excess, according to the too frequent custom of the day. Brave and excitable, wine was a bad master for him, and one day when intoxicated he struck an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment for such an offence, and to death the lad was condemned.

The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition? Let be hear it, colonel. I would do much to save life and honor."

and honor."

"You must never again get drunk."

"Colonel, that is impossible!"

"Impossible, boy! you will be shot to-morrow otherwise; think of that!"

"I do think of it. But never to let one drop of wine touch my lips! See you, colonel: Cambronne and the bottle love one another so well, that when one they got together it is all up, with see

when once they get together it is all up with so-briety. No, no! I dare not promise never to get drunk." "But, unhappy boy, could you not promise never to fouch wine?"

'Not a drop, colonel?" "Not a drop."
"Ah! that is a weighty matter, colonel. Let me

ne reflect. Never to touch wine all my life!"
The young soldier paused; then looked up.
"But, colonel, if I promise, what guarantee

you have that I shall keep my promise?"
"Your word of honor," said the officer.
know you; you will not fail me."

A light came into the young fellow's eyes.

"Then I promise," said he solemnly. "I, Cambronne, swear never to take a drop of wine." The next day Corporal Cambronne resumed his

lace in his regiment. Twenty-five years after he was General Cambronne, a man of note, respected and beloved. Dining one day in Paris with his old colonel, many brothers in arms being present, he was offered a glass of rare old wine by his former commanding officer. Cambronne drew back.

ficer. Cambronne drew back.

"My word of honor, colonel; have you forgotten that?" he asked excitedly. "And Nantes—the prison—the pardon—the vow?"he continued, striking the table. "Never, sir, from that day to this has a drop of wine touched my lips. I swore it, and I have kept it; and shall keep it, God helping, to the end." to the end."

Once more, not without reason, did the good old colonel thank God that he had been able to preerve such a man for France.

#### MONTALEMBERT ON IRISH CATH-OLICISM.

Contrast the magnificent churches which the Irish are building to-day in Ireland with those which they are helping to build in America, with what they had in 1829, when Montalembert's Lettres sur le Catholicisme en Irlande were published, and in which there is to be found the following passage: "I shall never forget the first Mass which I heard in a country chapel. I rode to the foot of a hill, the lower part of which was clothed with a thick plantation of oak and fir, and alighted from my horse to ascend it. I had taken only a few steps on my way when my attention was attracted by the appearance of a man who knelt at the foot of one of the firs; several others became visible in succession in the same attitude, and the higher I ascended the evidence in the case. The affair is this:

A young girl belonging to Etampes, in the Department of Seine and Oise, near Paris, known as MIle. Clemence Chaussier, took a notion to imagine herself a paralytic, and this, for the last five years, without cement, and covered with thatch. Around without cement, and covered with thatch. Around same attitude, and the higher I without cement, and covered with thatch. Around it knelt a crowd of robust and vigorous men, all uncovered, though the rain fell in torrents and the mud quivered beneath them. Profound silence reigned everywhere. It was the Catholic chapel of Blarney, and the priest was saying Mass. I reached the door at the moment of the elevation and all this pious assembly had prostrated themselves with their faces on the earth. I made an effort to penerate the blast here of of this choral thus overflowed. their faces on the earth. I made an effort to pene-trate under the roof of this chapel, thus overflowed with worshippers. There were no seats, no decora-tions, not even a pavement. The floor was of earth, damp and stony, the roof dilapidated, and tallow candles burned on the altar in place of tapers. I heard the priest announce in Irish, the language of the Catholic people, that on such a day he would go, in order to save his parishioners, the trouble of a long journey, to a certain 'cabin,' which should for the moment be turned into the house of God—there to administer the sacraments and receive the humble administer the sacraments and receive the humble offerings with which his flock supported him. When the Holy Sacrifice was ended, the priest mounted his horse and rode away; then each worshipper rose from his knees and went slowly homeward; rose from his knees and went slowly homeward; some of them, wandering harvestmen, carrying their reaping hooks, turned their steps towards the nearest cottage to ask the hospitality to which they were considered to have a right; others, with their wives riding behind them en croupe, went off to their distant homes. Many remained for a much longer time in prayer, kneeling in the mud, in that silent enclosure chosen by the poor and faithful people in the times of ancient persecutions."

IRISH M. P.'S AND THEIR CONSTITU ENTS.

