# Catholic Record.

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

VOL. 4.

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Street.

## LONDON, ONT., FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1882.

NO. 171

## CLERICAL.

WE have received goods suitable for cleri-cal garments. cal garments.

We give in our tailoring department special attention to this branch of the trade.

Feast of the Holy Name.

BY REV. W. F. Oh! the blest, sweet, holy name, Jesus! echoed first in Heaven; Prophets, Scriptures, all proclaim None greater e'er to earth was given.

What peace, what comfort, bless the hearts, Where reigns this Name triumphant; How to each soul the sound imparts Sweet love and grace abundant.

No honey's sweeter to the lips, No sound to ear more cheering, No worlding purer nectar sips, No loved name so endearing.

When utter'd first the Heavens rejoiced, The earth with gladness trembled; The Saviour's name archangels voiced, And hell its rage dissembled.

How raptured Mary's heart and eyes, When Heaven first pronounced it! When Gabriel, radiant from the skies, Consulting her, announced it!

Jesus! Oh, heavens, hand ye down, The mignty Name is spoken: Acknowledge Him your lamp, your crow Throw wide your portals open.

Oh, earth! give ear and hall the sound, That peace and sweet joy brought thee: Where darkness reigned, a name was found, And light and freedom sought thee.

Thro' hell's abode of endless woe, The Name hath penetrated; Despairing lost souls cower low, In vain regenerated.

The martyrs rapt in Jesus' love, Nor feared nor felt the torture; Bright angels hovering from above. Changed pain t' ecstatic rapture.

The hermit in secluded dell, Thro' thee saw Heaven's vision; The Virgin in her vestal cell, In thee found joys elysian.

Oh, Name! with blessings ever fraught, In all the ages' story, One truth thou hast the world taught, "'Tis pain that leads to glory."

To stamp thee firmly on my heart,
Shall be my blest endeavor;
That naught of earth's brief joys may part
My love from thee forever.

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

Buffalo Union. "The Land League," says Father

"The Land League," says Father Cashman of Chicago, as quoted in a recent issue of the Union and Times, "has produced no informers." True, because the Land League has no secrets. Dublin Castle and the world know all that is worth knowing about the Land League. They know its avowed purpose to abolish the infernal institution of Irish land-lordism: they know its avowed purpose to abolish cordism: they know its measures, openly proclaimed and publicly executed, for that purpose. The great trouble with the English government trouble with the English government thas been to keep the Land League and a all the papers printed paraliment and all the papers printed paraliment."

All the grave objections that Massimo devaged and be the last eleven years. No impart on any matter of any kind, might at least try to be accurate as to facts, even if they be wrong as to inference and deduction. For the facts may themselves rectify the lack of sound judgment on the paraliment and publicly executed, for that purpose. The great that time still prosperous population, was a very much better capital for Italy than Rome, which, ever since Cesar's days, has possessed a cosmopolitan character, and neither has nor can have an independent class of citizens (burgerthum). By the lack of sound judgment on the part of the teacher. Strictly Catholic questions are as rife in the world to day as they ever were; and a multi-tude of persons who are not Catholics, who are hereditarily, by disposite the last entire." Why? Because, replies Sir John Hennessy, missionaries proceed from Hong Kong into China, and at this is moment the total mulmor of Christians is considerably less than the number of Chris from being too open and avowed in the face of the world. Consequently the Government has dispersed the public meetings, suppressed the newspaper-organs, and bastiled the orators of the league. If the English government could but get the Land League to disappear from the farms market-places and slink to moonlit bogs and woods and heathery mountains where Irish patriotism has lived a hunted life for ages England would know from long and successful experience just how to deal with it. In holes and corners, government spies and informers and organized forces, would watch and guard the league, encompass it with lies, shut it off from the sympathies of the world, and finally kill it. If the Land League were so cornered, if the great organization had degenerated into a secret society with grips and pass-words, with invisible members, and with means and objects vaguely defined; professional informers, such as Armstrong or Reynolds or Jimmy O'Brien of '98, would swarm in it, and the Castle would be among the first in possession of its secrets. There are at present, we admit, small tactical secrets to be preserved in regard to some Boycotting process or the breaking up of a hunt or such matters; but when these secrets exist they extend generally between some local genius and the dozen or so of choice spirits co-operating with him for the occasion; and the faithfulness of these few well chosen and mutually committed persons is hardly to be wondered at. But such measures, justifiable or not, are as likely to surnot national secrets. The great ago-from the same public decree oblige the Irish tenants to come out in the open day, face to face with the Irish landlords and with the prostituted power of British

of sight or behind backs. The ten-

Boston Pilot.

THE old Emperor of Germany, with the fatulty of those whom the gods wish to destroy, has precipita-ted a struggle in Prussia which can people's liberty never unweaves or works backward. The kings cannot believe this; but it is as true as the principles of nature-of which indeed it is one. Addressing the Prussian Ministry on Jan. 4, the imperi-

sian Ministry on Jan. 4, the imperious autocrat said:—
"It is my will that in Prussia and also in the legislative bodies of the Empire no doubt will be allowed to attach to my constitutional right or that of my snecessor to personally direct the policy of the government. It is the duty of my Ministers to support my constitutional rights by protecting them from doubt and obscurity, and I expect the same from all obscurity, and I expect the same from all officials who have taken the oath of loyalty to me."

We do not regard the Germans of liberty; but they are a great and proud people, and so insolent a blow on the face as this could not be borne in silence. The Emperor's words have profoundly stirred the people, and a conflict has suddenly the Church of Rome. begun which may end in seeing Germany a republic.

London Universe.

sent day-all these are rolled into strange to say, this gentleman is although he hates the Pope and

new kingdom appears as small as the Quirinal and Houses of Parliament on the Monte Cittorio do by the side of the Vat-

ican and of St. Peter's Church.

And this, let it be once more clearly understood, is the opinion of one of the foremost public men of Protestant Germany, who looks on Cavour as a regenerator of mankind. An opinion of this kind need only be reproduced by a Catholic journal. without adding a word of comment.

The infidel who presides over the Ministry of Public Worship in Catholie France has for his principal henchman an individual called Castagnary, a Protestant, who acts as directeur des cultes under him. This gentleman has of late addressed a circular to all the French prefects, in which he says:

I want you to furnish me with the most precise and the most detailed in-formation with respect to the bishops and

the diocesan personnel in general. What this means may be gathered from the fact that in all French i ministries it is usual to keep a pigeon-hole, or file, for each individual member of the service, containing everything relating to his antecedents, his public and private life, his political opinions, &c. ence to such notice individuelle, as it cases of vacancies, &c. But Cathelic them. ecclesiastics, from the cardinal down to the humblest desservant in a village, are perfectly independent of the executive, having nothing in common with the members of the ivil service, except that they draw their humble pay-which is merely prise Parnell as Forster when both a "compensation" for what was hear of them; they are neighborhood filehed from the Church ninety years measures of the Land League, however, the essential means of Boycotting, and the operation of the no-rent taries on a level with those, as has

A "CRANK" was not long since law. There can be no shrinking out | brought before a London Police

Court charged with various petty and the family of Victor Emmanuel ants are fighting an open, brave, almost desperately brave, battle in tions" and theories as to "removal," will afford the world another example of the fate of those upon whom what Preparation are you Making for a large stock of dissuitable for clerigarments.

Indicately black, battle in the stand theories as to removal, but all to no purpose. The prisoner reminded the magistrate, we are pends, but in which they can hardly be otherwise betrayed. He had a friendly and brotherly conscience which exonerated him from the charge. He had only done his duty in the matter. Sir Thomas Owden, the magistrate, failed to see the duty of stealing books, to which N. WILSON & CO. only have one end. The loom of the the prisoner answered that he was only taking the books away in a friendly way, and that property, though, in a sense, sacred, was not so absolutely. Sir Thomas Owden reminded the prisoner that he had been before the court for steading a bottle of wine. The prisoner asserted that on that occasion he was going to take it to a poor Protestant woman in need. He had been disowned and disinherited by his family for leaving the Church of Rome. Sir Thomas Owden said the prisoner was either a very cunning fellow or a madman, but at any rate he had acquired very loose habits, which must be checked. He should o-day as having a high regard for send him to Newgate for a week to ascertain the state of his mind. It is a strange fact that these ludicrous inspirations and false consciences, whether in I ondon or Washington,

> So terrible to "Italy" is the threat that the Pope will leave Rome, that the merest rumor that he has done so, is sufficient to throw the Roman A BIGOTED Lutheran, an out-and-out supporter of the anti-Catholic policy of Prince Bismarck, and the leading German historian of the prethat the Pope was on the point of one in the person of Herr von Treit- leaving Rome, which, it appears, schke. If there is any man likely to be in favour of Piedmontese rule in the Eternal City, it is the self-same Herr von Treitschke. Yet, same Herr von Treitschke. Yet, night, when an influential broker, quite of a different way of thinking, who, immediately on hearing the news, had driven off to the Vatican loves the Pope's enemies. He has recently published in a German review called *Preussische Jahrb. cher* and day, the report was the exclusive essay on "The Roman Question," subject of conversation everywhere, from which we translate the follow- and all the papers printed para-

can hardly be expected to enter into Catholic ideas, sit daily and weekly

in judgment on these questions, and deliver their decision with a sense of infallibility that the Pope never cal object whatever, do not appear to us Chinese to be as serenely elevated above claims and never will claim in worldly considerations as their religiously-matters calling for purely private indegment. worldly considerations as their religiously-minded authors doubtless intended, and the consequence is that

Baltimore Mirror

Two Mormon missionaries are at work in the neighborhood of Uniontown in Pennsylvania and are making hosts of converts to the filth of polygamy. The correspondent of the New York Herald in that city is authority for the statement that "an and America are generally married, with orthodox prayer meeting stands no large families; they frequently inhabit chance of a large gathering if held well-built European houses in the best in the community where Prophet Ingle is at the same time preaching Mormonism." That may be or it may not, but this is certain that no Catholics are persuaded to give up their holy religiou for the eleusynian mysteries of the Endowment House. Catholics may abandon the practice of their religious duties, but a singular grace preserves them from the is called, the heads of the departments can form an opinion as to
whom to propose for promotion in
is long-suffering and merciful to

Catholic Review.

Dr. Purness, of Philadelphia, is credited with a "new departure" in celebrating the Lord's Supper without distributing the elements to the people. The bread and wine are to "stand on the table as sacred symbols, to speak through

Churchman knows about the "Robeen done in the above-mentioned man horesy" and "hearing Mass in a circular, is a gratuitous insult in- new form" is more novel than valu- tionable title indeed. In this case the flicted on the whole Catholic Church. able.

this stone shall fall. The ministerial journal, the Diritto, is in an absolute

heroically defeating the religious orders and threatening the Holy Father, are beginning to eat Pistol's leek with the wholesome dread of Fluellen Bismarck's cudgel before their eyes. Strange to say, it is just beginning to dawn upon their sight; how very proper it will be to "guar-antee more efficaciously the liberty and independence of the Pope in The daughters of They never thought of it

#### CHRISTIANITY IN CHINA.

NOT PROGRESSING AS IS SUPPOSED AND THE REASON WHY-THE ONLY MISSIONARIES RESPECTED AND TRUSTED ARE THE CATH-CLICS-IMPORTANT REPORT TO THE BRIT-ISH GOVERNMENT.

From the London Register.

From the London Register.

In his Annual Report upon affairs in Hong Kong Sir John Hennessy makes some remarks upon Missionary enterprise in those parts which deserve a wider circulation than they are likely to obtain by means of the Blue Book in which they appears. Hong Kong is one of the most impear. Hong Kong is one of the most important centres of Missionary work in the world. One ecclesiastic there acts as world. One ecclesiastic there acts as the business agent of eighteen Missionary Bishops in Chiua and Japan. At one time last year there were five Bishops in Hong Kong itself, and the number of priests and ministers of the various Christian denominations is said to be extraordinary. Sir John Hennessy reports that at the Te Deum on the Queen's Birthday he has seen an altar crowded with Italian. French. Spanish, and Chinese Birthday he has seen an altar crowded with Italian, French, Spanish, and Chinese priests, and this large religious element has done good to the Colony in many ways. But, whilst admitting this, the Governor "cannot confirm what has been more than once recorded in the Blue-Book reports that have been winted for the information of Pauliament printed for the information of Parliament, namely, that this colony is producing a beneficial effect on the heathen population of the great Empire of China, and leaving the surrounding mass of ignorance and superstition. On the contrary, for many

lies, who are hereditarily, by disposition and by training opposed to Catholic teaching, many of whom have never read a Catholic book, and have never read a Catholic book, and what they call Treaty rights; but these Treaty rights, though framed by the late Emperor of the French and the illustrious Lord Palmeston in the interests of true Christianity only, and not for any politi-

CHRISTIANITY IS MAKING NO WAY ,IS INDEED

DECLINING VISIBLY. In reference to the above remarks of the high Chinese functionary to Sir John Pope Hennessy, a correspondent, who has lived in China, writes to the London Echo that the Roman Catholic Missionaries alone are looked upon, and with reason, by the Chinese as disinterested and sincere Protestant Missionaries from England positions at the various foreign settle-ments, and they are usually in receipt of some hundreds of pounds per annum from the societies who send them out. The Catholics, on the contrary, are single, selfdenying men, sent forth by their Church with no money allowance beyond what is necessary to support life. They identify themselves with the people of the country by adopting their dress, their frugal habits, and their manners and customs, and by living among them. They even officiate at the altar with the pigtail visible over their ecclesiastical vestments. The pay they receive is little more than that of common Coolies—from five to seven dollars a month, equal to from seventeen to twenty-four shillings. Such an amount is, of course, only sufficient to buy rice and such simple food as the natives of the lower classes consume. lower classes consume. Some of their Bishops receive as stipend only about twice as much as the priests. One, personally known to our correspondent, spent upon himself about half such income, and table as sacred symbols, to speak through the eye to the heart, the minister interpreting." The Churchman thinks this is the Roman heresy of "hearing Mass" in a kew form.

