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His wondrous beauty they behold. Whose love has lead them all their days; On harps with strings of shining gold ose sweet, seraphic singers raise Their ceaseless praise. And brightly every gracious brow

A crown of dazzling light adorns. To purchase which Christ wore below, Amid revilings, scoffs, and scorns,— A crown of thorns!!!

This is the heaven for which I pray; When high above the stars we meet, Good Jesus, on thy advent day, May I, with Mary find it sweet,

"CLERICAL." pression our people gradually lost their means and fell into debt, and within the year that has just closed, the failure of

DIME

VOL. 2.

Written for the Record

No poet praying for the breath Of inspiration, may unfold The bliss beyond the gates of death,

Or with desiring eyes behold The streets of gold

Or picture that eternal stream,

Of sweetest song !

With precious blood,

Beneath the sun.

Upon whose banks the angels throng, Where, as in some delicious dream, The soft, low music floats along

No mortal tongue can ever make Those joys celestial understood, Which Christ, for my unworthy sake,

I think the landscape must be fair,

Bought on the rough and reddened wood

That flowers of fadeless beauty grow To deck the bright and flowing hair Of those whose robes were washed below As white as snow.

I know that gladsome palms they bear, Like victors when the strife is won, And that they find safe refuge there,

Now all their toil is past and done

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

Heaven.

BY ANGELIQUE-"Enfant de Marie."

February, 1880.

We make up the most Fash-ionable Clerical Garments in Canada—Style, Fit, and Finish Perfect.
 We have a Large Stock of Broad-Cloths and Doeskins.
 Prices Low.
 N. WILSON & CO.
 Year that has just closed, the failure of crops, the exceptional depreciation of live stock of every kind, and the great mortality in cattle and sheep, reduced the they have neither money nor credit, nor the scarset food to support life. The the blighted crop of last year are now consumed. For weeks past very many of the boor have sold or pawned their last in order to buy a little Indian meal which they could not get on credit. In fact

in order to buy a little Indian meal which they could not get on credit. In fact famine is rapidly overspreading this prov-ince; and the debility brought on by un-wholesome, insufficient food during the past months, will render its work of death rapid and irresistable. For many years past we have had in this iii-fated country a system of Poor Law Relief; but as your Lordship may be aware, the man, and the family of the man, who occupies so much as one quarter of an

February, 1880.
Sunday, 15-First Sunday of Lent, 1 Cl. Semi-Double.
Monday, 16-St. John Chrysostom, Bishop and Doctor. Double. (From Jan, 27.)
Taesday, 17-St. Ignatius, Bishop and Martyr. Double. (From Feb. 1.)
Wednesday, 18-St. Simeon, Bishop and Mar-tyr. Double. Enter Day.
Thursday, 19-St. John de Matha, Confessor. Double. (From Feb. 2.)
Friday, 20-Lance and Nails of Our Lord. Double Major. (Enter Day.)
Saturday, 21-St. Genevieve, Virgin. Double. Ember Day. (From Feb. 1.) the man, and the family of the man, who occupies so much as one quarter of an acre of land, be it in the bog or on the mountain side, is excluded from all relief under this law, either within or without the work-house. Now, as over ninety-per cent. of those now suffering or lapsing into destitution are small land-holders, Poor Law Relief for them would simply mean, that they should give up forever their poor but cherished homes; and that they should break the sacred ties of family life, separating as they should at the work-house door, the husband from his wife, the parent from the children. It would mean, moreover, that they should the work-house door, the husband from his wife, the parent from the children. It would mean, moreover, that they should either remain for life, pining in idleness within their unhealthy prison, or, after leaving it, lead ever after the lives of help-less vagrants. But no-our pure, warm-hearted peasants will not abandon the homes they were born in; they will not separate from all they hold dear on earth; they will cling to their homes and to each other until death, and starve rather than submit to that inhuman *test* of destitution. That test was, really, though not of course avowedly, divised by the Landlord Legis-lature in London, for the cheap and easy wholesale eviction of the small tenant-class, which it throughly effected in 1847. It is still maintained in the Law, to the eter-nal disgrace of the English Government, for the same unhallowed purpose. Her Majesty's Government has been within the last four month's repeatedly called on to provide employment, and through employment the means of sup-port, for the people of the destitute coun-tie. by promoting and undertaking drain-age and other reproductive works; but so far it has neither given nor promised such employment; it seems determined to leave

age and other reproductive works; but so far it has neither given nor promised such employment; it seems determined to leave the lives of the people dependent on the aforesaid Law Act and its relief system. In this sad condition we have but one means of saving our people from whole-sale eviction or starvation—an appeal to Christian sympathy for prompt and gener-ous aid. Great efforts will no doubt be made here in Ireland by those who are themselves above distress. Several thouthemselves above distress. Several thou-sand pounds will also come to us from England; but all that will be inadequate

even with your most abundant gifts, the help of the state will still be necessary, if

naught, there is in each parish a Relief Committee, who undertake to enquire into all cases of destitution before admin-

istering relief. It is through these Committees I will distribute the offerings you

The fervent prayers of our suffering poor and of their clergy, will bring down from heaven blessings a hundred-fold on

have the honor to remain, my dean

+ L. GILLOOLY, C. M., Bishop of Elphin.

With most affectionate respect,

Your Lordship's devoted Brother in Christ,

His Lordship the Bishop, shortly after his arrival in Hamilton, set about estab-lishing a literary society for the purpose of cultivating a literary taste amongst the Catholic youth of the city, but owing to the existence of several other societies the project proved a failure for the time. One year since, the Society of St Vincent de

Project prover a failure for the Vincent de Paul joined their magnificent library to that of the Literary Society, and the Liter-

ary having previously purchased the library of St. Patrick's Society, there is now on excellent library of good Catholic

It has recently been rumored that the

will have the charity to entrust to m

all our benefactors.

Lord.

books.

INGERSOLL.

The many new and beautiful churches which have been erected show that both priests and people have been working hard in the service of their divine Master. Our friends in Ingersoll have not been behind their co-religionists in their love for the beauty of God's house. For some time back they have been engaged in the erection of

mile. Approaching it from any direction, the Church, with its tower and spire, stands prominently above its surroundings, and its proportions are such as to cause the most casual observer to give it more than a passing glance.

The front on Main street faces the east, the tower being on the north side; the basement, which contains two furnace rooms, is built to height of two feet over the ground with the ground with coursed local masonry, and has Ohio stone plinth at level of floor; the side walls of the church are 28 feet high, the height to the ridge being 60 feet and the tower is 78 feet high to top of brickwork, the spire being 72 feet high to the top of the cross. It is designed throughout in the early English gothic style the extension being for the spire for the spi style, the exterior being faced with white pressed brick, all the arches being of gauged brick laid with white joints; the buttress caps, strung courses, and window sills being of Blue-tint Ohio sand-stone. Sills being of Blue-tint Ohio sand-stone. The copings and cornices are of galvanized iron, and the roofs are covered with Vermont slate, having patterned courses laid in different colors. The front is sub-divided into three parts by buttresses, in each of which are double entannee doors, the heads of which are filed with tracery; the centre door has strung course and gabled over of Ohio stone; above this is a large three-pannelled window rich with tracery on each side and over which are three niches for the recep-tion of appropriate statues, the top one being intended for the figure of our Saviour; twocircular terra-cotta folied pat-terns are introduced in gable, which, with its steeped arches and coping is crowned by

in the tower, lit by rose vindows and with ground ceiling; and this archway to the left the gallery stairs; fine archways at the gallery divide the narthex from the auditorium, which is 76 feet long by 54 feet wide in main body and 64 feet at transepts. It is divided into nave 25 feet wide, side isles 144 feet wide by the nave columns and arches, there being six sub-divisions longitudinally from front wall to s netuary arch.

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

LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, FEBRUARY 13, 1880.

to s netuary arch. The nave has a vaulted ceiling spring

Catholic Record.

The nave has a vaulted ceiling spring-ing from moulds and string courses over the nave arches, and is divided by moulded ribs over the nave columns, which spring from foliated corbels in strung course; the height from the floor to the springing is 32 feet and to the apex 46 feet. The sanctuary has a groined ceiling, is the full width of the nave, from which it is divided by a moulded arch and is 25 feet divided by a moulded arch, and is 25 feet deep from altar railing. The moulded deep from altar railing. The moulded ribs of the ceiling spring from the foliated capitals in the angles of the octagon, which are supported by columns of corbels in the ornamental foliated string course, carried around at the level of the caps of the nave columns. A moulded strung course is carried around the eills of the decourse is carried around the strung windows, and is

they have been engaged in the erection of a magnificent temple to God's service, and we are sure that our readers will be glad to hear of their success. The plastering of the new building has just been completed, and in a short time it will be ready for dedication. The following is a description of the building: It was commenced in the spring of 1878, is situated on the west side of Main street, and on the north side of the river. Thames; the site is on rising ground, oeing about forty feet above the river, from which it is distant about an eighth of a mile.

space 4 feet by 8 feet for the figure, sub-jects The spandrel between the two rear windows is filled by a panel with figure of the armifer of the crucifix. At the junctions of the rib moulding

of the ceilings are ornamental bosses of foliage. There are open archways similar foliage. There are open archways similar to those of nave from the Sanctuary to-side chapels, and a door behind the altar communicates with the vestry.

The side isles have quadruple grained ceilings, the moulded ribs of which spring from the nave column caps and corbels on the walls, both of which are ornament-ed with foliage of conventional gothic ed with foliage of conventional gothic treatment; the nave arches are moulded and have label moulds over the height to the tops of caps, being 15 feet, and to the apex of the side aisles 25 feet, at the end of the side aisles, across the transepts, are the side chapels each having octagonal ends, and richly moulded grained ceilings springing from ornamental string courses, the junction of the rib mouldings having ornamental bosses. The vestry has a caved ceiling 18 feet from floor. The transept windows are to have ornamented stained glass windows of rich designs, the centre panel to contain figures of Saints Patrick and Paul, with emblems of the heads to be filled with emblems, the aisle windows to have Cathedral tinted quarries with grizalle patterns and ornamental borders, the heads to be filled with emblems.

with emblems. The gallery front is richly panelled with quarterfail opportunity rnaments and

better. The sum realised was a hundred better. The sum reased was a fundated dollars, and goes towards the new Church. We trust that we will soon again have the pleasure of assisting at a similar entertain-ment for the same laudable purpose.

FULL HOUSE.

From the Expositor, Feb. 9th. From the Expositor, Feb. 9th. The concert by the above named Society, announced a few weeks since, came off last night in Palmer's Hall. This is the second public entertainment given since its formation, and from its successful issue, both in a musical and financial point of view, we are satisfied that the Society has been use of the neuroneout institute

ecome one of the permanent institutions The Mayor, Dr. Henwood, occupied the

The Mayor, Dr. Henwood, occupied the post of honor, in the front row, and we noticed Rev. Father Madigan, of Walker-ton, and Father Bardou und Father Brenan, of this city, with ex-Mayor Henry and sev-eral other familiar faces in his immediate

The Orchestra consisted of about twelve pieces, under the direction of Prof. Klep-per, and their execution of the opening overture was faaltless, and showed how careful had been their training, and sug-gested untiring practice. They also accom-panied the choir in all their choruses.

In the choir were sixteen young ladies ad about eight or ten gentlemen, with and about eight or ten gentlemen, with Miss McKenna as organist. Their first Chorus, "When Daylight's Going," though somewhat tame, was well rendered ; but the gr-nd chorus, "The Jovial Beggar," was as lively and hearty as could be desired, and was reactined with some descent,

was as lively and hearty as could be desired, and was received with every demonstration of favor by the audience. In the second part of the programme they sang the Huntsman's Chorus, and Goeb's "Tantum Ergo," with the finest possible effect, being heartily welcomed at each appearance. Miss M. Graham, of Hamilton, made her first appearance before a Brantford audience, and created a decidedly favor-able impression. She is the possessor of a very sweet, rich voice, and evidently un-derstands the importance of selecting pieces which present her to the best advan-tage. Her rendition of Lady Dufferin's tage. Her rendition of Lady Dufferin's "Bay of Dublin" in the first part, and the Heardita Waltz in the second, was such as pleased every hearer, and will guarantee her a hearty welcome to this city at any future time. Throughout she displayed the most perfect taste. In response to an encore she sang, "I wrote a letter to my

encore she sang, "I wrote a letter to my love," Miss Nolan, in the solo "Sieti Liquor," fully sustained her good reputation, and was in the best of voice and spirits. Being recalled she gave "I will marry my own love." In the second part she sang "Will He Come " most effectively, and as the addience seemed determined to hear more, she gave "The Last Rose of Summer " in ench a wast noise and single game and she and to be a more, she gave "The Last Rose of Summer " in she gave "The Last Rose of Summer " in such a sweet voice and simple manner as to make every one feel glad that they inmoulded Prof. W. J. Johnson, of Hamilton, gave good account of himself, and won many admirers. He has a very rich tenor voice, and gives evidence of high musical culture. and gives evidence of high musical culture. In the first part of the programme he sang "Once Again," and responded to an encore with "What an Irishman is made of," which was very warmly and deservedly applauded. In the second part he was fully as successful in his selected solo, "Dew Drop," which was heartily received, and on being recelled disclayed the met but on being recalled displayed the versitality of his accomplishments by appearing in the role of ventriloquist, which lent var-iety to the programme, and caused much merriment. We hope to see and hear him casin again. Miss Reidy, as it was thought she would, area the area attraction. Many of our readers have heard her, and those present at this concert say she was fully up to her previous efforts. The fact that she enjoys provincial reputation makes it unnecessary for us to do more than add our evidence to for us to do more than add our evidence to the many high encomiums she has already won. She brought the first part of the programme to a conclusion with "D'Amor sul' ali Rosee " (*Il Trovatore*) after which, being reccalled, she sang a neat little song, "Why do I weep for thee." In the second part she gave "Burst, ye apple buds," so sweetly that she was again encored. Then she sang the "Old Folks at Home," very fachingly, and with so much careful and she sang the "Old Folks at Home," very feelingly and with so much expression that it was voted by nearly every one pres-ent as the favorite piece of the evening. Miss Reidy and Miss Nolan sang a duet, "Questo Duol," in which both appeared to good advantage, their voices blending and contrasting very effectively. The au-dience expected something families as dience expected something familiar as a response and brought them back, but they repeated a few bars of the same. Prof. Klipper played the opening over-ture of the second part on the violin, with piano accompanment, which was well ex-ecuted. The choir closed with the National Anthem. Miss McKenna and Miss Mahoney presidand as a succentra and and suss manoney presid-ed at the piano during the evening most satisfactorily. Mr. John P. McKenna acted as leader of the choir and master of cere-monies, performing his duties with credit. The seciety are the second duties and the second duties are set of the second duties and the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second duties are set of the second duties at the second The society are to be congratulated on the success of this concert, and we hope the financial return is all they could desire. On Saturday, the 7th inst., while the local train at Tilbury Station was shunting cars one of the passengers, Mr. James Beacom, walked out to the platform, and Beacom, walked out to the platform, and while the cars cam together to couple, the jolt threw him forward between the bag-gage car and the passenger coach. The baggage car passed over him crusbing in his ribs and breaking his back bone, one arm and one leg. He died instantly.

WINDSOR LETTER

NO. 70.

CANDLEMAS DAY IN ST. ALPHONSUS CHURCH.

Last Sunday the Feast of Candlemas was observed with more than usual ceremonial at St. Alphonsus Church. Before grand mass, the members of the C. M. B. A. and the Catholic Union in regalia, to the number of about sixty, each bearing a lighted taper in his hand, joined in pro-cession with the altar boys and Dean Wagner. They proceeded around the church, and up the main aisle to the steps of the sanctuary, whilst the choir sang appropriate anthems. The scene was such as might be seen in some Old World Cath-olic city olic city.

olic city. In the evening, after verpers, the Chil-dren of Mary came in procession, two by two, to the Blessed Virgin's altar, and knelt in prayer, whilst Dean Wagner performed the service of blessing two statues received last week from Paris. They are fully three feet in height, and are to stand one on either side of the statue of the Blessed Virgin. The one on the right is of St. Ce-celia, the patroness of music; the other is of St. Catharine of Sienna. The figure and face of the latter is that of a refined and beautiful woman who led a life of charity and love for her fellow-beings. The marks of the stigmata, or wounds ot our Lord, are plainly shown. The singing during the blessing of the statues and benediction was above criticism. Den Wagner read his Lordship's cir-cular in regard to the distress at present existing in Ireland. It was a vivid word picture of the want and misery in that beloved land. I hope Windsor will do her duty next Sunday when the collection will be taken up. The C. M. B. A. hayedecided to rive an In the evening, after verpers, the Chil-

will be taken up. The C. M. B. A. have decided to give an

The C. M. B. A. have decided to give an entertainment in about two weeks, in order to add another mite to the contribu-tions for the famine and sufferers in Ire-land. MADGE.

Windsor, February 11, 1880.

VILLAGE OF ST. AGATHA.

Correspondence of the Record.

Last Thursday a grand feast was celebrated in St. Agatha, a village eight miles west of Berlin. This village received its name from the church, which is under the special patronage of St. Agatha. I have never seen a people more devoted to their patron saint; there were about 180 communicants. This speaks also well of their beloved pastor, Rev. Jno. Gehl, a zealous

BRANTFORD. ST. CECILIAN SOCIETY CONCERT. A SPLENDID ENTERTAINMENT, AND A

To kiss thy feet ! Hamilton, Feast of Purification.

HAMILTON LETTER.

PASTORAL LETTER OF BISHOP CRINNON -ACTIVE LITERARY WORK IN PROGRESS.

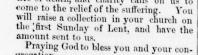
There is some talk amongst the musical circles to induce Professor de Seve to give our citizens another vio in concert, and I am satisfied from what I have seen of Monsieur De Seve that he will draw a full house, as he possesses an influence over his instrument which makes it all but speak.

In your last week's report about the 27th Festival of St. Mary's I noticed an error restival of St. Mary's I noticed an error which was commented on by many, and I consider it my duty to set it right. The Rev. Father O'Leary was not only the sole stay and manager on the night of the con-cert; he also worked day and night for the last five or six weeks to make it what it has been, a success, and every one who went home pleased that night alluded to the excellent order which prevailed during the excellent order which prevailed during

he concert. His Lordship the Bishop of Hamilton has sent a pastoral letter to the clergy, and ordered a collection to be taken up for the distress in Ireland. The following sthe pastoral:-

HAMILTON, February 3rd, 1880.

HAMILTON, February 3rd, 1880. REV. AND DEAR SIR:— I send you the following letter which I have just received from the good bishop whose name it bears. From its contents and from other reliable sources we can have no doubt but that wisers and have have no doubt but that misery and destitution afflict the poor people of Ireland. I know that there are many calls on your congregation, but this is a question of life or death, and charity calls on us to



gregation, I remain, Rev. and Dear Sir.

Yours very faithfully in Christ, + P. F. CRINNON, Bishop of Hamilton.

SLIGO, January 14th, 1880.

SLIGO, January 14th, 1880. My DEAR LORD,— It becomes my urgent duty to make known to your Lordship, and through your favor, to the clergy and faithful of working classes, and as the fee is a merely nominal one now, a membership is in the your diocese, the destitution which now unhappily prevails in every parish of this diocese of Elphin, and which every day reach of everyone. Success will surely crown this benevolent institution. assumes more alarming proportions. Dur-ing the last four years of agricultural de- Hamilton, Feb. 11, 1880.