Last Wednesday Mr. Redmond, member for the borough, and Mr. Keyes O'Clery, one of the members for the county of Wexford, met their constituents in public meeting. Both were very warmly received, and both addressed the meeting. Mr. Redmond was accorded a very capillal welcome. Now, we men of science, understand that all this was nothing but a deception well carried out, science not being able to admit, and with all justice, that gave thronic diseases can be cured without its intervention proved weak enough.)

As for the doctors who attended this self-styled paralytic, and who ventured to pronounce it an incurable case, we will not attempt to qualify them as they deserve, (although, when occasion requires, you doctors know how to qualify yourselves by high-sounding words. But that is your business.)

Finally, in the present case, the only conclusion that learned men can arrive at is this: Clemence Chaussier, from an excited imagination, or any other reason, inflicted the life of a paralytic upon herself for five years. Her parents and neighbors allowed themselves to be deceived by appearances, and the last net of the comedy was the immersion in the last net of the comedy was the immersion in the bath at Loundes, and the fraud was carried out!

Then they raised the ery of miracles! as if miracles were still in vogue in these days of progress and light by which our eyes are guided!

Adieu, dear Doctor, forwarned forearmed! Mr. Redmond was accorded a very cordial welcom

Murphy, C. C., addressed the meeting, urging united action among the Irish members, and loyalty to the leadership of Mr. Butt. At the meeting of Mr. Clery's constituents in the borough of Wexford, the hon. gentleman made an eloquent speech and satisfactorily vindicated his votes, &c., in Parliament. The meeting was, however, rather a meeting of the Wexford Independent Club, and it was in that capacity its resolutions were passed. It was resolved, "That the club hereby declares its thorough approval and adhesion to the line of Parwhen intoxicated he struck an officer who was giving him an order. Death was the punishment for such an offence, and to death the lad was condemned.

The colonel of the regiment, remembering the intelligence and bravery of the young criminal, spared no pains to obtain a remission of the sentence; at first with no success, but finally hampered with a certain condition—that the prisoner should never again be found intoxicated. The colonel at once proceeded to the military prison and summoned Cambronne.

"You are in trouble, corporal," he said.

"True, colonel; and I forfeit my life for my folly," returned the young fellow.

"You are in trouble, corporal," he said.

"True, colonel; and I forfeit my life for my folly," returned the young fellow.

"It may be so," quoth the colonel shortly.

"May be," demanded Cambronne; "you are aware of the strictness of martial law, colonel, it expect no pardon; I have only to die."

"But suppose I bring you a pardon on one condition?"

The lad's eyes sparkled. "A condition? Let me breast it salonel. I was the punishment for succeeding the carbon was resolved, "That the club hereby declares its thorough approval and adhesion to the line of Parliamentary policy enunciated and acted upon by Messrs, Parnell and Biggar, and considers that no candidates at any future election will deserve the support and confidence of this people who shall not be prepared to adopt and maintain it." A vote of confidence in Mr. O'Clery was unanimously adopted, as was also his vote on the Eastern Question, when, as a member of the Irish party, he declared he could have no sympathy with Imperial England whilst the demand of Ireland for self-government was unmoned into Irish National politics." This latter resolution hits directly at Mr. F. O'Donnell's vindication of his votes on the Eastern Question. The Kerry Farmers' Club have expressed their discontent with Mr. Herbert's views on the Irish Land Question, and have called on him to resign his sent as their representative.

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LETTER OF HIS DR. WALSH.

Londo WALTER LOCKE, ES DEAR SIR: Having be publish a Catholic r say that I approve commend it to the the clergy and laity have no reason to c this city, which as a just and friendly sp there is room in

Weekly, and if cor principles, it could good throughout giving a general a journal, we must r ing that we should utterances and vie considered as our believe in church elergymen under t Bishop. But apa sarv reserve, we a

a God Speed to ye

A VOI SIR,-SIR,—
" Now in despair
The bitter cha
Where ignoral
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The sorrows s

The sorrows so Where whirlw Where force a And fading en Thus sadly, writes the poet of and religion of Roman, the fero barbarous Turk trampled her glo So little know so rich in all thi yet so unprodu brutalized: is the even the best di a sigh of despaidemption.

A Catholic v

pondingly appr

says, "now ap After the lapse patriarch seems heritance of Ch slavery and infi If, indeed, at more than antions, that part day the lives of sacrifice to the eigns are wash kings are wors treated as rept charms of civi ments in the co nized and par guished of mo Borgero, wrote of the moral Africa are plu curse of Char would be inex the African no climate alone morality. W such deep de

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