It is pretty evident that what the transfer and the land which by evidence are them of the land which by evidence are them of the land which by evidence

posess them of the land which, by evidence Pirdmont will still find the Papacy a mill-stone about its neck, and those among them who were examined did not pass the ordeal with by any means "flying colors." aries, and those among them who were GIRLS!

a Christian Womanhood?

panic as to the manner—the changed manner—of Germany towards the Sovereign Pontiff.

Bullies are generally cowards, and the Italian Government, after heroically defeating the religious orders and threatening the Holy orders and threatening the Holy orders and threatening the Holy orders are generally as a specific or something in the preparation, is apparently an unfamiliar thought to many future wives and mother than the second control of the majority of women, says Father Cronin, of the Catholic Union. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the way of serious training and prayerful preparation, is apparently an unfamiliar thought to many future wives and mother than the changed manner—of Germany towards the majority of women, says Father Cronin, of the Catholic Union. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the proparation, is apparently and unfamiliar thought to many future wives and mother than the changed manner—of Germany towards the majority of women, says Father Cronin, of the Catholic Union. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the proparation, is apparently and the control of the Catholic Union. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the proparation of the Catholic Union. That it is a high and a holy one, deserving something in the control of the Catholic Union. ers. Yet how much of others, as well as of their own future happiness is contingent on how they spend the time between their attaining marriageable age, and their

The Sacrament of Matrimony will not, of itself, transform the frivolous, petulant, extravagant girl into a model of

The daughters of the worthy poor, who cannot shirk the wholesome discipline of work, generally bring into their married lives a store of patience and of industrious habits which oft times fructify in their families, moral and material prosperity. It is among the daughters of the middle classes and of the rich, that there is risk

wasted girlhood, and consequent unreadiness for after cares. A thoughtful mind cannot but be dismayed at the butterfly-lives of bevies of girls, who are, in society parlance, "out."
"When girls come out," do they ever go in again?" asks a wise, but unworldly, pater familias, in one of the cleverest of current serials. The query is reasonable and sig-nificant elsewhere as in Washington; judging by the self-same girlish faces per-sistently and continually to be seen in the public parks and promenades, and in all other possible places of display or amusement. Have the girls anything to do?

—any aim in life?—one naturally questions. Yes; they all expect, nay, intend to marry, some time or other. Pending the hour and the man, they dress, drive,

monial chances by doing anything more laborious than banging her hair or em-broidering her handkerchiefs. Nor are idleness and general inefficiency excusable in the daughters of the rich. Every young superstition. On the contrary, for many years past Christianity has been declining in China, and at this moment the total number of Christians is considerably less than the number that existed in the last century." Why? Because, replies Sir John Hennessy, missionaries proceed from Hong Kong into China

SUPFORTED BY TREATIES, CONSULS, AND, IF NEEDS BE, GUNBOATS.

The Ch nese associate them with a system to which, whether rightly or wrongly.

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girlhood—heart and mind and hands should be fitted to answer worthily to the grave requirements of after years. Society's claims would not thereby be rose against the faith, and rationalism was ignored; but there would be no tolerand for the constant pursuit of pleasure, excitement, and admiration, condoned by a faint intention of settling down after mar-

riage.
Many butterfly-girls marry, we grant, for there's a dazzle about youth and beauty that of times blinds men to the lack of enduring graces. But by-and-bye, the dream of love has a bitter waking. For the noblest-natured man, or the most commonplace, a life-partnership with a vain, selfish, "hen-headed" woman is a

## GAVE UP HIS RELIGION.

The religion his father lived and died a. The faith his mother taught him as through generations. His grandfather suffered famine for it—endured hunger and cold rather than even seem to waver in it. Years back his forefathers risked their lives to teach it to their children. They travelled miles to listen to its preents and to receive its consolations. They cepts and to receive its consolations. They lost their lands sooner than compromise it. They suffered the rigors of the terrible penal code which transported their school-masters and hung their priests.

One who bore the same name, conserated to its service by a divine vocation said to have lost his life in its ministra-

bearing a name rich with such associa-tions has given up—what! His religion? tions has given up—what! His religion the conclusion, the preacher put it to his hear-the has given up his religion! He not longer goes to church, though the divine sacrifice that his fathers heard by shealth accomplishment of this wish in England. in the danger and cold of winter mid-nights, is now free and open before him. He no longer receives the sacraments that his kinsman died to administer. The heritage of faith passed down through so many years of persecution, carefully entrusted by father to son as more precious than the lands lost to them or the knowledge deparred them, has been squandered, lost and spurned by this man!

he thought deeply, studied long and and wasteful habits,-Pilot.

closely and arrived at the conclusion that it is not true? Is he earnest in his search for truth and manly, and independent in his conduct and character? Or has the process of alienation been gradual: spread over many years and subject to diverse influences? Where has he received his education and who have been his teachers? What books has he read? Who have been his associates? Has he no social advantage to seek, no political purpose in view, or no business prospects to subserve?

Analyze the hidden motives, the occult influences, so devious, imperceptible and gradual, and see if he has given up his religion because he loves truth and possesses knowledge. Even his own con-science deadened by worldly influences and flattered by self-conceit will at times make its voice heard in uneasy accents. Especi ally on his death bed, if the opportunity for reflection is at all vouchsafed him, will the poor and flimsy reasons that induced him to give up his religion stand out in their weakness and nakedness.

#### UNITY OF CATHOLIC DOCTRINE.

Cardinal Manning recently delivered a lecture at the Church of S., Mary and John, Wolverhampton on the unity of John, Wolverhampton on the unity of Catholic doctrine, in the course of which he said: "England was once a province of the great empire of Jesus Christ, In every church of the land was once to be found the altar where the Word was made flesh, dwelling in the mystery of the Most Holy Sacrament. In the palace of the prince and in the cottage of the peasant there was the crucifix; in the hands of the tiller of the soil and that of his little children there were the beads of our Blessed Mother. The festivals of the Church were observed throughout the land, and they were all of one faith. The unity of the Church then pervaded England, and England was contented then as a province of the sovereignty of Jesus Christ. How was it now? Was there in England a remnant of that great, worldflirt, gossip, mainly intent, it would seem, on killing time.

Many a girl's multiplied and beautiful toilets, pocket-money and other fashion—

All toilets, pocket-money and other fashion—

The formant of the sovereign of Was there in England a remnant of that great, worldwide empire? Yes, there was: a small remnant, indeed, cut down by three central toilets, provided the might call pursuantion. remnant, indeed, cut down by three cent-uries of what he might call persecution. But it was alive still. He directed attentoilets, pocket-money and other able possessions are a severe drain on the paternal exchequer, which has already so many necessary demands upon it; and the increased toil of severe drain on the history of the English nation, written by the venerable Bede, for the purpose of showing that when St. Augustis, sent by St. Gregory, came to this country he brought with him the Catholic faith, which was believed by their forefathers three hundred years ago, and which was being preached to them that night. There was a great prelate living in the midst of their forefathers in the time of desolation in England, who lifted time of desolation in England, who lifted up his nearly solitary voice, whose body lay in the Church of SS. Peter and Paul in that town, and whom they had honored

SHATTERED three hundred years ago, yet much of Christian faith has survived. God in his infinite mercy had preserved, during the time of the probation of the Church in ness), of the value of time, of the importance of punctuality, and an intelligent interest in the great questions of the day. ye requirements of after years. So-y's claims would not thereby be ored; but there would be no tolerance the constant pursuit of pleasure, ex-the constant pursuit of pleasure, exment wrecked the faith, and now rat ism was wrecking private judgment. But rationalism was the disease of adults, of grown men, able to take care of themselves, and responsible for what they thought and did. There was a greater peril still. The Christian children of England were robbed of religion, and the light of Christain faith shown in the schools was growing faint and pale. Christian instruction was either excluded from the day-school dreary prospect; nor can be expect much compensation in his young children who are growing up under the misrule of an old child.

was either excudded from the day-school or postponed until after the toil of the day had been gone through, and when the minds of the little ones were weary. He earnestly exorted mothers or fathers, whether they believed in the unity of the Catholic Church or not, to stand firm and not permit their children to be instructed in schools where they could not be taught the Christian Faith. He had great hopes of England. ENGLAND HAD NEVER REJECTED THE FAITH.

In England, which was called the great Protestant country of the world, if the people could themselves, what answer would they give? Did they reject the faith? No for they were not in existence when the faith was rejected. Was it rejected by their forefathers? No; but a wicked king, corrupt courtiers, base men, faithless bishops, and unworthy priests—they robbed the people of England of that which was their most precious inheritance. Yet the people of England of to-day loved the word of God, shrank from empty ceremonies and unmeaning ritual, were weary of religious division, and were seek ing for unity of faith, and he doubted if eath a martrydon.

And this descendant of such a race, next morning and found such unity we not rejoice in his heart. Earnestly, in

An unfortunate landlady who seeks relief, because her tenants have not paid rent on her Irish estate, says that her regular income has been six thousand dollars a year. Now she "needs a little warm a year. Now she "needs a little warm clothing and other necessaries required at this season." No doubt she is one of those who lay the prevalent distress among her Why has he given up his religion? Has tenants to the credit of their improvidence

#### In the Shadow.

BY P. O'NEILL LARKIN.

Walking in the shadow.
Through the city's crowded mart,
Around the sordid bustle,
And within a weary heart,
A flood of golden glory
Hlumes the face of day—
I pass along unheeding,
For my sunshine's far away.

Sitting in the shadow, When the midnight skies are bright, When countless stars flash earthward, A coronal of light,
Ah, me! those orbs had power
Erstwhile this mind to sway,

Standing in the shadow,
In the densely crowded hall.
'Mid echoing plaudits swelling
Like a trumpet's stirring call,
Once, once such plaudits thrilled me,
And awaked each pulse's play;
They fail to-night—I'm dreaming
Of the echoes far away.

Waiting in the shadow,
For the welcome "bye and bye 'To greet the buds of springtime
And the saure of its sky.
The tender torse against the sky. Watching in the shadow

Watching in the shadow
For the coming sweet sunrise,
Longing for the springtime,
And the sun-shine of her eyes,
Yearning for the greeting,
And heart-weary of delay,
Ah! the pulse is wildly beating
For the welcome far away.
Boston, Dec. 30, 1881.

#### A WOMAN OF CULTURE.

CHAPTER V. AT THE OPERA

Dr. Killany had chosen the evening of Parepa-Rosa's appearance in which to ac-quaint Nano with the danger to which she was hourly exposed. Amid the enchant-ments of a brilliant assemblage and sweet music, at a time when her heart would be most powerfully affected by the glamour of wealth and power, in the silence and retirement of the bex, he would make known to her the exact position of her father and of herself towards society. He fraility of the hold which she had on riches and station, her nearness to poverty and dis race, and in the alarm and excitement of the moment he would thrust his advice and assistance upon her, and make her willing or unwilling, as circumstances might direct, his accomplice or tool in the wickedness he meditated. The difficulties with which he had to contend had all beer studied. Noble-naturally noble-was Nano's character. The bare idea of robbing the orphan of his right would have made her shudder; and with a strong sense of honor, based rather on transcendental sentiment than on any fixed principles, she would have faced the direct sufferings in preference to enjoying wealth that was not her own. Her love for her father was of custom, not filial. He had never done anything to cherish the natural affection which once glowed in her breast. He was hard and stern till years of remorse began to weaken him, and the full know-ledge of his criminal neglect with its mournful consequences came, as Banquo at the feast, to fill his soul with horror and alarm. She did not disguise from him her indifference, nor from the world; but, with a keen appreciation of what but, with a keen appreciation of wine nature, culture, and society demanded, she would never, unless secretly, and pressed, too, by hard necessity, permit herself to be led into doing him positive injury.
For these difficulties Killany had pre-

pared his antidotes, as he was pleased to call them. For he looked upon these stolen into her nature, or which, already was to perform that office. Like him, she was henceforth to be an adventuress, and have done alike with prejudices and principles. He would prove to her, truly if possible, falsely if necessary, that the heirs of the misappropriated fortune were dead. One grand difficulty was then re-moved. It was but common sense that in preference to the state she should retain the wealth which her father had structuled by the treatment of the state of the stat struggled for twenty years to preserve and increase. If he persisted in his intention increase. If he persisted in his intention of bestowing an equivalent sum upon the poor, as he would be bound to do according to Catholis teaching, then the argument of poverty and disgrace was only necessary to win her into gentle violence towards him. It was true, he would leave her a sum sufficient to maintain her present rank, but with diminished splendor To a woman of her broad, grasping ambi-tion this was not enough. She would bave all or nothing Killany, therefore rusted to the ambition, when properly roused, to do his devil's work. This medi-cal Mephistopheles would wake it in her breast by showing to her the heights which she might have reached, and comparing them with the abysses of contempt into which she had fallen. Total obscurity would be more endurable than the scorn of her own. He intended to threaten her, if necessary, although he knew full well that with her it was a dangerous experiment. All these things, however, were to be dealt with in turn. To night he was to inform her of her father's sin and to to inform her of her father's sin and to **4**II her mind with dre d mi-givings, leav-ing time to develop his deeper and dark

It annoyed him that Nono had an angel whose influence for good was dan-angel whose influence for good was dan-gerously powerful. Olivia, in her two short years of hired companionship, had wound herself around her mistress' heart. The grandeur and complexity of Nano's nature forced her to ada ire the simplicity and sweetness of this modest girl, who yirtues, although she had but the shadov of her talent, far outshone anything which it had ever been Nano's fortune to meet. Acquainted in a trifling way with the philosophies of every school save that which taught the truth, ready with objections to every form of religion, but especially to the Catholic, and even sneeringly indifferent to the existence of God, both Nano and Killany were astonished bewildered, and charmed to find that this young lady, by a simple question naturally put and not profoundly logical, could overturn many high-spun arguments, and by a simpler demonstration give them a theological nut which no transcendental sophistry could crack. Alas! the devil of culture made void these efforts to discover the rule upon which Olivia seemed to base all her philosophy. They were delighted with the discovery of beauties of which the discovery of beauties of which they had never dreamed, and made use of

them to ornament their discourses and them to ornament their discourses and startle their clique with their Seneca-like originality. Killany now looked upon Olivia as his enemy, as before he had looked upon her with dislike. Hating ner very heartily, and being a very unscrupulous man, there were not wanting scrupulous man, there were not wanting to him either desires or opportunities to do her barm; and his intrigues in that respect, his mean, unmanly stabbing in the dark, worked Olivia much harm in afterdays. Slander is a two-edged weapon, however, and not rarely wounds him who gives the blow as severely as him to whom it is given.