CHERUBINI.

its steeped arches and coping is crowned by a cross six feet high. Over the side doors are long narrow to mitigate distress in one case out of ten. It is on the ever gene.ous offerings of the millions of our country-fellowmen in America, that we must chiefly rely, for the saving of the lives of our people. And

triplet windows grouped together under a large arch, over which in the tower are rose windows. The top portion of the tower above the rose windows is brought from the square to the octagon, having a window in each face; on the corners of the square are carried up four octagonal pinnacles with moulded cornice and slated roofs, with finals. help of the state will still be necessary, if the people are to be kept in their homes, and if their lands are to be tilled and seeded this spring in a way to save them from another famine in the coming year. I therefore appeal with the fullest con-fidence to your Lordship and to your diocese, in the name of my destitute flock and of all who need relief in our afflicted country, and I implore of you to come speedily to our aid. In this diocese, and I believe throughout this Province of Con-naught, there is in each parish a Relief ofs, with finals

The spire starts from the moulded and ornamented cornice, and is covered with slate, bands of different colors being oc-casionally introduced; four lower windows casionally introduced; four lower windows are on the spire, and the corner rolls run to the final under the cross at top. On the south side of the centre the walls are carried up to a height of 16 feet above the side walls to balance the tower, and has cound gable with final and uninnels; the coped gable with final and pinnacle; the front has a very imposing and lofty appearance. The side between the tower and tran-

septs is subdivided by buttresses into four parts, each having large traceried two-pan nelled windows, each alternate window having different heads. The cornice is of brick Ing alterent heads. The cornice is of brick, with facia and crown mould eave trough. The transepts, which project five feet from the main side walls, have gabled ends with large three-pannelled windows, with traced heads and quarter-foil over the cop-ing, being furnished with foliated final. The side chapel walls are 18 feet high and have roofs of their own with exist.

and have roofs of their own, with creating, and have roofs of their own, with creating, giving expression to their location from the outside. The sanctuary, which is 22 feet long, is the width of the nave, and the roof is the full height of the main roof, the well are the feet location for the walls are 42 feet high, octagon at back, in which are eight traceried clear story windows, giving this portion a distinctive character, which is emphasized by the crest-ing over the sanctuary being higher and of different design from that over the auditorium, there being a cross 6 feet high on the apex of the octagon. Two octagon chimnies are built on the

wall between the auditorium and sanctu-

wall between the auditorium and sanctu-ary, which are capped with stone. To the rear of the sanctuary is the vestry and occasional chapel, which has octagon end, and is 25 feet long, the wall being 15 feet high, the roof slated, with fat deck under sanctuary window sills: Father Mathew Temperance Society in-Father Mathew Temperance Society in-tended moving into the Hall on James street formerly leased by the Literary Society, and this society being the most Society, and this society being the most active in our ambitious city, we may ex-pect soon to hear that the valuable stock of books in the Bishop's possession will be turned to good account. It may be stated here that the idea at present is to diffuse good sound Catholic literature among the working classes and as the fee is a wordy. flat deck under sanctuary window sills; this is lighted by eight lancet windows and this is fighted by eight lance, which we had had passages connecting with transept and two exterior doors. Two stairways leads to

two exterior doors. Two stairways leads to the furnace rooms, which are in south-east and north-west corners, and are con-nected with the passage way. Entering the building at the centre door, in front, we find the narthex is formed under the choir gallery, which runs the full width of the church, and is 16 feet wide: to the right is the Parity runs the full width of the church, and is 16 feet wide; to the right is the Baptistery little shorter it would have beeen still

book-board. The Sanctuary rail will be of cherry, with turned standards and trefoil heads with moulded handrail. All the exterior walls of the church strapped, lathed and have wainscotting The seating will be of red oak 6 feet high.

6 feet high. The seating will be of red oak throughout, the panel and rail mouldings of cherry; the ends will have octagon tops and be enclosed by doors; the sanctuary and side chapels are three steps higher than the auditorium ; a stairway under the gallery stairs communicates to the fur-nace rooms. The acoustic qualities of the church are everything that could be desired. desired. The whole of the work has been carried

out under the immediate and watchful supervision of the pastor, the Rev. Father Boubat. The whole of the stone and border work and the carpenter's and joiners' work has been done by day labor, and re-flects great credit on the foremen and fleets great credit on the foremen and mechanics who performed the labor. The slating was contracted for by Geo. Riddle, of London; the galvanized iron by a De-troit Company and Messrs. McBride & Boyd, of London. The plastering has just been finished by Messrs. Nolan & Carroll, of Cleveland, who have proven themselves worthy of the reputation for careful and first-class work which they have gained among the architects of the neighboring States. The architect is Geo. F. Durand, of London, now of the firm of Tracy & of London, now of the firm of Tracy & Durand, who has made periodical visits to

the work while in progress. The lowest tenders presented at the in-ception of the work was \$20,000, though it has not cost quite so much. A last effort is now about to be made for the completion of this grand undertaking. is, we believe, to take the shape of a grand lottery to be held on or about the 17th of March. On January the 29th an enter-tainment was held in aid of the building tainment was held in aid of the building fund. It was under the management of the Sisters, and speaks volumes for the efficiency of the training they give. One of the principal features of the evening was the excellence of the music, both vocal and instrumental. Miss McDonald, of the principal music much methods and of Ingersoll, won much applause by her rendition of the vocal pieces allotted her, whilst Miss Keating, of the same place, showed by her performance that her

education as a pianist has not been eglected. The recitations were of the of the neglected. The recitations were of the most happy nature, and were well deliver-ed, "The Two Poets" by the Masters Kane, bringing down the house. The second part of the programme consisted of a drama in three acts entitled, "The Martyrdom of St. Cecil." The acting throughout was excellent encoded the second parts

throughout was excellent, especially that of the Misses Keating and Brown. We are sorry we did not catch the names of many of the other performers, as all were worthy of honorable mention; the only drawback

After the Gospel the latter ascended the pulpit and delivered a sermon on the Patron Saint, which was both eloquent and impressive. He took for his text "Veni sponsa mea coronaberis," which is taken from the book of the Canticles, chapter 4, verse 8. After having given his text due consideration, he showed the great faith of St. Agatha, and admonished his hearers to follow her in this noble virtue, by which she accomplished so many great and heroic acts. He then spoke of the great confi-dence she had in her divine Spouse. This virgin did not hesitate, but with the greatest energy, although young, refused the seductive offerings of a bad and tyranic governor. Although threatened to be burned alive she would not lose that con-fidence she had in Jesus Christ. He then Indence she had in Jesus Christ. He then told the people that they lack this confi-dence of St. Agatha. If success, joy and tranquility does not follow them step by step, they at once lose that only and con-soling hope; they trust no longer in their Saviour, and thus cannot enjoy the hap-piness and contentment of St. Agatha. He likewise said that the love of this natron saint was so intense that it was patron saint was so intense that it was almost beyond the power of men's reason to give it an accurate and due considera tion. Here, by describing the great charity and love of St. Agatha and the charity and love of St. Agatna and the great love we should have towards our heavenly Spouse, he moved the congrega-tion in such a manner that they were unable to restrain from tears. In concluon, he said that it was impossible to have

faith or hope without charity, since charity is the foundation of both. He then admonished them to have the same zeal and veneration to their patron saint as they had showed this year.

GREAT FIRE IN DUBLIN.

SEVERAL LIVES LOST

記念

Dublin, Feb. 9, 3.30 a. m.-The Theatre Royal has been completely destroyed. Several adjoining houses are threatened. The Police Inspector and one workman were injured. The military are keeping order and assisting the Fire De-partment. There was to have been a day performance at the theatre this afternoon, at which the Duke and Duchess of Marl-borough were expected. The fire was oc-

casioned by the ignition of curtains in their state box. Dublin, Feb. 9, evening.—The fire at the Theatre Royal is still burning. Six lives were lost. The Fire Brigade succeeded in preventing the spread of the flames to the adjoining houses. The Lord Lieu-tenant was present during the conflagra-ion. Loss by the destruction of the theatre and contents is estimated at \$200,-000.

ALL AT

nks, Valindas St.

s

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

Childhood.

When mother's watch beside their children' cradle, And kiss the snowy brow and golden hair, hey do not see the future that is coming— For life is made of grief, and pain, and care.

0

But God is good to all the tender mothers, He veils the future with its pain and sin, Though sometimes fears may dim the presen chough sometimes fears may dim the presen gladness, Yet never can they quench the hope with

Yes, God is very good to tender mothers, They see no thorns upon the golden head of him who plays amid life's earliest roses– That bloom a fleeting hour and then are

But She, the model of all earthly mothers, Was never spared the pain of knowin this: That, though Her Christ-child played with blooming roses, The cross must come, for all Her prayerful bliss

To look—He slept—upon His snowy eyelids. And know that they should close upon the Tree. To gaze upon His smooth and stainless fore

And know that their great drops of blood

To catch His dimpled hands and softly wa: m

mothers do-between her own, was pain, She felt the nail-prints on their velvet sur-

She could not save Her Lamb from being

When mothers watch beside their children's

eradle, And dream bright dreams for them of joy and fame, Let them remember Mary's trust through anguish, And ask all blessings through the Holy Name.

THE TWO BRIDES.

BY REV. BERNARD O'REILLY, L.D.

"WASHINGTON, November 8, 1862.

"My DEAREST ROSE: "We left Frederic City last week, Gas-

ton being well able to bear the fatigue of ton being well able to bear the fatigue of the journey, and Docttr Ambrose urging us very strongly to be near a professional oculist, who should do anything that skill can do to save our dear patient's right eye. That is now the great object to be gained. Thank God, your dear brother is now able Thank God, your dear brother is now able to walk about the house, and with the aid of some one to guide and support him, he can take a little exercise in the open air. The left ear is almost entirely deaf, and the wound in the left eye is healing rapidly. The fractured jaw is now firm, but we dare not give any food that requires mastication. He speaks some words and sentences easily enough. The doctor says all will be well, in that respect, before weeks are weil, in that respect, before weeks are over. The shattered right arm gives him great pain. But, altogether, we are very thankful for his progress. Two Sisters of Charity attend him daily; and, besides, there is a trained hospital nurse—a color-ed man—who sits up with him every night; and, during the daytime, one of our own colored servants is always at hand to aid the good Sisters. "You cannot imagine the delight it

gives mamma and papa to hear Gaston pronounce his first words. It was to papa that he spoke first, and he could only say. spoke first, and he could only k God—and—you.' Papa say, Papa cried Thank like a child, and sent immediately for mamma and me. When we had come into the sick-room—a lovely room on the southwest—papa said, 'Gaston, here is Mrs. Hutchinson. Can you say one word to her?' He answered 'Yes,' and opened nis hand as a sign that she should take it. "'Oh, Gaston' she said, 'I heard you say when you were a baby, the first words you

when you were a baby, the first words you say ever said to your mother, And I feel as happy to hear you speak again, as if I were that same dear angel of a mother.'

"Mamma was holding his hand between both of hers, and kissed while she spoke through her tears of joy, and from his right eye a tear was falling. And this checked mamma's emotion. "'You, too-angel,' he said, painfully. "'You only tried to do what your mother would have done,' mamma added. 'And Lucy has been only taking Rose'

shall soon have news from home. Gaston,'I added, 'if we could only Rose here with you!' "'No!' no!' he said, almost with

"'You think they cannot do without her at home?' I said. Yes,' he answered. " 'Well, dear Gaston,' I could not help saying, 'you may be sure that mamma is most happy to see you getting on so nicely. And I'll do my best to take Rose's place'

groan

plac "'I know, I know!' he replied. 'You

are too good!' "' No, Gaston, you must not say that And now I shall go to write my letter."

CHAPTER XXIX. THE TRUE KNIGHT'S GUERDON. "She sent him a white shield, whereon

She bade that he should trace His will. He blent fair hues that shone, And in a golden space He kissed her face."

In spite of the intoxication of these most blissful days spent at Mortlake with the family which was now his own, Diego, now that his long pilgrimage was over, be-gan to feel a sense of utter lassitude stealing over him. His nights were spent in wild dreams of adventure and armed struggle with the Apaches or the border des-peradoes. And in his waking hours, his limbs were racked with shooting pains and no effort of his will enable him to shake off the moral torpor that oppressed him. He persisted in continuing his early morning walks with Rose and her sisters,— Mary becoming, from the very first hour he spent at Mortlake, an especial favorite of Diego's. It was to him a great delight to sit with Rose by her side, with Mary at his feet, and the other girls near her, on

the border of the lake, and relate to them his experience in the European courts and capitals, or his romantic adventures and capitals, or his romantic adventures in Mexico and through the Southern States, Mrs. D'Arcy had left in Diego's soul a deep and tender memory. She had con-ceived a mother's affection for him, and he remembered her manifold loveliness with a filial gratitude and reverence. Mary, who was her mother's living image, entered at first sight into the your Spaniard's heart, and the little maide for some time bereft of her brothers, felt drawn to this new brother by the spell of all the excellence attributed to him in his

absence, as well as by the fascination of is presence. He fascinated her also—indeed, he his pre fascinated them all, by that lofty courtesy that finished grace, to be found in the highest circles of the ancient aristocracy, and by the ready eloquence with which

e could make every topic of conversation charming and instructive. Rose had taught the child some of the most beauti ful ballads of early Spanish romance, and Mary could sing them with great spirit. Indeed, she sang some of them every even-ing for Diego, and he would listen entrancing for Diego, and he would listen entranc-ed, with his heart far away among the historic scenes of his forefathers' heroism. During these delicious hours the fever which burned in his blood seemed to lose its malignity. Nor less delighful were the hours which he spent with Mr. D'Arcy. He had transferred to him the love and

He had transferred to him the love and He had transferred to him the love and veneration with which he regarded Francis D'Arey, and to these were added the sentiment of respect and gratitude due to one who had given over to him—Diego possessed of an exhaustless fund of varied knowledge, and uniting to great talents

still greater modesty and wisdom. So, during the first week of this most agreeable companionship, Mr. D'Arey's health and spirits improved wonderfully, while the insidious disease, whose germs

"Sweet Power, that dost impart Gentle oblivion to the suffering heart— Beloved Sleep, thou only canst bestow Asolace for my woe! Thrice happ be the hour My weary limbs shall feel, thy sovereign power! Oh.

power! Why to these eyes alone deny The calm thou pour'st on Nature's boundless

reign? Why let thy votary all neglected die. Nor yield a respite to a lover's pain? And must I ask thy balmy aid in vain? Hear, gentle Power, oh, hear my humble prayer, And let my soul thy heavenly banquet share!"

Diego, as he listened, felt that the singer knew his need, and that her soul soared higher than the fabled deity of sleep, to the Throne whence every healing gift descendeth.

"I am so grateful to you, dearest !" he murmured in her ear, as the family were about to retire. "I know that prayer was forme

'It was, indeed," she replied. "You are weary, dear Diego ?" "Yes, a little," was the unwilling answer.

"But you have soothed my spirit. And I hope this fever in my blood will be allayed by the sweet rest you have been invoking. And now good-night to my guardian Diego," she said, suddenly, as he was

bending to kiss her forehead, "would it not be better to have the physician sent for ? Oh, no ! no !" he said warmly. "I

only want sleep, and you have made me so happy that sleep must come to me. Good-night, then, my own sweet love! And may all the brightest visions of Paradise bless your repose !" And so they parted, - but not for rest. Louise De Bourpout's correctioned are

Louisa De Beaumont's experienced eye had seen Diego shudder as the fever-chill passed through his frame. She had also been anxious about his wakefulness, and the stupor which, he said, seemed to dull his brain and cause his young limbs to seem of lead. Both she and Mr. D'Arcy attended him

to his room. She forced him to take a draught that might cool his blood and help him to sleep. But both she and her brother found their dear guest too fever-ish to be satisfied with such precautions. So, the two best horses in the stable were mounted by Eben and Joe, and were soon for the family physician. It was five o'clock the next morning when they returned with Doctor Northrup. Not a moment too soon had he been sent

All the symptoms of malignant fever had declared themselves during the night, and poor Diego's brave and resolute spirit was struggling in vain against delirium. The dawn brought him but slight relief, and Dr. Northrup, when seriously questioned by his patient about danger, declared that he could not conceal from him the extreme peril of his condition. Diego forthwith begged that the nearest priest should be sent for. Already, while at Oposura, he had sought the dearest and deepest consolations of his religion from the ministry of an enlightened and exemplary missionary. The spiritual strength derived therefrom had

stood him in good stead during his peril-ous journey across the frontier and through Texas. At New Orleans he did

into a heart like hers. Besides, her noble-minded aunt and her cousin Fanny, or her father, had no thought of personal danger. Fanny, indeed, they did force to keep away for her children's sake. But Rose, her aunt, and father, with the most experienced and trusty of the household

own part of the mansion, while the priest was fulfilling his sacred duty in the other. Maud wept incessantly. She remembered how like her own brother Diego had been to them at Seville and Malaga. And little Mary sobbed out in her grief, "Oh, dear brother Diego ! dear brother Diego !" He, meanwhile, bore the countenance of an angel as he receited his confersion of

fancy ? of an angel, as he recited his confession of of an angel, as he recited his confession of Christian faith, and begged pardon, in presence of God and angels and men, for his having been during so many years false to the Divine Majesty. Both the talse to the Divine Majesty. Both the priest and physician were deeply touched by the simple and manly piety of the noble stranger. Of the feelings of Rose, her father, and her aunt, we need say nothing. When the last unction and the last bless-ing had been given, Mr. D'Arcy rose, and taking his daughter by the hand, led her towards Diego's bedside. "Before you go reverend sir." he said

"Before you go, reverend sir," he said to the clergymen, "I must beg you to sanction in the name of the Church the sanction in the name of the Church the betrothal of these two,—a betrothal which took place while they were yet children and which both wish now to ratify as solemnly as they may." And placing Rose's hand in Diego's, "I give her to you with all my heart," he said, "both for time and eternity." time and eternity." Rose knelt, while the bitter tears were

silently falling down her pale cheeks, and Diego placed on her finger his mother's ring the priest bestowing his benediction ont the pair. "For time and for eternity, my love !"

Diego said, looking into the misty eyes

raised to his. "Yes," she answered, firmly; "yours

"Yes," she answered, hrmly; "yours for time and eternity!" "Oh, dear father." said Diego, as he looked up into Mr. D'Arcy's face, "you have made me so happy! And God has been so good to me!" "What were those sweet lines you used to since the me my even energy the said to

to sing to me, my own one ?" he said to Rose. "I did not understand them then. Rose. "I did not understan But they are so true now:

"So long Thy power hath; blest me.""

"Yes," said Rose, choking down the tears, "here they are: "So long Thy power hath blest me, sure it still

still Will lead me on, O'er moor and fen, o'er crag and torrent, till The night is gone; And with the morn those angel faces smile Which I have loved long since, and lost awhile.''

"awhile."" "Thanks !" said Diego, as his eyes closed as if on a sweet vision he could not bear

"I think it will be prudent to let him rest for the present," said Dr. Northrup. "I shall remain with him till my reverend friend is ready to depart." And so patient and physician were left

And so patient and physician were rele-alone. Before the latter had been many minutes by Diego's bedside, he plainly saw that the energy which had sustained the sick man so far was fast giving way to the terrible disease. Diego was delirious before the other left the room.

"I date not bid you hope too much," Dr. Northrup said to Mr. D'Arcy, as he was about to leave. "The Count's system Dr. Northrup said to Mr. D'Arcy, as ne was about to leave. "The Count's system has been thoroughly impregnated with the malarial poison during his long travels and continual exposure. His powerful con-

own part of the mansion, while the priest was fulfilling his sacred duty in the other. Maud wept incessantly. She remembered how like her own brother Diego had been to them at Seville and Malaga. And little Mary sobbed out in her grief, "Oh, dear brother Diego ! dear brother Diego!" Ho meanwhile, here own ecuntary and the full of the fruit of an over-fond the sacred duty in the other, may have been to be a sacred duty in the other, so to be one a practical scheme, as a day-dream, the fruit of an over-fond the sacred duty in the sacred duty in the other, may have been the sacred duty in the other, so to be one a practical scheme, as a day-dream, the fruit of an over-fond who has a divine sense and a controlling power. Concupiscence may be indulged, because it is in its first elements natural. Behold here the true origin and fountain-

THE SOCIALIST SCHOSSA.

From the London Times.

