oth. of June, compris-

shings. Call

OUT

ited.

L BUILDING, STREET.

BS.

G US FIVE NAMES, OR SAME, WE WILL COPY, AND ALSO A

OTOGRAPH THIS PROVINCE.

ICE.

NOW READY. ENZIE GROCER,

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ther invite the attention of ne public generally to his ASSORTED STOCK ies, spirits &c

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he Catholic Record.



VOL. 1.

N. WILSON & CO.

MOST FASHIONABLE CLOTHS,

CARD.

DEAR SIR,-I have lately built two brick churches

in my parish, viz.: one at Wardsville and one at Alvin-ston, and have yet another to build in Bothwell next

summer, otherwise His Lordship the Bishop of London has declared his intention to intendet the present building on the first of March unless operations are

In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wards-

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

March, 1879. Sunday, 9.—Second Sunday of Lent, Epistle [1 Thess

Sunday, 9.—Second Sunday of Leaft, Episca (v., 1-7.] Gospel [Matt. xvii., 1-8.] Monday, 10—Feast of the forty martyrs, semi-double. Tuesday, 11—St. Thomas of Aquin, double. Wednesday, 12—St. Gregory I, Pope and Doctor.] Thursday, 13—St. Frances Widow.

RT. REV. DR. WALSH, BISHOP

OF LONDON.

sure that you have successfully carried into execu-

tion this project, in the publication of the CATHOLIC RECORD. The RECORD is edited with marked abillty,

and in a thoroughly Catholic spirit, and we have no doubt that as long as it is under your control, it

will continue to be stamped with these characteris-

tics. Such a journal cannot fail to be productive of

a vast amount of good, and whilst it continues to be

conducted as it has been thus far, we cordially re-

commend it to the patronage of the clergy and laity

Sincerely in Christ,

LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE RIGHT REV.

DR. CRINNON, BISHOP OF HAMILTON.

DEAR SIR,-Your agent called on me yes

terday to procure my recommendation for the

circulation of your paper in this diocese. I willingly grant it, and earnestly hope that your

enterprise will meet with the hearty encouragement

of the priests and people of this diocese. Your paper

is well written, and contains a great amount of Catholic news, and what is still better, it breathes

political parties, and therefore in a position to

approve of wise legislation and to condemn the

contrary. Wishing your paper an extensive cir-

Yours very faithfully,

Let us not leave the smallest interval be-

one another like the branches of a hedge, like the links in a chain. Let us labor and pray, unceasingly labor and pray, and our heart will

If we could form an idea of the influence of

meritorious, both for time and eternity.

+ P. F. CRINNON,

Bishop of Hamilton.

1 remain, dear sir.

+ John Walsh, Bishop of London.

DIOCESE OF HAMILTON,

Nov. 5th, 1878.

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

Saturday, 15-Office of the feria.

of our diocese.

I am yours,

WALTER LOCKE, Esq.-

WOOLLENS,

LOW PRICES.

Bothwell, January 25th, 1879.

IMPORTERS OF FINE

BEST GOODS,

commenced by that date.

of three years.

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY MARCH 7, 1879.

THE CHINESE BILL VETOED.

LATEST TELEGRAMS.

SYNOPSIS OF THE PRESIDENT,S MES-SAGE TO CONGRESS.

EXCITEMENT IN CALIFORNIA.

BURNING OF CHINESE DWELLINGS.

Washington, March 1.—The President's Veto Message respecting the Chinese Bill was delivered to the House to-day. The ground of objection to the Bill is confined almost wholly to the Senate to the House to-day. The ground of objection to the Bill is confined almost wholly to the Senate amendment declaring certain articles of the Burlingame Treaty abrogated. The message holds that Congress has no right to abrogate certain articles of treaty without due notice being given to the Government with which the treaty is made. The exception is where there has been an open and flagrant violation of a treaty by a foreign government. Then Congress could properly abrogate the entire treaty, But in this case it is held that there is no pressing need for haste, and that the remedy for the objectionable features of the treaty should be through diplomatic correspondence or negotiation, as is the rule between all civilized nations. The President discusses the Chinese question in about the same terms as employed in his annual message. He admits the evils alleged, but he strentously insists that, in attempting to reform the abuses of Chinese immigration, as much respect should be paid to the Chinese Government as if it were one of the civilized nations of Europe. The treaty itself is regarded as a compact that cannot be honorably broken by any one of the parties to it without certain due notice to the other by way of warning. The actual recession in the flow of emigration from China to the Pacific Coast, shown by In Bothwell there are only 32 families, in Wardsville 30 families, and in Alvinston 16 families. I am, therefore, forced by sheer necessity to appeal to all good Catholies to assist me in this great undertaking. There are very few who cannot by a little exertion sell one or more books of tickets, and they will be assisting in the glorious work of building churches dedicated to Almighty God, where the people are both to poor and too few in number to bear the whole cost themselyes. I appeal with confidence to you my friend

poor and too few in number to bear the whoie cost themselves. I appeal with confidence to you my friend to assist me by disposing of this book of tickets, and relieve me of much hard toil by so doing.

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

In addition, all those who dispose of a book of the state of the second property of the second property in a special memento at honorably broken by any one of the parties to it without certain due notice to the other by way of warning. The actual recession in the flow of emigration from China to the Pacific Coast, shown by trustworthy statistics, is held to relieve the United States from any apprehension that the treatment of the subject in the proper course of diplomalic negotiation will introduce any figure of discontent or disturbance among the communities directly affected.

Washington, March 1.—In the House last evening the President's veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill was read, and the question was put, "Shall the bill pass over the objections of the President?" The vote resulted 109 to 95, so, there not being two-thirds in the affirmative, the bill was rejected. Most of the negative votes came from the Republican side, but considerable came also from the Democatic side.

San Francisco, Cal., March 2.—The press generally denounce the veto of the Anti-Chinese Bill.

The President was burned in effigy at Hollister, and the last Chinese shanty burned at Dutch Flats. The President was roundly denounced at a Sand Lots tickets will be remembered in a special memento at the Holy Sacrifice every day I say Mass, for the term

Friday, 14—Commemoration of the winding sheet of Our Lord.

ANOTHER LETTER OF HIS LORDSHIP THE President was roundly denounced at a Sand Lot meeting to-day. TERRIFIC FIRE AND HURRI-CANE.

LOSS BY FIRE \$1,000,000.

Reno, Nevada, March 2.—This morning a fire commenced in some wood buildings at the west end business streets, back of the Masonic Hall. A fearful gale was blowing, and before the water could be got on, the fire was beyond control. The flames leaped from house to house, from block to block, with lightning rapidity. The panic-stricken, half-clothed people, caught a handful of the most valuable articles and left all else to destruction. The fireman were helpless. The fierceness of the wind and the intensity of the heat rendered it impossible to zet close enough to do any good. In three hours all of the business part of the town was in ashes, the only structure escaping being the Masonic building and one other. Reno, Nevada, March 2 .- This morning a fire

ing and one other. Among the buildings destroyed are three freight Among the buildings destroyed are three freight depots, a bank, a post office, eight stores, three hotels, two telegraph offices, the railroad baggagerooms, the Baptist and Catholic Churches, the Academy of Music. Two or three railroad trains were destroyed.

destroyed.

The loss is estimated at one million. Five lives were lost—Mrs, John Beck, John Riley and three tramps. A number received injuries. The gale was the fiercest known for many a day. It carried blazing pieces of timber for miles. Several farm houses two miles down the meadows were burned by this means. After working until exhausted the whites forced the Chinese to work on the engines. Already several loads of lumber have been hauled on to the still smoking ground.

Already several loads of fulliber have been hadded on to the still smoking ground.

Homes are in great demand, and citizens are throwing open their doors to the homeless, and do-ing all they can to relieve the distressed. The water train arrived too late to do good. Reno is now a suburb without a town. Great fears are entertained a truly Catholic spirit; so desireable in these days when rebellion against Ecclesiastical Authority is so rampant. I am glad that you are free from all as to its ability to survive the shock.

DR. NEWMAN TO BE CREATED A CARDINAL.

London, March 1.—A Rome correspondent says the Pope has notified Dr. Newman that he will be created a cardinal in March. WEAVERS' WAGES.

London, March 1.—The cotton masters of north and north-east Lancashire have resolved to recom-mend a reduction in weavers' wages. Two thou sand weavers at Congleton have already refused to

tween our duties. Let our duty interlace with PAPAL AFFAIRS. Rome, March 1.—Cardinal Fillipo Guidi Bishop Rome, March 1.—Cardinal Filipo Guidi Bishop of Palestrina, is dead. The Pope yesterday held a consistory, and raised Cardinal Ninas, Pontificial Secretary of State, to the order of Cardinal Priest, and nominated Cardinal Edorado Baromeo as Camerlengo of the Sacred College, in place of Ferrieri, whose term is expired. always preserve its freshness and ability. La-bor sanctified by prayer is more fruitful and

THE QUEEN'S CONTINENTAL VISIT.

Berlin, March 1.—A publication issued by the Russian secret press declares that the Governor of Clarkoff had been condemned to death by the Russian Socialist party for inhuman treatment of political prisoners. The assassination was consequently executed by one of that party. The publication concludes with the declaration, "Death for death! concludes with the decimation, Death Terror for terror! This is our answer to all threats and persecutions of the Government."

SUICIDY OF A GERMAN CONSUL. Odessa, March 1.—The German Consul, Dr. Blau, has committed suicide, believed in consequence of a severe reprimand from his Government.

MUST SHOW THEIR HANDS. London, March 1.—A dispatch from Berlin says the Progressists in the Reichstag have given notice of a motion opposing the proposed taxation on grain, which will compel members to declare for or against protection.

DEATH OF SHERE ALI REPORTED BY HIS SON. London, March 1.—The Viceroy of India has received the following from Yakoob Khan, son of Snere Ali, Ameer of Afghanistan:—"26th February.—News is received here of the death of my father on the 21st of February. As my father was an old friend of the British Government, I send the information out of friendship." SHERE ALI'S DEATH.

London, March 1.—Yakoob Khan reports his father Shere Ali, dead. PRINCE AMADEUS TO MEET THE QUEEN.

Rome, Feb. 1.—Prince Amadeus, Duke of Aosta, and ex-King of Spain, will meet Queen Victoria at the Italian frontier. The King will visit her at Lake Maggiore.

Rome, March 2.—Cardinal Nina will send a fresh memorandum to Bismarck touching more explicitly on points the immediate solution of which the Vatican deems necessary.

SNOW AND FLOODS IN FRANCE. Paris, March 1.—On the French slopes of the eastern Pyrenees there is more snow than the oldest inhabitant remembers. Between Beugo Mahame and
Mont Louis, horseback is the only means of communication. Floods are apprehended in the valleys
if spring should set in suddenly. The innundations
in the southeast are subsiding, but the foundations
of houses have been so undermined that around
Agentown, in the Department Lot et Garronne,
quite a panie prevails. At Coulommiers, in the Dequite a panic prevails. At Coulommiers, in the Department Seine et Marne, the floods caused a land-

In Trieste, Tuesday, the sea did much damage to shops and cafes. THE KASHGAR REBELLION.

Tashkend, March 1.—The rebellion against the government in Kashgar is completely crushed. STRIKE COMPROMISED.

Newcastle-on Tyne, March 1.—The ship-builders strike has been compromised with mutual concessions. Glasgow, March 1.—The Clyde ship-wrights accepted without resistance the increase of working houes from 51 to 54 per week.

Dear Sir,—On the 22nd of September we approved of the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. We see with pleasure that you have successfully carried into average and the project of the publication of a Catholic newspaper in this city. FRIENDLY OVERTURES FROM YAKOOB.

ed by Coggia at Marseilles; right ascension, 11 hours 20 minutes; declention, 5 degrees 20 minutes.

FAMINE IN CASAMERE. Lahore, March 2.—The gloomiest accounts have been received of the suffering from famine in Cash-

WILLIAM HOWITT ILL. Rome, March 2.—William Howitt, the distin-uised author and member of the Society of Friends, seriously ill, aged 85.

GAMBETTA SUPERSEDED. London, March 3.—A Paris dispatch says M. Remenceau has evidently succeeded Gambetta as

eader of the Left. 20,000 RUSSIANS FOR KHIVA. London, March 3.—A dispatch from Bakan, a Russian port on the Black Sea, reports that Gen. Lazareff is expected there with 20,000 reinforce-ments for Gen. Kauffman in Khiva.

London, March 2.—The Spanish steamer Guillermo, from Baltimore, and the British steamer Istrian, from Liverpool, collided to-day, four miles southeast of Skerries. The Guillermo afterwards took fire and sank. The majority of her crew were saved by an Irish steamer. The Captain and several of the crew were injured. A number are missing, but are supposed to be on board the steamer bound for Dublin. STEAMSHIP COLLISION.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

THE AFGHAN WAR.

London, March 2.—A Calcutta despatch states that Yakoob Khan will be told that future relations depend wholly on himself. It is probable that the Viceroy will not insist on the army entering Cabul if negotiations proceed smoothly.

A Lahore dispatch says there is some talk of a coming war with the Afrides. The best judges thick it not worth while.

think it not worth while. THE AFGHAN EMBASSY.

New York, March 3.-The Herald's Tashkend special reports an interview with the Grand Vizier of the Ameer, the Chief of the Afghan Embassy, in of the Ameer, the Chief of the which the latter stated that they intend to solicit the advice of Russia concerning the Enlish difficulties, and will follow up this advice implicitly. If Russia will not interfere the war will continue in earnest and the English will be obliged to retire. VERSAILES POLITICS.

Paris March La Lanterne, L'Odre, the Gavette de France and La France unite in furious attacks against Leon Say, Minister of Finance, which portends an-other attack, even if Marcere Minister of the interior

ALARM IN GERMANY.

London, March 3.—Dispatches from Berlin remark that apprehensions exists in Germany at the Parliamentary success of the Left in France, and the approaching return of Communists, who are expected to join hands with the German Socialists. HEALTH OF DR. BUTT.

Dublin, March 3.—The condition of Dr. Butt has not improved. There is still ground for grave apprehension.

THE SOUTH AFRICAN PROBLEM. London, March 2.—A Cape Town dispatch says that affairs in the Transvaal cause considerable anxiety. It is reported that the Republicans intend to reconvene the old Volkerhaad, dissolved by Sir Theophilus Sheptone, and elect the President of the Republichic. It is reported also that a majority of the Transvaal Boers will decline to take part against the Zelus.

against the Zulus.

A dispatch from Cetywaygo to General Kruger, A dispatch from Cetywaygo to General Kruger, former President of the Transvaal, asking the Boers to remain neutral, has been intercepted. The commander of the Dutch station had siezed and serif back to the Tulus the cattle captured and sold to the settlers, on the ground that the Zulus might be expected to invade Transvaal to recapture their cattle. The British Magistrate had issued a warrant for the arrest of the commander, but the attempt to execute it would probably be forcibly resisted. The leaders of the Dutch party protest against the suspicions of an alliance, present or prospective, between the Boers and Zulus. Many Boers are serving efficiently with with Col. Wood's column, and Transvaal is itself threatened, both by secocoeno and by the Kaffirs within its borders.

BURNING OF A BELGIAN ROYAL CASTLE.

Brussels, March 3.—The royal castle of Tervarain was burned to-day. No lives lost. Tervarain is seven miles cast of Brussels.

POOR CARLOTTA!

Brussels, March 3.—Ex-empress Carlotta, widow of the late Emperor Maximillian of Mexico, who who has been insone for many years, resided in the eastle Tervarain, which was burned to-day. She was safely removed.

shell, and 1000 rifles. This news has caused censternation in every ones mind, and nothing is now talked about, but how to retrieve this defeat, and its probable effects among the Zulus, The Government has lost no time in taking measures to much of the English Government and people. Nothing will some of this agitation, execut an enquiry ment has lost no time in taking measures to strengthen the little army now opposed to the Zulus, thing will come of this agitation, except an enquiry strengthen the little army now opposed to the Zulus, into the laws and principles of Free Trade for the headed by their King Cetewayo. About ten Regiments have received instructions for departure to the Cape, and already fifteen of the best Merchant steamers have been charted to convey them. Luckthe cape, and accepted to convey them. Luckily for the Government, these vessels were almost
ready for their new kind of service. They are
chiefly belonging to the Liverpool service, and
number amongst them the finest vessels of the Cunard Line, and the National Steamship Company.
There will be no delay in sending reinforcements to
the Cape, but unfortunately the distance is so great,
that fresh disasters may occur, before we are able to
conquer the enemy. It is feared here that the
native troops may desert us, or, even worse than
this, massacre their English officers, and direct their
arms against our soldiers in camp. Nothing, but swift
retaliation will enable us to maintain our prestige retaliation will enable us to maintain our prestige in South Africa, and yet three weeks have elapsed since the defeat took place, which has so startled us. The number of the Zulus slain in the fight is given 5000, so that Centewayos army suffered heavily. as 5000. so that Centewayos army suffered heavily. There is another painful matter connected with this disaster, which I hope is not true. It is stated by a military correspondent of the *Times*, that the Zulus were armed with breech-loaders, and that these were supplied by English traders. The Maories of New Zealand were armed with English weapons, so that it may be quite true in this case, that the Zulus owe their success to our own countrymer's skill. owe their success to our own countrymen's skill. Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the

probably lead to his resignation. It is nortorious that the Rothchilds on Wednesday made enormous purchases of five per cents, at the most depreciated price. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

snopkeepers have had boxes made for small contributions. Public entertainments are still given for the like worthy object. I hope I may soon have to tell you that the crisis is passed, but I fear it will be some time yet, as each day brings fresh evidences of bad-trade and workmen's strikes. The latest trouble is the strike of sailors and dock laborers at the most depreciated price. The general opinion is that never in the whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal. ply from the lips of a superior as the reward of labor a little more successful, a more sustainable deffort, a fatigue which proves the good will, how eagerly we would seek an occasion for addressing a word of praise to a child, a servant, a friend!—Golden Sands.

THE QUEEN'S CONTREATED VISIT.

London, March 1.—A Paris despatch says the Queen will leave London at the end of March, rest one night at the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed themee so five per cents. at the most depreciated themee to the Italian lakes, where she will be met by the Duke and Duchess of Connaught on their whole financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

THE QUEEN'S CONTREATED VISIT.

London, March 1.—A Paris despatch says the Queen will leave London at the end of March, rest one night at the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed the rest at Liverpool. The sailers have to tell you that the crisis is passed, but I fear it will be some time yet, as each day brings fresh evidences of bad-trade and workmen's strike. The purchases of five per cents. at the most depreciated that the Rothchilds on Wednesday made enormous probably lead to his resignation. It is nontorious that the British Embassy, Paris, and proceed the financial history of France was there an equal scandal.

Postfonement.—The Bothweight of the many.

Postfonement is passed, but I fear it the conversion of five per cents. The financial history of France was there are equal scandal.

which the ship-owners will not grant. Nearly all which the ship-owners will not grant. Nearly all the sailors who arrive in port are joining the strike hands. There have been plenty of meetings and deputations on the question, and up to this time thing have been fairly quiet. The ship-owners are determined to reduce the wages of the laborers, but the last offer made by them is as follows:—5s. per day for lumpers, and 4s. 6d. for porters; the men in each case to work one hour extra per day. Overtime for the time to be worked to be at the following rate;—7d. per hour to lumpers, and 6d. per each case to work one hour extra per day. Overtime for the time to be worked to be at the following rate:—7d. per hour to lumpers, and 6d. per
hour for porters, or arbitration—the whole question
of wages and time to be considered by
arbitration. The men rejected these proposals, though informed by examples of
the heavy losses suffered by the ship-owners. The
ship-owners are helping each other with men, otherwise the steamers to your side could not depart.
Numbers of men have arrived from Glasgow, Hull
and Bristol, while gangs of men are also collected in
the town for work at the decks. Several of the
Glasgow men have been got at by the Liverpool
men and persuaded to return home. There was a
meeting only this morning of dock laborers at which
there were more than 50,000 men present, and who
decided that if the masters did not agree to the old
rates by three o'clock this afternoon they would
demand an advance per day and one penny per hour
overtime. Of the steamers required by the Government for the transport service lying at Liverpool,
all but one were empty; otherwise this laborers
strike would have entailed much delay. In justice
to the dock laborers on strike it must be stated that
the earning's per day, already given, though
in the aggregate amouting to a good
weekly wage, do not show what exactly
each labourer receives. The depressed Commercial
times prevent any of them earning more than an
average of 20s, per week, a sum little enough to
maintain a man and his family. I am sure when
the question between the ship-owners and the laborers is properly ventilated—which it no doubt will

NO. 23

maintain a man and his family. I am sure when the question between the ship-owners and the laborers is properly ventilated—which it no doubt will be in the course of another few days—a reasonable construction will be placed by the men upon the action of the ship-owners. I don't at all fear any outbreak of violence, such things generally belonging to the first days of revolt, but still precautions have been taken by the authorities in the strengthening of the forces under the civil and military powers.

castle Tervarain, which was burned to-day. She was safely removed.

OUR ENGLISH LETTER.

Manchester, February 13, 1879.