The scene in the theatre on the opening night of the series of operas was brilliant and animated. The gaudy theatre, about whose very appearance there is something mysteriously attractive; the glare of the many lamps, which flung their radiance on the hundreds of forms below, reflecting infinite glitterings from the bright eyes and the jewelled throats, and arms, and fingers of the ladies; the sheen of rich costumes on every side; the murmur of many voices tremulous with emotions of joy, or curiosity, or mirth; the comings and goings of youth, and wealth, and beauty; and over all the music of the orchestra filling in the gaps and pauses of conversation, and falling, a shower of sweet sounds, on the audience, are circumstances which, when combined, render the whole a memorable and a pleasurable thing. The mimic world shut off from view by the drop-curtain is an inexhaustible subject of conversation. The personality of the actors, the character of the play, the sym-pathy to be excited, the indignation at wrong-doing, the elation at merited and unexpected success, keep young hearts, and old ones too, not seldom in pleasant and old ones too, not seldom in pleasant and exhilarating tension. And often the comedies and tragedies of the stage are of

a more interesting though more compli-cated character than the mimic play.

The curtain was rising for the first act when Killany and Nano entered the theatre. The attention of the audience being directed to the stage, they escaped all but the usual quantum of staring from the habitues at the door, and were fairly seated in full view at the balustrade before society became aware of the presence of two of its brightest luminaries. Then there were many little bows of courtesy from every side, which the elegant physician acknowledged so gently and grace-fully that none might be aware of the condescension save the happy recipients. Nano was in full dress and exceptionally heiliest. Here acknowledges and disprace brilliant. Her costume and were dazzling, and with the quiet of her manner, and her evident beauty, formed a verging point for those engines of polite because tolerated rudeness, opera-glasses. Transcendentalism enjoyed a triumph whenever she appeared. "A woman of culture" was a phrase which the higher grade of society had by heart. In itself the phra e had no meaning for most peo-ple, but when pointed with direct allusion to a beauty, a genuis, and an heiress, it embraced all that was desirable in the universe. Nano knew the impression which she created, and gloried in it-glorin the genius whose inspiration was to her a superstition, in the wealth and rank which her father had sinned to provide. This vanity was a weakness she could not but feel, but a weakness only in its ex pression, her philosophy or absurdity said She was a fair mistress of her countenance and manner. Generally they expressed only what she willed, and a cold, indiffer ent exterior hid the flames that society thought quite extinguished. Not entirely were they concealed from the keen eyes of Killany. His medical education and training enabled him to detect charges of color or manner unperceived by shrewd ordinary observers, and he had already

caught the clew to points in her disposi-tion which she covidered secret.

He was watching her now, as they sat together, with restless, dissatisfied eyes that turned often and uneasily to one particular place in the assembly. She had but gianced around on entering, and had then given her attention to the music and the play. Until the curtain fell on the first act she spoke not a word nor took her eyes from the stage. Killany did not venture to disturb her. Instead he seemed rather anxious that her attention should remain fixed on any spot save on that which so often took his own eyes. The moment she turned away whe tain fell, and, with a sigh of pleasurable relief, began to devote some attention to the audience, he hastened to engage her n conversation.

"Charming Parepa!" he said, "a jewel of song! The sunniest nightingale that ever sang a note! Ah! you have recognized

some one."

"My little Olivia," said Nano softly and with kindling eyes. Her first look had fallen on Dr. Fullerton, Olivia, and Sir Stanley Dashington not far distant from the box, and she bowed and smiled in the most familiar way that her studied coldness would permit. Killany was de-cidedly angry. He had feared this trifling incident, and dreaded the effect the good angel might have on Nano's ferlings. For Olivia was smiling in a most lovable fashion, and making encouraging and affectionate nois and grimaces towards her friend; and the mere fact of her presence, the sight of the sweet, pure face, was as hateful to Killany as the face of an angel is to a fiend. Sir Stanley was watching her movements so fondly as utterly to ignore the box after his first bow. Dr. Fullerton had smiled his re-cognition, and, as if struck by a sudden recollection, Nano had cast down her eyes involuntarily and turned to the stage

agair.
Dr. Killany gnashed his teeth politely.
"Very interesting fellow, the Irish baronet," he said in smooth tones. "Seems determined to have a Canadian wife, by

all appearances. Quite a match for Miss "Pe haps," answered Nano. "The obligation, however, will be all on his

than over the other. See our smiling friends all around us. Could we not point out a round dozen who have sold themselves for gold, some doing it with beauty and worth attracting the other way? Your own Miss Olivia for exam-

ple-"
"Has a baronet at her feet," she inter-

"Has a baronet at her feet," she interrupted, smiling.
"And society as well," he added, "because of the baronet and, I may say it, because of yourself. She was obscure enough before, with all her vaunted beauty and goodness."

"Not vaunted goodness," said Nano in a tope of invented postings.

tone of icy and cutting reproof.
"I beg your pardon. I was getting warm and the expression was not intended. warm and the expression was not intended.
But in reason, my dear Miss Nano, what
comparison can there be between the comfort and dignity of wealth with rank, and
the possession of mere beauty, whether of
character or form?"

"You will force me to discuss the ques-tion," she said, still smiling, "when I wish to listen to the music and look at my friends below. In reason, my dear doctor, what is the use in going to the opera, if you do not go to enjoy it? I am tired of these endless discourses which it pleased the blue-stockings and culture-dried fossils of our circle to indulge in. I must find relie from them here, at least.

She smiled at Olivia, who was making a sly pantomime expression of pretty dis-taste of the attentions of Sir Stanley. Dr. Killany was baffled but not subdued. He had been leading her diplomatically up to the matter of his intrigue, but on the very threshold she had turned and fled. It was vexatious, and—he smiled. Shortly after the curtain went up and there was nothing more to be said until the end of

the second act.
The music of the opera was thrilling and melancholy. Nano listened with moistened eyes and throbbing heart. A fierce longing seized upon her to pierce the very depths of the weird, mysterious strains, and find whence they drew thei life and essence. An agonized desire to be filled with more of life and beauty than she had ever enjoyed racked her heart and brain, and she lay back trembling, and would have wept and sobbed out her anguish had she been alone. The feeling was not unknown to her. She had experienced it often enough to suffer it with perhenced it often enough to suffer it with patience and to control it within the bounds of moderation. But it puzzled her much, and left her a prey to a severe depression of mind for days afterwards. The doctor never removed his eyes from her face, though he appeared to be as deeply engaged as she in listening to scenes and harmonies. With calm per-sistence he returned to his point when

the curtain went down the second time.

He remained cunningly silent until
Nano addressed him. "You seem to be
in deep thought," she said.
"Comparing
beauty and riches still?" Pardon me, but I could not help it. The subject is interesting. Its only solu-tion, I think, is always to let beauty and

wealth go together."
"That would be unfair, doctor. peak for an equal division. "Were it given you to choose," he said abruptly, "would you give up your face, or keep it and go down to poverty?" "Psverty! What a distressing word?" And she shivered a little, but did not

You are evading the question, Miss

"Well, then, I shall not desert my stan-"Wen, then, I shall not desert my stan-dard. I would choose poverty."

"And suppose that the alternatives were poverty or loss of your good name? I anticipate your answer."

"I shall not make any, sir. The ques-

tion is not to be put at all."

Charity were anxious to shelter, comfort, and care for the dying for whom there was

She looked up in cool amazement at

these pointed but incomprehensible words. "You speak riddles doctor." They are easily solved, Miss Nano, said he, still smiling, still forgetful of the insolence of his manner. "You will soon have the chance of testing the practical working of your sentiment. Beauty is nobility and wealth, since you stand your self very close to poverty and actual dis-

grace. To the fact that his words were flipp antly and coarsely uttered she paid more attention than to their meaning. "You are hard to be understood yet,"

she said, with her large eyes looking straight into his; "but there is no mistak ing the impertinence of your manner." In an instant he was all penitence was inwardly cursing himself for his foolsh oversight.

"You have mistaken bitterness of feel "You have mi-taken bilterness or reci-ing for that of which a could never be de-liberately guilty. I beg a thousand par-dons for my inadvertence. Yet listen fur-ther to what I say, since I must speak in plainer terms. You stand as close to plainer terms. You stand as close to poverty, and perhaps shame, as could be desired. The wealth which your father enjoys is not all his own, and, being at heart and by birth a Catholic, he is dreaming of restoring it to those whom he has wronged. Do you comprehend now, Miss wronged. McDonell?

"Perfectly," she answered, and her doubt and suspicion of him sounded loudly in the word. "If it be true, I begin to comprehend much more that was hitherto a mystery to me. Candidly, I believe

that you are deceived or insane."

"Neither," he replied vehemently. "I have known it for some years, and the fact has not been least profitable to me. It purchased me your father's favor, which otherwise I never could have obtained. Having that, I had everything this city could afford. We are related by blood, of course, but these are ties which never dis-turbed the narrow current of his generosity. If you do not believe me you may ask him. By so doing you will hasten an de."

"Allow me to differ with you," he said nickly. "Is wealth or station he said next. He hesitates in his plans because quickly. "Is wealth or station to be counted as nothing in the scale with love liness of form or characteri"

After the nestaces in his plans because of you. Once break the ice, once give him your encouragement, and you will be left by a stroke of the pen in comparative

"I cannot understand why you should invent such a tale, doctor; and as you are not insane I shall believe that you have been deceived in some manner. Or is it word Avignon on his lips. "You are a development of your cyaical and ungal-lant theories against the power of worth and beauty? Or are you cruelly trying me? You cannot change my opinions and as to my feelings, they are not in the least disturbed. My hands are not cold. nor my pulse slow, nor my face pale, when, according to the approved fashion, I should be in an interesting and exciting

"This is traffing," said Killany gravely "I cannot treat you as a child who will not believe in the approach of a misfortune Your eye which she cannot understand. which she cannot understand. Your eyes will be opened only too suddenly when the veil has fallen upon you. Your father's late illness was the first shock of a conculsion which may yet, and very soon, destroy him. In his sickness you will discover the truth of my information, but it will then be too late. He will have given his property to strangers or to the

This was stating the case in rather strong terms, but the curtain was rising and the doctor was growing desperate. She at last felt conviction stealing upon her, and a hand of ice seemed to close round her heart and to smother its beatings. Poverty at last! Outwardly she remained calm. It had come so slowly and so gradually as

It had come so slowly and so gradually as not to surprise her, and her command of herself was admirable.

"I believe you," she said suddenly.
"And I wish to go home."
He would have persuaded her to remain until the end of the performance, but she was determined. He rose and entered the hear to turn on. The gray Assess was in the said. box to turn on the gas. A page was just

opening the door.

"Servant, sir," the boy said, bowing,
"but I was to inform the lady that her
father had been taken dangerously ill, and
the carriage is waiting outside."

One eloquent look was exchanged between Nano and the doctor. Coming so
soon after their conversation this intelligence had a fearful significance. They
left the theatre nastily and in silence left the theatre nastily and in silence

#### CHRISTMAS WITH THE SISTERS OF MERCY.

TO BE CONTINUED.

The Last Christmas on Earth.