Some more facts in connection with the desperate attempt by Alexander Schossa to assassinate the Revs. Adolpus Baka-nowski and Henry V. Arkell in the Italian Church, Hatton Garden, on Saturday morn-ing, have been brought to light. Schossa

who returned FROM THE UNITED STATES which comes of concupisence; whereas the corrupt world defends, nay, I may FROM THE UNITED STATES some two and a half years ago, has resided since that period at Saffron Hill—recently at No. 37- which like most of the houses in than neighborhood, is occupied by members of that Italian colony which stretches from Hilborn, close to Ferrington seed to Hotten well close by Locker even say sanctifies, that very concupi-scence which is the world's corruption. Its bolder and more consistent teachers make the laws of this physical creation so supreme as to disbelieve the existence of miracles, as being an unseemly violation road, to Hatton wall, close by Leather lane. He has turned his hands to many of them; and in like manner it defines and worships human nature and its impulses, and denies the power and the grant of grace. This is the source of the hatred which the world bears to the Church. It pursuits, and was for some time a vender of street ices. It appears that he has been a very short time engaged in asphalt work-ing—a business almost monopolized by Belgians. He is described in the neighfinds a whole catalogue of sins brought into light and denounced which it would fain believe to be no sin at all; it finds itself, to its indignaborhood as being of an uncommunicative, morose disposition -- one who did not mix freely with his countrymen; for, although he stated at one time he was a German, an; it impatience, surrounded with sin morning, noon, and night; it finds that a stern law lies against it where it believand at another a Swiss, it was ascetained yesterday beyond doubt that he is a Milan. A fact which may be taken for what ed that it was its own master and need not think of God; it finds guilt accumula-ting upon it hourly, which nothing can prevent, nothing remove but a higher power, the grace of God; it finds itself in it is worth, and stated by one of the clergymen yesterday, is that a few years ago, shortly after Schossa arrived in the United States from Milan, the life of a Catholic priest who was OFFICIATING IN AN AMERICAN CHURCH,

was attempted in a manner similar to that in which the life of the Polish priest was Hence it takes its stand on nature, and denies or rejects divine grace. Like the proud spirit in the beginning, it wishes to find its supreme good in its own self and nothing above it; it undertakes to be sufficient for its own happiness. It has no desire for the supernatural, and therefore does not believe in it. And as nature connect rise above nature it will not be attempted last Saturday. It has been discovered that the revolver was purchased the day before the attempted assassina-It is rather remarkable that while Schossa is a powerfully built, though undersized man, Father Arkell, who courageously arrested his course of destruction by seizing his arms, is slenderly built. The church was crowded yesterday by people curious to see the effects of the risoners violence, but the high altar has esumed its wonted fine appearance, and the only thing to remind one that the out-rage had occurred was a large box for the reception of

OFFERINGS OF REPARATION, placed in front of the altar, outside the channel rails. Schossa is not illiterate, as at the police station he signed his name in good headwriting. It has been black

HOLY COMMUNION.

good handwriting. It has been placed beyond doubt that he lighted up the altar The great Dominican, Father Burke, speaking of the wonderful union between God and man in the Sacrament of the cloth and antependium by snatching a candle from the altar and applying the flame to them. At the remanded Eucharist, said:

danger of being humbled to the earth as a rebel, instead of being allowed to indulge

its self-dependence and complacency. Hence it takes its stand on nature, and

does not believe in it. And as nature cannot rise above nature, it will not be-lieve that the narrow way is possible; it hates those who enter upon it as if pre-tenders and hypocrites, or laughs at their aspirations as romance and fanaticism, lest it should have to believe in the existence of grace - Cordical Neuron (10)

of grace.—Cardinal Newman—" Discourses to Mixed Congregations."

"All that Christ our Lord is as God. all a widow living at Brentford, who probably was the first to see Schossa as he metered the shows make the first to see Schossa as he stood him in good stead during his peril-ous journey across the frontier and through Texas. At New Orleans he did not fail to testify kis gratitude to Heaven by partaking anew of the Gift bestowed on us pilgrims as a foretaste of heaven. So now our poor weary pilgrim-knight hastened, before delirium had bereft him of consciousness, to prepare his soul for the final passage. In all this, he wished of his childhood, but to bestow on his betrothed the happiness he most covted in the dread prospect before him. True love, in her beautiful soul, was to discern the first symptoms of danger to her beloved. She could not be kept away from hisbedside by any fear of contagion. That was a fear which could never eater into a heart like hers. Besides, her noble-minded aunt and her cousin Fanny, or man of you. The graces and the merits that were brought down from Heaven by

(FRIDAY, FEB. 13,

greediness, craft, cruelty, are no sin in the brute creation, which has neither the means nor the command to repress them, therefore there are o sins in a divine being

head of the warfare between the Church and the world; here they join issue and di-

and the world; here they join issue and the verge from each other. The Church is built upon the doctrine that impurity is hateful to God, and that concupiscence is its rule. With the Prince of the Apostles,

her visible head, she denounces "the cor-ruption of concupiscence which is in the world," or that corruption in the world

TO BE CONTINUED.

the Sisters had put the sick-room in order. He was sitting near the window, and one of the Sisters was reading to him a beautiful passage from 'The Imitation of Christ.' They were divinely beautiful words, and I stooped almost at the door to listen to But I preceived that he noticed them. my entrance, and turned his head slightly Then the Sister went on reading of the blessedness of the soul. intent on hearing within herself, as in the most secret sanctuary, the Creator teaching her and comforting her. They spoke of the bliss to be gained by touching through the inmost sense the faintest whisper of the still small voice, while shutting out all exterior sounds; of the bliss of him who can close his eyes to the outside world, and contemplate in the divine light interiorly youchsafed, the beauties of the invisible world, and the twilight-dawn of the eternal day. I could see that Gaston was greatly moved, and so, fearful of dividing his attention, I sat quietly down on the nearest chair, avoiding even to make my dress rustle. "When the Sister had ceased reading, I

approached his chair, and sat down ne him. 'Have I come too soon, Gaston?' asked

"No!' he said, 'Never!' Oh, that word went to my heart, dear Rose, as if he told me that I was always welcome or always needed.

" 'I am going to write to Rose.' I said. 'and I want you to tell me what messages I am to send for you to all at home. you wish, I'll put it off till to-morrow.

"'No!" he answered 'write now.' "'Then,' said I, 'I shall just be your mouthpiece to your father, to Rose and the giris, to Charley and Mrs. De Beaumont

Yes!' " 'Oh, Gaston,' I said, unable to retain myself, 'in a week or two you will be able to dictate a whole letter yourself. And perhaps at Christmas you will be able to 'see well enough to write.'

"He shook his head incredulously. "'I have another piece of good new for you,' I continued. 'Papa has obtained permission to have our letters sent through the War Department to the headquarters the War Department to the headquarters of General Lee. Besides, we have trusty colored folks along the fords of the upper Potomac, who will take our letters to the nearest Confederate post office. So you

the young traveler had brought with him was spreading it: poison through his whole system. One evening—as lovely as any that ever shed its soothing influences over the troubled spirit of man or the face of

Place." "God bless—both—both!' he said, very distinctly, but very slowly. "The next morning I came in to see him just after he had had his breakfast and the Sider is a state of the face of the a rew moments on the probability of a near termination of the civil war, and then Diego and Mr. D'Arcy began to discuss the influence of war in creating a national literature, — a national poetry in a national interature, — a national poetry in particular. The Spaniard sketched rapidly the history of the early heroic literature of his own country,—of the heroic ballad first, and then of the heroic romance, both embodying the poetical conception of the nation's glorious struggle against the foreign foe of both faith and country. Warming with his subject Direco sang

Warming with his subject, Diego sang and recited some of the most ancient ballads as they are still sung by the peasantry of Spain,—the proud decend-ants of the men who marched to battle under the Cid Campeador and St. Ferdi-nand. The servants and farm-hands, attracted by his splendid voice, were grouped at a respectable distance. Rose's eyes were fixed on her lover's noble features, and she followed with intense happiness his every word as he spoke so cloquently, and his very note when he sang.

and his very note when he sang. All at once, she heard him grow pale, while her voice sank, and a perceptible shudder shook his whole frame. "You are exerting yourself too much, dear Diego," she said, raising and laymg her hand on his arm. "It is nothing, dearest." he answered in Spanish. "I have been only a little too much moved by my subject." "Let us go in, hip mio," said Mr. D'Arey, " and Rose will sing us a few more of your favorite national songs "

your favorite national songs " So in they went to the drawing-room, which was soon brilliantly lighted, the

which was soon brilliantly lighted, the windows all remaining open, affording the numerous plantation folk every facility for hearing the music and seeing their masters in the full enjoyment of their new-found happiness. Rose surpassed herself. She never played or sang so well. From the old heroic poetry of the age of the Cid she selected one or two gens which her grand-father never tired in hearing, and then, at Diego's especial request, she sang Ponce at Diego's especial request, she sang Ponce de Leon's "Alma region luciente," and con-cluded with Herrera's beautiful "Ode to Sleep," the sonorous and majestic verse adding wonderful force to the music.

experienced and trusty of the household servants, gave up their whole time to the service of the sick-room. While waiting for the priest's arrival, Diego was very calm. He dictated to Rose a short and loving letter to his father. Rose a short and loving letter to his father. He placed in the hands of Mr. D'Arey all his most important papers,—a duplicate of which were with the Consul-General of Spain at New Orleans. "There is one thing, dear sir, dear father—may I call you so?" he said to the latter, as they were alone together. "You may, my dear boy," Mr. D'Arey replied. "You know I have always loved you as my son."

eu as my son." " Dearest father, then, I have one favor

bearest handly, then, I have one layof to ask,—that you will allow Rose to wear this from to-day. It belonged to my mother. It belongs by right to her I must hope—to call my wife," Diego said, as he gasped out the last words. And then he placed in Mr. D'Arcy's hand a sapphire virg sat in beillants and nearls ring, set in brilliants and pearls. "Rose will not refuse you that," Mr. D'Arcy replied. "Shall I call her?"

D'Arey replied. "Shall I call her?" "Not yet,"Diego pleaded, "One thing more I wished to say to you. In my will, which is among these papers, Rose is to inherit all the property I hold from my mother. This is the express desire and command of the Marquis de Lebrija, my deer and he upred narent." dear and he nored parent." Mr. D'Arcy was about to remonstrate,

when both Rose and her aunt came in Dr. Northrup's carriage. Mr. D'Arcy whisper-ed in his daughter's ear the purport of Diego's request. "Oh, not now, papa!" she exclamed, and then, hastening to Diego, "When you have received Holy Viaticum, dearest," she said to him, with her brightest look, "and when we are both in the Presence. 'Your are right, my own angel," he

answered; "you are always right. It shall

It was providential, during the trials to which the small but heroic band of the South Carolinian clergy were put in those The volume final during the transfer of the parson of the south Carolinian elergy were put in those years of destruction and bloodshed, that so of Charleston. Dr. Northrup, who had taken it on himself to find him, had also of Charleston. Dr. Northrup, who had taken it on himself to find him, had also of Charleston. Dr. Northrup, who had taken it on himself to find him, had also of the illness. So he had come at once. The younger girls, to whom Diego had doubly endeared himself during his stay at Mortlake, pleaded in vain for the privilege. Of being present at the sad inex roman. Write Beaumont was inexorable. The poor things had to be

ton and vicinity during this dreadful war, I must not call on them."

The fever, however, assumed almost immediately so violent an aspect, and the delirium became so wild, that Eben had to call in to his assistance some three or four of the most devoted men on the planta-tion. Rose and her aunt could only see the patient in his rare moments of comparative calm

Mrs. De Beaumont showed herself a true mother in her devotion to Rose during this period of intolerable suspense. She lavished on her niece every possible mark of the tenderest love and solicitude. Nothing, however, seemed to soothe Rose's pain so much as the short intervals she pain so much as the short mitervals she was allowed to spend by Diego's bedside. It had, indeed, been a boon to her if the malady had been of so mild a form as to permit her to nurse him assiduously. Of from, but saw him fire it immediately

its malignity she had no fear.

Her father was also a great subject of anxious care to her. He had, indeed, seemed to derive extraordinary vigor and life from Diego's coming to his charmand hie from Diego's coming to his charm-ing companionship. But the shock of this sudden illness, and the imminent danger in which this almost-son was placed, greately distressed the dear invalid. So, with her father, Rose made a great effort to appear calm and hopeful, though hope had been a stranger to her soul from

never turned to account the supernatural aids bestowed upon it. Its highest idea of the very beginning. The strange feeling of dread which had man lies in the order of nature; its pattern The strange teeling of dread when had filled her so unaccountably at Malaga, on her first meeting with her betrothed, was recalled to her mind frequently. Was it a warning not to bestow her affec-tions on one whose outward presence brought with it so much of fascination? man is the natural man. It sees that nature has a number of tendencies, inclinations and passions; and because these are natural, it thinks that each of them may be indulged in for its own sake, so far as it goes no harm to others, or to a person's bodily, mental, and temporal well being. It considers that want of modera-tion or average is the same 1.6 ke Or was it merely to warn her against pledging her troth or giving her heart to one who did not then share her own deep religious convictions? The latter view tion or excess is the very definition of sin if it does so far as to recognize the word. It thinks that he is the perfect man who pleased her most, and consoled her im-mensely. The pure love which she felt for Diego and that which inspired, had eats and drinks, and sleeps, and walks, and diverts himself, and studies, and reads, en-so he had again and again assured r-the means of winning back his soul and attends to religion in moderation. The devotional feeling, and the intellect, The devotional feeling, and the intellect to God and true nobleness of life. And must she be satisfied with this? Was their earthly companionship to end thus? He had been planning with her, during thairs wort ramples are the error to be duly honored. It does not understand, it will not admit and the flesh have each its claim upon us,

saw his hand up and THE PISTOL WENT OFF,

saw ins name of Fistor WENT OFF, and I saw him discharge the second shot in succession to the other. I saw the priest turn to the corner of the altar and priest turn to the sacristy door. I screamed the sacristy door is screamed the sacristy door is screamed the sacrist that came of His prayer in the merits that came of His prayer in Gethsemani, the merits that came of His prayer in last sigh upon the cross, the redemption that was effected by that death of the index of the sacrist that came of His prayer in the merits that came of His prayer in the merits that came of His prayer in last sigh upon the cross, the redemption that was effected by that death of the index of the sacrist the sacrist is the sacrist that came of His prayer in the merits that came of His prayer in the merit in succession to the corner of the altar and go toward the sacristy door. I screamed a third report. In the street a gentleman who heard me screaming asked what was the matter, and I said, 'Oh, do sir, go into the church, or bring the police—a man is in there murdering the priest.' Another cantleman pointed out two policemen at a gentleman pointed out two policemen at a corner of a street. I went to them and then told me not to be excited. I did not policemen pulling the prisoner out. The greatest joy, your greatest glory, your prisoner was a low-sized man, wearing a velveteen jacket and a soft hat.

There were about thirty people in the church, nearly all women." It is pro-bable that Mrs. Brown will be examined

THE WORLD AND THE CHURCH.

existence of grace, nor is it wonderful, for it is ever contented with itself, and has

In truth the world does not know of the

at the remand next Thursday.

HE WAS A REPULSIVE LOOKING MAN. could not say where he took the pistol

Austria and Germany will ask Russia v by Austria and Germany will ask Russia why she is concentrating troops in Poland, if if the answer is unsatisfactory they will mass troops along their castern frontiers. In the meantime Krupp, the great gun-maker, is overwhelmed with orders, his prices have advanced 50 to 60 per cent. and the large orders from Russia render it probable that he will have to employ several hundred additional hands. Altogether the prospect for universal disarmament and an era of peace does not appear particu-larly good. The fact that the Austrian minister to Italy and the Italian premier have met and exchanged very friendly as-surances is not necessarily a peaceful omen. These friendly assurances have been known to amount to very little, and even if the interview between the ambassador and the premier were all that it is stated to have been, it may only indicate that Austria anticipates trouble with Russia, and is anxious to have no unfriendly power in rear.

A PRECIOUS RELIC .- From times im-A PRECIOUS RELIC.—From times im-menorial a precious and remarkable relic, the right hand of St. Anne, has been preserved in the Cathedral of Carcassonne, France. It was lately exposed for public veneration in a neighboring church. The shrine is of giltwood, and forms the frame of four crystal names theorem, which the of four crystal panes through which the relic is visible.

DAY, FEB. 13

l; and it is blind f thoughts of im nd of words. Be-of anger, desire, , are no sin in the has neither the d to repress them and a controlling may be indulged, elements natural. ween the Church join issue and di-The Church i that impurity at concupiscence is ce of the Apostles, nounces "the cor-e which is in the ption in the world piscnece; whereas ends, nay, I may nat very concupivorld's corruption. consistent teachers hysical creation so the existence of unseemly violation anner it deifies and and its impulses, and the grant of to the Church. It to the Church. It te of sins brought ed which it would be no sin at to its indignasurrounded with night; it finds that it where it believn master and need nds guilt accumula-which nothing can ove but a higher which nothing can ove but a higher d; it finds itself in ed to the earth as a allowed to indulge and complacency. nd on nature, and e grace. Like the inning, it wishes to in its own self and undertakes to be ppiness. It has no ural, and therefore t. And as nature ure, it will not beway is possible; it upon it as if pre-, or laughs at their and fanaticism, lest ve in the existence ewman—" Discourses

IUNION.

an, Father Burke, rful union betwe Sacrament of the Lord is as God, all that He is as God all is present in the the Eucharist; and he fullness of His ty of His humanity, e of His grace a The omnipotence the omnipotence Let there be light !' that omnipotence s when you receive art that was moved i, the eyes that wept the sister, the hands the sister, the hands shed to open the to heal the paralyz-eyes, those hands, pierced upon the as rent asunder—all of His glorified exthe heart of every acces and the merits wn from Heaven by d and man united e of His prayer in ts that came of His that death of the t belongs to Him as e victim, all, all will Holy Communion who can describe, if I had the tongues angels, if I had the in Heaven, I could are to receive when Communion. Oh, Him. Make it your reatest glory, your repare for Him and ive Him." will ask Russia why oops in Poland, tisfactory they will ir eastern frontiers upp, the great gun-ed with orders, his 50 to 60 per cent. rom Russia render it have to employ sev-il hands. Altogether, versal disarmament that the Austrian the Italian premier red very friendly as-rily a peaceful omen. ces have been known tle, and even if th ambassador and the it is stated to have cate that Austria an-Russia, and is anx-endly power in rear.

FRIDAY, FEB 13.]

Sweet Island Home

BY W. J. MULCHINOCK. Girt by the bounding river's foam, Sweet Island Home, Green be thy shades, and o'er thy bowers, Light speed the bours. And whiter, with its chilly blast, Must come at last, Deal gently with a spot so fair, My heart is there !

Full many a prouder isle I've seen, A gem of green, A gem of green, Set in the sunlit ocean's fold, Of living gold; But when the rays of the high cascade Their rainbows spread. And deek their river isle with care, More beauty's there.

For, with the tears of morn and eve, They defily weave An archway o'er the waterfall; And then with all Their azure tints and purple dyes, Robbed from the skies, Paint the gay fabrie, to declare Their presence there.

Oft by thy mansion's stately pile,

Off by thy mansion's stately pile, Sweet river isle, At close of day. Say, does thy queen, with smiles as sweet, All off'rings greet, Or is my volce and favorite air Remebered there?

Say, does she wander forth alone, At early dawn, When the wild waters dance along With merry song? Or to her vine-encircled bower, At vesper hour, Does she, with lute in hand, repair, And wish me there ?

If fondest wishes have the pow'r

To sway the hour. The brief, sad hour of toil and strife, A mortal's life, Forth to that river-isle I'd fly, If but to die,

For o'er my grave an angel there Would kneel in prayer.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

THE REFERENCE TO IRISH AFFAIRS.