Our Parliament opens a new session to-night and it is expected that the Government will have a very elphorate programme to offer. The majority of the measures proposed it is expected will be of a legal character, but the war in Afghanistan and the more recent troubles in South Africa are sure to meet with attention. It is also expected that the great and widespread distress, which afflicts this country, will receive more than a passing note by the Government. Our troops in Afghanistan are marking certain progress, though their movements are slow, owing to the nature of the country and the winter season. We have learned however during the last two days, that the Zulus in South Africa have fought our troops with disastrous results to us. Five-hundred men and thirty officers have been killed. The colours of the 24th Regiment have been killed. The colours of the 24th Regiment have been tagular by the enemy along with guns, shot and shell, and 1000 rifles. This news has caused constraint in every ones mind, and nothing is now talked about, but how to retrieve this defeat, and the country of the forces under the civil and military powers.

In consequence of the depressed state of all branches of trade here, a few people, though not of much importance, have been trying to throw discretivity of these great commercial ideas, it is too late for any one to make any successful attempt to the old laws of "protection." Thanks to the abolition of the old corn laws and other obsolete forms of monopoly, our people have been incalculable. The abolition of the old corn laws and other obsolete forms of monopoly, our people have been incalculable. The nation would have resented any efforts made by advocates to return to the old policy, but a trick is resorted to which makes their arguments plausible with a few. They ask only for "reciprocity." Nations who do not accept our ideas of "Free Trade, the time of th benefit of the rising generation. Of course in all these agitations for monopoly, for it is nothing else, manufacturers are only thinking of themselves and of their own branch of industry, and not of the nation. It is evident that if one article is sold at an increased price fewer people will require it, or if absolutely needed, will raise the selling price of their own goods to cover the extra outlay. Thus agreement rise takes place in expectations from any according to the extra outlay. general rise takes place in everything, from corn to machinery; the country grows no ncher; the poor man poorer. Our commercial crisis is in no way attributable to our Free Trade policy, but on the contrary, would be much worse without it. I need not repeat to you how wretched have been the various industries in the United States, and how poor the people have become in their circumstances during the last few years, yet they have protective duties enough in all conscience to meet the views of the most selfish of their native manufacturers. German industries are their native manufacturers. German industries are now in a very poor way, and Bismarck is endeavor ing to get his party to adopt "protection" in every form to resuscitate trade. The German press, more wise than the Chancellor, are showing press, more wise than the Chancellor, are showing up the political errors of the statesman on this subject. In England his reasoning is laughed at, and his arguments shown to be those we could not expect from the merest novice in the study of political economy. But Bismarck is trying to make capital out of his scheme by pleasing men who have some political nower. A spirited connection how. owe their success to our own countrymen's skill. Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the Sir Bartle Frere some time ago tried to stop the staffic, therefore I fear there is more in this than we at present know. The Indian Government have telegraphed their desire to send a native regiment to the Cape, and as this would be of great assistance perhaps our Government will accept the offer.

The frost has now left us some days, and as a consequence those who had out door labour to perform have been able to do it, and thus the relief fund has been less strained. The total amount received for the "Distressed Fund," was according to the poor for a few weeks longer. It must be borne in mind that no one receiving relief from this fund receives any assistance from the established poorlaw-board of guardians. It is an exceptional fund for an exceptional period of distress, and has no reference or connection with the various schemes which charitable people support here. Churches and chapels of all denominations have had periodical collections for the Distressed Fund and numerous shopkeepers have had boxes made for small contributes. Public entertainments are still given

Ash Wednesday.

"Remember man that dust thou art, and unto dust the shalt return."

In the prime of thy vigor, go, manhood, and kneel, To-day, at the foot of God's altar, and feel. When dread sounds the truth of mortality, s doom. As thy brow is impressed with the seal of the tomb, That the palm of thy strength, which thou bearest with

In a handful of ashes the grave will soon hide. In a handful of ashes the grave will soon hide. In a few fleeting years, as these ashes to thee To the world all the relationships. few fleeting years, as these asnes to thee the world all the pride of thy manhood will be

In the light of thy beauty, fair maidenhoed, go, To the altar, and bend, in thy loveliness, low: Thou will learn there is nothing that nature can hold, But a handful of ashes, lifeless and cold. Dost thou shudder to think all thy brightness and

bost from shudger to think all thy brightness bloom Will be spiritless dust in the sleep of the tomb? O'er its lesson, then, ponder, for what thou dost see. In a few fleeting years will thy maldenhood be. With thy sorrowless spirit, go, childhood, and bow To receive the dread sign on the shadowless brow.

In life's golden future thou losest, thy trust, As thou wondering hearest, that "man is but dust," For it tells that thy youth, with its giadness and peace, 'Neath the grave, in the dust of oblivion will cease. O'er its lesson, then, ponder, for what thou dost see, In a few fleeting years all thy childhood will be.

The pale brow, where presses the thorn-wreath of car The dark symbol of death without shirking can bear, At the altar, then, kneel and the sound of the voice That hath terror to others, will bid thee rejoice For it says that thy woe to the dust will descend, And that pain in the dust of the ashes will end. In a few feeting years, as the ashes to thee, To thy soul all its toils and sorrows will be.

With thy future's grand promise, Oh, Christian soul, At the altar thy scorn for mortality show,
On thy fair spirit there falls not a tremor of fear.
That this life to nothing of dust is so near.
Thou art glad that thy ashes alone will remain
Of the bonds of the flesh and the world's heavy chain.

FABIOLA:

THE CHURCH OF THE CATACOMBS

BY HIS EMINENCE CARDINAL WISEMAN.

"And now," rejoined the patient, smiling, "you have again seized a great principle—that of FAITH. I will therefore be only simple narrator of what Jesus Christ, who truly died for us, has taught us. You will believe my word only as that of a faith ful witnesss; you will accept His, as that of an

Fabiola bowed her head, and listened with reverential mind to her in whom she had long honored a teacher of marvellous wisdom, which she drew from some unknown school; but whom now she al-most worshipped as an angel, who could open to her the flood-gates of the eternal ocean, whose waters are unfathomable Wisdom overflowing on earth. Miriam expounded, in the simple terms of Cath-

olic teaching, the sublime doctrine of the Trinity; then after relating the fall of man, unfolded the mystery of the Incarnation, giving, in the very words of St. John, the history of men. Often was she interrupted by the exp.essions of admiration or assent which her pupil uttered, never by cavil or doubt. Philosophy had given place to religion, captiousness to docility, incredulity to faith. But now a sadness seemed to have come over Fa-biola's heart; Miriam read it in her looks, and asked

"I hardly dare tell you," she replied. "But all that you have related to me is so beautiful, so divine, that it seems to me necessarily ends here."

The Word (what a noble name!), that is, the ex

pression of God's love, the externation of His wisdom, the evidence of His power, the very breath of His life-giving life which is Himself, becomet flesh. Who shall furnish it to Him? Shall He take up the cast-off slough of a tainted humanity, or shall a new manhood be created expressly for Him? Shall He take His place in a double genealogy, receiving thus into Himself a twofold tide of corruption; and shall there be any one on earth daring and high enough to call himself His father?"

be one hely enough, and humble enough to be worthy to call herself His mother!

worthy to call herself His mother?

"Almost 800 yeass before the Son of God come into the world, a prophet spoke, and recorded his words, and deposited the record of them in the hands of the Jews, Christ's inveterate enemies; and his words were these:—'Behold a Virgin shall con-ceive and bear a Son, and His name shall be called Emanuel,' (Isaias vii. 1-4), which in the Hebrew

language signifies 'God with us,' that is with men.

This prophecy was of course fulfiiled in the conception and birth of God's Son on earth."

"And who was she?" asked Fabrola, with great rev-

"One whose very name is blessed by every one that truly loves her Son. Mary is the name by which you will know her: Miriam, its original in which you will know her. Shriam, its original in her own tongue, is the one by which I honor her. Well, you may suppose, was she prepared for such high destiny by holiness and virtue; not as cleansed, but as ever clean; not as purified, but as always pure; not freed, but exempted, from sin. The tide pure; not freed, but exempted, from sin. The tide of which you spoke, found before her the dam of an eternal decree, which could not brook that the holiness of God should mingle with what it could only redeem, by keeping extraneous to itself. Bright as the blood of Adam, when the breath of God sent it sparkling through his veins, pure as the flesh of Eve, while standing yet in the mould of the Almighty hands, as they drew it from the side of the slumbering man, were the blood and the flesh, which the Spirit of God formed into the glorious

humanity, that Mary gave to Jesus. numanty, that Mary gave to Jesus.

"And after this glorious privilege granted to our sex, are you surprised that many like Agnes, should have chosen this peerless Virgin as the pattern of their lives; should find in her, whom God so elected, the model of every virtue; and should in preference to allowing themselves to be yoked, even by the tenderest of ties, to the chariot-wheels of this world, seek to fly upwards on wings of undivided love like

After a pause and some reflection, Miriam proceeded briefly to detail the history of our Saviour's birth, His laborious youth, His active but suffering public life, and then His ignominious Passion. Often was the narrative interrupted by the tears and sobs of the willing listener and ready learner. At last the time for rest had come, when Fabiola humbly

"Are you too fatigued to answer one question more?

"No," was the cheerful reply.
"What hope," said Fabiola, "can there be for one who cannot say she was ignorant, for she pretended to know everything; nor that she neglected to learn, for she affected eagerness after every sort of knowledge; but blasphemed its Giver; who has scoffed at the very torments which proved the love, sneered at the death which was the ransonning of Him whom she has mocked at, as the 'Crucified?'

A flood of tears stopped her speech.

Miriam waited till their relieving flow had subsided into that gentler dew which softens the heart then in soothing tones addressed her as follows:—

"In the days of our Lord there lived a woman he bore the same name as his Spotless Mother; but she had sinned publicly, degradingly, as you, Fabiola, would abhor to sin. She became acquaint-

ly, till she came to love intensely, His gracious and ondescending familiarity with sinners, and His singular indulgence and forgivingness to the fallen. She loved and loved still more; and, forgetting her-self, she only thought how she might manifest her love, so that it might bring honor, however slight, to

love, so that it might bring henor, however slight, to Him, and shame, however great on herself.

"She went into the house of a rich man, where the usual courtesies of hospitality had been withheld from its Divine guest, into the house of a haughty man who spurned, in the presumption of his heart, public sinners; she supplied the attentions which had been neglected to Him whom she loved; and she was scorned, as she expected, for her obtunity sorrow." "How did she do this, Miriam?"

"She was defended by Jesus against the carping gibes of His host; she was told that she was forgiven n account of her love, and was dismissed with the

kindest comfort."
"And what became of her?"

"And what became of her?"

"When on Calvary He was crucified, two women were privileged to stand close to Him; Mary the sinless, and Mary the penitent, to show how unsulled and repentant love may walk hand in hand beside Him who said, that He had 'come to call not the just, but the sinners to repentance."

No more was said that night. Miriam, fatigued with her exertion, sank into a placid slumber. Fabiola sat by her side. filled to her heart's brim with this tale of love. She pondered over it again; and she now saw how every part of this wonderful sys-

she now saw how every part of this wonderful sys-tem was consistent. For if Miriam had been ready to die for her, in imitation of her Saviour's love, so had she been as ready to forgive her. Every Christian, she nowfelt, ought to be a copy, a representative of his Master; but the one that slumbered so tranquilly beside her was smally time to

presentative of his Master; but the one that slumbered so tranquilly beside her was surely true to her model, and might well represent Him to her.

When, after some time, Miriam awoke, she found her mistress (for her patent of freedom was not yet completed) lying at her feet, over which she had sobbed herself to sleep. She understood at once the full meaning and merit of this self humiliation; she did not stir, but thanked God with a full heart that her sacrifice had been accounted.

that her sacrifice had been accepted.

Fabiola, on waking, crept back to her own couch, as she thought, unobserved. A secret, sharp effort it had required; but she had thoroughly humbled the pride of her own heart. She felt for the first her heart was Christian.

CHAPTER XXXIII. MIRIAM'S HISTORY.

The next morning, when Dionysius came, he found both patient and nurse so radiant and so happy, that he congratulated them both on the good night's rest. Both laughed at the idea; but con-curred in saying that it had been the happiest night of their lives. Dionysius was surprised, till Miriam, taking the hand of Fabiola, said:—

"Venerable priest of God, I confide to your father-ly care this catechumen, who desires to be fully instructed in the mysteries of our noly faith, and to be regenerated by the waters of eternal salva-

"What!" asked Fabiola, amazed, "are you more

than a physician?"
"I am, my child," the old man replied; "unworthiy I hold likewise a higher office of a priest in God's hurch.

Fabiola unhesitatingly knelt before him and kiss-

Fabiola unhesitatingly knelt before him and kissed his hand. The priest placed his right hand upon her head, and said to her:—

"Be of good courage, daughter; you are not the first of your house, whom God has brought into His holy Church. It is now many years since I was brought here under guise of a physician, by a former servant, now no more; but in reality it was to baptize a few hours before death, the wife of Fabius."

"My mother?" exclaimed Fabiola. "She died immediately after giving me birth. And did she die a Christian?"

"Yes; and I doubt not that her spirit has been hovering about you through life by the side of the angel who guards you, guiding you unseen to this blessed hour. And, before the throne of God she your behalf."

Joy tenfold filled the breasts of the friends;

after arrangements had been made with Dionysius for the necessary instructions and preparations for Fabiola's admission to babtism, she went up to the side of Miriam, and taking her hand, said to her in

"Miriam, may I henceforth call you sister?"

ould give.
With their mistress, the old nurse, Euprosyne. and the Greek slave, placed themselves, as we no say, under instructions, to receive baptism on Easter eve. Nor must we forget one who was already en-rolled in the list of catechumens, and whom Fabiola thad taken home with her and kept Emerentiana, the the foster-sister of Agnes. It was her delight to make herself useful by being the ready messenger between the sick-room and the rest of the house. During her illness, as her strength improved, Mir-

iam imparted many particulars of her previous life to Fabiola; and as they will throw some light on our preceding narrative, we will give her history in continuous form.

Some years before our story commenced, there

lived in Antioch a man who, though not of ancient family, was rich and moved in the highest circles of that most luxurious city. To keep his position, he was obtiged to indulge in great expense; and from want of strict economy, he had gradually become oppressed with debt. He was married to a lady of great virtue, who become a Christian, at first secre ly, and afterwards continued so with her husband's reluctant consent. In the meantime, their two chil-dren, a son and daughter had received their domestic education under her care. The former, Orontius, city, was fifteen when his father first discovered his wife's religion. He had learnt much from his mother of the doctrines of Christianity, and had been with her an attendant of Christian worship; and hence he possessed a dangerous knowledge of which he afterward made so fatal a use.

But he had not the least incliation to embrace the doctrines, or adopt the practices of Christianity; nor would he hear of preparing for baptism. He wilful and artful, with no love for any restraint on his passions, or any strict morality. He looked forward to distinction in the world, and to his full share in all its enjoyments. He had been, and con-tinued to be, highly educated; and beside the Greek language, then generally spoken at Antioch he was acquainted with Latin, which he spoke readily and gracefully, as we have seen though with a slight foreign accent. In the family, the vernacular idiom was used with servants, and often in familiar conversation. Orontius was not sorry when his father removed him from his mother's control, and insisted that he should continue to follow the dominant and favored religion of the state.

As to the daughter, who was three years younger, he did not so much care. He deemed it foolish and unmanly to make much trouble about religion; to especially, or abandon that of the empire was, he thought, a sign of weakness. being more imaginative, and more under the sway of the feelings, might be indulged in any fancies of this sort. Accordingly he permitted his daughter Miriam, whose name was Syrian, as the mother had belonged to a rich family from Edessa, to continue in the free exercise of her new faith. She became, in addition to her high mental cultivation, a model

mother died. Before Ler end, she had seen symptoms of her husband's impending ruin; and, determined that her daughter should not be dependent upon his arcless administration, nor on her son's ominous elfishness and ambition, she secured effectually from careless administration, nor on her selfishness and ambition, she secured effectually from the covetousness of both, her own large fortune, which was settled on her daughter. She resisted every influence, and every art, employed to induce her to release this property or allow it to merge in the family resources, and be made available towards relieving their embarrassments. And on her death bed, among other parental injunctions, she laid this on her daughter's filial sense of duty, that she never would allow after exprising of gase, any alteration in would allow, after coming of age, any alteration in

this arrangement.

Matters grew worse and worse; creditors pressed; property had been injudiciously disposed of; when a mysterious person named Eurotas, made his appearance in the family. No onebut its head seemed to know him; and he evidently looked upon him as, at once a blessing anda curse, the bearer both of salvation and of ruin.

The reader is in presserion of European

as a variety and the salvation and of ruin.

The reader is in possession of Eurotas's own revelation; it is sufficient to add, that being the elder brother, but conscious that his rough morose, and sinister character did not fit him for sustaining the position of head of the family and administering quietly a settled property, and having a haughty ambition to raise his house into a nobler rank, and increase even its riches, he took but a moderate and for proper as equital vanished for years, empression of the salvant of the s sum of money as capital, vanished for years, em-barked in the desperate traffic of interior Asia pene-trated into China and India, and came back home with a large fortune, and a collection of rare gems, which helped his nephew's brief career, but misuided him to ruin in Rome

Eurotas, instead of a rich family, into which to

our his superfluous wealth, found only a bankrupt ouse to save from ruin. But his family pride precalled; and after many reproaches and bitter quar-els with his brother, but concealed from all else he aid off his debts by the extinction of his own capial, and thus virtually became master of his brother

property, and of the entire family,
After a few years of weary life, the father sickened and died. On his death-bed he told Orontius that he had nothing to leave him, that all he had lived on for some years, the very hoase over his head, belonged to his friend Eurotas, whose relationship he did not further explain, whom he must look up to entirely for support and guidance. The youth thus found himself, while full of pride, ambition, and voluptuousness, in the hands of a cold-hearted, renorseless, and no less ambitious man, who soon pre scribed as a basis of mutual confidence, absolute sub-mission to his will, while he should act in the capacity of an inferior, and the understood principle, that nothing was too great or too little, nothing too good or too wicked to be done, to restore family pos-

To stay at Antioch was impossible after the ruin which had overtaken the house. With a good capi-tal in hand, much might be done elsewhere. But now, even the sale of all left would scarcely cover the liabilities discovered after the father's death.

There was still untouched the sister's fortune; and both agreed that this must be got from her. Every artifice was tried, every persuasion employed, but she simply and firmly resisted, both in obedience to her mother's dying orders, and because she had in view the establishment of a house of consecrated virgins, in which she intended to pass her days. She now was just of legal age to dispose of her own property. She offered them every advantage that she perty. She obsered them every available that she could give them; proposed that for a time they should all live together upon her means. But this did not answer their purpose; and when every other course had failed, Eurotas began to hint, that one who stood so much in their way should be got out

of it at any cost.

Orontius shuddered at the first proposal of the thought. Eurotas familiarized him gradually with it, till—shrinking yet from the actual commission of fraticide—he thought he had almost done something blessed hour. And, before the throne of God she has been unceasing in her supplications to Him in your behalf."

I will be have to fit be friends; and the brothers of Joseph imagined they did by adopting a slower and less sanguinary method of dealing with an obnoxious brother. Stratagem and unseen violence, of which no law could take cognisance, and which no one would dare to reveal, offered him the best chance of success,

Among the privileges of Christians in the firs

ages, we have already mentioned that of reserving the Blessed Eucharist at home for domestic com-munion. We have described the way in which it was enfolded in an orarium, or linen cloth, again often preserved in a richer cover. This precious gift was kept in a chest with a lid as St. Cyprian has informed us. Orontius well knew this; and he was moreover aware that its contents were more prized than silver or gold; that, as the Father's tell us to drop negligently a crumb of the consecrated bread was considered a crime; and that the name of "pearl' which was given to the smallest fragment, showed that it was so precious in a Christian's eye, that he would part with all he possessed to rescue it from

sacrilegious profanation.

The scarf richly embroidered with pearls, which has more than once affected our narrative, was the outer covering in which Miriam's mother had pre-served this treasure; and her daughter valued it both erved this treasure; and her daughter valued it as a dear inheritance, and as a consecrated object, for she continued its use.

for she continued its use.

One day, early in the morning, she knelt before her ark; and after fervent preparation by prayer, proceeded to open it. To her dismay she found that it was already unlocked, and her treasure gone? Like Mary Magdalen at the sepulchre, she wept bitterly, because they had taken her Lord, and she knew not where to find Him (St. John xxi. 13). Like her too, as she was weeping she stooped down and looked again and found a paper, which in the confusion of the first glance she had overlooked.

It informed her that what she sought was safe in her brother's hands, and might be ransomed. She ran at once to him, where he was closeted with the dark man, in whose presence she always trembled; threw herse'f on her knees before him, and entreated him to restore what she valued more than all her wealth. He was on the point of yielding to her tears and supplications, when Eurotas fixed his stern eye upon him, overawed him, then himself addressed

her, saving:-"Miriam, we take you at your word. We to put the earnestness and reality of your faith to a sufficient test. Are you truly sincere in what you

"I will surrender anything, all I have, to rescue from profanation the Holy of Holies." "Then sign that paper," said Eurotas, with a

She took the pen in her hand, and after running her eye over the document, signed it. It was a sur render of her entire property to Eurotas. Orontius was furious when he saw himself overreached, by the man to whom he had suggested the snare for his er in his unsparing gripe. A more formal renunciation of her rights was exacted from Miriam, with the

formalities required by the Roman law.