Go to the hospice for Christmas Day. These were my orders, and not a little aggreeved did I feel on receiving them from the chief, a man who knows how to say what he means with the smallest outlay of words. So, of necessity, I found myself a little after noon within the gates of "Our Lady's Hospice for the Dying,"
Dublin, accompanied by a very small
amount of knowledge concerning the institution. Past the school where a great many children are taught daily and where factory girls are taught nightly by the sis-ters of the Order, and along the broad avenue, I reached the house itself, a spacious building which had served, prior to its new purpose, as the novitiate of the congregation. On enquiring for the lady superior I was shown into a large, bright reception room to the right, where comfort, elegance and cleanliness were vieing with one another. I had just time to bserve the gaiety of holly and ivy visible around-that the furniture bore a polish to be attained only within convent walls -when the Reverend Mother, as she is Charity were anxious to shelter, comfort, this institution, mainly intending it for the lonely poor; but, all the same, not prepared to shut the door the same, not prepared to shut the door against any class, any creed, or any country. Already pr. disposed in favor of the institution from having its aim thus clearly put before me, I started to make the round, escorted by the Reverend Mother herself. "The patients' visitors are with them now," she remarked; "not, indeed, that we ever refuse a visitor, for here, we must be extra tender and for here we must be extra tender and onsiderate; but this hour on Sunday is devoted to the coming and going of the friends. Christmas is the most trying day of the year to them, being
THE LAST CHRISTMAS ON EARTH FOR THOSE

THEY LOVE

--perhaps a parent or child, or, nearer still, a husband or wife; but to those within it is a glad day, for they know the next Christmas they spend will be with God in heaven." She led the way, and I followed her—followed her steps, not her taith, for I could not yet realize that a last Christmas could be a day of gladness. At the end of a passage we came to the men's ward. Before entering, the air of "The girl I left behind me" surprised my sense of heaving; could it be possible I was in the Hospice for the Dying? Yes, and when we went into the ward we saw a musical box on the table hard at work, and the sister in charge told us it was a source of the greatest pleasure to the poor sufferers. The want is a fine room, well lighted, well aired and well heated. Along both walls are arranged the purest and simplest of white curtained beds about eight on each side, I would say at a about eight on each side, I would say at a rough guess. They were nearly all occupied, and the owners of those that were not, might have been seen elsewhere in the ward—at the fire, or near the sitractive musical box. From bed to bed we went, and think you we found any of the clinging to life which makes it

SO HARD, THEY SAY, TO DIM any of the revolt against the Divine decree which some might think natural under such circumstances? Not in one single instance. Sorrow and sobs, alas! were there, but at the bedside only. The weariness of the sick couch was softened away by resignation and marvellous peace. It alarmed me, the quiet of the sufferers; it saddened me with the awe of a great mystery. Approaching one young lad, on mystery. Approaching one young lad, on whose face far gone consumption was plainly written, my guide told me he had been a student in France—a student for the priesthood—who had come back to die. "He meant," she said," to work in the vineyard here, but God wants him the vineyard here.

what part of la belle France he had been, and faintly I saw, rather than heard, the word Avignon on his lips. "You are longing to go, my poor—?" the nun said—oh, so kindly, addressing him by his Christian and the control of the con Christian name. He tried to speak, and the Sister of Charity bent over him. "Whenever it is God's will" was the answer which almost spent his strength.
"HOME WITH GOD NEXT CHRISTMAS DAY,

' she said, in a low voice, and the light of hope passed over the poor fellow's face. In the bed next lay a man advanced in years dying of the same disease. Some friends were watching, not speaking to him. What could they say? Turning to the reverend mother, he whispered, "Better and easier." We know it was the on, the fire told me he was several times "on the point of being off with the chest." This was one of his good days, he stated, but still he was bad enough. If he was anything like as well as—there in bed, it's out dancing on the floor he'd be! Yes, he liked the music-box real well, cause it had some airs he knew. "Auld Lang Syne," suggested old man; such a hand-large such as the such as knew. "Auld Lang Syne," suggested quite a youth, who was sitting beside the old man; such a handsome youth, with large, soft, black eyes. "Consumption, too; in fact, nearly all are pulmonary cases here," was the answer I received to the control of the control o my inquiry. So we left the ward with the music faint and sweet still trembling than earth. Thanking my kind guide I on the air, and the holly and ivy lending turned homeward, and as I walked along on the air, and the holly and ivy lending a festive decoration to the place. YOUNG MEN WHO SHOULD BE STRONG

I have learnt now and for ever) were dying; breadwinners were dying, and yet all were resigned. By the old, by the long-suffering, we might expect to find a welcome given to death, but not, as we found it here, by those who were called with their hands full of unfinished work, with families depending on them. This with families depending on them. This thought struck me as we left the room. thought struck me as we left the room. I could not see clearly how it was the Sisters of Charity were able, except through a special gift, to teach so thoroughly, when it was most difficult to learn; "Not my will, O Lord, but thine."
Mounting a flight of stairs we came to the part of the hospice devoted to women. In the first ward we found a young girl of 18 in bed. Her face was absolutely joyous as the Reverend Mother greeted her with a lo.ing kiss. On her counterpane were scattered Christmas cards, and 1 her, on a stand, were books and little presents. She looked so happy that I doubted if anything could add to her peace of mind and heart. The empty bed near had held a poor lying child until it was thought well to remove her from

THE "PET OF THE HOUSE." as the happy girl was called, into a larger ward. Saying goodbye to her we fol-lowed the nun into St. Joseph's Ward adjoining. It seemed to me full, and it was a long room. Near the door, what a sight! A little girl—for what else is a girl of fifteen?—was dying hard and fast!
At one side of the deathbed the poor mother was wringing her hands in despair, and talked wildly between the gasps of suppressed sobs; on the other side two brothers were crying away piteously. The child herself, a mere skeleton, lay with wandering eyes, and month open, while the spasms of breath almost lifted her up as they came and went. The Revmore familarly called, entered. At once she granted my request to be brought through the place, and she gave me some hand in hers, spoke out clearly, "A little through the place, and she gave me some information I needed. It was to this effect: For a long time the Sisters of ever. No pain in heaven. Always God." But the earth-mother sobbed all the more bitterly when the sister asked her would "Good, very good," he said, with a side ister, familiar smile, forgetting in his eagerness the customary etiquette; " such a disposition is invaluable to any one; to there. Close by, in the next bed lay a dying woman completely blind, and beyond her others and others, one of whom, old and near release,

ASKED ME WHY I LOOKED SO SAD. there was nothing to fret for there. The very welcome presence of a convalescant met our eyes in this ward. There was wet welcome presence of a convalescant met our eyes in this ward. There was no hope for her, they said, when she entered, and there now she was, talking of being soon back in the world. Not far from her a sufferer was evidently in deep trouble. Her face was turned to two men, husband and son, sitting by the bed. On sympathizing with her the pour creature told a said, said, tale. She had just heard that her son-in-law, from ereature total a san, san, date, but heard that her son-in-law, from whom she was expecting a visit, was buried in the morning. He was with her, well and hearty, last Sunday, met with an accident the day after, and now was in Glasnevin. His wife and two children were left behind, with no one to support them but the grand-father, and he had six of his own—there was no need to count herself as one—and that made nine, with not half enough of work, God help them. The story was sad, Heaven knows; the trial too great, one might be tempted to say; and yet, with a few words of control timely spoken, the poor patient was able to mutter, "I'll try to bear it; I'll try." All Yes, we might be worse. I'll try." All the time the two men sat motionless, not even raising their eyes. How these Sisters of Charity know what to say and do

WHEN WE, EXPERIENCED IN THE WORLD, are dumb and at our wits' end. As we left St Joseph's I glanced again at the dy. ing child. She was supported in the ten-der arms of a sister, who was moi-tender aims of a sister, who was morten-ing the parched lips with a sponge. It was near, very near Home now. A chill crept over me, and my heart ached for the sor-row at the bedside. I knew the mercy of Death would be a great relief to the little one, but a child's last Christmas here below is anguish far more bitter to a mother than the shedding of life's blood. One more ward, St. Raphael's. There asleep in bed, was a patient, and sitting by the fire were three others; she who was near-est the other world was brightest. It was long coming she said, but why complain? it was coming—that was certain. She was always gay, she told me, and would have the laugh to the very end. What

THIS YOUNG, EMACIATED WIFE AND MOTHER, was more than I could comprehend. As happy, as full of life, apparently, as if God had given her a lease in perpetuity of both happiness and breath, and yet that was the last Christmas Day she would ever shed tears at the Adeste. The other two inmates smiled as she spoke so cheerfully to us, and one of them said- what I fully believe-that she was much worse than she pretended to be. Passing back through the corridor, from St. Joseph's Ward, came the voices of the sisters reciting the Litany for the Dying, and of the ing the Litary for the Dying, and mourners responding through the choking sobs. (At four o'clock it was well over with the little child on earth. She hal her wish-Christmas night with God and

I tried to enumerate the works of charity performed by the Sisters of this Order They were to be found alleviating sorrow, relieving pain and effacing sin, in St. Vincent's Hospital, Stephen's green; the Convalescent Home, Stillorgan; the Mag-dalan Asylum, Donnybrook; the Childalen Asylum, Donnybrook; the Chil-dren's Hospital, Temple Street; St. Monica's Home for aged Matrons, Gren-ville Street; the Blind Asylum, Merrion; Stanhope Street Training Schools and Home; Gardiner Street Schools for the Home; Poor ; through the back streets, in the tenements of the neglected and castaway; and, above all, in the Hospice, Harold's Cross. With this limitless field of action before me, my heart rose in gratitude on behalf of the city of Dublin, and I gave glory to God in the highest for the noble Sisters of Charity whom He has placed in our midst.

#### RESULTS OF PROTESTANT TEACH ING.

From the Sydney Express 1. The moral, intellectual and educational state of the lower orders in England is the lowest in the scale I have ever witnessed—quite on a par with that of the savage, and sometimes even below it.

-Dr. Shaw.

2. We have a great human sink in every great town reeking out crime, disease, and disloyalty; there are thousands in England in a far worse plight than the serfs in Russia, the slaves in Africa, and the negroes in America.—M'Gregor.

3. In Edinburgh, in two or three

generations, Protestant Christianity will be substantially put down. Drunk-enness, infidelity, and Sabbath breaking are all on the increase.—Mr. Gall.
4. Everybody knows what bitterness of

hate prevails among Protestants; they forget their temporary brotherhood, and fall into the old practice of assaili g their neighbors.—Rev. Mr. Frothingham. 5. If there is any positive Christian truth, the Roman Church is its only wit-

ness.—Westminster Review.

6. The Catholic Church is the only safeguard of liberty in Prussia against the en-

croachments of the State.—Laing.
7. The number of Protestant theological students in Germany is diminishing so rapidly that it is found difficult to file the vacancies among the Protestant clergy .-

Cologne Gazette. The Protestants soon learned to des pise that great edict of Nantes by which their liberties were secured \* \* \* They were not content to exercise their own religion, unless they could also trouble the religion of others \* \* \* The Catholics

and would have put a stop to the acquisition of all real knowledge.—Buckle, "Hist, of Ciw." 9. They are very bad Christians, but excellent Protestants.—Hugh Miller. 10. The Prussians are morally slives of enslaved minds. In 1834 the king, who

had invented a religion of his own, with the object of fusing Calvinists and Luther-ans, commanded all his Protestant subjec's to adopt it. Troops were quartered on the peasants, and thousands fled to America to find the liberty denied them say; and yet, with a few words of comfort timely spoken, the poor patient was able at present in Prussia against a genial and debasing despotism of the State over mind and action.—Laing, "Notes of a Traveller."

11. Germany is now without a creed and without a free press.—Mayhew.

12. Any thoughtful man must cease to respect the Reformers in proportion to the extent of his reading. They appealed to the ignorant. Advanced thinkers are learning to esteem them less and less—the artistic failures of Prote-tantism are due

attistic tangres of Prote-tantism are due to its purely transitional character.—Hal-lam, Froude, Anthropological Review, 13. Whatever is good in the New Zeal-ander existed in him before our missionaries arrived, and these virtues are fading aries arrived and their assumed Christianity.

The only fruit of Protestant teaching is to convert the native into an infidel.—Trol-

## Father is Getting Well.

My daughters say, "How much better father is since he used Hop Bitters." He is getting wellafter his long suffering from a disease declared incurable, and we are so glad that he used your Bitters.—A lady of Rochester, N.Y.—Utica Herald.

above, so he is going gladly." A smile played over his features, making his eyes brighter than they ever were, and height-

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#### The Vo celess.

We count the broken lyres that rest
Where the sweet walling singers slumber,
But o'er their silent sister's breast
The wild flowers who will stoop to number?
A few can touch the magic string,
And noisy fame is proud to win them;
Alas! for those that never sing,
But die with all their music in them!

Oh, hearts that break and give no sigh, Sa ve whitening lips and faded tresses, Till death pours out his cordial wine, Slow dropped from misery's crushing

presses!
If singing breath or echoing chord
To every hidden pang were given,
What endless melodies were poured,
As sad as earth, as sweet as heaven.

#### SISTERS OF THE POOR.

#### A Sketch of the Rise and Progress of a Religious Order.

Among the many charitable institutes which have sprung from the bosom of our beneficent mother the Church, perhaps none awakens greater sympathy and interest than that of the Little Sisters of the Poor. Begun under the most adverse circumstances, so far as human wisdom could foresee, it has nevertheless spread all over Europe, to the United States, and even reached the shores of Africa.

St. Servan, a small town on the Atlan-

tic coast of Brittany, was the scene of the first foundation of the institute. The men of this region are mostly seafarers, and to their toilsome and dangerous occupation are ascribable the large numbers of lestitute widows to be met with in Brit-Being without other means of subsistence, these poor women resort to beg-ging, and of many of them it might be said, in the words of the good Anne Jacqueline Coste, "They receive alms, un-conscious that it is God who gives it; they live in the most deplorable condition of vagabonds, haunting the church doors without even crossing the threshold and in utter ignorance of the mysteries celebrated within; addicted to all manner of vice, they live and die in a profound ignorance of all that concerns their eter-ual salvation." Concern for the spiritual as well as the temporal welfare of these poor souls awakened the liveliest sym-pathy in the breast of an assistant priest he parish of St. Servan, THE REV. FATHER LA PALLLEUR.