PROSPECTS OF AN EXCITING SESSION

The following is the portion of the ueen's speech having reference to Irish fairs:

N Lords and Gentlemen :-

deression throughout the United Kingdoi is pursuing its labors. Meanwhile a serius deficiency in the usual crops in som parts of Ireland has rendered necesto is pursuing its labors. Meanwhite a serius deficiency in the usual crops in som parts of Ireland has rendered neces-aryspecial precautions on the part of my Gowmment to guard against calamities Government to guard against calamities with those districts were threatened. With this view they have called upon the autheities charged with the duty of adminis ring relief, to make ample prepara-tions ir the distribution of food and fuel, shoulduch a step become necessary, and also to stimulate employment and labor by advaces on terms more liberal than those pesented by the existing law. I feel assued that you will give your sac-tion to te course that has been adopted, where itmay have exceeded the power entrustedby Parliament to the executive

of the Goernment. London Feb. 5.—Shaw, Homo-Rule member fc Cork, will, on behalf of the Irish memers, move an amendment to the address in solution the Operation address in eply to the Queen's speech at the earliestnoment, condemning the Gov-ernment's failure to take efficient measures torclieve the distress in Ireland, and will callupon them to do so. Sir Staffol Northcote, Chancellor of the Evadement and the table of the local

Sir Staffot Northcote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, wave notice that he would move to-moyow for the adoption of a Bill sanctionig the measures for the re-lief of Irelan already taken, and for further relief. Sullivan, the Home Rule member for Louth, gave noice that he would to-mor-

attached to toleration of obstructian, as they had not supported the endeavors of Government to terminate obstruction The Greek questions he said is still under consideration. The financial difficulties of the Porte added to the difficulties in

position must bear its share of the blame

dealing with the question of the Asiastic reforms. The Austro-German alliance gave great pleasure to the Government, as it is likely to be conducive to the peace of the world. Her Majesty's Government, he said, had no wish for the annexation of Afghanistan. The Government, he claimed, had not been remiss in taking what steps in Ireland they thought necessary

upon information received, and, he added, the Government would ask for a Bill of indemnity for loans granted. If the object of Shaw's amendment was to register a vote against the Government, it would be right he should offer it while he was ignorant of the Government's propos l regarding Ireland. Mr. Shaw then moved an adjournment

of the debate, which was agreed to after a desultory discussion, in which several Irish members participated, as to whether Shaw should move his amendment before or after the Government's proposal had been made known.

The House then adjourned. THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

In the House of Lords, the Earl of Ons-ow (Conservative) moved, and the Earl of Rosse (Conservative) seconded, the Ad-dress in answer to the speech from the Throne. Both referred to the distress in Ireland

Earl Granville deprecated the strong language of Parnell. He said he was utterly opposed to Home Rule, but a re-form in the local government, he thought, might do much toward satisfying Irish.

Lord Beaconsfield then spoke. He maintained that the Balkans were an in-telligible frontier for Turkey, and said that the Government had made a proposition of which there was every reason to hope would bring the Greek affair to a conclu-sion. He also announced that a telegram, just received from Sir Bartle Frere gave promise of carrying out a scheme of con-federation in South Africa. He said the Government was opposed to the annexa-tion of Afghanistan, and asserted that the

W Lords and Gentlemen :-The Commission which at the close of th session I informed you I had issued to enuire into the cause of the agricultural deression throughout the United Kingdom. The Duke of Argyle followed, and at-tacked Roberts and the Anglo-Turkish

London Feb. 6.— Redmond (Home Ruler) moved, and Mahon (Home Ruler) seconded, an amendment to the address. Shaw, in support of the amendment. said he did not wish to condemn the Gov-ernment for what they were going to do in the future, but for what they had done in the past. If the government had offered to make advances to Irish farmers in the first instance, at the rate of one per cent., they might have done much to avert the calamity now upon Ireland. The Govern-ment ought also to have given greater powers to the Boards of Guardians. He

said a gradual process of starvation had been going on in Ireland for some time. He did not wish the Government to lavish o much money on public works, because e people were demoralized by the manner in which money had been wasted in her in which money had been wasted in 1847. It was discreditable to England's greatness that in Ireland three-fourths of the people should be reduced to a condi-tion barely removed from famine by two

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

toast just now proposed. Surely there never was a time when it was more necessary that we should be united and that all the sons of Ireland should be of one heart all the sons of Ireland should be of one heart and of one mind than at the present day. The present time is full of serious anxie-ties and of grave foreboding for our people, and I am sure no one will deny that we are passing through a crisis the most severe that for many years has fallen upon our country (hear, hear). Three years of bad harvests culminated in a winter the most severe that our oldest in-

winter the most severe that our oldest inhabitant has ever witnessed (hear, hear). If springtime brought with it some cheering prospects, they were soon blighted by the continuous rain of summer (hear,hear).

In many places the potato crop was a com-plete failure. In many districts, too, par-ticularly in the west, the advent of the present winter found the cereal crops un-ripe, whilst no provision for the winter ripe, whilst no provision for the winter fuel had been made, for, in fact, through-

which I refer is the defect—I should rather say the injustice—of those laws which re-gulate the tenure of land [hear, hear]. No which results from such laws. They are not the work of our time. They have come down to us from a dark and dream period when the whole legislation of the

And through this word seems to be no longer in use, it appears to me that it churches depend for their attractiveness serves better than any other to express the true nature of the laws to which I refer [hear, hear]. The historian of the Norman Conquest of England defines it to mean the making use of the law of the land, not as a guardian and guarantee of liberty It is over a month ago since I first saw mean the making use of the law of the land, not as a guardian and guarantee of liberty and justice, but as an engine of tyranny and oppression and injustice. A good deal has been done of late years to amend these laws, but a great deal still remains to be achieved. In this country we are fortu-nate in having several landlords who are noted for their kindness and liberality. It is not they who have made these laws. Nor more, I do not hesitate to say that it of such landlords that makes at all toler-able the laws to which I have referred. It of such landlords that makes at all toler-able the laws to which I have referred. It is against such laws that our people have joined in united protest. They ask to have these wrongs redressed, and it seems to me that they ask only for what the seems me that they ask only for what they | are never extinguished. have a perfect right to demand. Some newspapers, indeed, from beyond the chan-nel, extreme in their hostility to Ireland, have of the 17th century a high offi-cial of the 17th century a high offi-cial of the Crown, Sir John Davis, whom no one will accuse of sympathy with this country, reported to the Government that not so high, and still I see men passing and fro and their heads did not reach there was no people under the sun that loved justice as the Irish people (cheers). the magnitude of the place. And, let me ask, what was it but this in-vincible attachment to honor, and justice, and religion that sustained our poople throughout these centuries of grinding oppression, UNDER WHICH ANY OTHER NATION Would have succumbed ? And if, in later times, we have achieved moral victories, of which any people might be justly proud, and which are an honor to the age in which we live, what was the secret of our success but our unaltered attachment to those same principles of justice and of honor (cheers). And if we look forward to (cheers). And if we look forward to future triumphs, if we are resolved that every wrong under which our people suffer shall be redressed, and every right asserted, on what have we to rely but on the same makes in the same in the same beaution. unchanging principle of honor and jus-tice? Some few people may, indeed, be found to utter words of Fenianism or Communism; but WHAT CARE WE FOR THESE RECKLESS MEN Who are sure to turn up in every crisis of day he was found kneeling by a chair-dead. The deceased was born in Wexford County, Ireland, about the year 1844, and came to this country when only two years are the worst enemies of every just cause and no matter what mark of patriotism they may assume, or what honeyed words of love of country may be on their lips, they are in their hearts traitors to that cause which they profess to serve, enemies of religion, and enemies of their country. The year of office of which our worthy Mayor now enters promises to be in many respects an eventful one (hear, hear). It is very generally supposed that before many months the present Parliament will be dissolved, and that a general election of our representatives will be held, and it is most probable that in the future Parlia-ment many questions will arise of vital inrepair.

BRITISH "UNLAW."BISHOP MORAN, OF OSSORY, ON BRITISH
LAWLESSNESS.At the inaugar tion of the Mayor of
Kilkenny, Bishop Patrick Francis Moran,
of Ossory, made the following reply for
the Hierachy of Ireland:I beg to thank the Right Worshipful
the Mayor for the kind words he has
spoken, and you, gentlemen, for the en-
thusiasm with which you have honored the
toast just now proposed. Surely there
never was a time when it was moreresult depends entirely on their being
faithful to the trust reposed in them. If
they return men of honesty and indepen-
dence, then I reland's interests are secured.
Inean by men of honesty, men who will not
beck to delade us with visionary schemes,
with what the illustrious O'Connell used
to call mouthfuls of moonshine, but men
who know the wants and grievances of Ire-
hand and apply themselves earnestly and
perseveringly to remedy them. And I
mean by men of independence men who,
no matter what may be their sympathic
gle for the helm of the State in England,
the State in England, the Emperor Nicholas of
Russia.

gle for the helm of the State in England, will never allow such sympathies to turn them aside from the path of duty which they owe to Ireland.

CHESTER GLASS IN ROME.

CHESTER GLASS IN ROME. A VISIT TO ST. PETER'S. Rome, January 3rd, 1880. St. Peter's, the great cathedral of the largest place of worship in the world. Built upon the ruis of the Gircus of Neurons frame of mind can go still higher, for a narrow perpendicular iron ladder extends from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up still higher, for a narrow perpendicular iron ladder extends from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in from the lantern up the accessed ball on the surgering in the Built upon the ruins of the Circus of Nero, the spot is hallowed by the blood of the first Christian martyrs. It is a consider able distance from the centre of the city, being about half an hour's walk from the cross. The way is through narrow streets, with no sidewalks, and along which one walks at considerable risk of being knock-ed over by the cabs which are in Rome ripe, whilst no provision for the winter fuel had been made, for, in fact, through-out the summer there was not sunshine sufficient to prepare the peat for firing. Then the depression of trade in England and the competition from the vast States beyond the Atlantic left this little stock unsold in the hands of the poor farmers, and thus without money, without credit, without provisions, without work, surely the prospect is a gloomy one (hear, hear). but these are passing wills to which we hope a remedy may soon be applied. There is assorted which our people have, for a long time, sought in vain to redress, but which if 1 am not, wholly mistaken, has been brought within the range of the prave tic l. polities of our legislators, by that wonderful aglitation which, like a restless tide, has swept over this country during the past few months (cheers). The evil to which i refer is the defect—I should rather sy the injustice—of hose laws which re-gulate the tenure of land [hear, hear]. No one is ignorant of the music, che church at State surrounded by trees, and very often ap-tical polities of our legislators, by that wonderful aglitation which, like a restless tide, has swept over this country during the past few months (cheers). The evil to which i refer is the defect—I should rather sy the injustice—of hose laws which re-gulate the tenure of land [hear, hear]. No one is ignorant of the music, of the music, for on-Avon, where Shakespear is buried, ford-on-Avon, where Shakespear is buried. come down to us from a dark and dreary period when the whole legislation of the country seemed to have for its object to crush the moral and material energy of the 12th century, WE OFTEN MEET THE WORD "UNLAW" And through this word seems to be no

I have been in

The roof is a little tower in itself, it

The root is a nucle tower in itself, it looks something like a public square, and the giganite dome like a church—up in this elevated atmosphere a large number of workmen live in a row of cottages. Climb-ing higher up, one finally reaches the

service of the past everything looks exceedingly imposing.

CARDINAL NEWMAN'S SISTER.

Cardinal Newman suffered a severe be-reavement on Christmas Day by the death of his sister, Mrs. Jemima Mozley, the widow of Mr. John Mozley, of Derby. A daughter of Mr. John Newman (of the A dauguter of Mr. John Newman (of the banking firm of Ramsbottom, Newman, & Co., Lombard street, she was nearly six years younger than her distinguished brother, to whom, though she did not share his religious convictions, she was deeply attached.

His Eminence was one of six children, and in a set of verses addressed to his brother Francis William Newman, on the occasion of the latter's twenty-first birth-day, he alludes touchingly to his mother and to the special affection she had for himself and his brother. He says :

In her affection all had share, All six, she loved them all; Yet on her early chosen Pair Did ner full favor fall; And we became her dearest theme, Her waking thought, her nightly dream.

It was well said of the late Father Faher

FATHER ABRAM J. RVAN

3

THE POET-PRIEST OF SOUTHERN LAND, AND PRINCE OF LYRIC SONG

man of genius ever shrank with From his early manhood, he has worn the vestments of a priest, and in the solemn pursuits of his office he has spent the power of his life, and through many years of foolbaces and write of feebleness and pain.

To the higher shrine of love divine, His lovely feet have trod, He wants no fame—no other name Than this—a priest of God.

But his fame is not his own-it is his But his fame is not his own—it is his country's—and his name fills a page in her history to be cherished by her people for-ever; for, be it remembered, that Father Ryan, though of Irish descent, is by birth Vincie an a Virgini n. When the camp-fires of the war between

When the camp-fires of the war between the States began to cast their lurid glare upon the passions of a people, for the first time was profoundly stirred, Abram J. Ryan, then a frail and slender youtn, just upon the eve of manhood. He entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church. His only beather, afterwards Cautain David Rean appoint the consolation of the entered the priesthood of the Catholic Church. His only brother, afterwards Captain David Ryan, was among the first to enter the army of the Confederates—a hopeful young soldier; and in a little while the young priest was found among the Southern host, to ad-minister where he could to the dead and dying the consolations of religion. From the stirring scenes of sacrifice and slaugh-ter, which a civil war can alone unfold, Father Ryan recieved his first profound impressions—the cradle of his poetic genius was rocked upon the stormy waves of the Revolution. When the end came, his knightly, beloved brother slept among the slain, and his "people's hopes were dead." In that dark hour of hamentation when th South was transformed into one vast cathe-South was transformed into one vast cathe-dral in which her whole prople knelt in silence and in sorrow around the coffins of the slain, there came a voice, so strangely sweet, so deeply grand, that every heart felt moved by its inspiration. The great hymn then uttered was at once echoed and re-echoed throughout the

once echoed and re-echoed throughout the world; its strains were sung upon the banks of the Boyne, and upon the shores of the dark-flowing Danube—never had its like been heard since the da s of Mar-seillaise. No lyric poet by virtue of one performance, ever lifted himself higher in scale of that rare renown, which the world accords to genius alone. "The Conquereä Banner" has already taken its place among the greatest songs ever sung in the English tongue, and there it will no doubt remain, as long as the capabilities of our language tongue, and there it will no doubt remain, as long as the capabilities of our language remain the same. But its particular fire and pathos, its moving rhyme and rhythm, are not its property alone. The following passage from the ode in memory of his brother is quite the equal of its strongest part: part

Art: "When the battle songs were chanted And war's stirring toesin pealed, By those songs thy heart was haunted, And thy spirit, proud, andaunted, Clamored wildly—wildly panted; 'Mother'let my wish be granted; I will ne'er be mocked and taunted That I feared to meet our vaunted Foeman on the bloody field,""

Connected in this manner at the very outset of his career by the accidents of feeling and of fortune with the sentiments teeling and of fortune with the sentiments and passions which cluster around the "Lost Cause"—the fame of the poet priest was, in the beginning, confined to this sub-ject alone. But it must now be remem-bered that a period of fifteen years has elapsed since that time, in which the poet's powers have ripened, and during which he has sung in all the chords and keys that move the feelings or endent that move the feelings or enchant the heart. So now when his life-work is laid before the world we find embraced within it an indexist. within it an indefinite scope of thought and emotion breathing through all the varieties of poetic art. Out of the hun-dred and four published poems only about ten relate to the war-the rest portray alone the musing of a soul in constant communion with its God, through those mysteries of thought and feeling which only a highly idealistic nature can compreonly a highly idealistic nature can compre-hend. When we peruse that strange vein of mystical emotion which, through the poet's mind and heart, "Like a stream thro' a shadowland floweth," and then gathereth up the pearls of thought which it casts in its course upon the rule shores of speech we can for the for of speech, we can for the first time comprehend the nature of the strange life within. If the fame of Father Ryan is ever to be bound to any one idea, it is far more likely to be that one involved in the interpretation of thought which dwells in the shadow-land that lieth between the "scen and the un-seen," than that with which his name was first connected.

c.-From times imf St. Anne, has been edral of Carcassonne, exposed for public oring church. The and forms the frame through which the

vlor, writing before izure of Rome, said; has more free public , in proportion, and larger proportion of

ardinal.archbishops, and twelve Cardinals still survive wh m Gregory XVI.,the Pius IX,

rick Oakley, Roman riter on religious subrow move for lave to introduce a Bill for the protection of life and property in Ireland by suspending the serving of writs

of ejectment fornon-payment of rent. Mr. Newdegat (Conservative), member for Warwickshine gave notice of his intention to offer esolutions providing for suspension of menbers as a penalty for the obstruction of menbers. obstruction of egislation

Home Ruler Shav proposed the amend-ment to the Addres, concluding with this statement :--- " It is essential for the peace and prosperity of Leland to legislate im-mediately and comprehensively on the qustion relative to land tenure, the neglect of which duty is the true cause of the constantly recurring distress in that country

PROPOSED AMENDMENTS TO THE ADDRESS. London, Feb. 5.—In the Commons to-day, O'Donnell, Home Ruler, gave notice that he would move an amendment to the Address in reply to the Queen's speech, calling attention to the systematic neglect of Irish affairs, and also to the factious misrepresentation of the acts of Irish members of Parliament by the Govern-

ment and their agents. Mr. Mobray, (Conservative), member for Oxford University, moved the address in answer to the speech from the Throme. Mr. Carry, in seconding the motion, stated that the distress in Ireland was not so general as had been represented. contended that any interference with the land question should be conducted with all due safeguards.

The Marquis of Hartington said the Greek question ought to be taken up and settled as speedily as possible. He criti-cised the recent interference of the Gov-ernment in Turkish matter as likely to lead to future complications, and pointed out that the reforms in Astatic Turkey were still in abeyance. Speaking of the Austro-German alliance, he said he thought it would be well for England to look to her own security. He criticised the annexation of Transvaal, argued that the population of Afghanistan are now in rse position than before and asked for explanations regarding military executions in Cabul. He hoped the Government would at the earliest moment, state definitely what steps had been taken to re-lieve the distress in Ireland, and contended that the government had prolonged the opportunity for the obstruction by uncontinuing the existence of rilv Parliament.

Northcote (Chancellor of the Exche-Northeote (Chancellor of the Exche-quer) replied. He regretted Hartington had not given any explanations touching the attitude of the Liberals in regard to Home Rule questions, and said there was nothing in the state of the country ren-dering dissolution necessary. The Op-

course was to lend money to farmers, not to landlords The debate was continued by the fol-

lowing Home Rulers: Colthurst, Moore, Ward, O'Beirne, Fay, Martin and Mac-Charthy, all of whom condemned the Gov-

ernment's plans as inadequate. Plunket (Conservative, Dublin University) said Parnell's utterances would only be received with loathing, and their results might be an agitation which would end in bloody resistance to the law.

O'Donell (Home Ruler) rose to a point ' order to this expression. The Speaker ruled Plunkett's language

nparliamentary. Plunkett submitted to the ruling of the eaker and qualified his language

lightly. Sullivan (Home Ruler) energetically defended Parnell. Lowther, Chief Secretary to the Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, stated that no case of death from starvation had occurred in

Ireland.

Ireland. Henry (Home Ruler) moved the ad-journment of the debate. Agreed to. Northeote, Chancellor of the Exchequer, obtained leave to bring in a Bill to render valid the proceedings for the relief of Irish distress, and make further provisions therefor. He evaluated that advances therefor. He explained that advances would come out of the fund at the disposal the Irish Church temporalities.

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SUDDEN DEATH OF A PRIEST IN CINCINNATI.

From the Cincinnati Inquirer we learn hat on Wednesday evening, January 21st, "Rev. James J. Bent, of Lexington, Ky., came to this city and registered at Hunt's Hotel. He appeared to be ill, and vester-day he was found kneeling by a chair-

came to this country when only two years of age. He studied at Bardstown, Ky., and at Bourbonnaise University, Illinois, and was ordained a priest in Covington about nine years ago. The different mis-sions assigned to him in the course of his ministry have been executed with com-mendable zeal and success. His last post of duty was at Lexington Ky. His age was thirty-five years at his death. The remains were removed to Covington yes-terday evening, and the funeral, with Requiem High Mass, is appointed for nine o'clock on Friday morning at St. Mary's Cathedral, Covington."—Requisecat in pace.