For a short time she was treated soothingly; then hints began to be given to her of the necessity of moving as Orontius and his friend intended so promoving as the imperial residence. She ceed to Nicomedia, the imperial residence. She asked to be sent to Jerusalem, where she would obtain admission into some community of holy wo She was accordingly embarked on board a Fabiola, would abhor to sin. She became acquainted, we know not how, with her Redeemer; in the secrecy of her own heart, she contemplated earnest of virtue, simple and unpretending. It was a period,

we may observe, in which the city of Antioch was renowned for the learning of its philosophers, some of whom were eminent as Christians.

A few years later, when the son had reached manhood, and had abundantly unfolded his character, the mother diad. Befored award the later of price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the price she cared to take from the work of the learning of the learning of the learning of the price she cared to take from the learning of the learning Ambrose relates of his brother Satyrus, yet a cate-chumen, Christians carried on their breasts the Holy Eucharist when embarking for a voyage. We need not say that Miriam bore it securely folded in the only thing of price she cared to take from her

fathers house.

When the vessel was out at sea, instead of coasting towards Joppe or any port on the coast, the captain stood straight out, as if making for some distant stood straight out, as if making for some distant shore. What his purpose was it was difficult to conjecture; but his few passengers became alarmed, and a serious altercation ensued. This was cutshort by a sudden storm; the vessel was carried forward at the mercy of the winds for some days, and then dashed to pieces on a rocky island near Cyprus. Like Satyrus, Miriam attributed her reaching the shore in safety to she precious burden which she bore. She was almost the only survivor; at least she saw no other person saved. Those, therefore, that did live besides, on returning to Antioch, reported her death, together with that of the remaining passengers and crew.

ing passengers and crew.

She was picked up on the shore by men who lived on such spoil. Destitute and friendless, she was sold to a trader in slaves, taken to Tarsus, on the mainland, and again to a person of high rank who reated her with kindne

After a short time, Fabius instructed one of his gents to procure a slave of polished manners and wirtuous character, if possible, at any price to attend on his daughter. Miriam, under the name of Syra, came to bring salvation to the house of Fabiola.

CHAPTER XXXIV.

BRIGHT DEATH. It was a few days after the occurences related in ur last chapter but one, that an old man in great anguish, real or pretended, desired to speak with On going down to him and asking him his name

and business, he replied:—
"My name, noble lady, is Ephraim; and I have a large debt, secured on the property of the late Lady Agnes, which I understand has now passed into your hands and I am come, therefore to claim it from

you, for otherwise I am a ruined man!"
"How is that possible!" asked Fabiola in amazement. "I cannot believe that my cousin ever conrracted debis."
"No not she," rejoined the usurer, a little abashed; "but a gentleman named Fulvius, to whom the
property was to come by confiscation; so I advanced

im large sums upon it. Her first impulse was to turn him out of the house; but the thought of the sister came to her mind, and

she civilly said to him:—
Whatever debts Fulvius has contracted I will discharge; but with legal interest, and without regard to

us contracts "But think of the risks I ran, madam. I have been most moderate in my rates, I assure you."
"Well," she answered, "call on my steward, and
he shall settle all. You are running no risks now

at least." She gave instructions, accordingly, to the freedsane gave instructions, accordingly, to the freed-man who managed her affairs, to pay this sum on those conditions, which reduced it to one half the demand. But she soon engaged him in a more laborious task, that of going through the whole of her late father's accounts, and ascertaining every injury or oppression, that restitution might be made. And further, having ascertained that Corvinus had really obtained the imperial rescript through his father, by which her own lawful property was saved from confiscation, though she refused

ever to see him, she bestowed upon him such a re-muneration as would ensure him comfort through life.

These temporal matters being soon disposed of, she divided her attention between the care of the patient and preparation for her Christian initiation. To promote Miriam's recovery, she removed her, with a small portion of her household, to a spot dear to both the Nomentan villa. The spring had set in, and Miriam could have her couch brought to the and Miriam could have her could brought to the window, or, in the warmest part of the day, could even be carried down into the garden before the house, where Fabiola on one side and Emerentiana on the other, and poor Molossus, who had lost all his spirit, at her feet they would talk of friends lost, and especially of her with whom every object around was associated in their memories. And no sooner was the name of Agnes mentioned, than her old faithful guard would prick his ears and wag his tail, and look around him. They would also frequently discourse on Christian subjects, when Miriam would follow up, humbly and unpretendingv, but with the warm glow which had first charmed Fabiola, the instructions given by the holy Diony.

the virtue and meaning of the sign of the cross to be used in baptism, "whether on the forehead of believers or over the water by which they were to be regenerated, or the oil with which, as well as the chrism, they were annointed, or the Sacrifice by which they are fed" (St. Aug. Tract. exviii. in Joan); Miriam explained to the catechumens its moredo mestic and practical use, and exhorted them to practice faithfully what all good Christians did, that is, tice faithfully what all good Christians did, that is, to make this holy sign upon themselves already, "in the course and at the beginning of every work, on coming in and going out, when putting on their clothes or sandals, when they washed, sat down to table, lighted their lamp, lay down in bed, or set on a chair or in whatever conversation they should be appropriate." (Textuallian (who lived earlier than two engaged." [Tertulnan (miles) and is the old-hundred years after Christ, and is the old-lest Latin ecclesiastical writer) de Corona Milit c. 3] est Latin ecclesiastical writer) de Corona Milit c. 3]

ola, that the patient, though the wound had healed, ola, that the patient, though the would had heared, did not gain strength. It is often the mother or sister that is last to see the slow waste of illness in child or sister. Love is so hopeful, and so blind! There was a heetic blush on her check, she was emaciated and weak, and a slight cough was heard from time to time. She lay long awake, and she desired to have her bed so placed that from early dawn the could look out upon one spot more fair to them all than the richest parterre.

There had long been in the villa an entrance

the cemetery on this road; but from this time it had already received the name of Agnes; for near its entrance had this holy martyr been buried. Her body rested in a chamber under an arched tomb. Just above the entrance into this chamber, and in the middle of the grounds was an opening, sur-rounded by a low parapet, concealed by shrubs, rounded by a low parapet, concealed by shrubs, which gave light and air to the room below. Towards this point Miriam loved to look, as the nearest approach she could make in her infirm health, sepulchre of one whom she so much venerated and loved.

Early one morning, beautiful and calm for it wanted but a few weeks to Easter, she was looking in that direction, when she observed half-a-dozen young men, who on their way to angle in the neigh-boring Anio, were taking a short cut across the villa, and so committing a trespass. They passed by this opening; and one of them having looked down, call-

"This is one of those underground lurking-places

of the Christians."
"One of their rabbit holes into the burrow." "Let us go in," said one.
"Yes, and how shall we get up again?" asked a

"Yes, and how shall we get up again?" asked a second.

This dialogue she could not hear, but she saw what followed it. One who had looked down more carefully, shading his eyes from the light, called the others to do the same, but with gestures which enjoined silence. In a moment they pulled down the large stones from the rockwork of a fountain close is the stones from the rockwork of a fountain close is the stones from the rockwork of a fountain close is the stones from the way she reached for her slipper the girl was.

thing below. They laughed very heartily as they went away; and Miriam supposed that they had seen some serpent or other noxious animal below, and had amused themselves with pelting it.

When others were stirring she mentioned the oc-

currence, that the stones might be removed. Fabiola went down herself with a few servants, for she was jealous of the custody of Agnes's tomb. What was her distress at finding poor Emerentiana gone down to pray at her foster-sister's tomb, lying weltering in her own blood, and perfectly dead. It was discovered that, the evening before, passing by some Pagan orgies near the river, and being invited to join in them, she had not only refused, but had reproached them with their wickeduess, and with their cruelties to Christians. They assailed her with stones, and grievously wounded her; but she escaped from their fury into the villa. Feeling her-self faint and wounded, she crept unnoticed to the tomb of Agnes, there to pray. She had been unable to move away when some of her former assailants discovered her. Those brutal Pagans had anticipated the Ministry of the Church, and had conferred upon her the baptism of blood. She was buried near Agnes, and the modest peasant child re-ceived the honor of annual commemoration—among

Fabiola and her companions went through the Fabiola and her companions went through the usual course of preparation, though abridged on account of the persecution. By living at the very entrance into a cemetery, and one furnished with such large churches, they were enabled to pass through the three stages of catechumenship. First they were hearers, admitted to be present, while the lessons were read; then kneelers, who assisted at a portion of the liturgical prayers; and lastly elect, or petitioners for babtism.

Once in this last class they had to attend frequently in church, but more particularly on the three Wednesdays following the first, the fourth, and the last Sundays in Lent, on which days the Roman Missal yet retains a second collect and lesson, derived from this custom. Any one perusing the present rite of babtism in the Catholic Church, especially that of adults, will see condensed into one office what used to be anciently distributed through a variety of functions. On one day the renunciation of Satan was made, previous to its repetition just be-fore baptism; on another the touching of ears and nostrils, or the Eplopheta, as it was called. Then were repeated exorcisms, and genuflections, and signings of crosses on the forhead and body (these will be found particularly in the baptisms of adults joined with repetitions of the Our Father), breathgs upon the candidate, and other Mysterious rites More solemn still was the unction which was not confined to the head, but extended to the whole

body.
The Creed was also faithfully learnt, and committed to memory. But the doctrine of the Blessed Eucharist was not imparted till after babtism.

In these multiplied preparatory exercises the penitential time of Lent passed quickly and solemnly, till at last Easter-eve arrived.

It does not fall to our lot to describe the ceremonial of the Church in administration of the Sacraments. The liturgical system received its great developments against a star passed and have gained and many contents. velopments aster peace had been gained; and much that belongs to outward forms and splendour was incompatible with the bitter persecutions which th Church was undergoing.

It is enough for us to have shown, how not only

doctrines and great sacred rites, but how even cere-monies and accessories were the same in the three first centuries as now. If our example is thought worth following someone will perhaps illustriate a brighter period than the one we have chosen. The baptism of Fabiola and her household had illustriate

nothing to cheer it but purely spiritual joy. The titles in the city were closed, and among them that of St. Pastor with its papal babtistery.

Early, therefore, on the morning of the auspicious

day, the party crept round the walls to the opposite side of the city, and following the Via Portuensis, or road that led to the mouth of the Tiber, turned into a vineyard near Casar's gardens, and descended into the cemetery of Pontianus, celebrated as the resting place of the Persian martyrs, SS, Abdon and

Sennen.

The morning was spent in prayer and preparation when towards evening the solemn office, which to be protacted through the night, commenced.

When the time for the administration of baptism arrived, it was indeed but a dreary celebration that it introduced. Deep in the bowels of the earth the waters of a subterraneous stream had been gathered waters of a subterraneous stream had been gathered into a square well or cistern, from four to five feet deep. They were clear, indeed but cold and bleak, if we may use the expression, in their subterranean bath formed out of the tufo, or volcanic rock. A sius,

Thus, for instance, when he had been treating of the virtue and meaning of the sign of the cross to be used in baptism, "whether on the forehead of be-

fying waters.

The whole remains to this day, just as it was then except that over the water is now to be seen a painting of St. John baptising our Lord, added probably a century or two later.

Immediately after Baptism followed Confirmation, and then the nephyte, or new born child of of the Church, after due instruction, was admitted of the Church, after due instruction, was admitted for the first time to the table of his Lord, and nour-ished with the Bread of angels.

It was not till late on Easter-day that Fabiola re-turned to her villa; and a long and silent embrace

was her first greeting of Miriam. Both were so happy, so blissful, so fully repaid for all that they had been to each other for months, that no words could express their feelings. Fabiola's grand idea and absorbing pride that day was, that now she had risen te the level of her former slave; not in virtue, not in beauty of character, not in merit be-fore God; oh! no; in all this she felt herself infinitely her inferior. But as a child of God, as heiress to an eternal kingdom, as a living member of the body of Christ, as admitted to share in all His mercies, to all the price of His redemption, as a new creature in Him, she felt that she was equal to Miriam, and

with happy glee she told her so.

Never had she been so proud of splendid garment as she was of the white robe, which she had received as she came out of the font, and which she had to wear for eight days.

Simple pitty ain't much better to a person than in insult, but to pitty him with a 5 dollar bill iz

bissiness. In a case concerning the limits of certain land, the counsel on one side having remarked, with explanatory emphasis, "We lie on this side, my lord," and counsel on the other side having interposed with equal vehemence, "We lie on this side, my lord," the Lord Chancellor leaned backwards, and dryly observed, "If you lie on both sides, whom am I to believe?"

She was baptized Anna Eliza, and often she sighed that her name was not Maud Ethel or something of that fine sort. "What's the matter with Anna that fine sort. "What's the matter with Anna Eliza?" asked her plain, matter-of-fact mother on day. "The matter is," replied the dissatisfied daughter, "that so long as I bear my present name day. I might as well carry my heart on my sleeve. Every-body discovers my secrets; my inmost thoughts are seen at a glance by all with whom I come in conCH 7]

ent through the ugh abridged on iving at the very e furnished with enabled to pass numenship. First present, while the who assisted at a and lastly elect, or

t peasant child re-emoration among

to attend frequent-larly on the three he fourth, and the days the Roman and lesson, derived cusing the present Church, especially d into one office ated through a varine renunciation of repetition just be-ching of ears and was called. Then genuflections, and d and body (these baptisms of adults ar Father), breath-ner Mysterious rites, on which was not led to the whole

learnt, and com ctrine of the Blessed after babtism. ry exercises the pen-ckly and solemnly,

escribe the ceremonation of the Sacra-eceived its great degained; and much and splendour was recutions which the hown, how not only

but how even cere-same in the three example is thought perhaps illustriate a ve have chosen.

her household had spiritual joy. The damong them that

tistery. walls to the opposite the Via Portuensis, of the Tiber, turned rdens, and descended s, celebrated as the rtyrs, SS. Abdon and

rayer and preparation emn office, which was ght, commenced. nistration of baptism reary celebration that owels of the earth the am had been gathered rom four to five feet ed but cold and bleak. in their subterranear r volcanie rock. A this rude baptistery

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za, and often she sighed Ethel or something of ne matter with Anna tter-of-fact mother one bear my present name met on my sleeve. Every-my inmost thoughts are whom I come in coninquire you mean?" mean precisely what I ntance I have, finds it e mother's heart was not he way she reached for LADIES' DEPARTMENT.

FASHION NOTES.

Mrs. J. J. Skeffington Editress.

Coral is always fashionable for young girls. Millions are getting ready their spring goods. Jewellery is very much worn just now. Nacarat is the newest shade of red. Street dresses are made short. Cream color is shown in all shades.

We are told that Cameas are fashionable once Satin ribbon is used more then gros-grain for bonnet trimmings and strings.

It is something uncommon to see two young ladies now-a-days put up their hair alike. Silk muslin rivals Maia muslin as an overdress for

Overdress of satin are worn with underdress of of plush, and vice versa. Dolman visites fit-closely to the figure, and are

made with an elbow sleeves.

There is some talk of panniers being worn this spring but of a still smaller pattern than formerly.

An elegant evening dress may be made of black An elegant evening dress may be made of black faille, combined with blue crepe de chine, with blue and pink Pompadour embroideries. The long trim skirt is trimmed with a ruched flounce, with a head-ing. Nearly the whole back of the skirt is covered skirt is trimmed whole back of the skirt is covered with a tinaque, forming the paniers. It is full on hips, and the draperies form a cascade of pullings lightly fastened to the skirt. The apron is formed of two crepe de chine scarfs, worked with Pompadour embroideries. The border of the apron is trimmed with handsome fringe, composed of blue and pink tossels. The pointed waist is cut in a square low neck, and trimmed with a vest plastron of embraided goods. Trimming the plastron and square low neck, and trimmed with a vest plastron of em-broided goods. Trimming the plastron and square low neck and ruffles of the same embroidery. On the inside of the neck is a plaiting of fine Valen-ciennes lace. The lower part of the sleeves has a faille pointed cuff trimmed with embroidered ruffles, and a faille bow placed in the centre. On the inside of the sleeve is a Velenciennes lace plaiting.

HOUSEWIVES CORNER.

RROOK TROUT.—If small, fry them with salt pork; if large, boil, and serve with drawn butter.

FISH CHOWDER.—Take a fresh haddock, of three or four pounds, clean it well, and cut in pieces of three mehes square. Place in the bottom of your dinner-pot five or six slices of salt pork, fry brown, then add three onions sliced thin, and fry those brown. Remove the kettle from the fire, and place on the opions and pork a layer of fish, sprinkle

ROASTED OYSTERS.—Take oysters in the shell, wash the shell clean, and lay them on hot coals; when they are done they will begin to open. Remove the upper shell, and serve the oysters in the lower shell, with a little melted butter poured over

SPICED OR PICKLED OYSTERS .- Put into a porcelain SPICED OR PICKLED OYSTERS.—Put into a porcelain kettle one hundred and fifty large oysters with the liquor; add salt, and simmer till the edges roll or curl; skim them out: add to the liquor one pint of white wine vinegar, one dozen blades mace, three dozen cloves, and three dozen peppercorns; let it come to a boil, and pour over the oysters. Prepared in this way, they will keep several weeks in cold weather.

BAKED BLACK FISH .- Rub a handful of salt over BAKED BLACK FISH.—Rub a handful of salt over the surface, to remove the slime peculiar to the fish. For the stuffing, two ounces of beef drippings, two tablespoonful of chopped capers, half a saltspoonful of white pepper; one-half teaspoonful of salt, five ounces of bread, and one gill of broth; then stir until scalding hot; place inside the fish; cut a quarter of a pound of pork in thin slices and lay on either side of the fish, holding on place by twine wound around it—a generous sprinkle of salt and pepper completing it for the baking-pan. Bake in a hot oven one-half hour, and serve on slices of fried bread with sauce made of stock seasoned with one table-spoonful each of walnut and Worcershire sauce, table-spoonful each of walnut and Worcershire sauce, one tablespoonful of chopped capers, and one tablespoonful of parsley.

spoontul of parsiey.

Chicken Pot-Pie.—Cut and joint a large chicken
Cover with water, and let it boil gently until tender.
Season with salt and pepper, and thicken the gravy
with two tablespoonful of flour mixed smooth in a
piece of butter the size of an egg. Have ready nice
light bread dough; cut with a biscuit-cutter about an
inch thick dray this into the belling grave. Daving light bread dough; cut with a biscuit-cutter about an inch thick; drop this into the boiling gravy, having previously removed the chicken to a hot platter, cover, and let it boil from one-half to three-quarters of an hour. To ascertain whether they are done or not, stick into one of them a fork, and if it comes out clean, they are done, Lay on the platter with the chicken, pour over the gravy, and serve.

BROILED CHICKEN.—Only young, tender chickens are nice broiled. After cleaning and washing them, split down the back, wipe dry, season with salt and pepper, and lay them inside down on a hot gridiron over a bed of bright coals. Broil antil nicely browned and well cooked through, watching and turning to prevent burning. Broil with them a little salt pork, cut in thin slices. After taking them from the gridiron, work into them plenty of butter, and serve garnished with the pork, slices of lemon and parsley.

The expected Jubilee was proclaimed by the Holy Father, according to the cable dispatches, on the 15th inst. It will extend from the 2nd of March to the Feast of Pentecost, which occurs on the 1st of June.

It is reported that Bernadette Soubirons, famous on account of the apparitions of our Blessed Lady to her at Lourdes, is dangerously ill, and that no hopes are entertained of her recovery. She is a member of a religious Order

FRANCE AND IRELAND.

A REMINISCENCE OF THE FRANCO-PRUS. SIAN WAR OF 1870.

> BY A. M. SULLIVAN. From the Catholic Fireside.

PART III.

(Concluded from our last.)

Count Flavigny and his friends expressed a wish Count Flavigny and his friends expressed a wish to visit Cork and Killarney, and the late Mr. John Martin, M. P., and myself were deputed to accompany them to the South of Ireland. Cork city, which had acted very much by itself, and with characteristic generosity throughout the war, now determined to rival if not surpass Dublin in a public recention. On the morning of Manday, the 21st determined to rival if not surpass Dublin in a public reception. On the morning of Monday, the 21st of August, our party started on what turned out to be not so much a private pleasure tour as "a royal progress" through the land. At Kildare, the first station on the way at which the train stopped, we found the platform thronged; banners waving and bands playing. The Town Commissioners with bared heads came forward to the carriage-door, and presented to Count Flavigny an address of welcome. spring but of a still smaller pattern than formerly.

Black Satin dresses are very fashionable for evening receptions.

Satin vests are worn without any trimmings, under the open waists. They are generally accompanied by a collarette and jabot.

The spring plates are to hand but as yet it is hard to say what will be the most fashionable in hats. The English and American walking hat is still prominent.

CARE OF THE COMPLEXION.—There is no artificial method of preserving the complexion. The way to insure having a proper quantity of healthy blood in insure having a proper quantity of healthy blood in skin, is to rise early, to be much in the open air skin, is to rise early, to be much in the open air skin, is to rise early, to be much in the open air skin, is to rise early to rest. To keep the cells which protect the skin in a natural state, all that is necessary is to wash the surface of the body with soap and water only; or, in the case of some delicate skin, which the alkali of most soaps irritates, with water alone. Whoever will attend to these directions will do all that can be done to preserve, as all ought to try and preserve, their skin in the most healthy, and, therefore, beautiful condition.