Totally without the resources necessary for the establishment of an asylum where aged and destitute persons might find shelter, food, and those spiritual consolashelter, food, and those spiritual consola-tions of which they stand in need, he yet possessed the faculty of imparting to others some of the compassionate desires which filled his own soul. Providence oon threw in his way agents fitted for his purpose in the persons of two young girls named Marie Augustine and Marie Therese, the former eighteen and the latter sixteen years of age. Marie Augustine belonged to the working class, bei entirely dependent for support upon her daily labor, Marie Therese was an orphan, in equally humble circumstances. These two the good priest persuaded to become acquainted, assuring them that God desired them both to be entirely His and to serve Him in the religious state. For this honor he exhorted them to pre-pare themselves, and they piously obeyed. Each worked at her employment during the week, but en Sundays, after Mass, they retired to a lonely spot on the seashore, where they conversed on pious subjects, and on the simple rule of life their spiritual father had laid down for Without knowing his plans, they especially pondered one sentence in the rule: "We will delight above all things in showing tenderness toward those aged poor who are infirm and sick: we will never refuse to assist them, provided an occasion presents itself; and we must take the greatest care not to meddle with what does not concern us." For nearly two years Father La Pailleur tried the patience and tested the vocation of his nevices, when at length he partially make known to them his design, at the same time re-commending to their care an old blind

FANCHON AUBERT was at least sixty years old; she possessed a little property, a small stock of the plainest furniture, and some linen. All this est furniture, and some linen. All this she gave—nay, she gave herself. She lived and died with the Sisters, sharing their toils and privations. Into the atticiphabited by these pious women Marie Therese, the orphan, compelled by circum stances to seek a new shelter, was heartily welcomed. Nor did she come alone. Or the Feast of St. Teresa, in the year 1840, she and Marie Augustine brought in their arms to the new home their cherished patient, the blind old woman. The first tep being thus taken, room was found for another poor old woman. Thus was the first house established.

These generous souls continued thus to inhabit the attic for about ten montles, Fanchon directing affairs, while Jennne employed herself in spinning, and Marie Augustine and Marie Therese worked at their sewing or washing, often interrupting their labors to look after the two in-valids with the tenderness of pious daughters. But they were no longer satisfied gone on increasing. Requests for the esthat only two old women should benefit tablishment of new houses reach the by the undertaking, but determined to mother-house from all directions. The extend their charity to others. Their spiritual father directed them to abandon themselves entirely to God, and to trust Him for everything. Accordingly Fan chou, who, as the possessor of a little property, had some credit in the town, rented uncomfortable basement floor, merly a wine shop. In this humble abode there was room for twelve beds, which were no sooner supplied than they were filled. The Sisters kept the place

WAITED UPON THEIR BELOVED POOR. instructed and comforted them. But these duties prevented them from sup-rich: the rebuffs and insults of some porting themselves and their dependants ignorant persons, and the generous offer-

by other labors. To meet their necessities, these old women who could walk kept up their old trade, and went out daily to beg. The Sisters prepared the meals and shared this bread of charity, and in this way, with slight aid from other sources,

rey contrived to live from day to day.

The Sisters found that to eat the bread of beggary would not do. These women, who had been beggars all their lifetime, could not be kept from falling into their old habits when out begging; so, to obviate this, the Sisters went out them selves and begged for the maintenance of their poor, and have kept it up ever since. Thus matters went on for eighteen months, but no increase in their numbers was gained from the example of the heroic devotion of these first Sisters. They were, on the contrary, pointed at and

MADE OBJECTS OF RIDICULE in the public streets of St. Servan ; even their former com; anions were ashamed to go near them. The Sisters, however, gave themselves no trouble about the disrepute in which they were held, but surrendered themselves more completely to the providence of God. The number of their poor continued to increase, and when their basement was full, without hesitation they bought, in 1842 a large house, formerly occupied by a religious com-

munity,
It is true they had no means to pay for
it. Father Le Pailleur sold his gold watch and the silver furniture of his altar, besides other things; Jeanne had a little ready money, one of her companions had contrived to save a little, and Fanchon readily contributed all that remained of her small property. All these contribu-tions were barely sufficient to defray the necessary expenses of the contract, but they trusted in Providence to supply them the rest. Nor was their confide placed; at the end of a year the house, which cost twenty-two thousand france, was all paid for.

It was about this time that the pious community adopted the sweet but hum.

LITTLE SISTERS OF THE POOR, taking, besides the vows of poverty, chastity and obedience, an admirable vow of hospitality. A year and a half found the four Sisters with a full house, consisting of fifty aged poor. There were still poor to be provided for, but the house was quite full. What was to be done? "The Sisters owned a piece of ground

and had ten cents in the treasury. They thought they should build. Putting the little solitary coin under the feet of the statue of the Blessed Virgin, they beldly began. . . . They cleared the ground, they dug the foundation, and tried to collect materials for building.

The workmen of St. Servan, moved at sight of so much devotion on the part of the Sisters, came forward offering their help in labors so holy. The carrying of

material was also done gratuitously, and alns abundantly flowed in."

Before the house was completed the number of Sistals began to increase. The constancy of the founders was at last crowned by God with success. With sublime confidence the Sisters already began to think of establishing houses in other places. With what heroic and self-sacraicing labor their new undertakings were carried to success may be knagined, for by the close of 1846, the Little Sisters had founded three distinct establishments, with fifteen Sisters. We should be delighted to detail the many intensely interesting incidents attending these enterprises did space permit, but must turn of a brief account of the establishment to the Little Sisters in the United States.

As early as 1856 some Catholics of New York, while sojourning in Europe, visited houses of the Little Sisters, and, witnessing the happiness of the old people therein desired to have similar houses established in this country. The subject was brought to the attention of

ARCHBISHOP HUGHES. woman. To her they devoted their leisure moments, doing all that charity prevented him from going further in the matter. A few years later Archbishop could suggest for her relief and rensola-tion. Meanwhile they became ac-quainted with an old servant-woman named. The petitioned Father General La Pailleur for Little Sisters, but it was now well known throughout France, she having since been awarded the prize of virtue (3,000 fr.) by the Academy. Jeanne was about forty-eight years of age, provided for her daily wants by labor, and had savings amounting to about six hundred france. From a stives of economy, she kept house with a woman much older than herself, and who, in the providence of God, was destined to be the first benefactress of the institute.

La Pailleur for Little Sisters, but it was not till J868 that these requests could be complied with. In May of that year the Rev. Ernest M. Lelievre visited the United States to make the necessary arrangements for the introduction of the Little Sisters. Being introduced by the Rev. Annet Laton, of New York, to the Right than herself, and who, in the providence of God, was destined to be the first benefactress of the institute. of this new charity in his diocese, and the Sisters have ever since found in him a warm friend.

On the Feast of St. Augustine, August 28, 1868, seven Little Sisters left friends, home, and country to begin THEIR SELF-DENYING LABORS FOR THE POOF

OF A FOREIGN LAND. Landing in New York on September 13 they proceeded to the residence which had be in hired for them at No. 608 De Kall Avenue, Brooklyn, consisting of three ad-joining houses, capable of sheltering about forty persons. Here they remained several months, when they secured a plot of ground pleasantly situated on the corner of Bushwick Avenue and De Kalb, and began the erection of one wing of their present home. With some aid from the State Legislature they were enable to enlarge it in 1870; other additions have since been made, until the house at present has accommodations for about two hun-

dred and fifty inmates. The most sanguine hopes of the friends of the Little Sisters have been realized. The sympathy which was shown to them on their arrival, far from diminishing, has more the Sisters are known the more they are loved and appreciated. Their work is carried on here precisely as it is in Europe. "Every day two Sisters go forth with their wagon, and call at the various hotels, restaurants, and private houses where they are allowed to apply, collecting cold victuals, coffee-grounds, tea, old clothing, etc. all which is turned to good use for the benefit of their aged inmates.
Other Sisters go on foot from door to door, soliciting alms for their dear old people,

receiving with the same thankfulness the penny of the poor and the dollar of the rich: the rebuffs and insults of some

ing of the cheerful giver ; circulating as GREAT SPEECH OF HIS HOLINESS quietly under their dark religious cloaks along the crowded thoroughfares of our cities as if they were in Lyons or Brussels; objects of momentary curiosity to some that pass them by, but respected by all, that pass them by, but re Catholics and Protestants.

How great has been the success of the feeble foundation laid, with such great faith in God, at St. Servan, 1840, may be seen from the following statistics: In 1868, houses were established in Brooklyn, 1868, houses were established in Brooklyn, N. Y.; Cincinatti, O.; New Orleans, La.; in 1869, in Baltimore, Md., St. Louis, Mo., Philadelphia, Pa., Louisville, Ky.; in 1870, in Boston, Mass, Cleveland, O., New York, N. Y.; in 1871, in Washington, D. C., Albany, N. Y.; in 1872, in Allegheny City, Pa.; in 1873, in Indianapolis, Ind., Troy, N. Y.; in 1874, in Detroit, Mich., Richmond, Va.; in 1875, in Milwaukee, Wis., Chicago, Ill.; in 1878, in Newark, N. J.; in 1879, in South Brooklyn, N. Y.; in 1880, in Germantown, Pa., Providence, R. I. Making a total in the United States of 23 houses, total in the United States of 23 houses, with 280 Little Sisters and about 3,500 old and destitute poor. It may be well to add that the conditions for admission are, simply, that the applicants be of good moral character, destitute, and above sixty

years of age. O QUESTION IS RAISED AS TO CREED OR NATIONALITY.

The Congregation has in France 97 houses; in Spain, 34; in England, Ireland, and Scotland, 21; In Belgium, 10; in Italy, 4; in Africa, 1. The total in Italy, 4; in Africa, 1. The total throughout the world is thus seen to be 190 houses, with a population of 3,200 Little Sisters and about 23,000 and poor. -Catholic Family Annual.

#### GERMAN FAITH.

#### Flying Notes of a New York Merchant on a Business Tour-Persecution Impotent to kill the Faith.

LUDENCHIED on the Rhine, Dec. 6, 1881. -From France to Germany is not far in miles, but the feelings of the people naturally are far from close. Each have an idea of the other's courage and the other's boorishness differing widely. In the Ger man Empire we see as many dispositions as we see principles and the same petty icalousies are found as between strong position of love with regard to its tributary duchies, &c. In all of these places the Catholics are more or less promment, according to what may have prevailing faith at the time unification; in Westphalia, in fact all the Rhine Provinces, the people are exceed-ingly devout, the statues and crucifixes by the wayside, the reverential bow of the passer by, the kneeling matron betoken that the faith is well preserved, and it is yet no uncommon thing to see new houses being erected in the cities with the niche in the front wall reserved for the statue of our Holy Mother or a patron saint. At Aix-la-Chapelle or Aachen as the Ger-mans name it, at the ceremony of the ex-position of the sacred garments, thousands of people might be seen entering the city from all directions, with the air and piety of pilgrims. This occurs every seventh year, and the principal relies which are exposed, with great ceremony, from the Dom (Cathedral) steeple on this occasion are the white garments worn by the Blessed Virgin—the cloth that was wound around our Lord while on the Cross, and the sheet on which the body of St. John was wrapped after being beheaded; the ninor relics too numerous to mention are later in view in the body of the church.

The piety and devotion that stirred the people was something marvellous; business suspended, houses decorated, throngs crowding in and out of the city and all the churches filled with communicants.
At Cologne, the Cathedral which is now finished, and has been fully described in your columns, is filled daily with sightwho eagerly entertained their views and promised to visit the Superior of the seers, and with devout worshippers, the other less important churches not being deserted. At the minor cities I have seen ot being on Sunday mornings, the throngs reaching well out into the street, although masses are frequent, and devotions on all sides. At Dusseldorf at the Franciscan Church, at nine o'clock, High Mass, the beautiful form of male choir, with the shrill treble of the boy, to the mature notes of the man, would force one to feel they were in the immediate, we see the contract of the same and the s the immediate presence of heaven. A thing I remarked here was to me novel and beautiful. At the close of mass, th clergyman carried the Host under canopy supported by two elderly gentle-men, and preceded by the acolytes and cross and incense bearers, and followed by forty or fifty of the old and middle aged men of the congregation, carrying lighted torches, went down one aisle and up the other, the procession and chorr above, chanting the psalms alternately, while the people were bowed in prayer. From there to the Jesuit Church, that was celebrating in a special manner its patron day, St. Andrew's; in the near neighborhood, flags flying from every house, and the multi-tudes filled all the streets neighboring, endeavoring to find entrance. It is a church well worthy of description for its quaintness in architecture, but somewhat pronounced German in its taste. The statues adorning the walls are grand and many in number. Those about the alter are all silver, and the alter dedicated to St. Francis is literally covered with relics and memorials. At one of the many gal-leries of paintings, is Carl Muller's great picture of the Holy Family, and the very celebrated one of the Annunciation, so

## In a Decline.

Dr. R. V. Pierce : Dear Sir-Last fall by daughter was in a decline and every body thought she was going into consump-tion. I got her a bottle of your "Favorite Prescription," and it cured her.

frequently reproduced for the edification of the faithful throughout the world. S.

Mrs. Mary Hinson.
Of all druggists. Montrose, Kan.

## Worse Than War.

"The throat has destroyed more lives than the swords," by imprudence in eat-ing and intemperance in drinking; but when the health becomes impaired the miserable dyspeptic may find prompt re-lief in Burdock Blood Bitters. It regu-lates the bowels, acts upon the liver and kidneys, purifies the blood, and stimulates all the secretions to a healthy action.