Some thoughts are prayers. There are moments when, whatever be the attitude of the body, the soul is on its knees.

through her carnestness were shed Prayer-purchassed blessings on our head. When these lines were written the mother already " trod the viewless mansion of her God," again to quote the poem : and of the two sons, the elder had already taken orders in the Anglican Church, and the younger was about to follow in his s. That was more than half a century and Time has changed many things since then—among the rest the fate of the two Newmans. By a mysterious providence one is now a Cardinal of the Holy Roman Church, a very apostle in the fervor of his faith; and the other is ded by lead accurate the the other is ine themselves to be in the exercise of "free thought." a desist-a leader among those who imaghigh as the lamps. This seemed to explain ... The fact is

"All parties in Germany," says the London Universe, "are now agreed on prin-ciple that the Kulturkampf, or war between the Catholie Church and State, must come to an end; but as to the means of bringing about such a desirable consummation the dectors still differ. Of course, Catholics are ready to solve the queston by the aid of M. de Montalembert's well-known motto, 'A free Church in a free State,' but among Protestants the same unanimity as to the method does not exist. However, they are ready to grant a modicum of justice even to the Catholic Church, and Professor Geff. ken, a leading 'Pietist,' in a recent article in the Conservative Monathsschrift, sets up in the Conservative Monatheschrift, sets up a programme in five points which we have translated : 'ist. The Church can never promise absolute obedience to all present r future State laws. 2d. No Church can illow the State to decide whether a person belongs to it or not. 3. No can become the legitimate pastor of ligious community without the concur rence of ecclesiastical authorities. 4th.

No mere civil law court can deprive a ecclesiastic of his living; and 5th. Th Church cannot allow the State to exercis any disciplinary power in purely ecclesias-tical matters.' To a Catholic the whole of this programme reads as elementary and as much of a truism as that well-known law of England that 'a man may not marry his grandmother.' But to German Protestants these five points are by no means

self-evident truths, and so long as they do not recognize them and a few others, there can be no peace between the Church of Christ and the State of Prusia."

The Rosary is a source of consolation The Rosary is a source of consolution and light; a vital element of strength in the practice of virtue, and a powerful weapon in our conflicts against the devil, the world and the flesh. The prayers of

our representatives will be held, and it is most probable that in the future Parlia-ment many questions will arise of vital in-terest to our country. The electors should hold in mind that the interests of Ireland are in their hands, and that the

" My mind is like a Temple dim, vast, lone, Just like a Temple, when the Priest is gone, And all the hymns that rolled along the

value Are buried deep in Silence; when the lights Are buried deep in Silence; when the lights That flashed on altars, away in Dark, And when the flowers, with all their per-fumed breath, And beauteous bloom, lie withered on the

Shrine 'Sweep on ! mighty song-sound deep down in my heart,

In my heart, As a storm sounding under a sea, Not a sound of thy music shall pass into art, Not a note of it pass out from me.

When the unlettered read such strange, when the unlettered read such strange, weird thoughts as these, so far above the range of common emotions, they feel in the presence of a power which they fail to understand; while the lettered, who sound them by all the rules of art, ask them such strains before ? In our own country they have been heard once before, and in our humble judgment only once; need we write the name of Edgar Allen Poe ? Bu if we should attempt a contrast between If we should attempt a contrast between these two strange natures how would we bridge that chasm which lies between the brilliant Pagan, seeing through the eyes of the mind alone, and the Christain priest gazing with the eyes of the soul, through the vista of Faith upon the mysteries of Cod. However, the may be there can be God. However this may be, there can be no doubt but that the same weird mysteriousidealistic cast of mind and thought is the undertone which sounds beneath the inspirations of both. How the critics of the future will award the palm between them is a question for them to determine. Suffice it to say that the contrast brings us face to face with the position which we designed at the outset rather to state than to advocate; it is this that the American poet, of the future or the past, who shall aspire to rule with us as the prince of lyric song, must tear the laurels crown from the brows of Abram J. Ryan or Edgar Alten Poe. - Mobile Register.

the magnitude of the place. we judge everything by comparison and there is nothing small to compare with its dimensions. The marble statues of dimensions. The marble statues of apostles and saints in surrounding niches are fifteen or sixteen feet high; the high altar which has the appearance of beauty high but not of magnitude, stretches ninety five feet into the air, and the celebrated Dome, the pride and masterpiece in archi

tecture of Michael Angelo, towers up 435 feet. St. Peter's is the largest sacred edifice in existence, and a worthy gathering centre of the great people for whom it was erected. In the left transept are confessional boxes for eleven different nations, the name of the particular language being engraved over the door. Even to the eyes of an outsider this is a grand and suggestive provisions. Pilgrims and travellers of every nation, rich and oor alike, find in this church a welcome always ready for them, and words of enouragement and consolation in case of need. The church is open all day long,

and entrance is free to everyone. On the right, near to the High Altar is he sitting bronze statue of St. Peter.

Before this is generally to be seen a group of devotees, who conclude their prayers by kissing the foot of the Apostle. This has been continued for so many years and, with such zeal, that the toes of the protruding foot are almost entirely won

In the days when Raphael and Michael Angelo, the two greatest architects of their time, directed the building of St. Peter's, labor was, of course, much less ex-pensive than it is now, but still the cost of rection amounted to over fifty million of lollars, and it now costs more than thirty thousand dollars a year to keep it in

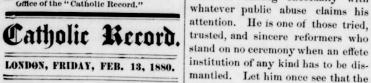
The Catholic Mecord Published every Friday morning at 432 Rich-mond Street, over McCallum's Drug Store, and nearly opposite the Post Office.

Annual subscription THOS. COFFEY, CATHOLIC RECORD, Condon, Ont LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879. DEAR MR. COFFEY, -As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to lis subscribers and patrons that the change f proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely in-dependent of political parties, and excla-sively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am confident that under your experienced man-agement the RECORD will improve in useful-ness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encourage-ment of the elergy and laity of the diocese. Believe me, simple, will soon be face to face with Catholicism for control of the greatest nation of modern Europe. JOHN BRIGHT ON THE LAND

Yours very sincerely, + JoHN WALSH, Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY, Office of the "Catholic Record."



PASTORAL OF HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP WALSH.

progress, and nothing can save it. His Lordship Bishop Walsh has Its friends may plead antiquity, addressed a circular to the clergy of vested rights, historic prestige, and his diocese, calling their attention to the like, but in vain, the people the present state of distress in Iresuffer by its continuance, and fall it land, and appointing a time for must. Mr. Bright has now got at a special collection in behalf of the the right side of the Irish question. sufferers to be taken up in all the He sees that the present distress is churches. There is no longer any the result of a defective land system, doubt that the greatest want is and proposes to prevent a recurrence felt in portions of Ireland; in fact, of the distress by removing forever that the state of affairs differs but the cause which has given it being. little from that of the famine years. The main feature of Mr. Bright's The appeal made in behalf of the plan is, we learn, the purchase of the suffering by his Lordship will, we land by the government with the have no doubt, be generously Irish church surplus funds, and its responded to, and we whom God has subsequent sale on easy terms to blessed with sufficiency will not Irish farmers. "The Government," forget that the poor and starving says the N. Y. Herald, "would, of appeal to us from the old land to course, buy the whole of an estate, help them in their moment of trial. paying all expenses of rectification Useless now to talk of the causes of title, which would be incurred that have led to this dread state of once for all in relation to each estate, affairs; there is but one object to be and then parcelling it out according kept in view, and that is, that to the wants of small purchasers who thousands of our fellow-countrymen would have no heavy law expenses are in this winter season deprived of when the government guaranteed bread and fuel, and that unless we the title. Mr. Bright's plan would come to their assistance many of be an interesting experiment to try, them must necessarily perish. "He and we can see no objection to it, who gives quickly gives twice." either on the score of principle or practicability. He contemplates only voluntary sales, and therefore

ST. PATRICK'S DAY CELEBRA-TION.

does no injustice to the owners. He We are glad that many of the requires the payment of one-fourth Irish societies in the neighboring of the price at the time of purchase, republic are taking measures to turn and is therefore prudent and cautious the money usually expended on the in securing bona-fide transactions. celebration of the 17th March into He proposes a long period for the the treasury for the relief of the gradual extinguishment of the debt Irish sufferers. We like to see our and a low rate of interest; thus makcountrymen keeping in their hearts ing it easy for the purchaser, who

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

resolution of a cowardly character large portion of the British public the erection of absolutism in the unrelieved by the smallest particle which may be fairly termed antimonarchy, and the destruction of of that audacity which marks the Irish. With this portion of the

conduct of the extreme radical. The public it were not difficult for the left centre, by their recent action in Government to achieve in this way a refusing to coalesce with the other certain amount of popularity. But groups of the left, have adopted a no Government can afford to trade course which will certainly prolong on prejudice to such an extent as to their existence for some little time find excuse for neglect in dealing as a distinct party. But their days with starvation. The course purare numbered; the hand-writing is on the wall. Radicalism, pure and

QUESTION

honor of dealing effectually with

some proposed movement of public

sued by the Government is a disgrace to the British people, and is indeed a fitting sequence to that dogged disregard for every prompting of humanity which has marked the

policy of the Beaeonsfield Administration. The time for the meeting of Parliament is rapidly approach-

ing, and we do not yet hear of any Mr. Bright must be conceded the scheme elaborated by the Cabinet to deal effectively with the Irish land system. All admit that that system must be radically changed, if Ireland is to be spared the suffering and ruin of periodically recurring famines. The Government is, however, silent, apathetic and defiant. aforesaid institution is in the way of How long can the Administration maintain an attitude so indefinite and so inhuman? We know not, but we venture to predict that if their course of action in regard of Ireland does meet with a halfhearted sanction from the present moribund Legislature, it will at the hands of an outraged and indignant public receive that stern condemnation which such manifest and blackhearted criminality loudly call for.

THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

Her Majesty on Thursday last opened Parliament in her own royal person. The gravity of the situation demanded the presence of Her Majesty at the opening of the present session. The whole foreign policy of the Beaconsfield Administration has been a signal failure. The speech put in Her Majesty's mouth proves this failure. Her Majesty states that the course of events since the prorogation offers further security to the maintenance of peace on the principles laid down in the Berlin treaty, but judiciously adds: " Much, however, still remains to be done to repair the disorder with which the late war has affected many parts of the Turkish Empire.' The next paragraph in the speech contains a recital of the Afghan disaster. It would seem from its concluding phrases that the Government has abandoned all intention of annexing Afghanistan to the British dependencies. Her Majesty states: The abdieation of the Ameer and the unsettled condition of the popular liberty. British House of Commons was lost THE PARNELL MOVEMENT IN AMERICA on a division, by a vote of 216

Notwithstanding the effort of the anti-Irish portion of the American press represented by the New York Herald and Times, to decry the mission of Mr. Parnell to America, that gentleman has certainly succeeded in arousing American attention to Irish grievances in the matter of ts land system to an extent, we freely confess, altogether beyond our expectations. Mr. Parnell deals in one of the wild statements, none of the fierce denunciations with which, on account of the incessant misrepresentations of the anti-Irish press, the Irish agitator is in the minds of a large body of Americans inseparably connected. He has on the contrary kept to the most rigid statement of fact, and the most exact recital of the position of the people whose cause he advocates. He has excited attention and aroused sympathy by his plain, unvarnished recital and exposition of a grievance afflicting an entire people now in the throes of famine. The land question has never, at the hands of Irish publicists and journalists, received that amount of attention its gravity

many distinguished Irishmen. But amid so many evils afflicting one unfortunate race it escaped that particular attention it is now fortunately receiving. To point out an evil is indeed the work of a reformer, but it is only the commencement of that work. To devise means adecompletion of that work of reform. Mr. Parnell not only points out the evil, but indicates the remedy to be followed in its eradication. If he succeed, his merit can be none less than that of a Grattan, an O'Connell, a Wilberforce or a Cobden.

MR. BRIGHT'S SPEECH.

Bright delivered recently in Birmingham, England, the first portion of which we print to day. To those of our contemporaries who have never lost an opportunity to have a fling at Ireland and the Irish, mak-'rhyme or reason" were doing [FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

EDITORIAL NOTES.

BERNARD DEVLIN, ex-M. P. for

Montreal West, died of lung disease

in Colorado, U. S., on Saturday.

For many years Mr. Devlin has oc-

cupied a leading position as a crimi-nal lawyer at the bar of Montreal.

He was possessed of more than ordi-

nary talent, and his early demise

will be regretted by a large circle of

A BERLIN dispatch reports a dis-

graceful scene in the Lower House

of the Diet during the debate on

against 66.

friends.

der.

in the extreme.

exempted from abstinence :-Children under seven years; and THE amendment to the address of THE amendment to the address of from fasting, persons under twenty-the speech from the throne in the one; and from either or both, those who, on account of ill-health, advanced age, hard labors, or some other legitimate cause, cannot ob serve the law.

5th .- Fish and flesh meat are forbidden at the same meal on any of the days of Lent.

6th .--- The use of lard in the preparation of food, of eggs, milk, butter, and cheese, is permitted during Lent.

7th .- The season within which all who have attained the proper age are obliged to make the Paschal Communion commences on Ash Wednesday and terminates on Trinity Sunday.

THE CATHOLIC PRESS.

Public Worship estimates, caused by AND now the Rev. Joseph Cook some members of the Centre party delivers a Monday lecture on "Why laughing loudly while the Imperial is Ireland Starving?" In characterorder regarding the old Catholic istic fashion, he answers in twelve Bishops was being read. No wonparagraphs, each stating one cause As a religious movement the of the poverty. No man could be wrong in all the answers, but Joseph old Catholie " church is amusing would not be himself if he didn't get into error on several. We did not know that there was a man in THE irrepressible and irreconcilable Newdegate has taken steps to America or elsewhere who knew so prevent Irish obstruction in the little about Ireland; there certainly British Parliament. The best way is not one who has such magnificent to remove it is to abolish English confidence in his ignorance. Among obstruction. If the English memhis reasons are the following: The bers will not allow the transaction population of Ireland is too large for the soil; the soil is exhausted; th exhausted soil produces disease crops; Catholicity has degraded the people, etc. His remedies are s contemptible as his causes for te poverty are absurd. Joseph hs simply added another field to thse which he has already hoofed ad horned in his semi-insane rampge. -Pilot.

> IT will be joyful news to all vho are attached to the beautiful evotion of the Sacred Heart of esus, that Father Claude de la Colomiere, the great apostle of the devoion of the Sacred Heart, has been delared Venerable. The Sovereign Pontiff has confirmed the decisior of the Congregation of Rites relativ to the introduction of the cause of Father Colombiere for canonizatio, and a special commission has bee named o inquire into his claims Father Colombiere was a membr of the Society of Jesus. His ame for sanctity has been spreading for the last two hundred years, ad numerous graces and benefits have been procured through his intercession. It is said that even mincles have been worked through hs intercession, and all who appreciate the consoling revelation which our Lord made to the Blessd Margaret Mary Alocoque and have learned to love the devotion of the Sacred Heart, will pray for the beatification

demanded. The evils of the present system were, indeed, frequently exposed in the very ablest manner by

of Irish basiness, Irish members cannot be blamed for playing the same game in regard to Imperial affairs

A DISPATCH in the daily papers by cable says: The Empress of Austria arrived on Saturday on her annual hunting tour in Ireland. She was received with the heartiest demonstrations of welcome, and many compliments were heard upon her friendly and social disposition, so different from the conduct of Queen Victoria in secluding herseif so comquate to the removal of the evil is the pletely from the people of Ireland. REV. MR. BROOKMAN, late of St.

Thomas' Church. St. Catharines, was received into the Baptist denomination, and was baptized on Friday night by the Rev. Mr. Cameron, pastor of the Second Baptist Church. Brantford. This is the gentleman who had some difficulty with his congregation recently, because of We call the special attention of our readers to the speech of Mr. John Hence the change. But the rev. gentleman will, wo think, have to seek further, and change again, ere he finds rest for his troubled conscience.

THE distress still continues to assume alarming proportions in Ireing the one the resting place of the land. The stoicism of the Sitting demon himself, and the other a band of lawless rioters, who without is supremely cold. Doubtless Glad- the Venerable Claudede la Colomstone will give him and his Cabinet a shaking and a waking up at the next general election which will be productive of much good to the Inited Kingdom. The noble lords who form the present Administration should form themselves into a geological society, with the Prime Minister as chairman. He would make a worthy successor to Pick-

bright and green the memory of St. would be able to pay for his farm in Patrick, and the remembrance of thirty-five years by smaller annual instalments than he now pays for the old land, and in the face of the rent. This plan is indeed excellent present state of things we know of no manner of "keeping the day," as far as it goes, but we hope to see that will better show the effects of it supplemented by proposals to force into sale such estates as are St. Patrick's labors on the Irish badly administered or held by incornation, than to see his children in rigible absentees, and the granting the faith coming to the assistance of their suffering brethren. Let us not forget that charity has been always looked upon as a characteristic of land. A plan thus radical and comthe Irish.

THE LEFT CENTRE.

politicians, who can invent constitu-

tions for every day in the year, but

We are informed by cable dispatch that the Left Centre in the French Assembly refuse to co-operate with any other group in that worthy legislative body. The news does not surprise us. Any union of the various groups of the left would now secure radical predominance in the whole chamber. And the radicalism of to-day is the communism which in 1870 devastated the French metropolis and disgraced the French throughout Ireland. nation. The left centre is composed of a body of weak-minded theoretic

of a sufficient sum to secure the reclaiming of the waste lands of Ireplete would meet the difficulty so fully as to prevent the recurrence of distress which is a reproach to British laws, a disgrace to constitutional Government and a fertile source of discontent and anarchy. Mr. Bright deserves credit for a proposition in advance of any vet propounded by British statesmen. The more attention he gives the question, the greater, we make no doubt, will be his desire to complete his plan of reform by the removal of absenteeism, and the saving of the thousands of acres of waste lands

BEACONSFIELD AND THE FAM-INE.

seem utterly unable to apply a truly One prominent feature in connecprogressive constitutional system to tion with Irish distress is the cruel the exigencies of the people. This indifference of the British people group has had of late the advantage, and the heartless apathy of the Briif advantage such a temporary power tish Government to the sufferings of can be considered, of contributing the Irish nation. It is now too late from 'its ranks the largest share of to say that the reports of distress material in demand for new cabinets. are exaggerated. Distress of the But the philosophic radicalism of severest character prevails in several each succeeding ministry soon districts. The Government knows crumbles to pieces under the the existence of this distress, and repeated and vigorous onslaughts of has in its hands effective means of communistic zeal. On the amnesty assisting the Irish people in their question, on the removal of the seat hour of difficulty. But, as we once of Government question, on the edu- before pointed out, the Beaconsfield field Administration, whose policy, cation question, the ministries chosen Administration wish, by indiffer- domestic and foreign, has been infrom the left centre have shown ir- ence in this crisis to conciliate that fluenced by but one consideration,

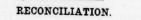
the principle on which my Government has hitherto acted remains unchanged, and whilst determined to make the frontier of my Indian Empire strong, I desire to be on friendly relations alike with those who may rule in Afghanistan as with the people of that country. Reference is then made to the Zulu war, and to the outbreak in Basutoland. Par-

but

liament will no doubt await with anxiety the explanations ministers may have to offer concerning these little wars, and the list thereof. All parties will join in the hope expressed by Her Majesty that the privileges of self-government already enjoyed by the people of Cape Colony, may, through a confederation, be extended to others of British subjects in South Africa, The paragraph touching on the distress in Ireland is brief, non-committal and unsatisfactory. Her Majesty says that the "deficiency in the usual crops," a rather mild way, it must be confessed, of speaking of the famine, has rendered necessary "special precautions" on the part

of the government to prevent the calamities with which "these districts" are threatened. What these "special precautions" are, Her Majesty does not state, unless indeed the call Ministers are said to have made on the Irish authorities to make ample preparations for the distribution of food and fuel, "should such a step become necessary," be considered a special precaution. The speech, on the whole, is feeble and disappointing. It is a fitting close to the reign of the Beacons-

render the recall of my their best to plunge the country into troops impossible for the present, a state of rebellion, we especially recommend the consideration of Mr. Bright's words and arguments. Evidently, in his estimation-and he has given the subject deep study-it is not at all wonderful that Ireland should be in a disturbed state. The remainder of this able discourse we will give in our next issue.