An elegant evening dress may be made of black and every which shade and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same. At the next station, and the next, it was the same.

ginable, as all we could see was the cluster or bunch of arms and hands hanging down through the hole in the reof, and swaying in the air. The entry into the Southern capital was infinitely beyond the Dublin demonstration in its perfection of organization. It impressed the Frenchmen more than anything they had yet seen. The city was en fete. An excursion by steamer down the river or estuary to Queenstown and East Ferry—a panorama of marvellous beauty—and a banquet on board, filled up the memorable day.

Next morning we set off for Glengarriff, by way of Macroom and Gougan Barra. At the latter wild but lovely spot, in the depths of the mountain solitude, we found that, as it seemed, some one with the ring of the lamp of Aladdin had been at work. Snow white marquees stood on the sward at the brink of the lake and beneath them a sumptuous dejeuner awaited us; the host of this romantic entertainment proving to be a young gentleman of the switchedweed Mr. William Murphy of Bantry. tertainment proving to be a young gentleman of the neighborhood, Mr. William Murphy of Bantry. At world-famed Glengarriff, where we stayed for the night, a like hospitality met us; another Bantry gentleman, Mr. J. Cullinane, constituting the whole party his guests at the Hotel while in the Glen. I

doubt not we might have traveled the island through and found the same spirit prevailing.

For forty miles the read from Macroon to Glen-For forty miles the read from Macroon to Glengarriif passes through a wild and lonely mountain district of exceeding grandeur. The population even still almost exclusively speak the Irish tongue; and retain to a large degree the peculiarities of dress, manners and customs, which have obtained among them for generations. They had heard that "the French" were coming; and for a week previously they seemed to have been gathering vast heaps of furze or heath on every crag top, cliff, and mountain crest. As the carraiges containing our party approached, these piles were fired, a wild haloo rang from rock to rock, and aloft we could see groups of the mountaineers wildly gesticulating. brown. Remove the kettle from the fire, and place on the onions and pork a layer of fish; sprinkle over a littlt pepper and salt, then a layer of pared and salt potatoes, a lay r of fish and potatoes, till the fish is used up. C ver with water, and let it boil for half an hour. I and six biscuits or crackers fine as meal, and pour into the pot; and lastly, add quart or pint of milk; let it scald well, and serve.

ROASTED OYSTERS.—Take oysters in the shell, wash the shell clean, and lay them on hot coals;

> From Glengarriff we proceeded to Killarney by way of Kennare; the people of which latter town, always high-spirited and proud, would not, of course, be outdone by neighboring counties. They, too,

had their address and reception.

The shadows of evening were falling as our caval-cade descended the hill-side drive whereby Killarney is approachable from the south, each turn in the road unfolding a scene of landscape beauty unsur-passed in the world. Seven miles from the town we heard bugles in the woods close by and, looking we neard bugles in the woods close by and, looking up, amidst oak and arbutus shade, we could see here and there, perched on branch of tree, or point of rock, some one of a line of videttes who signalled our approach. At Muckross, four miles from Killarney, we came upon the assembled townsmen, with their bands and banners, public officials, and address of welcome, headed by the ecclesiastical re presentative of the Catholic Bishop, and by the O'Donohue, M. P., the ancient domains and ruined castles of whose family were all around us. Night had fallen as we turned into the avenue which led to the Castlelough Lake Hotel. From the tree overhead hung Chinese lanterns, in red, blue, and white, and during courstay of two days amidst the white, and during our stay of two days amidst the enchanting beauties of the Lakes, every guide and boatman wore on his breast, and every pinace car-ried at her stern, the colors of vanquished France. A day or two subsequently, surrounded by a de-

monstration which surpassed even that which had hailed their arrival, the French Delegation bade adieu to Hibernia non ingrata.

I know of no chapter in latter-day Irish history that illustrates so positely, and so forcibly as this that tenacity of the Irish memory which is the ex-

that tenacity of the Irish memory which is the Ca-planation of much that perplexes the English pol-itician. The quality which is called "practical midedness" in Englishmen, fixes their attention on the present or the future; while Irishmen, it is complained, are always looking back. "We cannot ained, are always looking back. ask Paddy why he does not put a window in his hut, but he begins to tell us of the battle of the Boyne. No good will come to Ireland till she learns to for-

Campen, describing a visit by Shane McNeill to Queen Elizabeth, says that he appeared at court with his guard of gallow-glasses, barcheaded, armed with battleaxes, their hair flowing in. long ringlets on their shoulders, on which were yellow surplices with long sleeves, short coats, and tunic jackets. A writer in the Celt magazine says: "If we but picture to our minds the appearance which a handsome young Irishchief of former times must have presented to the eye when dressed out fully in the costume of his country—the tight and variegated braceæ displaying to full advantage the symmetry of his limbs, the yellow tunic appearing brightly from beneath the heavy folds of the long, dark failaing (or long woolen cloak), his head either surmounted by the towering barred or covered only by the hair which fell in long ringlets on his shoulders, his feet enclosed in the light and pointed broque, his neck, arms, and fingers bearing ornaments of gold, and his gold-handled skene or brightly polished battleaxe gleaming in his girdle—if we but present him thus arrayed to our minds, it would be no exaggeration to say that there could be no more comely man than the Irishman."

immense tulining, or including the counted in the neighborhood, each of them presumably built over the ashes of an Irish monarch. The three greatest are those at Nowth, New Grange of the tunning covers The three greatest are those at Nowth, New Grange and Dowth. At New Grange the tumulus covers more than two acres, and might be taken for a large natural hill, if there were not indisputable evidences that it has been heaped loosely together by the toil of man. It is surrounded by a circle of cyclotoil of man. It is surrounded by a trice to Sees-pean gravestones, which, the antiouaries tell us, can never have belonged to the neighborhood, and must have been transported thither from the Mourne mountains, in the county Down. A passage has been found into the heart of this mighty pass. The first dozen yards have to be traversed The first dozen yards have to be traversed on all fours; in one spot the upright flagstones of which the gallery is formed just so closely together that the body is squeezed through with some difficulty; but once this trouble is surmounted, the passage rises to a height of six feet, and then suddenly opens into a large cruciform chamber, with one great central domed apartment, and four recesses at its angles. This chamber is some nineteen feet high to the top of the dome, which is formed by small to the top of the dome, which is formed by small stones gradually overlapping one another until they culminate in a great flab slab, which serves the purpose of a modern keystone. The walls are of cyclopean masonry, and bear an extraordinary resemblance to those of the tomb of Agamemnon at Mycenæ, as Dr. Schliemann describes them. The stones are in many places caryed with the distinct sorts of cenæ, as Dr. Schliemann describes them. The stones are in many places carved with the distinct sorts of archaic sculpture—spirals, lozenge-shaped, and zigzag lines. It is supposed that these tumuli must have been the work of the tall, yellow haired, blue-eved race of the Tuatha de Danaan, who ruled over Erin after prostrating the power of the Firbolgs.

bagatelle. Never did the sovereignty of an empire change hands for a more contemptible cause. A modern war correspondent would dismiss the affair in an obscure paragraph. More blood has been shed in celebrating the battle than was ever shed in winning it. The victors lost not quite four hundred men. King William, with his 40,000 veterans, the best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a few hundred. best disciplined in Europe, lay behind a long range of hills, a few hundred yards from the river, on of hills, a few hundred yards from the river, on its northern bank, where he was perfectly secure from the enemy. His battery of twelve guns upon those heights completely dominated the Jacobite positions around Oldbridge, at the opposite side of the river. The night before the battle he detached a full third of his army to the bridge of Slane, five miles up the river. By some insane neglect James had left the bridge all but undefended. It was easily carried, and before a blow was struck at Oldeasily carried, and before a blow was struck at Old-bridge the Irish army found that a powerful enemy was establishing himself in their rear to seize the pass of Duleek, and cut off their retreat to Dublin. In the alarm James detached the flower of the troops the French auxiliaries and the Irish cavalry to pro tect his left. With them they carried the only eight pieces of artillery in his army. The centre and right position were left to the defence of regiments of ill-disciplined and ill army. position were tell to the defence of regiments of ill-disciplined and ill-armed peasants, opposed to double their number of the choicest troops in Europe. The fate of the battle was already scaled before a Wil liamite dashed into the river. When he already knew that the Irish left was outflanked, King William, at the head of his regiments, suddenly emerged through a glen which protected his advance to with through a glen which protected his advance to with in a hundred yards of the river, and spurred boldly across the shallows. His regiments of Huguenots and Danes crossed lower down. Boots it to tell the miserable tale of what followed? An obelisk marks the spot where the king crossed. Lower down Schomberg was shot in the water; still lower down Bishop Walker, the defender of Derry. They point out also the spot where King William was wounded in the arm by a shot from the Irish lines on the evening before the battle.

HENRY GRATTAN was born in Dublin, in 1750. After passing through Trinity College he went to Lendon to study law, and his admiration for the loquence of Chatham determined him to become an orator. In 1772 he was admitted to the Irish Bar, and in 1775 he entered Parliament as the reperson and in 1775 he entered ramanent at the re-presentative of Charlemont. He allied himself with Flood and his fellow-patriots in the endeavor to get free trade for Ireland, and on the 19th of April, 1776 No good will come to Ireland till she learns to forget."

Nothing can excuse the man or the race who, in place of grappling manfully with the duties of the present, fold their arms and maunder about the past. But there is not an evil, nor a failing, nor an angular special or nolitical in Ireland, that can existence eighty thousand armed volunteers who present, fold their arms and maunder about the past. But there is not an evil, nor a failing, nor an anomaly, social or political, in Ireland, that can be explained or remedied without a reference to the past; and as to this tenacity of memory, why should it not be turned to good account? Little, very little, of material services had France ever conferred on Ireland. The Times newspaper, writing of the scenes I have just described, tauntingly declared that the balance of obligation at the close of the penal times was the other way; that France had made but a poor return for the lives of two hundred thousand Irishmen who had fallen in her service from 1701 to 1789. Probably so, on a mere ledger and day-book estimate of things. But France had touched Irish sensibilities, had gratified Irish national al pride. The Irish people are much more readily

approached through their sympathies and affections than through their interests and fears. They think less of how much is done for them, than of how, and in what spirit, it is done. It never once occured to them to tot up the column of debtor and creditor account with France in money, or money's worth: That would very likely be the practical-minded way of doing things. But the world will be nothing the better, it may be greatly the worse, of banishing sensibility, and of reducing everything to a pounds, shillings and pence level. These demonstrations of sympathy for beaten and helpless France were dictated by no selfish calculation or political designs, though they unquestionably sprang from political or historical recollection. They were evidences of qualities in the Irish heart that England has never touched—has but to touch, to discover less of how much is done. It never once occured to them to tot up the column of debtor and creditor account with France in money, or money's worth: That would very likely be the practical-minded way of doing things. But the world will be nothing the better, it may be greatly the worse, of banishing sensibility, and of reducing everything to a pounds, shillings and pence level. These demonstrations of synapathy for beaten and helpless France were dictated by no selfish calculation or political designs, though they unquestionably sprang from political or historical recollection. They were evidences of qualities in the Irish heart that England has never touched—has but to touch, to discover what a wealth of sympathy, what a force of enthusiasm, what elements of strength, have lain so long within her reach, doubted, discredited, or unknown.

NOTES OF IRISH HISTORY. the mission to Florence. He was accorded the position of first orator of the day by English critics.

IN THE BRIGHT VALLEY OF THE BOYNE is situated the Royal Cemetary of Bruagh-na-Boinne, the most astonishing Pagan monument in Ireland. For fully three miles this necropolis extends. Twenty one immense tunnuli, or hillocks of stone and earth, can be counted in the neighborhood, each of them promay glide down the stream of time smoothly and securely, instead of being continually tossed about amid rocks and shoals, endangering its existance, to have a special care, amid vicissitude and trials of life, to maintain a quite possession of his own spirit.

The Buffalo Commercial publishes the subjoined "notice given in the newspapers of the 22nd June, 1841, by the Committee of Salubrity, in Paris." 1841, by the Committee of Saubrity, in Tais.

1st. Any person bitten by a mad dog, or any other animal, should immediately press with the two hands all around the wound, so as to make the blood run freely and extricate the saliva.

2nd. Wash the wound with a mixture of alkali

and water, lemon juice, ley, soup, salt water, urine

r even pure water.

During this time of pressing and washing the During this time of pressing and washing the wound, warm a piece of iron in the fire, and apply it deeply to said wound. Mind that said piece of iron is only heated so as to be able to cauterize—that it must not be red hot. The precautions being well observed, are sufficient to preserve from the horrid effects of hydrophobia, and every one should keep them in their mind.

The case of young Mortara, which some twentyfive years ago attracted so large a degree of public attention, may not have been forgotton. Mortara, who belonged to an Israelitish family, had been secwho belonged to an Israelitish family, had been secretly baptized by a maid-servant, and grave difficulties afterwards having arisen between him and bis family, the Pope (Pius IX.) took him under his immediate protection. He is now an Augustinian canon, and he has been residing for some years past in France, in the diocese of Saint-Die. He is one of the four regular prebendaries who officate at the sanctuary of Mattincourt, a well-known place of pilgrimage.

ed and evaporated down to half a pint. In serious cases the dose is a teaspoonful every three hours. This is gradually decreased down to ten and five drops. The medical and temperance men of Chicago, of which city the inventor of the new medicine is a resident, are "very much excited over the new remedy." This can hardly be wondered at. new remedy. This can narray be wondered at. The news is, however, almost too good to be true. Such a medicine would soon restore the world to its original state of Paradisaical happiness, for drink is the source of well wish all human will.

the source of well nigh all human evil. A good mother should be firm, gentle, kind; ulways ready to attend to her child. She should never laugh at him at what he does that is cunning; never allow him to think of his looks, except to eat and clean in all his habits. She should teach neat and clean in all his habits. She should teach him to obey a look, to respect those older than himself, and above all, to love, honor and reverence God. She should never make a command without seeing that it is performed in the right manner. Never speak of a child's faults or foibles, or repeat his remarks before him. It is a sure way to spoil a child. Never reprove a child when excited, nor let your tone of voice be raised when correcting him. Strive to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. strive to inspire love, not dread—respect, not fear. Remember you are educating and training a sou or souls for eternal happiness or eternal misery.— Home Journal. educating and training a soul,

Home Journal.

The Freeman's Journal says that transfusion of milk into the blood of a patient dying from exhaustion was performed at the Provident Infirmary 11 Beresford place, Dublin. on Wednesday week, by Drs. Meidon and MacDonnell. Although apparently having only a few moments to live when the y having only a few moments to live ly having only a few montents to hive operation was undertaken the patient has since recovered. About a pint of milk was taken from a cow, lent for the occasion by Mr. Moore, of South Anne-street, and was injected into the vein.

THE NEW ELECTRIC PEN.—The city papers tell of a new invention of a practical character which has just been made by E. A. Cooper, a well-known English mechanical engineer. It is a real teleglaphic writing machine. The writer in London glaphic writing machine. The writer moves his pen, and simultaneously at Brighton another pen is moved, as though by a phantom hand, in precisely similar curves and writing. The writer writes in London, and the ink marks in Brighton. writes in London, and the ink marks in Brighton.
Those who have seen the instrument work say it is
marvelous, and has all the appearance of being
guided by a spirit hand. The apparatus is shortly
to be made public before the Society of Telegraphic

RAILROAD MEN'S PERIL'S.

A PLEA FOR THE BRAKEMEN AND SWITCHMEN

There are men employed by the railroads whose interests and welfare are but little considered. They are the brakemen and their mates, the Switchmen. Their occupation is classed by the insurance companies as "extra hazardous," and it would take nearly all their wages to pay for insurance. A man's chances in war are better than in breaking and switching, as the following will show: A road terminating in the State of New York had six killed and ten injured out of a force of 21 brakemen, on seven ating in the State of New York had six kined and ten injured out of a force of 21 brakemen, on seven trains, in six months. That proportion in a six months' campaign of any army of 21,000 men would be 6,000 killed and 10,000 wounded. The men must be picked men— young men, active, quick, and cool. Danger is always with them. A quick, and cool. Danger is always with them. A man running on the top of a freight train going at the rate of from 20 to 45 miles an hour is in much greater danger than men meet in ordinary occupations, and a Switchman making up a freight train is in more danger than Gens. Grant, Sherman, or Sheridan would choose to meet. There is no glory connected with being crushed or crippled by a freight car. Often persons say, seeing a man go between the cars to couple, "I would not do that for the whole railroad."

Railroad managers boast that milllons of passengers

Railroad managers boast that millions of passengers have been carried without loss of life crinjury, as an inducement to the public to travel on their respective lines, and anything that will add to the safety and lines, and anything that will add to the sately and comfort of travelers they put to use. Passenger coaches have all conveniences and are richly painted; locomotives are marvels of mechanism, and in the repair shops and in the offices no expense is spared for convenience and comfort; but in the connecting of freight cars and disconnecting of them no improve-ment has been put to use. The same link and pin that were in use 50 years ago in coupling cars are in ment has been put to use. The same link and pin that were in use 50 years ago in coupling cars are in use now. Hundreds of men are injured every year in coupling cars. In New York, which has 5,484 miles of railroad, in 1874, 23 railway employes were killed and 203 injured in coupling cars; in 1876, 12 were killed and 132 injured, and in 1877, 17 killed and 124 injured, making an aggregate of 58 years on and 124 injured, making an aggregate of 52 persons

Apparently, no effort is being made to avoid the frightful amount of suffering and sorrow. Societies Iriginitial amount of suffering and sorrow. Societies are formed for the prevention of cruelty to animals, and the occupant of the Chief Magistrate's chair at Washington has enough consideration for the dumb beasts in transportation to the sea board to mention beasts in transportation to the sea board to mention in his message to Congress; but it never once has occured to his mind that, there is a large number of human beings in peril on the trains, taking the cattle to market. By a few levers and a little simple to market. By a few levers and a little simple machinery that men of less inventive genius than an Edison, a Howe, or a Morse could produce, if the railway managers would ask for it or as may be hoped, public sentiment may soon call for, cars could be connected and disconnected without it being necessary for men to go between them.

Railroad men should also be relieved from another frightful source of danger-that of falling between the case while in motion—by the reduction of the dis-

cars while in motion—by the reduction of the distence from car to car to 16 inches. Now, the distance is from three to five feet, and the men must tance is from three to five feet, and the men must jump over these spaces to get from car to car. The tops of the cars are often made slippery by the snow and ice, but the yawning gaps must be jumped over, and wee to the poor fellow whose feet slip; for should he fall beneath those rolling, grinding wheels, he would be crushed out of all semblance to a human being. One of the saddest duties of railroad men is that of gathering up the remains of a companion and carrying them to the heart broken loved ones at carrying them to the heart broken loved ones at home. It comes too often in the experience of railroad employes. Why not give a part of the sympathy that is bestowed upon dumb beasts, and induce railroad managers to take measures to reduce the dangers of railroad service to the minimum? Why not employ a little of the boasted American inventive faculty to improve the connection of cars?

JOSH BILLINGS' PHILOSOPHY.

My dear fellow, yu kant git ennything out ov this world unless yu ask for it, and yu aint agoing to git mutch ennyhow, unless you insist upon it.

Yours truly.

A gentlemaniz the party who is allwus honest, and allwus polite, and keeps his boots shined up, and hix finger nales clean.

There iz no doubt plenty ov people in the world

who are abuv suspithun, but i never knu anny one (not even myself) whom it wasn't safe to watch. Thare iz a mighty sight ov odds between knowing everyboddy and having everyboddy kno yu; but thare iz lots ov folks who never diskover the dif-

When yu settle with yurself insist upon 100 cents on the dollar; when yu settle with the world,

take off half if yu kant git enny more.

Yung man, if yu make a mistake the best thing yu kan do iz to own it, and not make another; thare never waz a mistake made yet, i don't kare how well it waz buried, that didn't dig out sum-I hav seen people spend a large share ov their

time and tallents gitting religion, and a very small share prakticing it.

Adversity iz tru and honest; it iz the test that never deceives us; prosperity is allwus treacher-

ous. Mi dear boy, don't lit enny man git the drop on you this iz a vulgar saying, but if yu have got yu; this iz a vulgar saying, but if yu have got branes enuff yu will use it for a moral purpose. The man who won't believe ennything he kant understand ain't going to believe mutch, nor under-

stand mutch either.

There seems to be two kinds of superstishun—an

There seems to be two kinds of superstishun—an ignorant and a learned kind; and I don't kno which iz the worst.

I hav seen plenty ov smart men who could phrovesy to a dead certainty what would happen for the next 18 months, who couldn't set down with a slate and pencil and phrovesy within 25 per cent. What it would kost to reshingle a pig pen.

Yung man, if yu expekt to succeed in this world, yu hav got tu trundle yure own hoop; the jealousy of friends and the malignity ov enemys make the road to sukcess a hard one to travel.

One ov the gratest viktorys ov good breeding iz:

One ov the gratest viktorys ov good breeding iz; very often makes a phool endurable.

Az phoolish az most ceremonys seem to be, i don't e how mankind could be managed without them; see how mankind could be managed without them, the great submit to them from policy, and in the lowly they excite a spirit ov emulashun that often works out good results.

There is nothing so simple as gratitude, and yet

iz the highest possible price we kan pay fer enny-

If we expekt to git at the tru value ov things We have got to bile them down, and skim them well, too, when they are bileing.