## POPE LEO XIII.

The following is the full text of the speech of the Holy Father to the Cardinals on Christmas eve:
On this occasion it affords Us the high-

est gratification to receive the respectful nage and hearty wishes for the future which have just been tendered on behalf of the Sacred College. In reciprocation of these cordial sentiments We, for Our part, desire to express similar wishes in regard to the Sacred College and the Church. We are sensible of the duty of thanking the Lord humbly for sustaining Our the Lord humbly for sustaining Our feebleness by vouchsafing from time to time to alleviate, by His consolations, the trials and solicitudes of the Apostolic Ministry. These trials and these solicitudes are daily becoming more burdensome and more poignant, by reason of the painful circumstances to which we have been reduced, and which every day become more unbearable. In addressing the Sacred College it is not necessary to enter into details. Recent grievous events, which have already gravely prejudiced our position at Rome, will be sufficiently remembered. Like Ourselves, the Sacred College is a spectator of all that is being contrived against the Catholic religion, and against its Supreme Chief. The recent occasion of the glorification of the new saints, which it has been pretended is a proof of the liberty left in the city of Rome to the Pontiff and the Catholics, has, in truth, but served to demonstrate the contrary. Compelled, from consider-ations of security and of order, to celebrate this solemn ceremony within the precincts of Our palace, we have had to be hold its pomp greatly attenuated and its splendour largely diminished. The list of bishops invited to participate has had to be reduced, and it has been absolutely impossible for any number of the faith ful, either at Rome or from abroad, to be present. Notwithstanding these necessary limitations, the dignity of the Pontiff and of the four glorious champions of the faith of the four glorious champions of the taum have not been safe from insult and offence. In fact, while We proceeded, according to the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the Church, to the execument of the church, to the execument of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the Church, to the execument of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church of the most mature and rigorous prescriptions of the church ion of one of the most solemn acts of Our Pontifical authority, there were those at Rome who did not fear for several days, and before the eyes of all, to turn the august ceremonial into derision and ridicule, to insult the religion of all the Romans, as well as of the believing world, and to hurl with audacious sacrilege the basest outrages against Our person, Our authority, and the new saints themselves, under the most futile pretexts. This unworthy conduct is constantly re-curring. In fact, every time that, full of olicitude for the welfare of the Church. We raise Our voice in support of its interests trampled under foot, and in defence of violated rights—every time that, faithful to the sacredness of the oaths We have taken, We claim, as necessary for the lib-erty and independence of Our spiritual authority, the temporal dominions which have been taken from Us, and which, by virtue of so many rights, have be-longed to the Holy See during more than ten centuries—endless cries of rage, insults and threats are raised. If Catholics grow anxious for us, and endeavour to assert the right they possess to secure the independence of their Chief in a stable and efficacious manner, they are immediately accused of being rebels or ensured that the stable in the s emies of Italy, or provokers of disorder.

If pious pilgrims, inspired by filial affection, come to Rome to bring comfort to our paternal heart, and to testify their unalterable devotion, they find themselves exposed to the insults of the press and to the violence of the populate. Therefore that all Catholics throughout the world should appear so anxious, so full of anguish with respect to the fate reserved for their Supreme Master and their Father? No doubt whoever follows attentively the development of public affairs in Italy discerns at a glance the extent to which the designs of our enemies are cruel, what new offences to the Church it is contemplated to commit, and how fully we are warranted in expecting still more evil times. Nevertheless, trusting in Almighty God, assured of the effectual co-operation of the Sacred College, sustained by the continual prayers of Christendom, We shall apply Ourselves to guide, amid the stormy sea, the barque of Peter tossed by ampeter awaiting with senfelores the stormy sea, the barque of Peter tossed by tempest, awaiting with confidence the time when the Divine Master will still the billows, command the winds, and re-store peace and calm. May the annivers-ary of the Nativity of the Redeemer be a

#### A Protest Against Crime as a Remedy for Irish Wrongs.

happy omen of that appeasement! It is at His hands that We implore for you, for

the Sacred College, and the Universal Church, the fulness of celestial favour, granting to you all from Our inmost

heart, and as a token of Our special affection, the Apostolic benediction.

## Publin Irishman

So long as murder stains the laud, ong must we condemn it, with our whole heart and soul—so long must we denounce with all earnestness and ell vehemence, the perpetrators. We call upon our countrymen to cast them out from amongst them, and to pronounce against them the ban of social and political ex-

Another agrarian crime has stained the island, and therefore we repeat our de-nunciations, and we beseech the Irish people to rally to the side of Country against Crime.

A neglected cough brings on consumption—the most fatal and prevalent of all physical ills that flesh is heir to. To check the malady in its early stage, before the deadly tubercles develop themselves in the lung, use Dr. Thomas' Eelectric Oil, which also annihilates bronchitis, asthma, catarrh, piles, kidney troubles, and sore ness of the muscles and joints.

The highest towers in the world are those of the Cologne Cathedral, 524 feet, or equivalent to 4,192 of Esterbrook's Fal-

#### I DONT CARE.

## ous Confession Was Converted.

One evening in Holy Week, two young men, taking a walk through the streets of Paris, followed a number of persons whom they saw entering a fashionable church. To dip their fingers into the vase and make the sign of the cross, or to kneel and say a prayer, was something good enough say a prayer, was something good enough in their minds for fools and fanatics; so re-maining standing for a few moments to satisfy idle curiosity at the expense of the pious who were engaged in their various levotions, and after having scandalized devotions, and after having scandalized whoever was within hearing of their frivlous and worldly conversation, they at last turned to go out. Just then one of them caught sight of a person entering a onfessional.

"A bet!" he exclaimed.
"What is it?" "What is it?"
"That I will go to confession after she

mes out."
"All right. What shall it be?"

"A breakfast at the Cafe de Paris."
"Very good."
The bet made and booked, they waited, and when the lady came out, quiet and collected, the young man entered deliberately. Now this is what actually oc-

ately.

The false penitent having at the sug-gestion of the confessor, recited the Con-liteor (for the lessons of childhood are not easily forgotten), he was invited to make the acknowledgments of his faults. On his knees, but with mockery on his lips,

the young impenitent began:

"I have worshipped other beings than God—but I don't care. I have taken the name of God in vain—but I don't care. I have committed sins against modesty but I don't care. I keep neither Sundays or festivals-but I don't care. first communion I have never been either to confession or communion—but I don't

The priest had not interrupted him at

When he ceased the priest quietly said:
"Young man, I will abstain from characterizing as it deserves the sacrilegious action which you have just committed. Grace and common sense seem to be too much wanting for you to profit by the return, however, for the indulgence with which I am disposed to forgive what you undoubtedly consider only a legitimate amusement, but which, in the eves of religion, is a grave impiety, and in regard to your education is an unpardonable offence, I shall ask of you an act of frank acknowledgment.'

The young man, dissipated as he was knew enough of the ways of the world to appreciate the disgraceful act of which he had been guilty. Already ashamed of what had been originally but the thoughtless act of a giddy youth, but which now came home to him in all its unworthiness, hastened to reply:
"What acknowledgment sir?"

"Did you not come here to fill some bet? It is impossible to imagine other-wise; for at your age one does not feel in-clined to insult thus, gratuitously, all

"So I imagined. Well, that your victory may be honestly won you must satisfy all that is implied in the term confession, so I must give you a penance."

"It will be very easy and very short. For the next fortnight, beginning with this very evening, you will kneel down before going to bed and say aloud, sounding each word clearly: "I know that I am to discharge the same that th care for either." That is all the satisfac-tion I require: but I depend upon that."

The thoughtless man, who saw nothing difficult or troublesome in his satisfaction, accepted with the best possible grace what he only considered a sort of spiritual retaliation for his would-be joke, and went out murmuring a sincere and even heart,

excuse for its levity.

But before the fortnight was up the good priest had a new and this time a genuine penitent. For the conversion cappened in this wise:

happened in this wise:
Each evening, before retiting, the young libertine, faithful to his promises as a man of the world, knelt and said aloud the expiatory words. The first time he went through it with perfect indifference and the through "I am to go to the theorie." The went through it with perfect indifference, saying, "I am to go to the theater." The next day it was said a little more seriously. But the third day he could not avoid making certain reflections—death is so mournful. Another day and the idea of the inexorable decree of fate which hangs over all men made him think of what avails. of what awaits us beyond the tomb. When the fifth day came, and he said, "I know that I am to die." When he had recited the fearful sentence on the sixth evening he struck his breast with terror, exclaiming: "Yes" I know that I will die and be judged, O my God! but what will become of me sentence l" The salutary fear which had seized him filled his sleep with visions awful to imagine, and the next day, without waiting for evening, he hastened to throw himself, in good earnest this time, at the feet of the priest.

The New World's Dispensary and Invalids' Hotel at Buffalo, N. Y., is now completed and ready to receive patients. Burns and Scalds

#### HICKORY CATHOLICS.

#### How a Man Who Made A Sacrilegi. A Suggestion to be a little Cautious in Attacking Bishops.

From the Louisville Catholic Advocate Bishop McQuaid of Rochester, N. Y., recently addressed his parishoners, in-structing them as to the laws of the Church concerning secret oath bound or Church concerning secret oath bound or-ganizations, and warning them against the dangers of being deluded or led by them, in connection with the present Irish agit-ation. We publish his remarks in full on our second page. It is plain to every in-telligent, reasoning Catholic that Bishop McQuaid has simply done his duty as pas-tur of his flock presponsible before God for tor of his flock, responsible before God for the moral and spiritual well-being of his people; that he had not denounced or in any way reflected upon the just as a second any way reflected upon the just and legal organizations and means employed by the Irish people in their struggle against tyranny and wrong; he simply explains to his people what every intelligent Catholic knows, or ought to know, is the law of the Church, and warns his people against the danger of being led astray in the heat of excitement, or UNDER PRETENCE OF PATRIOTISM IN TRE-

LAND'S CAUSE.
Less than this he could not do, and conscientiously discharge his obligations as a paster of souls, however patriotic and devoted to Ireland's cause he may be. That there is occasion for such warning, every one at all posted in the existence, workings and aims of such secret organizations, and their earnest efforts at this time to influ ence, and ultimately control the move-ment in behalf of the Irish people, in the country at least, is fully aware; and they are also aware that some of our readers may differ with us, because of their intense devotion to Ireland's cause, and their natund propensity to take offence at any-thing time avers of rebuke to those who are professedly earnest in furthering that

couse: but it is a truth that must be heeded. There are breakers ahead that must be avoided; and can only be avoided by cool and cautious steering under the guidance of conservative, true and tried leaders. Impetuous and revolutionary theories, unjust and arbitrary principle inflammatory and violent utterances, dis-carding alike the laws of God and man may sound bold and for a time arouse enthusiasm; only to be followed by a reaction of sentiment, apathy of action, and universal condemnation on the part of the universal condemnation on the part of the public, and disastrous failure for the Irish people. They who seek justice must themselves be just. Let the policy of the Land League be strictly adhered to, and unless it departs from the reasonable of pressive resistance hitherts precourse of passive resistance hitherto passive, it will triumph; and the greatest danger now is that revolutionary theories may obtain the ascendancy and change the policy to one of revolt, which would the poncy to the off revolt, which would be speedily suppressed, and Ireland's chains be drawn tighter. Bishop McQuaid's words of warning should be heeded, and the wrecking of Ireland's

hopes of redress from the present agitation NO CAUSE, WHICH IGNORES AND DEFIES THE LAWS OF GOD,

and scouts the recognized human law of just and equal right, can triumph. The denunciation of Bishop McQuaid for his utterance is an exidence of either ignora stable and efficacious manner, they are immediately accused of being rebels or enemies of Italy, or provokers of disorder.

"What you say is true, sir. I came here solely to win a breakfast on a bet with a friend as thoughtless as myself." good men to speak before they think ser-iously. To such, including several of our Editors, it would be well if they would adjust their spectacles and thinking-caps, read Bishop McQuaid's address carefully exposed to the insults of the press and to the violence of the populace. Therefore, is it to be wondered at if, on account of the facts above stated, and others of a like nature, Bishops of various nations, when they come here, should acknowledge that the existing state of things is wholly inconsistent with the liberty and dignity of the Holy See? Is it to be wondered at the sinner.

I must give you a penance."

The young man turned pale, but said nothing. "Do not be afraid, my friend; a man as the property of the straight to the heart of the sinner."

The young man turned pale, but said and thoughtfully, and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and thoughtfully, and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless conclude that they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless the property and they have hollered before they were hurt. Bishop McQuaid's address carefully and they will doubtless the prop the sinner.

"I promise you father (the word passed his lips for the first time), to do what you require; but please make it neither long nor difficult."

The structure of the word passed it is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicate. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and the may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, unreasolute and may be excusable for the publicates. It is and their violent, and the publicates are and their violent, and the publicates and their violent, and the publicates are and their violent, and the publicates are and their violent, and the publicates are and the publicates and the publicates are and the publ sjects." It "It will be very easy and very short. For the next fortnight, beginning with this very evening, you will kneel down before going to bed and say aloud, sounding each word clearly: "I know that I am to die—but I don't care—I know that I must give an account of my life—but I don't care. I know that all thinking men believe in a heaven and a hell—but I don't care for either." That is all the satisfaction I require, but I deneral upon the stiffaction I require but I dener cerning such sentiments gion and m grality—a very inproper thing for Cathol editors to do.