The Golos, a semi-official journal of St. Petersburg, urges that the time has now come for a complete reconciliation with the Poles. We do not know what basis of reconciliation the Golos would suggest, but we are very decided in our opinion that nothing short of a complete restoration of national rights and religious liberty will secure the reconciliation spoken of by the Golos. The proposal of that journal is truly a sign eracy had nothing to dread from Nihilism, when Russian aggrandizement to the south and east was the sole end of Russian hopes, when no fear of foreign complications disturbed the minds of Russian statesmen, we heard nothing of reconciliation with Poland. But now, when Russia's weakness at home and abroad has been unmasked, the journalists of the most degrading form of government subsisting in Europe cry out for reconciliation. That cry will be met by a demand from Poland, and we hope from Europe, of justice and of reparation-justice to a people robbed, outraged, and degraded-reparation to the religion of the Polish race, a religion despoiled, persecuted and impoverished.

Mr. Low Miller, of Coboconk, Ont., was drowned Thursday night, 5th inst.

wick. Some peculiar deductions may be made on a perusal of the Queen's speech, and the remarks thereupon of many noble lords and honorable members. Some enter into the discussion of the Afghanistan and Zulu matters with their whole heart, and wind up with the assertion that the

distress in Ireland is not as bad as reported. In discussing Irish affairs there is apparent a want of candor and friendliness on the part of the English members, which will doubtless tend to keep alive the old hates and distrust. On the part of the Irish members there appears to be a determination, if they do not receive justice for their country, not of the times. When Russian auto, impudence of boorish haters of Ireimpudence of boorish haters of Ire-land and the Irish. There will A. McColl, Couns. Warren, Lambert doubtless be some lively debates, and the Government will realize the fact before many days that the Irish members will present a front Knapp, Jas Park and others. upon which they cannot afford to look with contempt.

LENTEN REGULATIONS.

The following are the regulations for the observance of Lent in this Diocese:-

1st .- All days of Lent, Sundays excepted, are fasting days.

2nd .- By dispensation, the use of flesh meat is allowed at every meal on Sundays and at one full meal on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays and ing of the heartiest aid the world Saturdays, excepting the Saturdays in Ember and Holy Week and Holy Thursday.

3rd.-An entire abstinence from flesh meat is enjoined every Wednesday and Friday in Lent, and the

above excepted days.

biere is looking upn the world to-day, he must feel hat his efforts have been very fritful .- Catholic Review.

> IRISH RELIEF & CHATHAM. LECTURE BY D. GMSS, ESQ., Q. C.

The first of several meetings to be held in Chatham for the relief of the distress in Ireland was held in the Opera House in that town on Monday night. David Glass, Q. C., who has taken an active interest in all the efforts made thus far in this part of Canada to alleviate the sufferings of the famine-devastated district, delivered a lecture on the occasion.

Before eight o'clock, the hour for the lecture, the fine large Opera House, capable of seating about 1,500, was filled. Many ladies were in the audience, and a great deal of interest was manifested on all sides both in the lecture and the object for which it was to be delivered.

Mayor Northwood took the chair at 8 o'clock. On the platform besides the gentlemen named above were Revs. Fathers Williams and and John Adams, David Wilson, Reeve of Harwich, Col. A. B. Baxter, Chief of Police; Mes. rs. Sol.

The chairman, with a few remarks in reference to the destitution in Ireland, introluced the lecturer of the evening who took for his subject "The House of Rothschild, the King of Gold." The lecture was a most able one, and was listened to with the greatest attention.

Judge Bell moved a resolution to the effect that the Irish people who have ever been noted for their hospitality, generosity and chivalry, n their present need were deservcould afford.

The resolution was seconded by R. S. Woods, Q. C., and carried unanimonsly.

Dr. Davidson then moved the second resolution, seconded by the Rev. A. Langford, deprecating the 4th.-The following persons are making of the present destitution of

By Cay Ro Mr N. at Sun seen S ed Fun scrii of S

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Y, FEB. 13.

abstinence :en years; and under twentyor both, those ill-health, adbors, or some se, cannot ob-

meat are foreal on any of

rd in the pref eggs, milk, permitted dur-

thin which all he proper age the Paschal ces on Ash erminates on

PRESS.

Joseph Cook ure on "Why In characterers in twelve ng one cause nan could be rs, but Joseph he didn't get We did not s a man in who knew so ere certainly h magnificent nce. Among llowing: The is too large xhausted; th ces disease degraded th nedies are auses for te Joseph hs field to the hoofed ad ane rampge.

s to all vho eautiful evourt of esus. a Colomiere, e devoon of been delared reign Pontiff cisiopof the elativ to the se of Father atio, and a bee named ims Father mbr of the s ame for dig for the a'd numershave been intercession. incles have hs intercesreciate the which our d Margaret e learned to the Sacred beatification as indefatig. it. While

FRIDAY, FEB. 13.1

was carried amid applause.

LOCAL NEWS.

THE ADDRESS TO FATHER WATTERS.

FINGERS CUT OFF.—A young boy, son f W. Walker, inn-keeper at the G. T. R.

station, and when about one and a half station, and when about one and a half miles east of that place, the engine ran into a team of horses, attached to which was a sleigh loaded with saw logs, and upon which the driver was seated. The engeineer blew the which has the form the driver a 6

the whistle, but before the driver, a farmer

the whistle, but before the ariver, a farmer named Hiram Howey, who lives in the neighborhood, could get off the load, the cowcatcher of the engine struck the sleigh, sent the logs huring ahead, killed both horses, and injured Mr. Howey consider

they are now doing well.

ably

there

advertisement.

street, London.

people at the depot.

CANADIAN NEWS.

the meeting terminated.

Ireland an occasion for promoting yesterday, being the largest subscription yet given here. the advancement of any political party, which was also unanimously

yet given here. A sad case of suicide occurred at Barrie on Tuesday. A Miss Mary Munro, aged 23, took about two teaspoonfuls of Paris green, and, notwithstanding prompt medi-cal assistance, died in a very short time afterwards. It is supposed the deed was committed during mental derangement. assented to. Mr. Wm. McKeough moved, seconded by Dr. T. K. Holmes, that in view of the dire destitution prevailing in Ireland, this meeting ask A young man named Cutt, living on the 6th Concession of Biddulph, who had the Town Comcil to appropriate the sum of \$500 to be forwarded imme-

the 6th Concession of Biddulph, who had his leg broken by the fall of a tree, where he was chopping in the woods, died Satur-day morning. The unfortunate man lay in the woods some four hours before being discovered, and the effects of the cold caused congestion of the brain, to which he succumbed early in the morning. diately to the Mansion House Committee, to be distributed without regard to creed or class. Carried unanimously. Rev. N. H. Martin then moved, seconded by Rev. Father Williams, a vote of thanks to David Glass, Esq.,

succumbed early in the morning. The remains of the late Mr. Devlin will arrive in Montreal about the end of the present week. A meeting of St. Patrick's Society has been called by the president to take steps for a public funeral to the de-ceased, the other Irish national societies being invited to join. The Prince of Wales' Regiment, of which Mr. Devlin was Colonel, will attend the funeral. The body will lie in state in St. Patrick's Church one Q. C., for his able lecture, which After a few remarks by Mr. Glass

RELIEF FOR IRELAND.—The Irish Bene-volent Society, of this city, cabled the Mansion House Committee to draw on them for \$200 sterling as a first instalwill lie in state in St. Patrick's Church one day after its arrival.

A young man named Jos. Deary, aged A young man namer Jos. Deary, aged eighteen, was brought before the Police Magistrate at Chatham, on Monday morn-ing, charged with shooting with irtent. It Last week some ridiculous errors crept into our report of the address to Rev. Father Waters by the people of Goderich. appears from the evidence that Deary went into a shooting gallery and deliberate-ly shot at a lad named Frank Lombley, "sorrowful" should have read "powerful," "initigated" should be "mitigated," and the signatures at bottom should be, W. M. with a cap gun. A grain of shot entered near the eye and come out near the temple. Beyond an ugly wound no serious results are feared. Deary was convicted and sen-tenced to three years in the Penitentiary. Savage, Wm. Seymour, B. MacCormac, James Doyle, P. O'Dea, B. L. Doyle, W. D. Shannon, T. Tronch and P. Carroll.

C. M. B. A. NOTES.

station in Lucan, lost the two middle fingers of his right hand on Saturday morn-Branches and Councils of C. M. B. A. are cordially invited to co-operate in making this column as useful and interes-ting as possible. All matters for this department should be addressed—"Dep. ing by coming in contact with the knives of a cutting box which he was using. Dr. Flock dressed the wounded digits, and Director C. M. B. A. 391 Queen's Avenue, RAILWAY ACCIDENT.-About ten o'clock London, Ont. a.m. Saturday, as No.3 express west on the G. W. R Air Line was approaching Delhi

If you are in a district in which there is In you are in a district in which there is no branch of this Association, and if you desire a branch started, sign a petition and get at least 11 others with you; be re-commended by the Catholic priest in your parish, and send it to a Director or Deputy Director of the Association; either of said officers will then send you proposition and medical blanks; you will then call your men together and agree on some good physician; go to him and get examined; he must keep the medical examinations secret from the applicants; he must seal the papers in an envelope and retain them t until called for by the Director. At your s meeting agree on a night for institution; 1 advise either of the above officers in time so that he can be ready to organize your no branch of this Association, and if you

MRS. SCOTT-SIDDONS .- Our citizens will learn with pleasure that Mrs. Scott-Siddons will retarn to the city and give an entertainment in the Mechanic's Hall on the evening of Friday, the 13th. The programme of selections is in the hands of so that he can be ready to organize your branch and install you officers. If you are residing in a locality where there not a sufficient number of Catholic

a local committee on acceleration is in the surplus pro-ceeds will be devoted to the library of the institute. The object is deserving, and should meet with full recognition. As for Mrs. Scott-Siddons, we need say little. Her reputation is made in London, and there is no research who her accent with men to form a branch, you may, by making proper application, join the branch nearest your residence. All members of the C. M. B. A. should see that their wills have been properly ex-ecuted in the "Will Book" of the branch there is no reason why her present visit should not be well received and the entertainment liberally patronized. See

 The product resonance.
 The product resonance of a product resonance resonance of a product resonance resonance resonance resonan THE LIFE OF CHRIST. - The Rev. THE LIFE OF CHRIST. — The Rev. Richard Brennan's translation is of Father Bursinger's new Life of Christ, is specially approved of by his Lordship the Right Rev. John Walsh, D.D., Bishop of London, Rev. John Waish, D.D., Bishop of London, as particularly adopted to our people, the age and country in which we live. The work is published only by subscription, and appearing in numbers is still commanding an extensive sale among our people, and so far no book ever offered is better older to nowich besitted by the set of the se able to nourish holy piety in the hearts and bosoms of our families. The present is a bosoms of our families. The present is a splendid opportunity of purchasing the work on easy terms, and the only way in which you can or will be able to procure it, as it will never be obtainable in any other form. It is supplied to our Cana-dian people at half the price usually asked for standard works of the kind, being twenty-five cents each number, the same price as charged in New York, netwith twenty-twe cents each number, the same price as charged in New York, notwith-standing the excessive custom duties and express charges, these being all cheerfully borne by the publishers themselves, their great desire and that of the rev. translator, being that no Christian family should be without it, as it it is the greatest Ecclesiasti-cal Work of Literature in the English language of the nineteenth century. We feel sure, under these circumstances that language of the nineteenth century. We feel sure, under these circumstances, that many devout Catholic households will many devout Catholic households will bitterly regret should they miss this golden opportunity of taking the work. Let it be remembered it will be a standing me-morial to all those who take it, of their piety towards Almighty God, and will be productive of innumerable blessings upon themselves and families. Parties desirous of adding their many to the submitting of adding their names to the subscription will communicate with the representitive for the Diocese, Mr. Hargrave, 59 Carling

THE CATHOLIC RECORD.

	D. B. ODETTE,
	F. CLARY, T. A. BOURKE,
Com	mittee on Resolutions.

ham on the 20th of January) it will be in the recollection of many present that we have been forced to discuss the foreign policy of the government, and we have been driven for the most part to condemn both the policy and the government. Our eyes have been taken away from almost everything at home except the discontent and the suffering caused by that foreign policy. We have looked for a long time upon Turkey in Europe and Turkey in Asia, and the Island of Cyprus. We have not overlooked that ancient and re-nowned country of Egypt; we have nowned country of Egypt; we have visited in imagination the wilds of South Africa; and we have been recently con-stantly, in mind, among the hills and val-leys of the Afghan country. Just lately we have been amused and humiliated by that there is the provided the second what has taken place between the Eng-lish ambassador at Constantinople and the Sultan of Turkey. The Ambassador has been bullying the Sultan, and the Sultan has been comblined that the Sultan been bullying the Sultan, and the Sultan has been snubbirg the Ambassador. (Laughter.) I think that after another year it will be admitted that what I said was true—that Her Majesty's present ad-visers were engaged in doing as little good as was possible at home and about as much evil as it was possible abroad. (Cheers.) And while all this was going on—while we are pretending to defend India, where there is no danger—and it was not attacked—and while we are pretending to reform Asia Minor and to set an example of a complete renovation pretending to reform Asia Minor and to set an example of a complete renovation of a country by what we propose to do in Cyprus, we have close to our own doors, on an island just to the west of that on which we stand—we have a people whose grievances are notorious and admitted— (cheers)—whose sufferings are extraordi-uary and not denied by any one accurate. nary and not denied by any one acquaint-

nary and not denied by any one acquant-ed with their condition, and whose general state is one of discontent and disloyalty, calling for the attention of the imperial government of this Kingdom a thousand times more loudly than any voice which marks to them from Cyrus or from Asia Minor. (Applause.) IRELAND'S GRIEVANCES. Some years ago-I think fourteen years

Some years ago -1 think fourteen years about -- I was permitted to address a large meeting in the city of Dublin on what we term the Irish question, and I put a ques-tion to them and to all who might read tion to them and to all who might read what I had to say, a question which was put by a number of notables of Ireland, that have been called in history the Par-liament of Kilkenny, that assembled in the town or eity of Kilkenny more than five hundred years ago. This was the five hundred years ago.

warded to his afflicted family, to the CATHOLIC RECORD, and to the official organs of the Association. Signed, in behalf of Branch No. 1 of Canada, D. B. ODETTE, F. CLARY, T. A. BOURKE, Committee on Resolutions. IRELAND AND ENGLAND. JOHN BRIGHTS SPEECH ON LAND QUESTION. At several of our recent annual meetings (said Mr. Bright in his speech on the the recollection of January) it will be in the recollection of many present that we have been forced to discuss the foreign. any Englishman or woman, or any Irish man or woman, to have Ireland well gova man or woman, or any Irish man or woman, to have Ireland well gov-erned, and to have Ireland well gov-ender the one greater mistake than to sup-pose that the Queen is short of sympathy with every class of people over whom she is called to rule. (Cheers.) The Queen has no power in her own hands to make the changes that are necessary, if there be changes which are possible to improve the condition of Ire-land. But now, with regard to this opinion of Englishmen, let me say that trishmen who go to the United States and settle upon the land in the United States are, I believe, very much like Englishmen and Scotchmen who settle there. If they crowd into a ward of a particular city then they remain there—very much, I am then they remain there-very much, I an afraid, a sort of clan, such as they are in parts of Ireland—and we have reason to

regret that their progress and civilization is not somewhat greater. But as farmers in the United States and as farmers in the for the control states and as farmers in the colonies they are orderly, peaceful and fairly successful. And with regard to the Catholic religion, one's idea is that if they are greatly under the control of the min-isters of their Church, that should, and does in many cases, make them more do does in many cases, make them more do-cile to the government of the country in which they live. And in France and Bel-gium you have Catholic populations ex-hibiting none of the faults and none of the difficulties which we have constantly met with in connection with Ireland.

THE IRISH LAND SYSTEM. Now let us ask ourselves, is there any-thing in Ireland which you cannot find in Belgium, or in France, or in any other Catholic countries in Europe? There is one condition different from what you find in any other country in the world, probably, and I believe that condition is a key to the explanation of the whole mystery. Their land system—the condition of their landh.lding, as regards their tenof their landh lding, as regards their ten-ants, and of their tenantry as regards their landlords—is wholly different from that which is to be found any where else. But I can imagine an Englishman saying to me that this is all pure nonsense, the laws in Ireland in regard to land in England. Well, I grant there is force and truth in that. But let me remind you that evil laws may work much more mischief in one country and in one

more mischief in one country and in one state of things than the same laws in

Doctor to the City of Lowell as a permanent and speaking emblem of the victorie both of Science and Arms. -Hagerstown (Md. Press.

THE DISTRESS IN IRELAND

STILL ON THE INCREASE.

RELIEF POURING IN FROM ALL PARTS.

New York, Feb. 5.—A proposition has been made to do away with St. Patrick's parade this year and devote the customary expenditures of the day to Ireland's relief. It is stated that \$100,000 may be raised in this stated that \$100,000 may be raised

a this manner. Dublin, Feb. 5.—The Mansion House

Dublin, Feb. 5.—The Mansion House Committee report the amount received to date £42,373, and the total of grants to date £16,859. A letter was read before the committee from the Bishop of Meath, heartily concurring that the committee enjoys the confidence and is entitled to the gratitude of the country. It is reported that James Keene will send two ship loads of grain next week as a donation to the suffering Irish. Dublin, Feb. 7.—A dispatch from Gal-way states that a large body of tenantry in the town of Athecory, headed by Father McWhillim, put off a number of process servers who were under the protection of a small detachment of constabulary. Great excitement prevails among the populace, and some shots were fired, but no serious damage was done. The process-servers damage was done. The process-servers withdrew, carrying their papers with them.

Rumors prevail, but are traceable to no authentic source, that attempts have been made to assassinate the bailiff of Dunstable

In the parish of Athlone, 67 miles from this city, Father McPillin assembled the peasantry so resist a bailiff who had come peasantry so resist a bailiff who had come to serve a writ of ejectment. After an address by the priest the bailiff departed, making no attempt to serve the writ. He was hooted and jeered by the crowd, who were fully prepared to resort to more for-cible argument if necessary. All the elergy approve of the plan of the Americans in selecting the bishops of all denominations here as the persons through whom to dispense the magnificent eharities for the relief of the famine stricken people.

charities for the relief of the famine stricken people. London, Jan. 9.— A committee of several members of the Government and the heads of the Irish Department met to day at the official residence of Sir Staf-ford Northcote, Chancellor of the Ex-chequer, to devise means for meeting the distress in Ireland. Dublin Jan 9.— The fort is a

Dublin, Jan. 9.—The first issue of one-fifth of the amount applied for has been made to many applicants, and in cases where the Board of Public Works are satisfied with the security, they send a cir-cular in advance to the borrowers, enabling them to anticipate the borrowers, enab-board takes care that laborers are paid in cash, and the account of the first payment has been been account of the first payment has been expended in substantial work equivalent in value before they give a sec and instalment.



5

ALL L

Friday, the 13th instant, and has most liberally offered to donate the surplus proceeds to the Public Library to for of the Mechanics' Institute. The following committee of gentlemen will take charge of the arrangements for the evening, and have been kindly permitted by Mrs. Soft-Siddons to make selections of readings for the pro-gramme: Right Rev. Bishop Hullmuth, John Green, President Mechanics' Institute; Wm. Meredith, Q.C., M. P. P. Benjamin Cronyn, Lt.-Col. Walker, C.S. Hymn, Geo. B. Har-ris, Josenb Jeffery, J. Rohenston, J. E. Daw-son, C. F. Goodhne, Charles Son, J. E. Daw-son, C. F. Goodhne, Charles Wurray, Charles Sippi, T. H. Smallman and H. W. Elinn. "Tan of hall at Nordheimers, Tickets for sale there, and with the members of the com-mittee. Reserved sents in body of hall \$1 gallery 50 cents; remainder of gallery 50 cts. Doors open at 7:30, readings will commence at 8 p.m. 70-1w



PRIZE-MEDAL SEEDSMEN. Their splendidly ILLUSTRATED CATA-LOGUE will be ready for gratuitons distribu-tion in a few days. It will contain 68 pages, on fine toned paper, and will be handsomely illustrated with numerous cuts of flowers, vegetables, and field roots. Send your address on a postal-card for copy Seeds by the ounce or packet sent to all parts of the Dominion Postage Prepaid.

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MR. HAMILTON CORBETT,

Under the auspices of the Irish Bene-volent Society, in

THE VICTORIA HALL,

la Colomthe world t his efforts 1.—Catholic

ATHAM.