The necessaries ov life are cheap and simple, and yet we manage to make the akt ov living a kon-

tinual slavery.

There may be people who are beneath flattery, but i never met one whom I thought waz abuv

The grate art of kontentment konsists not only in being satisfied with what we hav got, but with what we haint got, nor can't get.

The reputashun that a man gets for an eccentricity is worth just about as much to him, and no

more, az the one he gits for a deformity.

Politeness will win every time. I have seen it win even on a mule, when 4 quartz of oats and a klub besides, want nowhare.

One of the ann

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THE CATHOLIC RECORD,

Published every Friday morning at 388 Richmond Street, opposite City Hall, London, Ont.

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WALTER LOCKE,

PUBLISHER,

PUBLISHER, 388 Richmond Street, London, Ont.

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LONDON, FRIDAY, MARCH 7, 1879.

TO THE GREATER GLORY

-OF THE-BLESSED SACRAMENT.

LOVE'S PRISONER.

- "But is He lonely? Bend not here Adoring angels, as on high? Ah yes; but yet, when we appear, A softer glory floods His eye. Tis earth's frail child he longs to see; And thus He is alone—for me
- "Then, best of lovers, I'll draw near Each day to minister relief. For tho' the thoughts of year on year Of sin should make me die of grief, Yet day by day, my God I see, 'Sick in prison'—all for me!"

ASSOCIATION FOR THE RELIEF OF

POOR CHURCHES.

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

The object of this Association is to furnish poor churches gratuitously with vestments, linen or other requisites for the service of tho Aliar, when the Pastors cannot otherwise procure them. No refusal being given in the case of absolute need, the only limit to a compliance with demands is an utter want of resources, as the work of making vestments, etc., will proceed as long as material can be obtained.

This charity is made direct to our Lord Iesus Christ, which is our motive in urging Christian souls to aid this good work in every possible manner, either by subscriptions or donations of goods, such as silk dresses, damask, velvet, linen, muslin, linings, ribbons, curtains, carpets, embroideries, flowers, vases, candiesticks, etc.

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Donations in money or goods will be received by the Directress of the "Children of Mary," Convent of the Sacred Heart. 422 Dundas street, London, Ontario, where the good work will be carried on.

REASON AND THE REAL PRESENCE

In our previous articles on this subject we showed that the Catholic doctrine of the Real Presence is most consistent with the love which God manifested towards man under the Christian dispensation, and that therefore it is a most reasonable doctrine. We proved can consistently assert that Omnipotence canfurther, that when a revealed mystery is proposed to our belief, we should not seek to penetrate the unfathomable designs of God, but a stand, as far as we are aware: still this has that because it is revealed we should believe on His word. We should believe that how ever far beyond the reach of our understanding such mystery may be, we should accept it, because of the veracity of Him who reveals it, and who can neither deceive nor be deceived. "God is not as a man that He should lie, nor as the son of man that He should be changed. Hath he said, then, and will he not do? Hath He spoken, and will He not fulfii?" (Num. xxiii, 19.) It is enough for us that "God who lieth not hath promised." (Titus i, 12.) and that promise should be to us "the hope of life everlasting." (Ib.) Like the doctrines of the Trinity, the Incarnation of Our Blessed Saviour, and his death, the doctrine of Transubstantiation is a mystery which we cannot pretend to fathom, for great is "the depth of the riches, of the wisdom and of the knowledge of God! How incomprehensible are His judgments, and how un searchable His ways!" (Rom. xi, 33.) Our enquiry, therefore, should be merely: "has God revealed this?" and if he has done so we should unreservedly believe it. We may, however, consider some of the objections which are ordinarly advanced against Transsubstantiation, as proofs from reason, why the doctrines should not be believed. These objections may for the most part be synoptically, yet clearly stated as follows: 1st. That the change of one substance into

another involves an absurdity, since at the moment of change it would be two different substances at the same time.

2nd. That the testimony of the senses. when constant, is an infallible guide whereby we may know a substance, and that this constant and unerring testimony proves that not bread and wine, are present in the Blessed Eucharist.

3rd. That a body cannot exist in more than one place at the same time, and that as the doctrine of Transubstantiation supposes Christ to exist bodily in many places at once, it is necessarily contrary to reason.

difference between the weight which is attributed by our opponents to objections of this nature, and their actual value. The value which the assailants of the Cath-

olic doctrine attribute to these difficulties against Transubstantiation is, of course, very great. They reason that God cannot reveal an absurdity: that the doctrine of Transubstantiation involves absurdities above enumerated, and that, therefore, it cannot have been revealed by God. It is our intention to show that Transubstantiation does not involve absurdity in any of the above respects, so that the arguments of our opponents will thus fall completely to the ground. As we are treating of "Reason and the Real Presence," it is not necessary to dwell here upon the direct arguments which show that Transubstantiation is a revealed doctrine. These proofs are to be found in any dogmatic treaties on the LESSONS BY PROF. "BYSTANDER" subject. They are derived from the promises made by our Blessed Lord in the 6th, chapter of St. John's Gospel, from the words of the Institution of the Blessed Eucharist, as related by Sts. Matthew, Mark, Luke and Paul, (St. Matt. xxvi, 26, 28: St. Mark xiv, 22, 25: St. Luke xii, 19, 20: 1 Cor. xi, 23, 26, &c.) They are also derived from the constancy with which the Christian Church has taught the doctrine from the earliest period, as atin every age; they are also deduced from the testimony of the sectaries who were separated major premise which they make use of we might say: God cannot reveal an absurdity; but He has revealed the doctrine of Transubby the Catholic Church cannot involve an absurdity, but must be true as God Himself is true. Those who raise difficulties against us, acknowledge mysteries in religion. They acknowledge that God has revealed the Trinity, and that we can never understand how the three divine persons are but one God, but because God has revealed it, they say, we must pay to Him the homage of our understanding by believing whatsoever He has revealed. The same is to be said of the mystery of Tran

Let us, however, consider the objections above enumerated one by one. First, is there an absurdity in believing that God may change one substance into another? To prove that there is no absurdity here seems almost puerile; for no one who acknowledges the existence of a personal God, infinite in power, frequently been maintained, and it is only be cause this argument might seem to have some force that we deem it necessary to answer it. All who acknowledge Christian Revelation, acknowledge God as the Creator of all things. Even Tom Paine in his anti-Christian "Age of Reason," declares that by Natural Reason alone he can "find out God," as ur Creator:

"Can'st thou by searching find out God? Yes; because in the first place I know I did not make myself, and yet I have an existence; and by searching into the nature of other things I find that no other thing could make itself; and yet millions of other things exist; therefore it is that I know, by positive conclusion resulting from this search, that there is a power superior to all those things, and that power is God."

Again: "The power and wisdom He has manifested in the structure of the Creation . . . is to me incomprehensible, but even this manifestation, great as it is, is probably but a small display of that immensity of power and wisdom by which millions of other worlds to me invisible by their distance were, created and CONTINUE to exist." (Age of Reason, part 1.)

Thus far this unbelieving writer fully agrees with Christian philosophy. Not only is Almighty God the Creator, but He is the Conservator of the Universe. The perfections which He has communicated to the created Universe would cease to belong to the Universe were God to withdraw himself therefrom for a moment, and destruction would ensue. Therefore, not only were all things created by God, but by Him all things "continue to exist." It is therefore clear that the body and blood of Christ, but merely God can destroy as He can create: and there cannot be any difficulty in acknowledging that Omnipotence may operate by one act what it can effect by two: so that a change of one substance to another is no more difficult for the Almighty, than is the act of Creation, or the act of destroying. In fact as an objection against Transubstantiation, the diffi-Let us consider each of these difficulties separately. Before doing this, however, it may be well to make some reflections on the

maintain the eternity of matter, and by the Pantheists who assert that all existence comprises merely various forms of the Godhead, thus virtually denving the existence of God. With the advocates of such absurd theories' we are not dealing at present. Our intention is to show to believers in Revelation, to those who acknowledge the divinity of Christ, or at least His divine mission, that the objections usually brought from reason against the real presence are futile. Our reasonings on this subject are fully born out by the frequent teachings of both the Old and New Testaments. Witness the change of Aaron's rod into a serpent, the change of the Egyptian waters into blood, (Ex. vii.) and the Transubstantiation of water into wine at the marriage feast of Cana. (St. John ii.)

IN THE FEB. NO. OF THE AT-LANTIC MOHTHLY.

It is rather remarkable that an Englishman

should endeavor by his writings to exalt Russia and depreciate his own country and its Government. In the conduct of this gentleman we have an additional verification of the adage, "extremes meet." An ultra-Republican himself, and an annexationist as regards Canada, there are no bounds to his admiratested by the writings of the Christian fathers | tion of the greatest despotism known to this age. But what if the despotic ruler of all the Russias had been allowed to have his way? from the Catholic Church for ages before the He has got all he wanted, says the Professor. doctrines were denied, including Arians, Nes- If so, his demands were more moderate than torians, Eutychians, Schismatical Greeks, any one could suppose. He has got Bes-Wicklifites, &c. We are dealing at present sarabia, an extension in Armenia, and a Turk merely with the question whether this doc- ish indemnity. This surely was not comtrine is opposed to reason, and therefore it is mensurate with his ambition, nor an adequate sufficient for our present purpose to prove result of his extraordinary military success. that the arguments which our adversaries use What, after having conquered at an enoragainst it are of no weight. Using the same mous cost of blood and treasure, both European and Asiatic Turkey, he is well satisfied to have a strip of land, already Russian-Bes sarabia-and give in exchange for it that ferstantiation; therefore, this doctrine as taught tile Danubian territory, the Dobrutscha. This is indeed all. For what is the miserable Batoum or the indemnity of bankrupt Turkey? These things, no doubt, he demanded in order, so far, to save his honor when compelled by diplomacy, supported by the army and navy of Great Britain, to abandon his conquests and withdraw from Constantinople, which was completely at his mercy. It was Englishmen the memory of St. George, except wrong, however, insists a certain school to- it is that they are more bigoted, more stupid, gether with its Professor, to threaten him or more narrow-minded; or because they imwith war. It would have been still worse to agine that a country like Ireland should have fire upon his troops. For our part we do not two patron saints-one a harbinger of peace think that the addition to the Russias of and good will, the other an emissary of strife, European and Asiatic Turkey, with Afghan- hatred and bloodshed-or because they are istan into the bargain, and Constantinople for determined to be different from any other a Southern Capital, would have been any ad- civilized people on the face of the earth. It vantage finally to the Czar. The Emperors of is gratifying to see that in London this year ancient Rome willed to rule at Constantinople | the Irish Benevolent Society (mainly Protesand were ruined. Sooner or later a like am | tant) and the St. Patrick's Society have agreed bition would have worked the ruin of the to unite in celebrating the anniversary of the not change substance into substance. No Russian Empire. Nevertheless it might have National Saint of Ireland in a manner which his personal character there was as much of controversialists of any note have taken such had a different destiny, whilst certainly in must be acceptable to Irishmen of all denomi- the snob and upstart as there was in many of the meantime a more than semi-barbarous despotism would have been established in the lecture by the Rev. J. G. Ballard, M. A., finest countries of Asia and Europe. We can T. C. D., Rector, of St. Thomas. Rev. Mr. easily conceive what the fate of these countries would have been, when we call to mind with what relentless cruelty Russian despot- genuine whole souled Irishman. There are ism has been exercised in Poland. Would even Professor Bystander take delight in the subject which he has chosen for his lecreading every day the most harrowing ac- ture-"The Links Which Should Bind Us." counts of cruelties inflicted by Russian policy on the inhabitants of those interesting countries in Asia, which British statesmanship has rescued from the tyranny of both Czar and Sultan? Does he who professes to love liberty regret to see Bulgaria beyond the Balkans constituted a self-governing State? Does he mourn over the complete independence of Roumania, Servia, Montenegro, and other less important States? He may not indeed, be satisfied that Roumelia, or as it may be called, Bulgaria within the Balkans, is only to be reformed. But even this is much—infinitely better than the grinding tyranny which Russia would have established. It may train him to think that the Sultan will still be the Sovereign of Asiatic Turkey. But, surely, he discuss. But we hope to be pardoned for cannot but admit that with the reforms to which the Sultan has consented, and which, in concert with the Power which snatched him, in his hour of need, from the grasp of Russia, he is earnestly endeavoring to carry out, the people of those countries will enjoy more prosperity and happiness than they

> baffled conqueror. A recent letter by an English gentleman. now resident in Canada, adds another melancholy proof to the too great number that were already before the public, of the barbarities habitually and systematically practiced by Russian soldiers and officials on the down-

trodden Polish people: Some years ago a number of Polish and Hungarian refugees who had fled after the disaster of Tamezvar after temporary and friendly detention in Turkey, came over to England to find protection and homes. The Polish Committee of the town and homes. The Polish Committee of the town near where I then lived undertook the support of fifty of these until they could learn our language, and earn their daily bread. I was one of the Section of the support of

gentleman and scholar, familiar with English classics, and bore in his every phase of life the stamp of high breeding and gentle training; his co-patriots said he was the soul of honour and bravery as a soldier. One day I came into my room and found him writing in agony on the floor. In his distress he forgot the English speech I had taught him, and fearing sickness, I went quickly for his Polish com-panions and a surgeon. The latter was soon dis-missed on the same ground as was Maebeth's. The scene of excitement which arose when he had ad-dressed his countrymen was indescribable, the gesticulations, the furious ejaculations, the fiery tones, the utter incapacity to explain to me, as in calmness they could well have done, what this agitation was caused by, all indicated that they had heard some terrible private calamity or national one. At last a letter was handed to me to read; it was in French, very lengthy, and with occasional phrase in Polish. It was from Stroski's mother, and she told this story. This story I want "Bystander" to consider. Her youngest son having been charged with stirring up disafection among peasants, was tried and condemned, unheard and indeed unknown to any but his judge, the brutal officers of a barracks hard by the estate. One night a troop of soldiers of these humane Russians, whom "Bystander" regards as the very lambs of our race, sur-rounded the house where the young Pole slept; they rounded the house where the young Pole slept; they burst in the door, dragged him from his bed, flogged him when naked round the courtyard, under his mother's windows, and then streaming with blood dragged him, like a dog dragging a bone, up to the stairs of his mother's house, broke open his mother's bedroom door, and flung him into his mother's presence, gasping out his last convulsive breath—a boy of fifteen summers. Now, Sir, this may not be "history" in "Bystander's" eyes, but it is fact, and fact danning beyond all hope of redemption the humanity of "Bystander's" lambs—the Russian soldiery.

I could narrate, from the lips of these patriots, other horrible incidents of Polish brides torn away from their homes on the day of their wedding, and kept by Russian soldiers for weeks in their barracks, in revenge for not being invited to the festivi-ties; of sudden and brutal revenge being taken on ties; of sudden and brutal revenge being taken on Polish men, women, and children for slights, by word or look, in public places and in private circles and no protection given by Russian law to the Poles so victimized. But surely the history of Russia is not the monopoly of "Bystander," and that history is one of ferocity, of blood which stains every page, and which has flowed in a tide long enough and deep enough to deluge even that vast Empire.

THE DAY WE CELEBRATE. The Irish Catholic Societies of Toronto have decided upon having a parade on St. Patrick's Day, and extending an invitation to Irishmen of all denominations to join them. We hope they will be successful in getting a large contingent of Protestant Irishmen to join them in celebrating the anniversary of the patron Saint of Ireland. We do not understand why Protestant Irishmen can not honor the memory of St. Patrick the same as Scotchmen do the memory of St. Andrew, or nations. There will be a grand concert and a the fictitious characters which he held up Ballard is a refined scholar, a fluent, eloquent and pleasing orator; but above all, he is a few better qualified than he to do justice to We hope the entertainment will prove successful in every particular, and that it will tend to bring about on each successive St. Patrick's Day, more good-fellowship, and more good citizenship.

AN EPISCOPAL ELECTION. The election of an Anglican Bishop for the diocese of Toronto, necessitated by the death of the late Bishop Bethune, seems likely to be indefinitely prolonged in consequence of the hostile attitude of the lay and evangelical party, towards the clerical and High Church party. The candidates are Provost Whittaker, of Toronto, and Dr. Sullivan, of Chicago, whose respective merits it is not our place to suggesting, that in case Provost Whittaker is supposed to be too Ultramontane in his ideas of Anglicanism, would it not be more in accordance with "British practice," and British sentiment, to have selected a candidate to oppose him from the ranks of the Canadian clergy, than to have sent all the way to Chicago for an episcopal aspirant? There seems could have hoped for under the sway of the to be no possibility of a compromise, and it is said that no matter what comes or goes there will be no adjournment, and that the balloting will be kept up until Easter if no result is reached before that time. Judging from merely human standpoint it would be folly to suppose that any satisfactory result can be arrived at unless one of the candidates withdraws. And the proceedings of the Synod, so far, do not warrant the supposition that the presence of the Holy Spirit will be likely to reconcile the opposing parties. The speeches of the lay delegates are certainly not dictated by the Spirit of Truth, for they are as uncharitable and unchristian, as they are undignified. The Glode reports that:-

"Dr. Daniel Wilson said the policy of their taking."

opponents would be to weary them out. They should ask God's assistance for their fight was a good one, and the right must triumph. The doctrine of the Provost was really and truly a thoroughly Popish doctrine They should remember the early martyrs. If those so-called Protestants were not checked, the future appeared terrible to him at any rate. The clergy have really arrayed themselves against the laity. If the Provost is elected, Protestant liberty is at an end, at least as far as the Church of England is concerned.

It is strange how Protestant gentlemen can not settle their squabbles without dragging Popery in as a bugbear. Evidently the Anglican diocese of Toronto is divided, and, when a house is divided against itself &c., &c.

NOTES AND COMMENTS.

A great many Protestants have been somewhat perplexed, if not scandalized, by Mr. Gladstone's acceptance of the dedication of a work on "Catholic Eschatology," by the Rev. H. N. Oxenham. Mr. Oxenham was at one time a clergyman of the Church of England, but some twenty yeary ago he entered the Roman Catholic Church. In the work of which Mr. Gladstone has accepted the dedication, he advocates very distinctly Roman Catholic dogmas, and especially the doctrine of purgatory; and the inference is that if Mr. Gladstone does not approve of everything contained in the book he at least sympathises with the general drift of its ideas. The English papers say that "more is likely to be heard of this matter, and it will certainly not be overlooked when Mr. Gladstone appears to seek the suffrages of a Scotch constituency." We wonder if there ever will be an epoch in the history of the British Empire, when a man's political aspirations will be unaffected by his religious convictions?

The financial troubles of Archbishop Purcell appear to increase by later developments. The trustees appointed some time ago to receive and audit claims decline to make public a statement of the amount al ready filed, but at a recent meeting of the clergy, at which the Archbishop presided, he stated that claims have already been filed amounting to \$3,600,000. All schemes for his relief having apparently failed, an effort will be made by a committee of Roman Catholic clergy to have the laws modified so that a lottery scheme will be inaugurated for his benefit. Their success, however, is considered doubtful in Ohio. Irish Catholics also complain that no relief has been rendered the Archbishop from the German Churches, while the latter ask that a full statement of his wants be made public first.

Judging the late Charles Dickens by his literary works one would imagine that he was a scorner of snobbishness, and an ardent and grateful admirer of every act of kindness. If the following story as told by the Washington Post be true, it vertainly proves that in the ridicule and contempt of mankind:

Old Major Throckmorton, keeper of the Galt House, in Louisville, is dead. good old man, and Kentucky to the bone. When Dickens came to his house, in 1846, the Major gracefully and hospitably addressed him thus, while the assembled crowd looked on and listened with admiration akin to en-thusiasm: "Mr. Dickens, we are glad to welcome you. We know you and admire you, and will reckon it a privilege to be allowed to extend to you the hospitalities of the metropolis of Kentucky. As your especial host, I beg that you will command me for any service in my power to render." Mr. Dickens received this with a frigid stare. "When I need you, landlord," he said, pointing to the door, "I will ring." The next moment the distinguished author was half-way out of the window, the Major's boots under his coat tail, and numerous Kentuckians holding the Major's coat tail, for the Major viewed insults from a strictly Kentucky point of view, and the only mentionof this incident in the "American Notes," is that Dickens saw a pig rootng in the streets of Louisville, which proves that great novelists are more careful about their fiction than their facts.

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THE Subscription of Two Dollars for the year 1879 ill now be received with thanks. A receipt for each pay-

with now be received with tuniss. A receip for each payment will be sent immediately.

A few of our original Subscribers have not yet conformed to the rule of paying in advance. They are earnestly requested to do so at once. Their delay has been a source of considerable loss, which, if they understood the circumstances they would be sorry to inflict on this underircumstances, they would be sorry to inflict on this underin this city has fo the festival given stitution, the St. as a rule, is mor invariably atten-Committee, and like the rolling festival as it rolls audiences, and l Despite the weat was filled at an had to content t could get them, of Management to make every

were made on t everywhere for O'Leary, who h felt himself full crowd and the which passed of To give a list occupy too mu

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ST. MARY'S FESTIVAL.

TWENTY-SIXTH FESTIVAL.