#### A Pri st's Anticipation of the Electric Telegraph.

From some correspondence between the Abbe Barthelemy, who, in the latter part of the eighteenth century, was a curator in the Royal Library at Paris, and Mme. du Deffand, recently published, it would appear that the Abbe anticipated the invention, or rather the practical application eighty years afterward, of the electric telegraph. Writing from the Duc de Choiseul's seat in the country to Mme. du Deffand, then in Paris, he seeks to excuse himself for not having let her have a lethimself for not having let her have a lethimself for not having let ner have a let-ter which she had been expecting by say-ing that he has been engaged by some in-teresting experiments in physics. The passage is sufficiently remarkable to be passage is suncernty remarkable to be worth quoting: "We are told that if you take two clocks, the hands of, which are both magnetic in the same degree, and move the hands of one, the hands of the other will full. move the hands of one, the hands of the other will follow the same direction: so that when you make one clock strike twelve, the other will do the same. Supposing that these artificial magnets can be perfected so that their force will extend from here to Paris, you must have one of these clocks and we will have another. these clocks, and we will have another, substituting the letter of the alphabet for the hours on their faces. At an agreed hour each day we will move the hands and your secretary will put the letters together and read out our message. The process might be simplified by making the needle (hand of the clock) strike a bell to announce that the oracle is about to speak. There is really no limit to the possible application of this process."

Mme. du Deffand, evidently, did not put Are promptly cured as well as an ness wounds, sprains, bruises, callous lumps, soreness, pains, inflammation and all painful diseases by the great Rheumatic Remedy, Hagyard's Yellow Oil. For extended and internal use. Price 25c.

Are promptly cured as well as an ness wounds, in the respondent's scientific genius, for in her reply she satirically observes that it would no doubt "be a very convenient invention for people who are two lazy to write".—New York Sun,

#### The Catholic Mecord ublished every Friday morning at 428 Rich-mond Street.

Annual subscription..... \$2 00 ADVERTISING RATES. ran cents per line for first, and five cents r line for each subsequent insertion. Ad-rtisements measured in nonpariel type, 12

ines to an inch Contract adversements for three six or we've months, special terms. All advertise-ments should be handed in not later than Tuesday morning.

TO CORRESPONDENTS. TO CORRESPONDENTS.

All matter intended for publication mus have the name of the writer attached, and must reach the office not later than Tuesday a noon of each week.

THOS. COFFEY,

Publisher and Proprietor.

THOS. COPFEY.
Publishes and Proprietor.
Subscribers who change their residence will please send us, by Postal-card, their Old as well as New Address, and thus insure the prompt delivery of the paper.
We are in constant recent of enquiries from subscribers as to "bill." By consulting the date on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to the will be answered. The label on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to the will be answered. The label on your paper shows the time your subscription is paid to the work of the publisher, at the time owing more or less for subscription, it may be inferred that the person either knows very little about the way and inary business is transacted, or than old a worthless dead beat. The printed stipp way by which a publisher can tell who are subscribers and how much they owe. If this name is taken off it will be seen how very awkward it becomes for the proprietor of a newspaper to keep his business in proper sheep. Subscribers ho desire to stop taking a paper should all cases remit the amount of their in the proper sheep.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

DRAR MR. COFFRY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to its subscribers and patrons that the change of proprietorship will work no change in its one and principles; that it will remain, what it has been, thoroughly Catholic, entirely independent of political parties, and exclusively devoted to the cause of the Church and to the promotion of Catholic interests. I am agement the RECORD will improve in useful-commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clerky and latty of the diocese.

Believe me.

e me, Yours very sincerely, + John Walsh, Bishop of London

Mr. THOMAS COPPEY
Office of the "Catholic Record." FROM HIS GRACE ARCHBISHOP HANNAN St. Mary's, Hallfax, Nov. 7, 1881

St. Magy's, Halifax, Nov. 7, 188.

I have had opportunities during the last two years or more of reading copies of the OATHOLIC RECORD, published in London, Ontario, and approved of by His Lordship the Right Rev. Dr. Walsh, the Bishop of that Seo. I beg to recommend that paper to all the faithful of this diocese.

+ MICHAEL HANNAN,
Archb@hop of Halifax.

## Catholic Becord.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 20, 1882.

#### IRISH LANDLORDS ATTACK GLADSTONE.

The landlord organs in Ireland are just now occupied in a most ungracious work, namely : an attack on Mr. Gladstone, who always spoke so tenderly of them in his speeches, and who was so mindful of their interestin his Land Bill. Of course their great plaint is that their property is being confiscated under the action of this Land Act. The principal object in view in this piteous cry is too transparent not to be seen through by even the most murky vision. These good gentlemen, who, when they could sport all over Europe on the rack-rents dragged from the Irish farmer, were remarkable for their miserable pride, are fast becoming beggars in the eyes of the world, for this outery now raised on the action of the land courts is made simply to make the English people believe that they have been unjustly dealt with, and thus stand a chance of compensation for the reduction of their rents. They May that the decisions of the land courts are not based on justice, but are warped by political necessity, and that consequently they are not guilty of the charge of being extortioners, as these decisions virtually brand them. When they are being forced to act justly with their poor tenants, they ory out that this land act is a fraud and that both they and the country have been deceived by Mr. Gladstone; that he, on the introduction of the bill, assured the Parliament that the arbitrary raising of rents was confined to a limited number of cases. No doubt many of those now before the Commission flattered themselves that they were not among the rack-renters, and that consequently this new Act would not practically affect them. It should be borne in mind that the English Pre-

mier, in introducing his bill, said : "There are other features of the case on which we (the Government) do arrive at the conclusion that there is great neces eity for searching a d comprehensive legislation. The first of these is that old and standing evil of Ireland—that Land hunger which must not be described as if it were merely an infirmity of the people, for it really means land scarcity, and still it were merely an infirmity of the people, for it really means land scarcity, and still continues to import into the agricultural relations of Ireland difficulties with which as yet we have not been able completely to as yet we have not been able completely to deal. It is this which, aggrarated by the bad seasons of the last few years, to gether with other circumstances, which constitute the necessity for legislation."

What does he mean by "searching and comprehensive legislation?" Is it not a legislation that will reach insult.

every grievance, and bring justice to every homestead. Again, it is evident that in speaking of "land hunger" he could not possibly mean anything but excessive rent-raising, whilst "the other circumstances" no doubt referred to the increased cost of labor and living as well as the lessened value of many commodities from which the farmer derived an income. It is also charged that the decisions of these land commissions. in the fixing of rent, is not based on any settled principle, but Mr. Gladstone can hardly be blamed for this. We should rather think that it should be laid at the door of the Opposition, for in the Land Bill introduced by him a principle was fixed in the following:

"A fair rent means such a rent as, in the opinion of the court, after hearing the parties and considering all the cir-cumstances of the case, holding and dis-trict, a solvent tenant would undertake to pay one year with another, provided that the court, in fixing such rent, shall have regard to the tenant's interest in the holding, and the tenant's interest shall be estimated with reference to the following

considerations, that is to say:

"(a). In the case of any holding subject to the Ulster Tenant Right Custom, or to any usage corresponding therewith, with reference to the said custom or

"(b). In cases where there is no evi dence of any such custom or usage, with reference to the scale of compensation for so far as any circumstances of the case shown in evidence may justify a variation therefrom), and the right (if any) to compensation for improvements effected by the tenant or his predecessors in title."

The landlord party had this struck out, and it is scarcely honest for them now to attack the bill for the want of a principle which they themselves removed from it. But if it be necessary that this principle should be adhered to in the carrying out of the bill, would it not be just as necessary that some principle should be adhered to in carrying out the Coercion Act? The Secretary for Ireland promised that a certain principle would be followed. That it has been

#### A TELEGRAM.

don to our Methodist confrere that a properly speaking, church agencies street Methodist Church, and that In this respect they are perfectly insect in this city, and for this reason: ever since he returned to London, a interesting and lively for his flock. He has delivered a course of lectures on Popery, and some few months ago he thought fit to engage the services of a pulpit orator whom many other Protestant denominations have not yet had the privilege of listening to for reasons which these people will not be slow to tell the anxious inquirer. He has had tea meetings and ice cream socials and love feasts and revivals in season. He has worked energetically and preached very energetically, and, after all this labor the Toronto people are joyfully told by special telegram that one hundred have given evidence of deciding for Christ. If our friend of Wellington street will step into a Catholic Church on a Sunday morning we feel assured he will behold a most editying sight. He will perceive that every man, woman and child in the sacred edifice have decided for

Archbishop Croke was stigmatized by faithless Irishmen, not long ago, as a traitor to the Irish cause, having been residence was forcibly entered by the police the other evening, because he was uspected of entertaining conspirators, though they were assured that it was only a social gathering of the good Archbishop people, as is customary at this season of the year. The Archbishop has de-manded an apology and amends for the

#### A FALSE CHARGE.

The Methodist sect has in various places made attempts, more or less successful, to establish seminaries wherein young ladies may receive a higher education. They have a perfeet right to do this wherever and whenever they choose. They have also a right to advertise their female academies as extensively as they desire, and claim for them the possession of every inducement which should reasonably cause well-to-do Methodist people to send their children to receive training therein. The same might be said of every other branch of business, when conducted as a purely business speculation. A man may puff his own wares to his heart's desire, but he has no right to call attention to the fact that his neighbor's goods, being sold cheaper, are an inferior article-We find in the Toronto Christian Guardian of last week the following question answered by the editor:-

Question .- How is it that it is so much more expensive to get an education at our Methodist Ladies' College than at the Catholic Convents? Is the former intended Methodist Ladies' for the rich? and is it not an inducement

to the poor to send to the latter?

Answer.—For the same reason that me articles of merchandise are sold for less than others, viz., because they cost the seller less, and are actually worth less to schools the teachers commonly are members of sisterhoods, whose service costs little, or nothing at all, and, therefore, the Church is able to offer cheap terms to pupils, because the school is run church agency. We do not pretend that our Ladies' Schools are schools for the poor. They have to pay good salaries to get good teachers, and provide suitable buildings and apparatus; and as they are not sustained by donations, they must be conducted on commercial principles and pay their way. In Convent Schools the education in all branches that stimulate thought and increase useful knowledge is of a very flimsy and superficial character, and worth very little.

In some respects the answer is a very ingenious one. The question was evidently a most difficult one for the editor. We will not accuse shamefully thrown aside is notorious. him of knowingly making statements contrary to the facts, but we take the liberty of correcting him on one or two Important points. There is joy in Toronto. A tele- First, convents where young ladies gram was recently sent from Lon- receive a higher education are not, most encouraging week of revival They never give to or receive from had been spent in our Wellington the Church any money whatever. one hundred had given evidence of dependent. To Catholics, and the deciding for Christ. Now, of a ladies who manage Convents it will truth, this is not pleasing, but really certainly be news that "the Church is alarming intelligence. Can it be able to offer cheap terms to pupils, bepossible that after such a lengthened cause the school is run as a church period of laborious work, only one agency." Secondly, Convents are hundred persons out of the large not sustained by donations, and yet congregation of which Mr. Savage is they pay their way. The last senshepherd have decided for Christ? tence of our contemporary's answer Only one hundred Christians in a is one which we must characterize Methodist congregation which, we as both utterly false and unmanly. dred souls? If this be the state of to take the trouble, in a few hours affairs in the Wellington street procure from some of the best Meth-Church, surely we must expect still odist tamilies in this city, a statemore startling disclosures as regards | ment that this editor cannot know the other sections of that particular anything about Convents or Convent education, else he would not make The Wellington street pastor has had such an unfounded charge. Those who have the pleasure of being acparticular aptitude to make matters quainted with these young ladiesthese Protestant young ladies edu-Christian Guardian credit for either gree of general intelligence. Suffice it to say that a young lady is taught at a Convent all that a young lady should know. She comes forth from its walls accomplished in everynament to society-she possesses a clad in an armor which enables her to face the world proof against every species of that fashionable villainy which at the present time prevails to such an alarming extent.

> We will take the liberty of telling our cotemporary a few things about Convent girls, namely: Convent girls are rarely if ever seen figuring in Divorce Courts. Convent girls are not permitted to read any of the fashionable novels of the day. Convent girls are not allowed to keep up a correspondence with young men while they are in the Convent. Convent girls are taught to practice economy in every sphere of life. Convent girls never ruin their fathers by a desire for extravagant ress when they go out in the world. There is no desire amongst one class of girls in a Convent to excel another

to wear a plain uniform, and finally, we will hazard our reputation that a Convent graduate is as thoroughly educated as any young lady trained in the Wesleyan or any other seminaries. We have given our friend some idea of what a Convent girl really is. Now, can he conscientiously claim like qualities for his graduates of the Wesleyan Female Seminaries? Most people can readily understand why it is that Convents charge a much less rate than the Boarding Schools. For the information of our confrere we may say that the ladies who teach in Convents devote their lives to their work for the love of God, and expect their reward hereafter. Those who teach in the Wesleyan seminaries demand good round salaries in hard cash. The hereafter is another consideration altogether. We would recommend our reverend friend to visit a Convent. Were he to do so, we feel assured he would, if he be an honest man, give a very different answer to the question we have quoted.

#### CATHOLIC LITERARY SOCIETY. Quite recently our Catholic young men

n this city, under the guidance of Rev.