SQ., Q. C.

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The Vice-regal party arrived in Ottawa on Friday and were met by about 2,000

A shock of earthquake was felt about three miles east of Ottawa city, between eight and nine o'clock Monday night. Mr. M. P. Ryan, M. P. for Montreal, who has been seriously ill for some time, is pronounced out of danger.

Saturday night a girl named Crawford fell through a trap door at Allen's con-fectionery, Queen street, Toronto, and sus-tained injuries which may prove fatal.

tained injuries which may prove fatal. Rev. Father O'Connell, of Douro, Ont has telegraphed \$450 for the relief of the suffering in Iteland. The amount was col-lected by himself. By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney's

Cathohe Mutual Benefit Association at once.
There are at present in New York State, 53 Branches; in Pennsylvania 15 Branches; in Michigan 7; in Kentucky 1; in Kansas 2; in Canada 6.
At a regular meeting of Branch No. 1 of Windsor, of the Catholic Mutual Benefit Association, held on January 29th, 1880, it was moved by T. A. Bourke, seconded by D. B. Odette, That the tiding of the death of Supreme President Daniel Barrett have caused profound sorrow in our midst.
they are settled, and you see in the newspace correspondence letters that on a given occasion the police made what in military terms they call a "splendid charge" against the men and women who were assembled to oppose them. (Shame.") The revolt is really against the proprietors, but it acts also against the anats—that is, if a tenant pays his rent he comes under the condemnation of his fellow tenants, and if a tenant be evicted and a farm be vacant and some other farmer enters into the occupation of that farm his peace and even his life is in dan-tiger, and farms that are empty can no farmer enters into the occupation of that farm his peace and even his life is in dan-ger, and farms that are empty can no longer be occupied without that danger to which I have referred and which I have described.

Rev. Father O'Connell, of Douro, ont suffering in Ledaud. The amount was co-lected by himself. By the upsetting of a schooner at Cheney Cave, Grand Manan, John Nesbit, Frank Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Brainest Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Brainest Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Brainest Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Brainest Robinson, Brainest Robinson, John Early, Mrs. Lindsag and Robinson, Brainest Robinson, Braing And Robinson, Braing And Robinson, Brain IRISHMEN AT HOME AND ABROAD.

THE SIGN OF THE CROSS.

When he [the priest] touches his fore-head he says, "in the name of the Father;" when he touhces his breast, "and of the Son;" and as he passes his hand from the left to the right shoulder he con-cludes by saying, "and of the Holy Ghost, amen." We call the reader's special atten-tion to this distribution of the words, for they are frequently misplaced, it being quite common to hearnothing but "Amen" sid as the right shoulder is touched. This is wholly incorrect, as may be seen at once

gate & Co. Hoyt was sentenced to prison for one year. Albany, N. P., February 10. –A fire broke out at half-past four in the County Clerk's office, City Hall Building, and is still burning, the massive marble walls only standing. When the dome fell seven men were crushed. The driver of steamer No. 6 died and two or three others are seven. died and two or three others are expected to die. The loss will exceed \$100,000.

as the right shoulder is touched. This is wholly incorrect, as may be seen at once from the arbrise describing the manner of making the sign of the cross. It is hardly necessary to add that it is always the right hand which is used in going through this ceremony.— Father O'Brien's History of the Mass.



244 QUEEN'S AVENUE, LONDON, ONT., For the treatment of NERVOUS & CHRONIC DISEASES.

6

The Seed of Life. A SONNET FOR ASH-WEDNESDAY.

down. O flesh of mine! for dust thou art, And into dust must soon return again: Then, till these blessed Forty Davs depart, Stretched, victim-like, beneath the soul's disdain, Right cheerfally thy peevish whims restrain,

at cheer ast, the penitential smart omrade frail ! I bid thee not complain, tkeep a hidden gladness in thy heart. d why? Because this heart, at Paschal-

tide. Shall be of Life Itself the living nest:--Within this breast, by penance purified, The Pledge of Immortality will rest. A fleeting doom those ashes typified-Who eats, shall live;" so runs the Promise blest. ETHEL TANE.

NEWS FROM IRELAND.

CORK.

The leaders of the late bread demonstrations were recently summoned before the

magistrates. The Bishop of Ross has received £350 The Bishop of Ross has received £350 (in two sums of £150 and £200 each) from the Archbishop of Dublin, and £50 from

the Archishop of Dublin, and £50 from the Archishop of Dublin, and £50 from the Bishop of Liverpool for the distressed poor of his Diocese. At a meeting of the members of the Committee of the Blarney Dispensary, held Jan. 12, the relieving officer reported that great distress prevails in the district. That numbers of the small farmers were entirely destitute, and were eating the seed potatoes, which would leave them without means to sow the next crop. Mr. Corcoran said he knew a property near Blarney where the landlord never set his foot, and the agent came twice a year only -to collect the rents. Before the meeting broke up several laborers presented themunion.

broke up several laborers presented them-selves, asking relief—they said they were serves, asking rener-iney said they were starving—having neither food nor fuel. On Jan. 12 upwards of eighty laboring men, having all the appearance of want, paraded the town, calling on some of the prominent members of the Relief Coal

prominent members of the Refiel Coal Fund Committee. Subsequently hearing his Lordship Dr. Fitzgerald was at the Cathedrel, they proceeded there and told him their extreme distress, saying they would be all right if they got any sort of work. Over one hundred men were em-ployed at stone breaking, but the funds on head to provide the deputation, declared that he could not be responsible for peace and order in the town if some effort were employment. The Chairman stated that the Board had applied for a loan of £1,000 on hand to pay them were not expected to hold out more than one weak. A deputation of laborers who sub-

CLARE.

Forty tenants on the Conyngham estate in Clare, have applied to the Land Court for permission to purchase their holdings, under the Bright clauses. The total of the purchase money will be thirty thou-eard neurods sand pounds.

A meeting was held recently in the parish of Clare-Galway, Rev. Martin Cum-mins, P. P., in the chair. Father Cummins, P. P., in the chair. Father Cum-mins stated that since the great famine of 246-47 such destitution had not existed in that parish—over 150 families were en-tirely destitute, while the children in the schools were suffering for food. At the Dispensary Committee meeting that parish—over 150 families were en-tirely destitute, while the children in the

At the Dispensary Committee meeting held in Newmarket-on-Fergus, recently, over one hundred laborers collected out-side the dispensary. They begged to have some works opened; that they and their familes were starving; unless they got em-ployment they should have to go into the workhouse. It was very trying to the hownent they should have to go into the corkhouse. It was very trying to the entleman inside (who were discussing the est way to get assistance for them) to one thousand of the farming class are in a core the way lo fithe howney crowd and a target failed of the farming class are in a workhouse. It was very trying to the gentleman inside (who were discussing the hear the wail of the hungry crowd, and as the evening advanced women with their The Ballina Relief Committee have is-

An appeal for aid from Donegal has been received. It states that the condi-tion of the people is most distressing. It is signed by Bishop Logue, and many other prominent men. The Rev. Father Kelly, P. P. of Glen columbkille, in a letter to the *Derry Jour-mal* Jan 16, describes the distress in a large district of Donegal as being terrible, while the Christian patience of the poor people under their present misery and want is heroic. He says:—We do not ask the bread of idleness if work be given to save the people. There are seven lean months before them. Seed time must precede the harvest, and all or nearly all the four hum-dred families I speak of m Glencolumb-kille have already eaten the last measure of their potatoes. The prospect that this people sout is frightful to think on. He opens out is frightful to think on. He says the destitution in Kilcar and Kelly-begs is equally great. A correspondent writing from County Donegal says:—A terrible crisis of distress is imminent in Gweedore, County Done-gal. The house of the parisk priest is daily invested by hundreds of half-sate of holf-sate of journal to this letter? In 1831 I was of-is imminent in Gweedore, County Done-gal. The house of the parisk priest is daily invested by hundreds of half-starv-ing peasants begging for relief and there is none to be obtained. On Wednesday, Jan. 7th, not less than 700 people presented themselves there to proclaim their wants and ask for aid. An investigation of the circumstances of some families lead to ap-palling revelations. All the people seem alarmed, and feel as if a terrible calamity was approaching. By the energy of some resident gentlemen a local relief committee. WID BLIN. DUBLIN.

edged from Mr. Parnell, the proceeds of first meeting in New York. GALWAY. Twenty-nine men were committed for

Twenty-nine men were committed for trial at Ballinasloe, Jan. 10, for resisting a bailiff in the service of ejectments. From letters received from Kincarn,

County Galway, dated January 12th, we learn that some of the people are actually starving, and aid is earnestly solicited for them by Rev. John Maloney, P. P.

KERRY.

It is stated that the eldest son of The O'Donognue will contest Tralee at the coming election, and that The O'Donoghue will offer himself for the country. Much distress prevails in Castleisland, Co. Kerry. The Nuns of the Presenta-tion Convent have been giving two meals a day to about 140 children attending their schools. their schools.

The master of the Killarney Workhouse informed the guardians, Jan. 14, that a woman had walked from Cahirciveen the previous day to the workhouse with three hildren and on hear animelians of the children, and on her arrival, one of them was dead in her arms. Sixty-four laborers and their families were placed on the relieving officers's list on Wednesday with a view to their immediate entrance into the workhonse. Extreme distress prevails in the several districts of the

KILKENNY.

At a meeting of the Kilkenny Board of Guardians, held Jan. 15th, the chairman said the distress in the city of Kilkenny had increased so rapidly that prompt steps were necessary to starve off a famine. The distress was represented as terrible in some parts of the county.

LIMERICK. A deputation from the town of Rath-

A deputation from the town of fath-kcale attended before the Board of Guardians on Wednesday, Jan. 14, and urged upon them the absolute necessity of devising means to relieve the great dis-

sequently waited upon the Board were informed to the same effect by the Chair-man, who stated that if they could not wait until the work would be ready they would be admitted to the workhouse. A small subscription was raised for the relief of the in the room, upon receiving which they left.

MAYO.

A meeting of the inhabitants of New-port, Mayo, was held Jan. 13th, Bev. Richard Pendergast acting as chairman. It

The Nenagh Board of Guardians have ap-plie to the Local Government Board for a loan, to give employment to those suffer-ing from the prevailing distress. lence and famine A meeting of the Marlborough Commit-tee was held at Ballina, Jan. 16, to distri-A dreadful accident occurred at Kilmac-thomas. On Wednesday eveniug, Jan. 14th, a man named Whelan got on the railway after dark, and having walked as bute £50. It was found that by a red-tape rule of the Central Committee no far as the Vialuct, got an the parapet, and fell over a height of 90 feet. The body was found next morning in a bruised and

hear the wail of the hungry crowd, and as the evening advanced women with their children joined in the cry for labor and food. Last year the relief committee gave assistance to over 2,500 persons, and it is feared that double that number will have to be assisted for the next four months. **DONEGAL**. An appeal for aid from Donegal has been received. It states that the condi-

uie of starvation in this parish. To pre-that dismal time, I make this appeal from this remote, retired district. BARTHOLO-molina. BLIGO

THE CATHOLIG RECORD.

SLIGO. The following sad picture of famine in Sligo is given by Rev. Roderick A. Gearty, C. C., of Grange, County Sligo, in a letter to the Dublin Freeman's Journal, Jan. 14. "There are at this moment sixty or seventy families in appalling distress; in the short space of a few weeks two hun-dred more will be added to the catalogue. The potatoes—even the small ones, which were usually kept for seed—are now almost eaten. The poor people have no cattle, no money, no credit, and no food. What then remains ? Famine ! Yes, it is felt even now. The conscientions doctor of the Cliffony district told me a few days ago that he was after attending Ont., Proprietors for the Dominion. Note.--Eclectric--Selected and Electrized.

Meetings.

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

professional.

STRATFORD-J. JAMES KEHOE, few days ago that he was after attending the father of a large family, and that the man was dying of hunger. And but a few hours since I met with another highly corrected a met her with another highly Statister, Attorney, Solleitor, Conveyan-cer, etc. Office-Indian Block. over Montreal Telegraph Coy's office, Stratford, Ont. 55-19 200 MONEY TO LOAN ON REAL ESTATE. J. BLAKE, ATTORNEY-AT LAW, Solleitor in Chancery and Insolvency, Conveyancer, etc. Office – Molsons Bank Building, Dundas street, London, Ont. 14-19

respectable man from the same part of the parish, and he assumed me that a very decent woman, and the mother of a large

DR. J. B. PHELAN, GRADUATE family, came to him in the morning, and on her knees besought him to give her the on her knees besought him to give her the price of a quarter stone of meal. She was suffering the pangs of hunger. Even in this part of the parish, where the people are comparatively comfortable, there are at this moment some without a morsel to eat. I met, for instance, this verv evening the mother of a family, who told me, and I believe her, that 'she had not eaten anything for 24 hours'. There of McGill University, Member of the Col-lege of Physicians and Surgeons. Physician, Surgeon and Accoucheur. Night calls to be left at the office. Office-Nitschke's Block, 72 Dundas street. 272 Di

not eaten anything for 24 hours.' There

not eaten anything for 24 nours. There could be no doubt of it; hunger had traced its sad liness upon her face. What, think you, would be the feelings of my Lord Beacons-field if he were obliged to dine on a head of

 The office office of the street, a doors east of Richmond street, a doors east of Richmond street, a fally
 J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST.
 J. B. SABINE, L. D. S., DENTIST.
 J. Office-110j Dandas street, 37.1y
 D. R. WOODRUFF. OFFICE-Post office.
 B. S. AV
 J. H. MITCHELL, M. D., C. M., Stradder of Mechanical Street of the down of the street of the system of the street of the down of the street of the system of th cabbage, minus potatoes, minus everything else—and this has been the Christmas dinner of some here. Yet the people are able and willing to labor, but there is no work for them. The landlords, we are told, are H. A. WILKENS, SCULPTOR, B.-P. O. Box, 578 Hamilton.

tor them. The landords, we are tod, are unable to give employment—the Govern-ment unwilling. It may be that some-thing will yet be done to save the people, but if what must be done be not quickly done it will be too late. Death will have CRADDOCK & WEEKES, ARCHI- COLLEGE OF OTTAWA.-THIS

TECTS, &c., Nitchke's Block, Dundas St., ndon, Ontario. 41.1y

Miscellancous.

JOHN WRIGHT, STOCK AND Exchange Broker, Federal Bank Build-ing, London, Ont. Stocks bought and sold upon commission, or purchased and paid for upon completion of transfer. 47-19 the arms of those now crying for bread and work; but for the present we must be content to call to the charitable for assistance. For this end a meeting was held here recently, and presided over by Ormsby Jones, Esq., J. P., at which resolutions were passed establishing a relief committee, calling upon the landlords to give re-

BUILDING-JAMES ELLIOTT, BSt. Mary's, Ont., Contractor and Stone Dealer. Contracts of all sizes taken, and any quantity of the best quality of all sizes of stone on hand. Satisfaction guaranteed. 43 ly munerative employment. Subscriptions will be most thankfully received and duly

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DOYLE & CO., WHOLESALE and Retail Dealers in Groeeries, Wines, Liquors, Provisions, etc., Southwick Block. Talbot street, St. Thomas. Agent for the Catholic Record. 3-1y

Catholic Record. 2-19 STEVENS, TURNER, BURNS & Sco., Contractors, Brass Founders and fin-ishers. Plumbers, Steam and Gas Fitters' supplies always on hand. Repairing and job-ing in brass and iron promptly attended to. Gas works erected for towns, factories, and private residences. Steam pumps and low-pressure steam Heating Apparatus. Shop:-78 King Street West, North ide. Office:-366 Richmond sireet, London, Ont. 31-19 THE WILLIAMS SINGER IS A real Canadian Sewing Machine, made in Canada, sold in Canada, and is Canada's favorite. No fraud, no deception, no misrep-resentation. Every machine new. See it. Buy it. No extra charge for Brass Trade Mark. Needles, three for 10 cents. Patterns, Charts, Fringers, OII, Parts, &c. FESSENDES BROS., 23 Dundas street. 42.1y

was found next morning in a brunsed and mangled state. A soup kitchen was opened in King st., Waterford, Jan. 16, by the citizens. The soup is to be given gratis, with a penny bun, to the poor on presentation of a ticket supplied in half-crown and five shilling books to the charitable, who, in-stead of civing money to the poor can Weining street, London, ont. orty W. D. RODENHURST, CIGAR Manufacturer, 388 Richmond street, (opposite City Hall-2nd Floor) London, Ont. He is determined to offer the public some-thing new in this line, as he will dispose of some of the choicest brands at figures as close as any respectable manufacturer in America. as any respectation in the business enables him A long experience in the business enables him to supply HOTEL. KEEPERS and OTHERS with an article that is sure to give satistac-tion. Call and inspect the stock before pur-chasing elsewhere. A local stock before business to the basis K. THOMPSON'S LIVERY,



[FRIDAY, FEB. 13.

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It removes all eruptions, itching

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acknowledged by the Treasurer, Rev. Malachi Brennan, P. P., Palmerston Globe,

TIPPERARY.

WATERFORD.

Cliffony.

WICKLOW.

At a recent meeting of the Rathdrum Board of Guardians, Mr. Levingston, a relieving officer, reported to the Board that "the greater part of the population that "the greater part of the population were in extreme poverty, and Mr. Cowley said he had received a letter from Arklow saying that three-fourths of the people there were in a state of starvation. Prithere were in a state of starvation. Pri-vate charity, however liberal, cannot last long, and to properly meet the emergency some public fund should be provide d."

ECLECTRICITY :

THOMAS' EXCELSION ECLECTRIC OIL ! WORTH TEN TIMES ITS WEIGHT IN GOLD .- Pain cannot stay where it is used It is the cheapest medicine ever made. One Donegal Central Relief Committee.
DUBLIN.
The Dublin Mansion House Fundament of the potto to such tenants is absolution of the optime of the potto to such tenants is absolution. If know many this moment not pay and gagow, have tele potto to such tenants is absolute run. I know many this moment not pay and the same quantity has cured an old standing cough graphed promises of co-operation, and the graphed promises of co-operation, and the graphed promises of co-operation, and the same quantity has the pottal public works might be and League, held in Dublin, Jan. 13, Mr. Davitt read a raport of his recent visit to Connemara, which recited the optima dependence of the pottos with whom he had conversed on the distress. He says:—Both of the fergy and others with whom he had conversed on the distress between while clarity will meet the intense distress. Centres of wealth, centres of comment of pricest and people expressed the belief that private charity would be insufficient to cost for the same quantity like granted for the stress between while built, centres of contine years is frames of relief. This trath has been well public works might be not too the stress between the second the day, when forced to eoperation by field to cover acoast from Spiddal to optice when are also and first, and lange are extracted to a stress and the same quantity. Thus in poorlocalities like this, where are any who did not feel is effects—viz, and of noney was given to each locality. Thus in poorlocalities like his, where are accest for coming seed time. No outdoor relief is being given by unions along the port of the set of roroming seed time. No outdoor relief is being given by unions along the port outside to the same equantice here are accest to the same detore the relief and the same equate the first is were pople have been ecomponed by the unfair operation. The same detored the same detored in the later with a second and were the same quantity is the same detored the same quantity. Thus the suble data the same quan dose cures common sore throat. One bot-tle has cured bronchitis. Fifty cents

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and Boy Lumber Yard, 230 York st. 1-1y **MERICAN WALNUT FURNI**. **AUERICAN WALNUT FURNI**. Interpret of the subscriber keeps constantly on hand a large assortment of American Wal-nut Furniture, being agent for one of the larg-ext factories it, being agent for one of the larg-most improved michinery is employed. The most improved michinery is employed. The furniture is supiled and quality of work and finish as any furniture of quality of work and finish as any furniture of quality of work and finish as any furniture of quality of work and finish as any furniture of the continent. Call and see our prices. Printes of Lorne Bed-room sets (walnut) at \$30.00; Prince of Wales Hatreforth Parlor sets, \$30.00; Springs, \$2.50; Extension Tables, \$10, Furniture schanged. GEO. BAWDEN, 171 & 173 King Street, oppo-site Revere House.