One of the annual musical events of the season in this city has for the past twenty-five years been the festival given in aid of that most deserving institution, the St. Mary's Orphan Asylum, and none, as a rule, is more looked forward to. Success has invariably attended the efforts of the managing Committee, and the hall has been always filled. Unlike the rolling stone which gathers no moss, the festival as it rolls on year by year gathers in larger audiences, and last night the climax was reached. Despite the weather and the hard times, the hall was filled at an early hour, and those who came late had to content themselves with chairs wherever they could get them, or else to stand. The Committee of Management and the ushers did all in their power to make every one comfortable, and requisitions were made on the library, the adjacent hotels and everywhere for chairs. The Secretary, Father O'Leary, who has worked like a Trojan, must have felt himself fully repaid when he saw the immense crowd and the thorough success of the concert, which passed off without a single drawback.

To give a list of prominent citizens present would which passed off without a single drawback.

To give a list of prominent citizens present would occupy too much space, but among the clergy we

His Lordship Bishop Crinnon; Rev. Fathers Mad- for a few remarks. digan, Walkerton; Cleary, Cayuga; Doherty, Caledonia, O'Reilly and Lennon, Dundas; Skelly, Grimsby ; O'Reilly, Oakville ; Keough and Maguire, St. Patrick's Church; O'Leary and Slaven, St. Mary's Cathedral, and Brohman, St. Joseph's Church.

St. Patrick's Church; O'Leary and Slaven, St.Mary's Cathedral, and Brohman, St. Joseph's Church.

His Worship Mayor O'Reilly occupied a seat next to his Lordship.

The concert opened with the well-known overture to "William Tell" by the 13th Band, under the leadership of Mr. Robinson. This has always been one of the Band's best efforts and last night it was played in a manner which fully justifies the opinion of our citizens that the 13th Band is the best in the Dominion. The "Gloria in Excelsis" and the "Cum Sancto." from the 12th Mass, by the choir of St. Mary's, conducted by Professor Cherrier, was admirably rendered, the choir fully upholding its reputation. The Philharmonic Orchestra turned out in great force and played in a brilliant manner the overture "Sargino." The lights and shades were well studied and the time throughout good. Mr. Robinson wielded the baton and kept good order. Mr. F. A. Filgiano sang the cavatina "Infelice," from Ernani. Mr. Filgiano has a nice voice, but a terribly nervous manner, and he appeared to be making frantic efforts to tear his music in pieces. He was in good voice, and undoubtedly deserved the encore he received. His selection of "Nancy Lee" for that purpose, however, was not a wise one. The appearance of Miss Martin, who, in her last appearance before a Hamilton audience, gave great promise, was looked forward to with eagerness. She was warmly welcomed, and sang the aria "Deh se Pieta Pei Messeri," from "Pietro Il Grande." Miss Martin has improved immensely, and with hard work and careful training, will make a brilliant vocalist. Her voice is a rich and pure soprano with a good compass, all her notes being equally pleasing. Miss Martin has a charming stage appearance. Though the fair vocalist was not nervous last night, there is no doubt but that a little more practice will give her greater confidence. She was heartily and

Though the fair vocalist was not nervous last night, there is no doubt but that a little more practice will give her greater confidence. She was heartily and most deservedly applauded and encored, but she contented hsrself with bowing. Mr. Eagan gave "The Raft" (Pinsuti) in good style. Mr. Egan is always a fayorite at these concerts, and no one has worked harder to ensure their success than he has. He also received a well-merited share of applause. Mr. Egan, who was Master of Ceremonies—by the Mr. Egan, who was Master of Ceremonies—by the way, where was our evergreen friend, the "Doctor?"
—announced that the Committee of Management regretted to say that Mrs. Caldwell was very unwell and would be unable to appear, they would do their best, however, to fill up the numbers allotted to her. The promise was so well kept that the fair cantatrice's absence, though regretted, both for the cause and for the disappointment at not hearing her sing, was hardly missed. Mr. N. J. Power, whom we regret that we seldom hear now, sang "Violets Blossomed where She Trod" (by Ryan). The song is a very pretty one, and received full justice at Mr. Mr. Egan, who was Master of Ceremoniesvery pretty one, and received full justice at Mr. Power's hands. Miss Moran, a young lady educated Power's hands. Miss Moran, a young lady educated at the Loretto Convent, in this city, and recently a pupil of the Conservatory of Music, Chicago, made her first appearance before a Hamilton audience in the last piece of the first part. Her selection was the aria, "Naqui All' Affano, al Pianto," and the rondo "Non Piu Mesta Accanto al Fuoca," from Cenerentola. Miss Moran has a very sweet contralto voice, with good compass and a charming manner. Undoubtedly she bore off the honors of the evening, her brilliant rendering of both the aria and rondo beinging down the house and necessitating a reapher orimant rendering of both the businging down the house and necessitating a reappearance. Still more charming was her singing of Claribel's pretty ballad "The Laird of High Degree," which suited her voice admirably and was sung with

which suited her voice admirably and was sung with so much naivele as to demand a repetition of the last verse. Without wishing to say that Miss Moran is perfection, it is not too much to class her as one of the most pleasing lady vocalists that has appeared in Hamilton. Hamilton.

At the close of the first part the orphans of the Asylum appeared, looking bright and neat, and those who patronized the festival must have been well pleased to think they were doing something for the good of the little ones before them. A little lad, the good of the little ones before the declarity, of about eleven years, named Patrick McCarthy, then stepped forward and delivered the following ORPHAN'S ADDRESS.

My Lord, Rev. Fathers, Ladies and Gentle-MEN,—Just look across the waters of the Atlantic to a little island far beyond the sea, there beneath to a little island far beyond the sea, there beneath a grass-covered mound close by the ruined Abbey, lies perhaps the mother that loved you, the mother whose sweet smile, even now, seems to rest upon you, cheering you on through the dark storms of life and reminding you of those lessons of wisdom which so often fell upon her lips. The mother who was to you the dearest, kindest mother that ever was seen. Do you remember how the life seemed crushed within you when the news came that she was dead? That she to whom your heart still clung with childhood's first affection, was now sleeping

have seemed to me. You, dear friends, who have

they had evinced by their presence in the welfare of St. Mary's Orphanage. The institution had now been established for upwards of half a century, and had always been well supported by the people of Hamilton. His Lordship also briefly thanked the performers for their services, and concluded by calling on his Lordship the Mayor and Mr. Barton for a few remarks.

calling on his Lordship the Mayor and Mr. Barton for a few remarks.

His Worship expressed his delight in seeing this annual festival such a great success, as, indeed, all its predecessors had been. It showed that the people of Hamilton took a great interest in so worthy an institution as St. Mary's Orphanage. Whilst he congratulated the Committee of Management on providing so great a treat as they were listening to that evening, he could not refrain from complimenting the ladies and gentlemen who presided over that institution. The Orphanage required no praise at his hands. The happy little orphans they saw that evening gave evidence of the good work that was being done. He concluded by expressing a hope that those who now preside over the institution may be long spared to do so, and that the success of the festival to-night was but an index of those to come.

that the success of the festival to-night was but an index of those to come.

Mr. G. M. Barton, of Dundas, spoke at some length. He said he was pleased to be present for the twenty-fifth time at the festival, though in endeavoring to do so he and his party had been upset out of their sleigh. He alluded in suitable terms to the late Bishop Farrell, whose memory would ever be green. He complimented the young ladies on their singing, and said that no doubt the good ladies of Loretto Convent must feel proud at having been the instructresses of two such promising vocabeen the instructresses of two such promising voca-

come and sit beside me," very well, showing signs of good training.

The second part opened with Bosquit's Grand Fantasia "Erin," by the 13th Band. This was again brilliautly playel, a pleasant feature being the singing of "Come Back to Erin." For the "Excelsior Duet" with Mrs. Caldwell, Mr. Egan substituted "I Fear no Foe," which he gave in good style and was applauded. Miss Martin was extremely brilliant in Arditi's vocal waltz, "L'Incortio," and it seemed to suit her better than the aria. Her trilling was very good. At the conclusion aria. Her trilling was very good. At the conclusion she was loudly encored and presented with a handsome basket of flowers. She responded to the encore with a ballad "Do you really think he meant it," accompanying herself. This was very prettily given. Mr. M. J. Walsh made his first appearance as a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success the gave as soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success the gave as soloist and proved a great success. He gave a soloist and proved a great success the gave as soloist and proved a great success the stablishment was soloist and proved a great success the gave as soloist an was well played by the Philharmonie Orchestra and a most enjoyable evening was brought to a close with the "National Anthem." Mr. Egan and Miss Martin the "National Anthem." Mr. Egan and Miss Martin taking the solos. Prof. O'Brien accompanied admirably throughout and the piano, which was an excellent one, was a Chickering, kindly lent by Messrs. A. & S. Nordheimer. The managers and all concerned with the festival are to be heartily congratuated on this engageful concept and we have gratulated on this successful concert and we hope the funds of the Asylum will benefit largely.— Hamilton Times.

BISHOP DWENGER ON SECRET SO-CIETIES.

In his Lenten Pastoral Bishop Dwenger of Fort Wayne referring to Secret Societies savs :-

We deem it our duty to repeat the warning w gave some time ago against secret and oath-bound societies. We are well aware that especially of those who never belonged to the Catholic Church, there are many, otherwise honest and well-meaning men, who indivudally are not enemies of the Catholic Church; but we do wonder that these otherwise good and intelligent men do not see that these secret societies are based upon mere natural religion, or rather infidelity, or, at least, easily lead to it; that their whole spirit is opposed to supernatural and divine religion; that many of the highest and most influential lodges openly profess atheism. There is no more any doubt that there is a lodge within the lodge; that the higher and more secret grades are in the same ratio opposed to supernatural religion in general, and to the Catholic Church in particular. We do wonder that they do not reflect upon the undeniable fact that contains so terrible a revelation of the spirit and purpose of these societies, that all the lodges of Paris placed their banners on the ramparts of that city in favor of the Communists. Do the secret and higher grades favor communism? We doubt it no longer. It is wrong for a Catholic to take those horrible and impious oaths; it is wrong for a Catholic to bind otherwise good and intelligent men do not see that crushed within you when the news came that she was dead? That she to whom your heart still clung with childhood's first affection, was now sleeping the sleep that knows no awakening? Earthly joys may have surrounded you and kind hearts may have been still left to love you. But, oh, your dear mother, your own mother, the mother of your heart was gone, and you felt that in the world there was a void which no other form could fill? The big tears coursing down your manly face, while doing honor to your heart, told how deeply you loved your darling mother. But in the midst of your sorrows you had the consolation of feeling that she had fulfilled her course, and had been called home to receive the reward which her well-spent life had pittled her course, and had been called home to receive the reward which her well-spent life had pittled her course, and had been called home to receive the reward which her well-spent life had pittled her course, and had been called home to receive the reward which her well-spent life had so justly merited to her. And while recalling her many virtues, how did you thank God that this trial came not to you in helpless childhood, as it has come to me and so many of my little companions. Oh yes, in the first dawn of life, death came and robbed us of our dear ones and we are now little orphans. No mother's love is left to cheer us on through its dangers.

Nine long years have passed away since I lost my mamma. Oh, how long, how very long these years

OUR LOCAL AGENTS.

Tilsonburg	Geo. E. Millar.
Ct Whomas	John Dovie
Post Stanley	reter Doyle.
Pagenwand	Patrick Decantinon.
Colodonia	E. D. Green.
Duantford	John Dyrne
C+ Cathoning	Doone
1 0 0 11	John Darwin.
Commo	John McCilli, Schi.
Comia	J. K. Faulkher.
Don't Albort	W. McDine.
Clinton	Thos, Drown.
Wattend	Janies Rourke,
Oliven	James Duny.
1 Mailstone	Cler Hellian.
Standstone	Patrick O'Keefe.
Strainfoy	J. W. Stone.
1 Wiles orleans	Christopher Crowe.
Corbett	M. O'Sullivan, F. M
Lindsay	Mr. Cahil
e Lindsay	agents—Daniel Fisher and
	agents—Daniel Fisher and
. Patrick O'Rielly.	

LOCAL GLEANINGS.

A SIGN OF SPRING.—The Italian Band made its appearance on the streets on Monday last. The sunny side of the streets was chosen for the "pitch."

Old Sol is most potent in his effects on the beautiful snow these days, and sleighing is fast playing out.

Now is the time to advertise Spring goods. Remember the early bird catches the worm.

Advertising is the Soul of Business-Macauley. All successful merchants know this to be a fact.

To Correspondents.—Mrs. M. O'K. Chicago. The RECORD is not mailed to you from this office. Probably some friend sends it to you.

Victoria Hall.—A large audience greeted Prof Cromwell at Victoria Hall on Monday last. The. entertainment was highly interesting and duly ap-

The St. Thomas Times says ;-The belle at the Governor-General's ball was a charming, warmhearted, unaffected Irish girl, with a superb figure and classic features. Her home is in Ottawa. Why The children then sang, accompined by Mr. O'Brien, "There's Music in the Air," "Father, come and sit beside me," very well, showing signs of good braining.

We have received part 4 of The Life of our Lord and Saviour Jesus Christ and of His Blessed mother, which fully sustains the opinion we formed of the work, from perusal of the initial number. Every Catholic family not having a Life of our Saviour, should subscribe. The Publishers are Benziger Bros., New York, Cincinnati, and St. Louis.

CANADIAN PORK AHEAD IN THE ENGLISH MARKET. -The following extract from a letter received by O'Mara Bros., Pork Packers of this city, from their agent in London, Eng., explains itself: "Your hams arrived here in good condition. Their quality is superior to any we have seen from your side We have sold them at higher prices than we obtained for hams shipped from Belfast, Ireland. Your bacon recently sold gives general satisfaction and buyers are anxious for another supply.

As will be seen in another column, the efforts put forth in Hamilton for the last twenty-five years to raise funds for the orphanage in that city by means of an Annual Concert, have been crowned the fact, proceeded to his bedroom and securely with the grandest success. Fifiteen-hundred dollars kind were gotten up annually in this city, in which both orphanages could participate.

... Successfully Treated.—The following letter from Rev. Father Flannery St. Thomas explains itbeen successfully treated for granulated eye-lids, from which she has been suffering for the last twelve years. Several eminent physicians, among others, Dr. Rosenberg of Toronto, tried in vain to afford her some relief. About a month ago she was placed under the care of Dr. Howe, Chippawa street, Buffalo, and has returned home almost perfectly cured. Before leaving here she could not count the fingers on her hand, now she can read from her music book with perfect case. Dr. Howe's specialty is treatment of ear and eye difficulties, and I must say Miss Hughson's cure speaks volumes for his proficiency in that difficult branch of medical science.

A MERITORIOUS WORK.-Mr. A. F. Læmans, a

A Promising Artiste.—We are pleased to notice the cordial reception tendered to Miss Walsh, of the Dundas Separate School, upon making her first ap pearance as a reader at a recent entertainment in the Valley City. The piece selected was one requiring considerable dramatic ability, and the rendition of it was really very good. We hope Miss Walsh will persevere in her elecutionary studies, and that at no distant day we will have the pleasure of hearing her in this city.—Hamilton Times March 1st.

Serious Runaway.—Thursday afterneon, the 27th ult., a serious accident occured near the waterworks reservoir. A party consisting of His Worship the Mayor, Mrs. Lewis, Miss Noble, of Brant ford, and M. D. Dawson were driving down the hill leading to the pumping basin, when by a sudden turn the sleigh suddenly upset. The occupants were thrown to the ground with considerable violence with the exception of His Worship, who manfully held on to the reins until the sleigh was all smashed when he was compeiled to allow the horses to pursue their mad career. Mrs. Lewis was found to be the only one of the party seriously injured, all of the others escaping with slight contusions and a severe shaking up. The telephone at the reservoir was brought into requisition and a cab was soon on hand, and the injured lady removed to her residence, Queen's avenue. Dr. Fraser made an examination and discovered that Mrs. Lewis had her shoulder dislocated in a very painful manner, but we are Serious Runaway.—Thursday afterneon, the and discovered that Mrs. Lewis and dislocated in a very painful manner, but we are pleased to learn that she is now doing well. Miss Noble and Mr. Dawson escaped in a most remarkable manner. The Mayor got pretty rough usage, but beyond being covered with snow and a number of slight bruises, is none the worse for his mishap.

RACING ON QUEEN'S AVENUE.—Great complaint is Racing on Queen's Avenue.—Great complaint is heard of the furious driving daily witnessed on Queen's Avenue. The owners of fast horses seem to think this favorite street a race-course, and drive up and down in a mad fashion, to the great danger, and not in the least to the pleasure or edification, of more staid citizens. This practice has of late grown to be a serious nuisance, and if it is not stopped the drivers will find themselves in trouble. It is of course the duty of the police to check furious driving on the public streets, and when it is indulged in on the more prominent thoroughfares, such as Dundas street, it is attended with a good risk of being summoned. But the avenue referred to is rather secluded; a policeman is seldom found on it, except at night. Advantage is taken of the scarcity of the men on day duty, to exercise the nags in a headlong and perilous fashion. On Saturday afternoon Mrs. Radford and another lady were driving quietly along the avenue, when their vehicle was struck by one of the flyers, which came dashing along at a mad pace, and upset, the occupants being stitled out into the road. Fortunately no serious struck by one of the flyers, which came dashing along at a mad pace, and upset, the occupants being pitched out into the road. Fortunateiy no serious injury was sustained, but the ladies were put in uncalled for discomfort, fright and peril, owing to the recklessness complained of Had they both been knocked insensible, and sustained broken limbs, it would have been only the legitimate fruit of such harum-scarum procedure. It is hoped for the sake of all concerned the horsmen will keep their fast trotters off the streets that are as much frequented as Queen's avenue. as Queen's avenue.

OBITUARY.

We regret to be called upon to announce the death of Mr. Wm. Carling of the firm of Messrs. Carling & Co., which occurred at the residence of his brother the Hon. John Carling on Saturday evening last-

our sincere sympathy to him in this great bereav

ment.
The funeral, which was the largest that has ev been seen in London, took place from the residen of Hon. John Carling on Morday at 3 o'clock.

A FARMER'S HOUSE ENTERED BY MASKED MEN,

AND DEMAND MONEY.

THE ROBBERS REWARDED WITH \$135. On Friday night last about eleven o'clock three

men entered the dwelling of Mr. Wm. Donnelly, a respectable farmer of the Township of Osborne, adjoining Biddulph, and before he was well aware of bound his hands with what was evidently a piece of is the amount to be handed over from this twenty- a train bell-cord. Upon being asked their intensixth concert. It would be well if something of the tion, the robbers replied they knew there was \$400 in the house that they wanted it, and in case of refusal, would burn the house down. Mr. Donnelly fusal, would burn the house down. Mr. Donneny tried to impress upon them there was no money in the house, upon which they fired two shots from a revolver over his head, the balls of which lodged in the wall in rather close proximity to Donnelly's self:—It affords me great pleasure to be able to testify that Miss Teresa Hughson, of this Town, has been successfully treated for granulated eye-lids, otherwise disposed. They then upset the contents of two trunks in the bedroom, but found nothing therein to satisfy them. From thence they proceeded to another bedroom, occupied by Mrs. Donnelly and a servant girl, who by this time were screaming loudly, having been alarmed by the shots. They threatened to shoot the women unless they covered their heads. In this room was another trunk, which they approached, and after a diligent they covered their neads. In this room was another trunk, which they approached, and after a diligent search found in a leather pocket-book, which one of them immediately took possession of, remarking that this was what they were after. The pocket-book contained \$132, the proceeds of some sale notes which Donnelly had recently collected, and which which Donnelly has recently confected, and which gave rise to the report that there was money in the house. Mrs. Donnelly was in a delicate state of health, having been recently confined, and the shock received has resulted in very serious prostration. The robbery took place about one mile from where received as the control of the con talented artist, who resides on Maple street and has been in London for several months, has on exhibition in the window of Messrs. E. A. Taylor & Co., a fine oil painting of "Moses in the Bulrushes," which has many excellent points, not the least prominent of which are the superior shadings and blendings of the foliage and general perspective. It is not lacking in either power or conception, and should command a good figure. Mr. Læmans has executed several paintings of local scenes since his stay in London, all of which are highly spoken of.

BIRTHS, DEATHS AND MARRIAGES. Simple announcements under this head will be in-ted for 25 cents.

DEATHS. At Lindsay, on 14th ult., Catherine, eldest daughter of Mr. John Twohey and wife of Mr. J. J. Heenan, aged 38 years. May her soul rest in peace.

BUSINESS NOTICES.

JUST RECEIVED-500 barrels choice, hand picked, winter apples, which I can sell at 82.50 per barrel. A. Mountjøy, City Hall Building, Richmond Street.

Removal .-- Wm. Smith, machinist and practical repairer of sewing machines, has removed to 253. Dundas street, near Wellington. A large assortment of needles, oils, bobbins, shuttles, and separate parts for all sewing machines made, kept constantly on hand.

It will pay you to buy Boots and Shoes at Pocock Bros. They keep a full line of ladies and gentlemen's fine goods. No trouble to show goods. Written orders promptly attended to. Pocock Bros., No. 133 Dundas street, London, Ont.

We are prepared to fit up public buildings churches and private residences with Brussels Carpets, Velvet Carpets, Turkey Carpets, Tapestry Carpets. 3-ply Carpets, Kidderminster Carpets, Union Carpets, Dutch Carpets, Stair Carpets with rods, Cocca Matting, Fancy Matting, beautiful Window Curtains, Repps and Fringes, English and American Oil Cloths, from one vard to eight yards wide, Matting, Feather Beds and Pillows, Carpets and Oil Cloths, cut and matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble matched free of charge. Every other article, suitrble for first-class houses, and as low price as any other house in the Dominion. Call before purchasing. R. S. MURRAY & Co., No. 124 Dundas Street, and No. 125 Carling Street, London.

MARKET REPORT

CORRECTED TO THE HOUR OF GOING TO PRESS.

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Liverpool Markets.

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Monbreal, Mar. 5.

FLOUR—Esceipts, 2,700-barrels; sales, 600-bbls. The market is more active, and easily placed at the quotations: Superiors at \$4.70 to \$4.75; extras at \$4.70 to \$4.75; fancy at \$4.30 to \$4.35; spring extras at \$4.25 to \$4.40; superfine at \$3.70 to \$3.80; strong bakers' at \$4.25 to \$4.30; fine at \$3.20 to \$3.20; middlings at \$3.00 to \$4.20; fine at \$3.20 to \$3.20; middlings at \$3.00 to \$4.20; fine at \$3.20 to \$3.20; middlings at \$3.00 to \$4.20; edity bags at \$2.25 to \$3.00; out. bags \$2.00 to \$2.10; edity bags at \$2.20 to \$2.30. Sales of 160 superfine at \$3.80; 160 extra at 4.30; do superior extra at 4.30; GRAIN, PROVISIONS and AS RES nominal.

Toronto Street Market. Toronto, Mar. 5.

Barley, 50c, to 80c. Wheat—Spring 85c, to 85c; red winter, 88c, to 93c; Treadwell, 85c, to 95c; Deibl, 80c, to 85c. Oats, 33c. to 35c, Peas, 55c, to 60c. Hogs, \$5.50c. Flour-Superfine, \$2.25; Spring extra, \$3.75; extra, \$1.02; superior, \$130. Butter, 6c, to 12c.

Brantford Market.

Brantford, Mar. 5,
Flour—No. 1, \$4 50 to \$5 60. Whent—Fall, 85c. to 80c;
Spring, 85c. Barley, 45c. to 50c. Peas, 80c. to 50c. Corn,
40c. to 41c. Oats,28c. to 20c. Becf, \$5.00 to \$6.00. Mutton,
\$8.00 to \$7.00. Dressed Hogs, \$1. Wool, 21c. to 22c
lutter, bic. to 18c. Eggs, 18c. to 20c. Cheese, 10c. to 11c
l otatoes 75c. to 60c.

Chicago Markets.

Chicago, Feb. 25.

'HOGS—Receipts, 17,841 head; shipments, none; light grades at 3 80 to 380; heavy mixed at 3 60 to 3 85.

CATTLE—Receipts on 24 3,700 head; shipments, 1,400 head. head. SHEEP-Receipts, 700 head; shipments, 1,600 head. Market unchanged at 3 00 to 4 15.

Clasp hands awhile and pray! What is it we would say?
The aching of our hearts what words can ease?
World-worn of soul and sere, what wind has blown here, Tossing these many days on stormy seas?

Come, let us beat the breast! Where shall our souls find

Unhappy toilers of land and sea?
Unhappy toilers of land and sea?
Haggard, and guant, and brown, we wander up and
down—
Where shall we hide, or whither shall we fice?

All Clad in garments white we stole forth in the night, Flying His house wherein we knew no fear— Poor beggars, wan and worn, of raiment soiled and torn, Who now would know us as His children dear? Father, we loved Thee not! Ungrateful, we forgot Thy words of love and life, Thy fostering hand; But though no words will come, and quivering lips duply

Wilt Thou not surely know and understand? Blind fools to blind desires, mislead by wandering

fires.
We held ourselves from nothing that was sweet:
To Thee we gave no thought, we counted Thee as
nought;
All dark and wicked ways have known our feet. Out of these evil ways, out of these empty days, What now remaineth worthy to be kept? From us the morn has past, the noontide fled as fast, And night fell darkly on us as we slept.

The joys that were so vain, the pleasures that were

Our weakness is our own, our strength from Thee

alone, Oh: help us, that we faint not in the way! Loose not thy avenging sword, nor send Thou forth, O Lord! The arrows of Thy justice, strong to slay!

Turn not from us thy face! Our guilt deserves a But show Thy mercy rather than Thy power: Close not on us thy gate—let it not be too late, Though thus we turn at the eleventh hour. We have gone here and there, and fallen in

snare, In perilous places have our lives been east: Sad heart and empty hand, all desolate we stand— But Thou, O Father! lead us home at last.

May we not call Thee thus, who gave so much for us, For whom Thy well-beloved lived and died? Our sins are black as night; we wither in Thy sight— Have mercy for His sake, the Crucified. O Merciful and Just! in Thee we humbly trust, And low we bend beneath thy chastening rod, The while in hope and fear, up from those dwelling

drear Rises our cry, "Be pitiful! O God!"

MISSION AT CALEDONIA.

From the Grand River Sachem.

From the Grand River Sachem.

A Mision was opened in the Roman Catholic Church of this village, on Sunday the 16th inst., by the Rev. Father Lennon, of Dundas. The Mission services were continued during the whole week, terminating on Sunday last. Among those present who took part in the services were the Very Rev. Father Heenan, Vicar-General of this diocese; Rev. Father Dowling, of Paris; Rev. Father Lennon, of Dundas; Rev. Father Cleary, and Rev. Father Lennon, of Cayunga; assisted by Rev. Doherty, the resident P. P. There were three services each day, including the morning. The attendence at each service was large, in fact the church was crowded by devout worshipers, and among them, on several devout worshipers, and among them, on several occasions, were some of the most prominent protestants in the village. The preaching by Fathers Heenan, Dowling and Lennon, was impressive, logical and practical each one in his peculiar style of oratory, doing admirably, and appeared to be highly appriciated by all present. There can be no doubt that it was productive of much spiritual good to the members of the church and to others who were in attendance, having the effect of a salutary revival, amongst the Roman Catholics of Caledonia and its vicinity. His Lordship Bishop Crinnon of Hammen, arrived by the 2. 15 train, at the station, on Satur-day afternoon, where he was met by Fathers Doherty; Eennon, of Dowling, of Paris; and Lennon of Cayuga, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon of Hamilton,

appointment as bishop—in the spiritual welfare appointment as bishop—in the spiritual welfare of those under your charge. Owing to your zeal for the cause of religion, and education, the number of Churches and Schools in the diocese has greatly in-creased, while the number of Priest has been nearly

The present mission, which we understand was suggested by your Lordship, and which you are pleased to sanction by your presence, will we trust be beneficial to all, by renewing in us an earnest desire to follow the pecepts of our Holy Mother, the Church, for Christ himself has said "He that will not hear the Church let him be to thee as the heathen and the publican."

In conclusion, we beg to express our sincere re spect and devotion for your Lordship, and pray that Almighty God in his goodness may long spare you to fulfil the arduous duties of the high position which you now occupy, and assist you to continue the good work, which you have so ably and zealously begun. Finally we one and all, humbly ask your Lordship

to extend to us your blessing.

Signed on behalf of the congregation.

E. D. GREEN, WM. TAYLOR

Caledonia, Feb. 22nd, 1879. To this address his Lordship made a brief and appropriate reply, expressive of the pleasure that he felt on visiting them on this occasion, and spoke words of kind encouragement to persevere in the discharge of their religious duties as good Catholics and faithful Christians. The Bishop concluded his and faithful Christians. The Bishop concluded his reply bestowing his benediction upon all present. On Sunday morning solemn High Mass was celebrated at half-past ten o'clock, by Father Lennon, assisted by Father Doherty, as master of ceremonics. The Bishop occupied the throne, assisted by the Rev. Fathers McNulty and Dowling, as deacons of honor. At the end of the Gospel, his Lordship ascended the steps of the Altar, and delivered a sermon on the Incarnation of Christ, which was a master piece of sacred oratory. His Lordship excited the admiration of all present by the impressive manner in tion of all present by the impressive manner in which he treated this great mystery, showing the advantages that mankind derived from this illustration of God's Omnipotent Power, and loving mercy At the end of the sermon, the celebrant intoned th Credo, which the choir rendered with admirable effect, the full and musical voice of Miss Manix being especially noticeable during the mass. The beautiful solos of Misses Sullivan and Graham of Hamilton, were rendered with exquisite taste and wondrous skill. Miss Minnie Cullen presided at the organ, and executed her part with excellent taste and great ability. At the end of mass, His Lordship gave confirmation to over eightly adults and children, and adder and them, for some time on the nature and sacrament, and the duties and responsibilities which devolved upon them after its rece In the evening vespers commenced at 7 o'clock, and after the Magnificat, the Rev. T. Dowling delivered a lecture on "the Church and the Bible," which was perhaps one of his happiest efforts, and elicited very general approbation, for the masterly manner

in which he treated his subject.

The inside fittings of the church, which were so badly damaged by fire a few weeks ago, have been completely repaired, and the Altar and Throne were beautifully decorated for the occasion with wreaths and flowers, which produced a most pleasing effect. During the whole week of the mission, large audiences listened to the instructions with marked attention and devotion showing that they thereugh. audiences istened to the instructions with marked attention and devotion showing that they thorough-ly appreciated the sacred character of the proceed-ings. On Monday His Lordship Bishop Crinnon, left for Hamilton, by the noon train, highly pleased both with the result of the mission and with the visit,

A PROTESTANT MINISTER ON CATH-OLIC WORSHIP.

THE REAL PRESENCE OF CHRIST IN CATHOLIC DEVO-TION.

The lecture at the hall of the Boston Young Men's Christian Union, on Sunday, the 16th ult., by Rev. Julius H. Ward, a minister of the Episcopal Church, was "one of the Lost Arts." Mr. Ward said: In the fresh tide of life that has touched this generation, religious inquiry has become the supreme fact among men and women who think and read. One of the wisest literary men of our time said to me the other day: "This Protestant life don't satisfy me." Again and again intelligent men and women say:
"Don't ask me to attend meetings or hear sermons. That thing was overdone years ago." In these days of reconstruction, when people are religious outside of churches, when people of brains are out side the fold, what is the matter? Nay not an art has been lost in our Protestant religion, which is the art of arts for the development of our religious life? Is there a purely Protestant service in Boston rich enough in itself to exist without being touched up by preaching? The Sunday sermon competes with Sunday reading of the best sort, and competes in vain. Here is the modern dilemma. Modern Sunday services are chiefly devoted to intellectual disquisitions or sentimental twaddle, and neither feed the soul nor warm the heart. The difficulty runs yet deeper. The Protestant service was originruns yet deeper. The Protestant service was originated to be the extreme of Catholic worship. I use the word not more in its Roman than in its Anglican meaning. The general confession of intelligent people is that there must be a return to Catholic worship if Christian congregations are to continue to exist in the Protestant world. There is a great change passing over the community in this respect, and the return to Catholic usage is only a question of time. The search to-day is for the lost arts of religious devotion. The point to be developed to-day is to show what religious worship is. It is both of time. The search to-day is for the lost arts of re-ligious devotion. The point to be developed to-day is to show what religious worship is. It is both human and divine. God had in us the interest of a father in his children, and our necessities are such that we cannot live without God. All religious worship springs out of this relation between God and man. God has something to give; man has something to ask for; man's duty and privilege is to be grateful to God. Here are the germs and the grounds of worship, whether by confession of sin, declaration of belief, or gratitude of heart, as a centhe training of benef, or gratitude of neart, as a centre. It is God in Jesus Christ that we worship. There is more than this. Worship to the public must be symbolic. It must appeal to the soul and heart through the senses. Nay, even this is not all. The worship, even as symbols, is empty unless there is reality in it. I find the reality in the fact that Christ is truly present by spiritual union with us, when we are brought into close human relations when we are brought into close human relations with Him under the veil of bread and wine, when they become the symbolic representatives of divine life in the Lord's Supper. Here you touch reality. The worship of Christ in the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper is the worship of God under the symbols which Christ said should be the channels of experience of the control of the Lord's Supper is the worship of God under the symbols which Christ said should be the channels of the control of symbols which Christ said should be the Charmers of the Eennon, of Dowling, of Paris; and Lennon of Cayuga, and a numerous assemblage of the laymen of the Parish, who escorted him to the Church. On the arrival of the cortege there, His Lordship being address, which was read by Dr. Green on behalf of the congregation:

ADDRESS.

MY LORD,—We, the Catholies of the Village of Caledonia and vicinity, extend to your Lordship a heartly welcome on this the occasion of your visit amongst us. While we acknowledge you as Chief Pastor of the deep interest you have taken since your to of the deep interest you have taken since your to of the deep interest you have taken since your which least not contact with our daily life, and Christ appointed this sacrament of renewing spiritual growth for this tion of the deep interest you have taken since your which least not let down the Infinite God into sweet maidens; but one day, as I was prostrate between the character of the Christian religion is valuable for is to keep Christ appointed this sacrament of renewing spiritual growth for this tion of the deep interest you have taken since your which least not let down the Infinite God into sweet maidens; but one day, as I was prostrate between the characteristic potential power. This gives the Lord's Supper the christian the Christian always had in the Christian of the Christian of the Christian always had in the Christian of the Christian of the Christian alwa name which does not let down the Infinite God into practical contact with the human soul. It is in thus making Christ the central object of worship that we are lifted above ourselves. Mr. Ward showed at are lifted above ourselves. Mr. Ward showed at some length that this principle of worship had always existed in the ideas of sacrifice, gratitude and communion, and that they culminated in worship which was neither idolatry nor mere inwardness of thought, but the use of body, mind, and soul to create life anew. Then the relation of this principle the control of the principle of the properties of the relation of the principle of the properties of the principle of the properties of the propertie create life anew. Then the relation of this principle to the practical details of worship was briefly considered, the lecture closing with a statement of what Christian worship of the truly Catholic sort does for our daily life, what joy, and refreshment, and uplifting it contains.—Boston Pilot.

ANOTHER TRISHMAN IN ITALIAN

OPERA

Boston Pilot Another Irishman, Mr. E. J. O'Mahony, of the city of Cork, Ireland, has made a most successful debut in Pavia, Italy, this season, in Italian opera. In a recent issue of *The Pilot* a short notice was given of him in our Irish department, which, through his brother, was received in Italy; this through its brother, was received in Italy; this brought absent brothers together, at least by communication, whose time of separation extended to several years. On receipt of *The Pilot* the singer immediately wrote to us, enclosing his card, and we have much pleasure in giving a synopsis of his

Mr. O'Mahony was born at Cork in the year 1845, on the 4th day of August. In his early years he displayed a singular aptitude for music, singing, at the early age of eight years, the alto, or rather contralto, line in Mozart's music, under the eminent composer M. Joseph L. Roeckel, then organist of St. Vincent's Catholic Church in Cork. After the departure of M. Roeckel, the young singer, a pupil of the Christian Brothers, left St. Vincent's and repaired to the Cathedral, where, under Prof. John Fleming, now deceased, his manly voice was first heard. He was subsequently bound apprentice to the late John F. Magnire, M. P., at the printing business, and soon found his way to the theatre, where the opera was given by such artists as Charles Durand, Rudsersdorff, Swift, Heywood, etc., the former of whom became acquainted with and attached to the aspiring opera singer. His apprenticeship completed, he married a lady of fortune, Miss Lizzie Shanon, an eminent musician. This caused him to think seriously of his intention to follow the stage as a profession. In order to carry out his ideas he and his wife left Ireland for Italy, where he placed himself in the most celebrated of Italian schools, that of Maestro San Giovanni, the result of which is more ably given in the following from some of the Italian musical journals, which,

no doubt, are excellent authority for his ability.

The Gazetta del Teatro says:—"Edouardo Omani" (according to Italian orthography)—"Edward O'Mahony.—This artist, educated in the highly-reputed school of the Maestro San Giovanni, shall make his first appearance in the operatic career in the music of laughter.

Teatro Fraschini, Pavia, during the present season Teatro Fraschini, Pavia, during the present season. Signor Omani is gifted with a magnificent bass voice and rare musical talent. He shall perform in three operas, viz.:—Dinorah, la Contessa d'Amalfi and l'Lombardi. In all, but especially the latter, he shall

obtain, we are certain, a great success."

The Patriota of Pavia, pronounces his voice rich and powerful, and always with good intonation; and that he sings with a fine method.

The Gazetta Musicale and Il Trovatore also give him

The Gazetta Musicate and It Trocatore also give him high ecomiums.

After his debut the former journal said Signor Omani's proper place was in the grandest operas. In his professional tour, Mr. O'Mahony will not assume any semi-Irish semi-Italian apellations, but will be hence forth known by his simple Irish patronymic, - Edward Joseph O'Mahony.

CHINIQUY ON CELIBACY

From the Sydney Punch.

The last lecture of the gentle and veracious cham-pion of Protestantism we publish to-day. Having made some observations concerning the conventual system generally, the saintly gentleman went on to

"In some of their monastic orders the guilty creatures rise at midnight and commence their orgies. What honest man or woman, my brothers orgies. What honest man or woman, my brothers and sisters, can have any object—except an improper one—in getting up in the very middle of the night? They pretend, of course, that it is for prayer, for meditation, for communication with heaven, for greater spiritual perfection, that they are moving about at these unhealthy hours. But is it not more reasonable to suppose that the pricks and stings of remorse keep sleep from their sensual eyes? Is it not more probable to suspect that they get up when all the rest of the world is asleep to indulge in games which they do not wish the world to see? And these very orders have a marvellous and utterly unaccountable fascination for persons of supposed delicacy and refinement, and fashion and gentleness. Oh! the hypocrisy of those exhausted men of the world who, having drained the cup of men of the world who, having drained the cup of pleasure to the dregs, take their pampered bodies to what are called in irreverent irony, religious houses. Oh! the wantonness of those flaunting young ladies who waltz out of the world into convents; leave an unfinished flirtation in the ballvents; leave an unfinished flirtation in the ball-room, an interrupted love scene in the balcony, to dance into the society of the *Ursulas*, the *Scholasticas*, the *Teresas* of that abominable old seraglio, the Church of Rome. Do you know that the photo-graph of every lovely novice in any part of the world is sent on the morning of her admission to the General of the Jesuits at Rome for submission to the Holy Exther. to the Holy Father?

IN THEIR ACCURSED PALACES IN ROME

the pictures of millions of these youthful, deluded and lovely beings tapestry the walls and fill the cellars and presses and bookcases of the brethren. There I gazed upon the likenesses of three of the most beautiful creatures of the tribe inhabiting the shores of Lac des Mille Lacs and of Lake Superior. When I first looked upon their beaming, ingenuous countenances, lustrous with fish oil and holy mystic countenances, lustrous with usn on and not tenderness, I was a priest of Rome. They came to tenderness, I was a priest of Rome. They begged tenderness, I was a priest of Rome. They came to my humble cabin, they kissed my feet, they begged my sacerdofal blessing. They had just murdered a drunken Orangeman and two colporteurs, and we re-joiced together, and sang a *Te Deum* in the native language, over what then, in my blindness, I con-ceived to be a glorious and holy work. It was the blessed time of the Indian summer. Here and there above our heads a branch of the maple tree, just touched by the frost, hung in the midst of the deep and dying green—a flaming mass of scarlet, orange, rosy-hued opal, or purple, dripping with gold; so that as the sunlight fell upon them, these

patches seemed

the rescue from dishonor and eternal ruin of those sweet maidens; but one day, as I was prostrate be-fore the statue of St. Peter, in the mighty basilica,

A FAMILIAR OF THE BLOODY INQUISITION knelt beside me, and, in the pure Huron language (pronounced with a genuine Tipperary brogue), intimated to me that if I was curious about fish oil, I thad better return to the Bay of Moisie, or the Gulf of St. Lawrence, where it was to be enjoyed in abundance and in security, but that my attempt to look after it in Rome would result "in laving me (this was how the wretch spoke) in laving me as paceful as the dried cod of commerce. Here," said the impiors wretch, in continuation, "we know something of the thrade, for we sale our papers with the ring of the fisherman, and, by the howly Mose if you are not soon out of this back to the Ojibbe waas, we'll harpoon you like a humped-backed whale in the Gulf of St. Lawrence, and put you in a place warmer than the Baie des Chaleurs." I arose

AND LEFT ROME. And now, brothers and sisters, I have done. know the glorious objects of my mission. They are twofold—to insult the swo hundreds of millions of people who belong to the Roman faith, amongst whom I lived for half a century, and to carry back to Canada as many dollars, barrels of pork, quantities of molasses, and other things necessary to the main-tenance of holy religion as I can procure. It is true that I have accomplished nothing among you, except to gratify the intolerant, the malignant and the vulgar; but I have done my best. You must not expect too much from a poor little Canadian priest who does not talk your language well—as, indeed, he cannot his own. But I charge you before I leave to cherish and honor the distinguished citizens—the men of peace, of culture, of tenderness, who loved me and honored me in your midst—John Davies and Ikey Josephson, and McGibbon and Kippax. These are the valiant soldiers of tolera-The audience rose en masse and greeted the venerable Chiniquy with round upon round of cheering—Kentish fire—and all kinds of demonstrations of enchantish industrials in the control of t thusiastic admiration. Two rabid Papists (smelling of whiskey and holy water) embraced John Davies and begged him for the love of heaven to put down their names upon his election committee; severe matrons gave orders for poultry to Mr. pax; and one morose and dangerous-looking man, apparantly just emerging from or about to enter delerium tremens, told Mr. McGibbon to put him down on the free list as a reader of the Standard.