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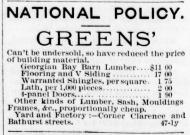
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[FRIDAY, FEB. 13.]

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FRENCH DRESS GOODS

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The wealth of a man is the number of things that he loves and blesses, that he is loved and blessed by. THE BEST VALUE YET OFFERED.

Men are not so ungrateful as they are said to be. If they are often complained of, it generally happens that the bene-foctor exacts more than he has given. T. BEATTIE & CO., 140 Dundas Street. When Lycurgus was asked by some one who came to consult him about the State,

HUMOROUS.

It is when a woman tries to whistle that the great glory of her mouth is seen with-out being heard very much. "When shall I call you in the morning, is ?" asked a hotel waiter of an Aberdon-ian one night. He replied pawkily, "I'll ring the bell when I wish to be called." Some one who knows all at sticks. Some one who knows all about it says some one who knows all about it say" that "to ride a velocipede successfully a young man should see that his hair is care-fully parted in the middle, having no more on one side than on the other, in the way of balance."

Man's passions are like the ocean's waves. Even when they sleep, the watcher knows that the half-hushed sigh is but the wailing of the storm that has passed. If we would have powerful minds, we must think ; if we would have faithful Talking about nerve - real, downright narrow a water his last \$5 bill in payment for a couple of creams, take the lady out to her carriage, put her in, stand smiling on the curbstone till she turns the corner—and then ge heak to demand his changes. hearts, we must love; if we would have attrinu strong muscles, we must labor. These in-clude all that is valuable in life. then go back to demand his change.

The world never harms a Christian so long as he keeps it out of his heart. Temp-tation is never dangerous until it has an inside accomplice. Sin within betrays the heart to the outside assailant. Sweetly sings a nineteenth century oet, "What will heal my bleeding heart?" poet, "what win near my breeding heart?" Lint, man, lint; put on plenty of lint. Or hold a cold door key to the back of your neck, press a smail roll of paper under the end of your lip and hold up your left arm. This last remedy is to be used only in case your heart bleeds at the nose.—Hawkey. When a mean and contemptible charac-ter assumes to teach others, he only creates disgust. He is as impotent to form public sentiment, as he is to elevate himself in pub-

What's That Thing.

hall d

shouted.

When you have anything to communi-cate that will distress the heart of the per-son whom it concerns, be silent in order that he may hear it from some one else. O, nightingale ! bring thou the glad tidings of spring and leave bad news to the owl. Mr. Warner, a respectable and law abid-ing citizen of Baker street, Detroit, rode home in an express wagon the other day, having a hand fire extinguisher and the deiva for company. "What's that thing ?" asked his wife in contemptuous tones as she opened the Man's love to his God is like the hanging

ic estimation.

sand; His is like the solid rock. Man's love is like the passing meteor with its fit-ful gleam; His is like the fixed stars, shin-ing far above, clear and screne from age to age in their own changeless firmament. "What's that? Why, that's a fire ex-

BETTER THOUGHTS.

Great hearts, like oceans, never congeal.

Judge no man until you have stood in

A straight line is the shortest in morals s well as in mathematics.

Real virtue consists in integrity of hear

nd loving your neighbor as yourself. Return equity and justice for evil done o you and pay goodne s by goodness.

What I desire that others should not do

or me I equally desire not to do for them.

Without the virtue of humility one can neither be honest in poverty nor contented

where true reform should begin, he replied "Sir, it should begin in your own house." Liberality, courtesy, benevolence, unsel-

fishness, under all circumstances and toward all men—these qualities are to the world what the linchpin is to the rolling chariot.

"There are people who live behind the hill," is an old German proverb which means that there are other people in the world besides yourself, although you may not see them.

The useless life is an easy death.

his place.

in abundane.

"What's that? Why, that's a fire ex-tinguisher—best thing you ever saw— meant to have got one a year ago." "Jacob, you are always making a fool of yourself," she continued as she shut the door. "Every patent right man gets around you as a cat lays for a mouse." "Does, eh? If you know anything at all, you'd know that every store and office in Detroit has one o' these. They've saved lots of buildings and may save ours. "You throw it at the fire, don't you?" she asked in a sarcastic tones. He carried it up stairs into a closet with-out replying, and she followed on and asked: "Does it shoot a fire out?"

THE CATHOLIC RECORD

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HE WORLD.

ness over 25 years, and the Provincial and ST PRISES, besides Diplomas, also been lploma at the Interna-Sydney, New South

ST., W. of Market.

asked:
"Does it shoot a fire out ?"
"I fyou don't know anything I'll learn you something! It is full of chemicals; you strike on this knob on top, and she's all ready to open this faucet and play on the fire."
"She grinned as she walked around it and finally asked:
"Do you get a horse to draw it round ?"
"No, I don't get a horse to draw it round?"
"No, I don't get a horse to draw it round?"
waround. You see these straps ? Well, I back up, put my arms through them, and here it is on my back."
"I see it is," she sneered.
"I see it is," she sneere

here it is on my back." "I see it is," she sneered. "And can't I run to any part of the house with it?" he demanded. See-It is?

It is not gold or goods that make a man wealthy. The best wealth is of the heart, an enlightened mind, a loyal conscience, pure affections. He is wealthiest who has the largest stock of wisdom, virtue and love, whose heart beats with warm sym-And he cantered along the hall, into the bedrooms and out, and was turning the head of the stairs when his foot caught in the carpet. He threw up his arms and she grabbed at him and both rolled down the by the second se stairs. He yelled and she yelled. Some-times he was ahead, and then she took the lead, and neither of them had passed under the "string," when the extinguishwho clings closely to his family and friends er, bumping and jamming, began to shoot off its charge of chemicals. "You old—— !" she started to say, when a stream from the nozele struck her between the eyes, and she didn't finish. " What in—o-u-ch !" roared Mr. War-ner as he cot a does in the ear. the studious man who seeks instruction in all things, are the truly wealthy men.

A DEVOTED MOTHER.

ner as he got a dose in the ear. They brought up in a heap at the bottom During the prevalence of the plague in Italy, a poor woman living in the village of Careggi, the wife of a laborer and the mother of two little boys, felt herself attacked by the fatal disease. It was during the absence of her husband, who worked at a distance, of the stars, the stream playing into the parlor, against the hall door, and up stairs by turns, and she gasped : "I'll have you sent to a fool asylum." "And I've broken my back!" he and only returned on Saturday night. Frightened by a neighboring family, which It was a sad house when these two highly respectable cld people got so that they could use their eyes, and discuss matters calmly. And she doubled up her fist and hoarsely said: "Take that investigator or distinguisher or whatever you call it, back down town and tell everybody that you are a luna-tic." And he said: "Dummit, I know more than all your family put together."-Detroit Free Press.

"Dummit, I know more than all your family put together."—Detroit Free Press. Consumption Cured. As old physican, retired from practice, having had placed in his hands by an East India missionary the formula of a simple vegetable remedy for the speedy permanent cure of Consumption, Bronchitis, Catarch, Asthma, and all Throat and Lung Affections, also a positive and radical euror for Nervous Debility and all Nervous Com-plaints, after having tested its wonderful curative powers in thousands of cases, has felt it his duty to make it known to bis suffering fellows. Actuated by this motive and a desire to relieve human suffering, I will send free of charge to all who desire it, this recipt in German, French, or English, with full directions for preparation and using. Sent by mail by addressing, with stamp, naming this paper, W. W. SHERAR, 149 Powers' Block, Rochester, N. Y.

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THE-

ed at the door. The immates of the house were James Donnally, sen., about 70 years of age; his wife Judy, aged 60; Thos. Donnelly, about 21 years of age; Bridget Donnelly, aged 25 years (niece); and James Conners aged 12 years, in the em ploy of Donnelly. The son John, aged 28, usually resides at home with his father, but this evening be had gone to his brother William's about three miles away on the eighth concession. As before stated, about midnight a gang of men with black ened faces, many of them dressed in woman's clothes, knocked at the door of Jas. Donnelly's house, a 13 story log building, and demanded admittance. Thomas Donnelly, the son, went to the door and was immediately arrested by the crowd. An altercation ensued, Thomas being out-side the door, when the cry of "hit him on the head with the spade" was raised, and one of the men who carried a spade appears to have struck him on the head with that instrument, and another man also used a pick. He fell down, probably dead, and was then thrown inside the door. The other inmates of the house, with the exception of JamesConners, the door boy, were then clubbed and beaten to death. The boy first hid underneath the bed in the clothes basket and afterwards ped. The murderers, after pouring on the clothes, set fire to the building, escaped. which was consumed down to the very foundations. The charred remains, burnt to cinders, were found in the position where they fell—Thomas' remains just inside the front door, Mr. Donnelly on the floor of the kitchen, and James Donnelly and Bridget Donnelly behind the stove, where they had crouched and were killed. The spade with which the murder of The space with which the found among Thomas was committed was found among the debris. It was covered with blood, but the handle had been burnt out, and all possible means of identification were thus destroyed. There are three farmhouses within a hundred yards of the house, but strange to say, the glare of the fire did not awaken any of the inmates of these houses. houses. The watch dogs also gave no alarm, which leads to the belief that they were enticed away or kept quiet by the murderers. The awful tragedy, which is without rival in the annals of the country and would rival Texas borders for its atrocity, was not discovered until 9 o'clock this morning, when Patrick Whalen, who this morning, when Patrick Whalen, who lives opposite, upon getting up saw the smocking ruins and immediately raised an alarm. At about the time of the murder of the elder Don-nelly two men knocked at the door of the raidence of William Donnelly his son residence of William Donnelly, his son, about three miles away on the eighth concession, Biddulph, and called for William Donnelly. John, his brother, who, as before stated, was that night staying there, got out of bed, and without dressing he opened the door and immediately two shots were fired, apprently one from each side of the door. He immediately fell back and exclaimed, "Bill, I am shot!" The and exclaimed, "Bill, I am shot!" The two men then went away. William got up and took the body in, and it was found that he had been shot in the right breast and also lower down in the stomach. The wound in the breast contained seven or eight slugs, and the wound in the stomach was made by a bullet. As the men were going away they fired several revolver shots, and this scared William, who was afraid to go for assistance. THE DEAD AND ALIVE. The old man, James Donnelly, aged seventy years, and his wife Judith, aged zaar. follows seventy years, and his wife Judith. seventy years and ins write standing age sixty, came to this country from Ireland over thirty years ago. They settled in Biddulph and at the time of the fearful tragedy occupied 75 acres. They had seven sons and two daughters. James Marie, Mich died a year ago, a short time after leaving No the Penitentiary. It is supposed his final illness was either accelerated or caused by a shot wound, which at the time was cona shot wound, which at the time was con-cealed by the family. Michael, another son, came to his death by stabbing, at Wat-ford, about six weeks ago. In a log house with the old couple at the time of the massacre, was Thomas, a powerful youth of about twenty-three years, and a niece of the old people, Bridget, rather a pro-mising and innocent young woman. The four inmates of the log house were first murdered by the gang, and then thrown on the beds and burned. John Donnelly, another son, aged thirty-one years, living ndon. on the beas and burned. John Donnelly, another son, aged thirty-one years, living on a farm, three miles distant, with his brother William, was shot dead on the door step. The gang mistook him for William. other column. step. The gang mistook him for William. Robert, another son, aged twenty-eight, is also alive. This accounts for all the boys, with the exception of one, Patrick, who is alive and resides at St. Catharines. The two daughters are married and live The two daughters are married and live some distance from the homestead. The assassination of John Donnelly took place at his bother William's house, on the 8th concession. The inmates of the house were Wilham Donnelly, his wife, John Dornelly and Michael Hogan. About two o'clock a knock was heard at the door, and John, who was the first to hear it, got out of his bed and went to William's door, and asked him who was

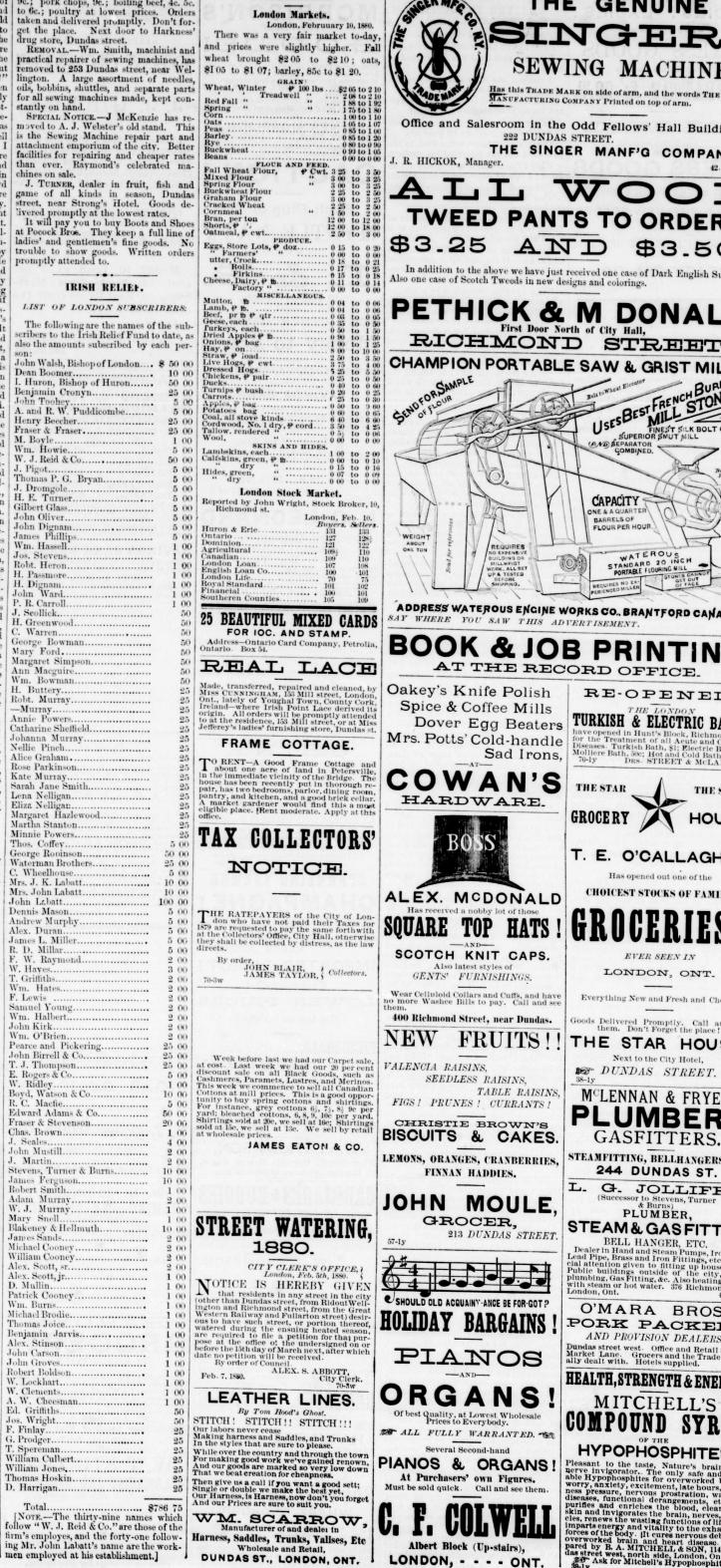
been shot with a charge of buckshot, about a dozen entering and making a large hole in his breast, from which it is surmised that the muzzle of the gun must have been close to his breast at the time it was discharged. The second weapon was a breach-loader and rifled. The bullet went through his groin and imbedded itself deeply in the wall on the opposite side of the room. The immates imbedded itself deeply in the wall on the opposite side of the room. The inmates remained quiet watching over the dead body until after daybreak, when, as be-fore stated, William, after carefully recon-noitering, ventured into the stable and jumping on one of the horses and gal-loped to the house of James Keefe, jr., who, however, was afraid to go to Lucan to report the case until nearly noon. Both Donnelly and Keefe being known to be on good terms with each other be-lieved themselves in danger of their lives if they should be met by any of the assassins, and it was not until near noon, as before stated, that any attempt was made to give information to the authori-ties. Dr. Hossack, the coroner, immedi-ately started for the scene and under his direction the body of John Donnelly was prought to the city. He locked ache and brought to the city. He looked calm, and only for the gaping wound on his breast, and a wound on his forehead inflicted and a wound on his forehead inflicted when he fell against the door jamb, he has the appearance of having died a natural death. The boy Conners will be brought to London for safe keeping as soon as the inquest is over. In the mean-time he is being carefully guarded by the friends of the Donnellys, and not the slightest fear for him is felt. On Thursday and Friday the officers made several arrests of persons whom they suspected were concerned in the murder. The following are the names of those who

have been placed in custody up to the present:--Pat. Rider, sr., P. Ryder, jr., James Ryder, Thos. Ryder, James Maher, sr., Jas. Maher, jr., James Carroll, Wm. Carroll, John Kennedy, M. Heenan, John Purtell, John Darcy, Wm. McLaugh-lin.

PORT LAMBTON.

The bazaar in aid of the building fund of the Sacred Heart of Jesus, was a grand success, realizing the handsome sum of \$820 Mrs. J. K. Labatt..... clear of all expenses. Rev. Father Watters, under whose energetic supervision the ba-zaar was conducted, requests us to return big since the to all these the return to be a set of the se

John Toohey. A. and R. W. Puddicombe..... Henry Beecher..... Fraser & Fraser..... M. Boyle. Wm. Howie. W. J. Reid & Co..... J. Pigot. Thomas P. G. Bryan..... J. Dromgole..... H. E. Turner.... Gilbert Glass..... Gibert Glass... John Oliver... John Dignam... James Phillips... Wm. Hassell... Jos. Stevens Robt. Heron..... H. Passmore..... H. Dignam... John Ward.. P. R. Carroll. Scollick ... H. Greenwood..... C. Warren. George Bowman. Mary Ford. Margaret Simpson. Ann Macguire..... Wm. Bowman..... H. Buttery.... Robt. Murray -Murray..... Annie Powers..... Catharine Sheffield..... Johanna Murray Nellie Pinch. Alice Graham. Rose Parkinson..... Kate Murray..... Sarah Jane Smith..... Sarah Jane Smith. Lena Nelligan. Eliza Nelligar. Margaret Hazlewood..... Martha Stanton. Minnie Powers..... Thos. Coffey..... George Robinson..... Waterman Brothers..... 25 00



FRIDAY, FEB



extended to his separated brethern, whom on all occasions he has found ready to help him in all his undertakings. The ladies of Lambton deserve great praise for the zeal they have always shown in co-operating with their pastor. Prominent among the active workers might be mentioned, Mrs. McNulty, Mrs. McCarron, Mrs. Hill, the Misses O'Leary, Miss Henderson, Mrs. McEvoy, and Mrs. Murphy. Thanks are also due to those friends from a distance who contributed to the success of the ba-zaar. The prize drawing resulted as The prize drawing resulted as No. 2220-1st prize : Lives of the Popes; No. 2220—1st prize : Lives of the Popes, won by W. Anderson, of Petrolia, No. 2790—2nd prize : Tales of the Bor-ders ; John Redmon, Toronto. No. 1297—Hector McPhail, London. No. 927-Agnes Knowles, London. No. 986 -H. S. Parkin, Chatham. J. Seales. No. 3007-W. T. Kenney, Sarnia. No. 3007-W. I. Kenney, Sariha. No. 2323-Miss Murphy, Dublin. No. 3002-Mr. Geo. Goldie, Corunna No. 3002-Mr. Geo. Goldie, Co No. 928-John Burke, London. No. 827—Nora McHenry, Mooretown. No. 765—Thomas Watters, Sault Ste No. 2886-A. Doyle, Sombra. . 2707-Ann Hagan, Corunna.

No. 856-Kate O'Levy, Lambton. No. 1202-John McIntyre, Dresden. No. 1358-Mr. D. Gorman, London. No. 1342-Right Rev. Monsg. Bruyere, D. Mullin Prizes can be obtained by addressing the Hon. Secretary, Mr. Arthur Henderson, Port Lambton.

BUSINESS ITEMS.

good business should notice the U. S. Mop Wringer Company's advertisement in an-FITZPATRICK'S PREMIUM STAINED GLASS A. W. Chements.....

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