Mr. Punch has finished his work with Chiniquy,

and would now, that it is all over, ask why was this fair country chosen to be so dishonored and de-graded by the spectacles of grotesque, incoherent, sectarian malevolence such as we have been com-pelled to witness for the past few weeks? What have our Roman Catholic fellow-colonists done to us that they should be subjected to such gross out us that they should be subjected to such a grevious in-rages—such intolerable insults—such grevious in-dignities as they have been compelled to submit to? Mr. Punch has endeavoted to do his part, and has set the rabid outpourings of a feeble fanatic to the 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 Answers will appear two weeks after each set o Solutions must reach us by the "Monday' previou

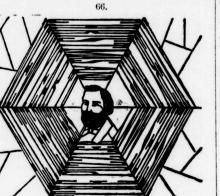
to publication.

" PUZZLER." "Catholic Record" Office, 388 Richmond Street, 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 Lafte of the Blessed Virgin; value, \$5. 3rd. The Catholle Record for one year, and any book from Sadler's list of value \$2. Total value \$4. 4th. The Catholle Record for one year, value \$2. If preferred, any book of the same value from Sad lier's list will be sent instead of prizes, 1, 2 and 4. To encourage our young friends, we allow them to compete for all the prizes, while not more than two will be awarded to competitors over 18 years of age. We hope our youthful readers will, for their own improvement, take a special interest in the "Corner."

SOLUTIONS TO THE CHRISTMAS PUZZLES.



The spiders web may be read by placing it orly horizontally with the eyes. The left hand nearly horizontally with the eyes. The left hand side of the paper being placed nearest the eyes the words "The Puzzler" will be discerned at the top of the web. Turning the paper slowly in the direction of the sun's motion, the whole of the Puzzler's letter will be read thus:—"The Puzzler—wishes many -a very happy-Christmas and-new Year to-

By turning the paper upside down, the head in the centre will be seen to be the Puzzler's head.
Therefore the signature is "The Puzzler."

> 67. Dead Cats.



Live Cats.



The 2nd cut which is here presented represents the two cats as resuscitated. One is, of course, upside down. The dotted lines are the lines which have been removed from the dead cats, and the places to which the have been moved are evidently the lines which are absent in the first figure, here produce both dead cats and living ones.

you must be a wondrows donkey indeed of without a glass you carnot read

If you place the caligraphy before a mirror ou will readily read it thus;—

You must be a wond'rous donkey indeed If without a glass you cannot read

69. Fill the 8 gallon measure and from it fill the 5 gallon measure. Pour the 5 gallons back into the barrel. Now from the 8 gallon measure pour the 3 remaining gallons into the 5 gallon measure. Again fill the 8 gallon measure and from it pour 2 gallons into the 5 gallon measure, thus filling the 5 gallon measure, and leaving 6 gallons in the other. Again pour the 5 gallons into the barrel. One more

+6d=22, an "indeterminate" equation. We must \therefore find in how many ways this can be solved. It is clear that a may be taken between 0 and 6, b between 0 and 4, e between 0 and 3, d between 0 and 3. Now taking d = respectively to 0, 1, 2, 3, we get these 4 possible equations, which must all be solved if possible.

 $3a+4b+5c=22 \ 3a+4b+5c=16$ a c being in the same equations successively may taken between 3, 2, 2, 0. 3a + 4b + 5c = 10 3a + 4b + 5c = 4

3a+4b+5c=4 | Now if in the 1st equation c=0, 3a+4b=22 ... $a=\frac{22-4b}{3}=7-b+\frac{1-b}{3}$ and $a=\frac{1-b}{3}=a$ whole No. say =q .. b=1-3q .. b may be 1 or 4 : a=6 or 2. Proceeding thus for each possible value of c, or merely by substituting these values of c and inspecting the result, we obtain all the possible values of a, b, c, d. It will be convenient to write these values in the form of numbers: the first figure in each of these numbers will represent a, the 2nd=b; 3rdthese numbers will represent a, the 2nd \Longrightarrow 3rd \Longrightarrow c; 4th=d. The numbers are 6100, 2400, 3210, 4020, 0320, I130, 0401, 4101, 2101, 0022, 0103, 2021, 1211, and all the combinations of 5 of these which, without the process of carrying a figure in the addition, will make 7458, will answer the conditions

of the problem.
2nd part. To find these combinations. Let us 2nd part. To find these combinations. Let us assume 6100a+2400b+3210c+4020d+0320e+1130f+0401g+4101h+2102k+0022l+0103m+2011n+1211p=7458. Also k=5-a-r-c-d-c-f-g-h —l-m-n-p. The solution of these two equations will give the combinationt required. Substitute for k its value in the 2nd equation. We get 3053=1782c+972f+1701g+2080l+1999m+81n+891y-3998a-298b-1108c-1918d-1999h=81 (22e+12f+2lg+n+11p)+(2080l-1918d)+1999 (m-5a-h-(298b+1108c). Now from the nature of the 13 numbers found by the solution of the first found numbers it is readily seen that the quantitiesfound numbers it is readily seen that the quantities a, b & c in the 2nd part cannot exceed the values placed below them here, otherwise some of the figures would exceed the corresponding figures of 7458. That is, a, b, c, d, e, f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, Cannot exceed 1, 1, 2, 1, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2.

Now calling the quantities between the 4 vin-eulams respectively. E, 2L, M, B .: 81E+2L+ 1999M—B=3052. E may range from 0 to 77.

Then When ld are respectively 0,0 : 1,0 : 2,0 : 0,1 : 1,1 : 2,1 : 2L becomes 0 : 2080 : 4160 : —1918 : 162 : 2242 : When b,c are respectively 0,0 : 0,1 : 0,2 : 1,0 :

1,1 : 1,2 : B becomes 0 : 1108 : 2216 : 298 : 1406 : 2514 : and as M may range from -3 to 2, for the various values of M & B, we shall have the following 36 values of 81E+2L, the values of M being inserted vertically, those of B horizontally, viz.:

The excess of 9,s will readily show that at most only the numbers marked * will satisfy the condition for any one of them—2L must = 88E, and tions for any one of them—2L must = 88E, and must therefore be divisible by 9×9 . This reduces toem to 15 evuations: and since the possible values of 2L are given above, we have as possible values of 81E; 3052—2080; 3052—2242; 4160—4160; 1053—0; 1053—162; 2161—2080; 162—0; 162—

162; 5051—4106. .: E will be = 12, 10, 0, 13, 11, 1, 12, 2, 0, 11, as 2L = 2080, 2242, 4160, 0, 126, 2080, —1918, 0,

162, 4160.

 $\begin{array}{c} 162,\ 4166,\\ M=0,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 1,\ 2,\ 2,\ 2,-1\\ l=1,\ 2,\ 2,\ 0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 2,\\ d=0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\\ b=0\ \mbox{in every case.}\\ c=0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 0,\ 1,\ 0,\ 1,\ 1,\ 0.\\ The value of E=10\ \mbox{does not answer the conditions, we therefore reject it with its consequences.} \end{array}$ Continuation of Solution 70 next week.

RIPPLES OF LAUGHTER.

The water in the rivers of France is always l'eau. Mary had a little lamb. It was roasted, and she wanted more. Did the man who got up a sensation use a step-

ladder or a fire-escape? Speaking of rude remarks, any remark is rued that gets you into trouble. Funny, isn't it, that coals, instead of going to the

buyer, go to the cellar ? Why is it impossible to cheat at chess? Because all movements must be on the square.

Young Swell: I should like to have my moustache dyed. Polite Barber: Certainly; did you bring

A scrape.—The man who meets one's remarks with a "fiddle-sticks!" clearly wishes to do violins to one's feelings. A Parisan genius has invented a square umbrella, but what's the advantage over the other kind which is never round when it rains?

Cleanliness is generally regarded as a virtue; but in Germany they call a bath "bad," and even in France they look upon it as a "bain."

An Agricultural paper tells how to dress a hog. But what's the use of dressing a hog? It would ruin its clothes before it had them on two hours. A foreign journal says Poe's "Raven" was borrowed from the Persian. If Poe was alive, he would

doubtless deny the fowl as-Persian! Mrs. Whitney's "Key to the Cook-Book" is a good work; but it is not half as satisfying, when a man is hungry, as the key to the pantry.

"Why should we celebrate Washington's birthday more than mine?" asked a teacher. never told a lie!" shouted a little boy.

An old judge told a young lawyer that he would do well to pick some of the feathers from the wings of his imagination and stick them into the tail of his judgment. When a man dies suddenly, "without the aid of a

physician," the coroner must be dalled in. If the man dies regularly, after being treated by a doctor, everybody knows why he died and the coroner's inques is not necessary.

A little girl, visiting a neighbor with her mocher, was gazing curiously at the host's new bonnet, when the owner queried; "Do you like it, Laura?" The innocent replied: "Why, mother said it was a perfect fright; but it don't scare me" Laura's mother didn't stay long after that.

"May it please your honor," said a lawyer, addressing one of the judges, "I brought the prisoner from the jail on a habeas corpus," "Well," said a farmer in an under tone, who stood at the back of the court, "these lawyers will say anything. I saw the man got out of a sale at the court door."

the man get out of a cab at the court door."

A farmer wrote as follows to a distinguished scientific agriculturist, to whom he felt under obligations for introducing a variety of swine:—"Respected sirs, I went yesterday to the cattle show. I found several pigs of your species. There was a great variety of hogs, and I was astonished at not seeing you there."

Assume A, B, C, D, vs the number of sets of 3, 4, 5, 6 volumes respectively, which can be placed on any one shelf. We have evidently 3a+4b+5c

FRIDA

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Mr. A. 1 evening, I England," Men's Soc Anthony's attendance Murphy, McArdle. on enterin to the me with loud Mr. Su mission, s greatest a as he sho

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equation. We must can be solved. It is en 0 and 6, b between between 0 and 3.

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 $c=0, 3a+4b=22 \dots$

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be 1 or 4 : a = 6 or 2. ssible value of c, or alues of c and inspect-ne possible values of it to write these values it to write these values first figure in each of a, the 2nd =b; 3rd are 6100, 2400, 3210, 2101, 0022, 0103, 2021, of 5 of these which, ng a figure in the ad-nswer the conditions

ombinations. Let us momentum. Let us +4020d+0320e+1130f 2l+0103m+2011n+1-r-c-d-e-f-g-h to of these two equaont required. Substi-d equation. We get 080l+1999m+81n+1918d - 1999h = 812080l - 1918d) + 1999Now from the nature he solution of the first seen that the quantities ot exceed the values therwise some of the responding figures of f, g, h, k, l, m, n, p, 1, 1, 1, 2, 2, 2, 2, 2. s between the 4 vin-M, B ... 81E+2L+ range from 0 to 77.

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tany, viz.:

1.0 : 1.1 : 1.2 of M
3350*: 4458: 5506 0
1351*: 2459*: 3507 1
-648*: 4469: 1508* 2
5349: 6457: 7565 -1
7348: 8456: 9564 -2
9347: 10455: 11563 -3
ily show that at most will satisfy the condi2L must = 88E, and 9×9 . This reduces ince the possible values of the condi2242: 4160-4160; -2242: 4160-4160; -2080: 162-0: 162-0: -2080; 162-0; 162-

13, 11, 1, 12, 2, 0, 11, 126, 2080, —1918, 0,

1, 0. not answer the condi-with its consequences. 70 next week.

AUGHTER.

France is always l'eau. It was roasted, and she a sensation use a step-

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eat at chess? Because he square. like to have my mous-Certainly; did you bring

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and an honest one—the late Mr. Whalley. (Laughter.) No name that he could mention would be more calculated to stir up the hot teelings of Catholic Celts than that of the late Mr. Whalley; yet, though he (Mr. Sullivan) thought him fanatical, and knew him to be deeply prejudiced, a more honest and sincere man, in his own way, he never met than Mr. Whalley. (Applause.) Speaking of him publicly then for the first time since his decease, he (Mr. Sullivan) an ultra-Ultramontane, said of him that he deplored his decease. (Renewed laughter.) There was Mr. Newdegate to the good—(laughter.)—a most respectable gentleman with a craze like poor Mr. Whalley. Now Mr. Whalley was most firmly persuaded in his immost soul that all the mysterious movements of the universe were caused by the Pope and the Jesuits. (Laughter.) There was an eruption of Mount Vesuvius four years ago, and nothing could get it out of his mind but that it was caused by the Jesuits. (Renewed laughter.) A lamentable occurrence took place off the Isle of Wight; a noble ship went down in a squall; and if they could get at the inner mind of Mr. Whalley, he would tell them that it was either the Pope or the Jesuits, who having a dire animosity to the Protestant ship of a Protestant state, sent a Popish whirlwind to drive her to the bottom. (Renewed laughter.) There was a time when this sort of nonsense went down in the House of Commons. There was a time when no absurdity was too great for the

FROM OUR IRISH EXCHANGES.

THE IRISH IN ENGLAND.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P.

ADDRESS BY MR. A. M. SULLIVAN, M. P.

Mr. A. M. Sullvan, M. P., delivered, on Sunday evening, February 2nd, an address on "Irishmen in England," to the members of St. Anthony's Young Men's Society, in the school-room attached to St. Anthony's Church Liverpool. There was a cowded attendance. The chair, was occupied by the Rev. P. Murphy, and there was also present Revs. M. Beggan, J. Sheehan, E. Scott, J. Burke; Messre, C. McArdle, L. Connolly, Dr. Bligh, &c. Mr. Sullivan on entering the room, and also on being introduced to the meeting by the Rev. Chairman, was received with loud applause.

Mr. Sullivan said it would be a great and a noble mission, sufficient to gratify the loftiest and the greatest ambition, for any man to devote his life-as he should like to devote his if he could—to gamonget the Irish people in this great country, and of the many policy to save the country, to chose much presence—the presence—as a viril man of the cance of the head as a string in the care all signs of the tries in England, and the presentative of the presentati

on the part of fair-minded, honest, tolerant, Justiceloving Englishmen who were anxious to show fair
play to the feelings and rights of Irishmen. No
word should ever be spoken by him to banish that
spirit from the public life of this country. It would
be his (Mr. Sullivan's) ambition to help the Irish in
England forward, as far as he could, individually
and collectively; and he trusted that when the green
grass of, he hoped, an Irish sod was over his grave,
it would be remembered for him among the children
of the present generation of Irishmen in England
that he was ready to take part in their efforts, and
that his heart and mind were always with their
own. For some reason or other he had always felt
as if he were a Liverpool Irishman. As he walked
along the streets of Liverpool he heard the accents
of his own country, and they were music to his ear.
He sometimes went into shops to buy something for
the purpose of speaking to prople who had evidently
come from the old sod. Every Irish man and
woman in Liverpool should act as if the character of
their faith and nation depended solely on themselves. The Englishman mistook them who did

the purpose of come from the old sod.

With best way Yours faithmen.

Yours faithme

was seconded by Dr. Bligh, and carried with acclamation. A hearty vote of thanks was also accorded to Father Murphy for presiding, after which the meeting separated.

LETTER FROM FATHER LAVELLE. Cong. 1st February.

was a time when no absurdity was too great for the English people to swallow about Irishmen and the tenets of their creed. He had seen those two gentlemen suppressed, put out, as you would put out a taper, extinguished by the common sense of that assembly. It was impossible in these days to perpetuate the reign of dire prejudice and calumny against people like the Catholics of this country, as long as they lived blameless lives, manfully defended their own smettanry, and offered no offence to any other man. (Applause.) He had always, when he fairly might, urged his countrymen to conclination, and the determination of defended their outcombination. These were the principles which he wasted to urge upon his country to the fend and quick to repel the attack, but let them not be show to conclinate. These were the primeiples which he wasted to urge upon his country in the tenes of the necessity should arise. Let them be should not be made known to the defend and quick to repel the attack, but he them not be show to conclinate. These were the primeiples which he wasted to urge upon his country in the them not be show to conclinate. These were the primeiples which he wasted to urge upon his country and offered and quick to repel the attack, but he them not be show to conclinate. These were the primeiples which he wasted to urge upon his country and the determination of defend and quick to repel the attack, but he them not be shown to those whom it might concern that what power they commanded they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate who countries had been to show to those whom it might concern that what power they commanded they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate of convents—had they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate of convents—had they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate of convents—had they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate of convents—had they could use in the last extremity in a legitimate of convents—had they could use in the last extremity in a leg

85 King Street West, Toroto, October 2nd, 1878. T. J. Mason, Fsq.

DEAR SIR,—As your British "Magneticon" Belt has been instrumental in recovering me from a state of great prostration, and that speedily, I deem it my duty to yourself and to suffering humanity to testify to the above effect, and I shall rejoice to hear of others obtaining relief as easily and cheaply as I have done.

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

Post Office, Ottawa, Sept. 10th, 1877. Dear 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 health is much improved. Yours very respectfully, JAMES G. POSTON.

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CATHOLIC INTELLIGENCE.

We learn from the Catholic Sentinel that at a mission held some time ago at Leavenworth Kansas, by the Jesuit Fathers, Lieut. Dodge of the 23d Infantry, made formal profession of the Catholic Faith and was received into

Honor to a Catholic Editor.—The many friends of Rev. Father J. F. Callighan, of the Catholic Telegraph, will be pleased to hear that the title of Doctor of Theology has been conferred upon him by letters from Rome. The ceremony of investure was preformed by Most Rev. Archbishop Purcell.

An American Protestant Lady, who is spending the winter at Rome, Improves the Sunday afternoon by taking her children to see the Mamertine prison in the Forum, 'where the Apostles SS. Peter and Paul were imprisoned, my dears, by those horrid Roman Catholics.

—London World.

OUR LADY OF GAUDALOUPE.—An American in Mexico, writing to one of the Chicago dailies says of the large Church of Our Lady of Gaudaloupe, situated in a suburb of the Mexican capital, that" it has the leading architectural characteristics of the religious edifices, designed or erected by the Spainards. It is magnificent in altars, organs, bells, sculpture and sacred paintings. But the feature is the solid silver railing, extending from the choir to the sauctuary, and around the latter, which bears the Spanish mark of true metal, and is valued at \$2,000,000. Revolution after revolution has swept over Mexico, but, throughout all changes, altho other churches have been rifled their gold used for the payment of troops, and their bells melted down and cast into cannon, the shrines of the virgin of Gaudaloupe remain undisturbed, attesting the strength of the reference which the most ferocious of Mexican bandits feel for the mother of the Messiah. It is a pity that this redeeming trait does not display itself outside the holy walls as well as within their doors." May God grant that the devo-tion to our Lady still existing even among the lowest class of the Mexican people may be the means of bringing them to a better state of things both as a nation and a peyple. The degradation of the people of Mexico to-day is mainly due to those who have thrown off all religious restraint, and who if not infidels are Catholies only in name-who have no respect for the Church or her clergy, and care nothing for the laws of God or man. The correspondent says the Catholic clergymen of Mexico are "men of profound learning and undoubted holiness.

CATHOLICITY IN BREMEN, GERMANY .- WO hear from Brementhat the religious spirit of the Catholic congregation of that mainly Protestant city is most active and encouraging With the exception of triffing annoyances from a few non-Catholic Hotspurs, the Catholics live in perfect peace and harmony with their Protestant fellow-citizens; their missionary priests have been engaged it. the sacred ministry there for years, one of whow Rev. Father Schlosser, devotes himself in a particular manner to the care of Catholic migrant who every year pass through Bremen in 'arge numbers. The Senate of the city has liberally given the Catholics a grant of St. John's Church, which, as far as the interior is concerned, has been fitted up in a most becoming manner. Last year, the new "Gemeindehaus" was completed. The building serves as a school, priests residence, home for the Geset enverein, and a meeting place for the Eintracht social and Benevolent Association.

Another benevolent society, the Constantia, has lately been established. The Catholics of Bremen also support a Catholic weekly, the "Roland"; 28 children receive board and education in the Catholic orphan asylum; and at St. Joseph's Institution 18 Sisters of St. Francis, from the mother-house at Munster, Westphalia, take care of the sick. Of those attended by the good Sisters, only about one fifth were Catholics; of 224 patients attended by the Sisters at their private residences, 20 only were Catholics. Among these patients were 8 Israelites. The old hospital proving too small for the increasing demands for admittance, the speedy erection of a new building has been resolved upon.

ERIN GO BRAGH.



ENTERTAINMENT

In honor of St. Patrick's Day, will be given under the auspices of the Irish Benevolent Society and Saint Patrick's Society, in the Mechanics' Institute Hall, on MONDAY EVENING, 17th MARCH.

Rev. G. G. Ballard, M. A., T. C. D., will deliver an address. Sebject: "The Links that Should Bind Us." A Vocal and Instrumental Concert under the conductorship of Mr. George B. Sippl. The leading amateurs of the city have kindly consented to assist. The proceeds will be donated to the Charitable Fund of the Irish Benevolent Society. Admission, 25 cts. Reserved Seats, 50 cts.

Tickets may be obtained at Messrs. A. & S. Nord-heimer's, or from any member of the Committee. Seats may be reserved at Nordheimer's Music Store. Doors open at 7:30. Concert at 8 p. m. GOD SAVE THE QUEEN,

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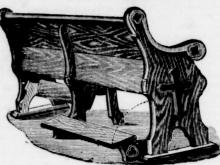
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