W. O'Mahony, founded a Literary Society in connection with St. Peter's congregation, and under the patronage of his Lordship the Bishop of London. It is unnecessary for us to say that we are greatly pleased at this new departure, for it fills a place long required in this episcopal city, and shows another stage of progress in the intellectual development of our Catholic population. The new society, in its by-laws, tells us that its object is the social, intellectual and religious improvement of its members, three grand motives, truly, for any society to nail upon its banner as a sign manual of its policy. In a social point of view, it was much required, for it is of such a nature that, outside mere nationality, which hitherto corfined the efforts of some of our societies, it can embrace all, without distinction, in its capacious arms. The Englishman, Irishman, or Scotchman may feel at home within it, and so may any other nationality. Before the formation of this society, our young people, as a rule, were scattered and isolated, and seldom came in contact with each other. Now, the case is different, for nightly, within the hall, when the society holds its meetings, the youth and manhood of our Catholic population may be seen engaged in innocent amusements, and spending a few happy hours in each other's company. Although the society has only been in existence a few weeks, the beneficial effects of it are already seen, and those who at first were inclined to be somewhat doubtful in regard to its success, have been very agreeably disappointed. The member ship is now close to one hundre... and comprises most of the leading young men of the congregation, and many of the married men as well. So much for the intellectual part, every effort is being made by a very efficient committee to so shape and mould the material within their reach, as to produce the best possible results in the near future. It will take a little time to produce very marked results, but energy and application on the part of all the members will be sure to tell. It is expected that something will be done in this particular de partment by all, and it is the aim of the body who have charge of amusements cated at Catholic convents-and &c., to allot to each person only those there are many of them in London things which are adapted to his taste and -will not give the editor of the capacity. In this part of the society readings, essays, debates, and such like a Christian spirit or a moderate de- are the chief means made use of for improving the intellectual condition of the members, and we have no doubt that the society, in the course of time, will be able to produce efforts of a first class character, and stir up a taste for literature amongst the members. As for the rething that tends to make her an or- ligious part of the affair, it goes without saying that that will not be neglected under pure heart, a pure mind-and is the care of Father Walsh, the chaplain of the society. We look upon this society in every

respect as a training school for our Catholic young men. In it they will become fitted for public life both in the role of speakers and thinkers. There they will always have a motive for informing themselves on all kinds of questions, for it will be the ambition of each member to appear to as much advantage as his neighbor when called upon to take his part in the various exercises of the association. It will create a taste for reading and research, and afford a channel for giving expression to the knowledge thus acquired by patient labour. Read ing makes a full man, and writing an exact man, while public speaking is said to make a ready man, and, if so, we have all the elements in this society to accomplish all these things. For example, in preparing for a debate on any important subject, it will be necessary for those engaged therein to search up authorities bearing on that particular matter. When they

and arranged their information in a systematic way, then in public they will have to give expression to it in the form of an address, a thing which will cultivate a style of speaking to large multitudes of persons assembled together. The preparing of essays, too, will give those who engage in such things an opportunity of practicing writing and condensing their information on any subject which they may fancy for that purpose, and thus all the ends of the society will be served in those various ways. We are anxious for our young men to take hold of this society, and make themselves active nembers in the best sense of the term, by fitting themselves work which the association has especially marked out for itself. It is a cheering thought to all who take an interest in Catholic advancement and education, to know that the work of the church, in scattering broadcast her truths of both religion and science in the widest sense of the term, is being taken up by the youth and intellect of our city, with an arder and enthusiasm that cannot fail to succeed.

#### EDITORIAL NOTES.

It is reported that Mr. John Bright, a very "liberal" member of the Coercion Cabinet, recently said that Irish-Americans take their ideas of Ireland from tales of bygone times. Mr. Bright must know ittle of the state of the country he attempts to legislate. It would astonish him, perhaps, if he were told that his views on Irish matters are influenced by the prejudices of the English middle clases, who have been taught to hate Ireland with an unswerving, Puritanical hatred. Mr. Bright has only to turn the files of any Irish journal-the Dublin Freeman, for instance-and he will find that no Irishman need go to "tales of bygone days" for proof that Irish grievances cry to Heaven for vengeance.

THE Toronto Globe's special vis ted a number of families who had group of ladies sitting near by, haveen evicted from the property of Lord Kenmare under circumstances of great cruelty and injustice, which | ing quite earnestly the demerits of he describes. He writes in conclu- our State school system, especially sion: "Amid a general chorus of that feature of it which brings good God bless you and send you a safe; and virtuous children into close conourney to America,' I drove off. I tact with the low and the vile. did not heed the numbing, driving During a lull in the conversation rain that again fell in torrents. I between Dr. M. and ourself we heard did not feel the sharp, cutting wind. one of the ladies illustrating her I took little note of the scenery, the views on that branch of the subject country people that passed us, the by using the following beautiful humble wayside cottages or the simile, which deserves to be written handsome country seats. My heart in letters of gold. Said she, "If you seemed to swell up to my throat, I put into your pocket two pieces of was so full of burning, overpowering indignation against the system under which such monstrous wrongs can be perpetrated in the name of law and justice, and the unfeeling, conscienceless wretches who can take advantage of it. And I do not think there is a single right-minded, truehearted Canadian, whether Reform | us. or Tory, Protestant or Catholic, who, nor her country, but that she was if they could see what I have seen in this place, would not feel and express themselves just as strongly on If parents everywhere would only the matter."

ONE of the leading American weeklies, the Philadelphia American, dresses up Mr. Gladstone and his Government in the following unique style: Of the Irish troubles we have spoken repeatedly, and always with regret that so much courage and magnanimity should be wasted upon an impossible task as Mr. Gladstone is wasting upon the conciliation of Ireland. There is but one remedy for the Irish evil; it is to "loose her, and let her go." English rule in any shape has been impossible for her ever since her people met in the Parliament of Kilkenny, and, looking into each other's eyes, became conscious of the common purpose to free their country from the English rule. The principle of nationality is the most ndestructable force in history. Sooner or later, it has its way. And the Irish are a nation, conscious of the purpose of independence, and growing in the power to achieve it. It is not from any hostility to England, and, least of all, is it from any failure to appreciate Mr. Gladstone's greatness, that we have supported in this matter the claims of the Irish people. It is out of respect for a principle which we believe to be a corner-stone of the divine order in this world of ours.

The English Government of Ireland has in its hands several hundreds of Irish prisoners who are so criminal that it holds them under lock and key, without giving them trial or access to their friends. not only detains them in jail; it treats them as persons proven guilty, although they never have been convicted. Of course, it would not inflict such punishment unless they were very bad and criminal people. Yet one of these prisoners is offered his liberty if he will emigrate, and is escorted to Queenstown for that purpose by police officers. This means that a man whom the English Government regards as a dangerous criminal is allowed to go scot-free. if he will but go to the United States. in matters of dress. All are obliged have posted themselves as well as possible It may seem hard to insist on turn-

ing him back; but, before he is allowed to take up his residence in America, our State Department should ask for some explanation as to the class of prisoners to which he belongs, and why people good enough to enjoy the free air of America are not good enough for the somewhat less free air of Ireland.

THE following extract is from a

reply of the peasants of Lombardy, one of the richest and most enlightened provinces of Italy, to a ministerial circular advising them against emigrating: "What do you mean by a nation, Mr. Minister? mass of poor wretches? Then, we indeed are a nation. Look at our pale and emaciated faces, our bodies worn out by excessive toil and insufficient food. We sow and we harvest wheat, but we never eat white bread We cultivate the vine, and we drink no wine. We raise cattle, but we eat no meat. We are clothed in rags and live in pestiferous holes. W are cold in winter and hungry in summer. Our sole article of food is a little Indian corn, which is made dearer by tax. We are decimated in the dry districts by burning fevers, and in swampy districts by malarial fevers. The end is premature death in the poor-house or our own huts. Yet, despite all this, you advise us, Mr. Minister, not to expatriate ourselves. But, is a land where one cannot earn a living by unceasing toil, a fatherland?

The Family's Defender, a publica-

tion devoted to the educational reform, which is ably edited by Mr. Zach. Montgomery, furnishes the following happy illustrations of how evil communications corrupt good manners: "A few evenings ago, while making the voyage by the ocean steamer Ancon from the city of San Diego to San Francisco, we chanced to engage in conversation with Dr. M. touching our favorite theme, the educational question, Our conversation had not proceeded far when we observed that a small ing themselves evidently become interested in the subject, were discusscoin, the one being of copper and the other of silver, and carrying them together for a few days, you examine them, you will find that your silver coin badly tarnished, while the copper will be no brighter than it was before." That lady was a stranger to us. We know neither her creed perfectly sound on the main question we have not the slightest doubt. think of this simile, and learn a lesson therefrom, what a blessing it would be for themselves, their children, and their country!"

## LONDON SEPARATE SCHOOLS.

The twenty-fourth annual report of the Trustees of the Catholic Separate Schools to the supporters has been prepared for sub mission. Satisfactory progress for the year has been reported, and after referring to the irregularity of attendance, it continues:—The number of number entered in the result. irregularity of attendance, it continnes:—
The number of pupils entered in the register for 1881 was 756; boys, 379; girls, 377.
Daily average, 55 per cent. of the registered number.

55 pupils attended school less than 20 days during the year.

126 attended school between 20 and 50 208 "51 100 155 "100 155

212 " " 151 " 200

It is feared this great irregularity of attendance is owing to the neglect of parents; therefore, we remind the parents and guardians of children that according to the late amendment of the Ontario School Act, every child between the ages of 7 and 13 years must attend at least elegan weeks in each of the transport

the ages of 7 and 13 years must attend at least eleven weeks in each of the two school terms into which the year is divided; this would be at least 100 days in the year. During the past year five pupils from St. Peter's school succeeded in passing the entrance examination to the Collegiate Institute. One of the boys at the late examination was sixth highest among sixty-one competitors. Our trusty and worthy Treasurer, Mr. Jas. Beid, has managed the affairs of our finances so well that we have now a large amount to our credit on hand, as shown by the statement given below. This pleasing state of affairs has encouraged us to make arrangement given below. This pleasing state of affairs has encouraged us to make arrangements for the erection of a new school-house at St. Peter's Cathredral, which will reflect credit upon the Catholic School supporters

of the city of London.

Receipts—Balance from 1880, \$114.58; taxes from city for 1880, \$2,100.00; taxes from London East, \$109.20; taxes from Westminster, \$108.12; taxes from London West, \$81.07; taxes from London West, \$81.07; taxes from London Township, \$50.64; county rate from Mr. A. Murray, \$34.67; Government Grant, 2nd half 1880, \$237; Government grant, let half 1881, \$244.50. Total, \$3,079.78.

half 1881, \$244.50. Total, \$3,079.78.
Disbursements, including teachers' salaries and general expenses, \$2,223.26.
Balance on hand, \$556.52.
Assets—Jan. 2, 1882. Balance on hand, \$556.52; city taxes for 1881, as per estimate, \$2,250; county taxes, 40., \$357.92; Government grant, second half 1881, \$244.50. Total, \$3,708.94. Liabilities, nat. The report is signed by Per. M. 176.

The report is signed by Rev. M. J. Tiernan, Chairman; James Reid, Treasurer. Auditors, J. J. Gibbons and Thos. Wright. The finances are certainly in a most pl

Sea Reverie.

BY FATHER RYAN.

Strange Sea! why is it that you never rest?
And tell me why you never go to sleep.
Thou art like one so sad and sin-oppressed—
(And the waves are the tears you weep)—
And thou didst never sin; what alls the sin less deep?

To-night I hear you crying on the beach, Like a weary child on its mother's breast, A cry with an infinite and ionesome reach Of unutterably deep arrest; And thou didst never sin; why art thou so distressed?

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But ah, sad sea! the mother's breast is warm Where cryeth the lone and the wearied child; And soft the arms that shield her own from And soft the arms that safety file own from harm;
And her look is unutterably mild—
But to-night, oh, Sea! thy cry is wild—so wild!

What alls thee, Sea? the midnight stars are bright!
How safe they lean on heaven's sinless breast,
Oh, Sea! is the beach too hard, tho' e'er so white,
To give thy utter weariness a rest?
(And to-night the winds are a-coming from
the west)—

Where the shadows moan o'er the day's life And the darkness is awaiting for the light, Ah, me! how the shadows ever seek and The sacred, radiant faces of the bright!
(And the stars are the vestal-virgins of th

Or am 1 dreaming? Do I see and hear Without me what I feel within? Is there an inner eye and an inner ear Thro' which the sounds and silences float In reflex of the spirits calin or troublous di

I know not. After all what do I know?
Save only this—and that is mystery—
Like the Sea, my spirit hath its ebb and flow
In unison, and the tides of the Sea
Ever reflect the ceaseloss tides of thoughts

Waves, are ye priests in surplices of gray.
Fringed by the fingers of the breeze with
white,
Is the beach your altar where ye come to pray
With the sea's ritual every day and night?
And the suns and stars your only altar-light.

Great Sea! the very rythm of my song-And the winds are a-coming from the west. Like thy waves, moveth uncertain y along. And my thoughts, like thy tide with a snow-white crest. Flow and ebb-ebb and flow with thy own

#### MYSTERY OF THE INCARNATION.

The Blessed Virgin Mary.

The following beautiful discourse was delivered in the Dominican Church, Dublin, at the close of a series of Lenten sermons by the Very Rev. Fr. Burke, O.P. We copy it from that excellent Catholic the Ave Maria:

Just One," says the prophet; but he adds, "and open thou, earth, and bud forth a Sayiour." The virgin womb of Mary was the earth from which the Saviour sprung. Mary's connection with the mystery of the incarnation may be viewed in a double light—first, her relation to God: next, her relation to man. In her relation to God we will consider what she received; in her relation to man we will

what she bestowed. From the moment that Mary was born into this world, from the moment she lifted her virginal eyes to heaven, her sweet and pure relations with God commenced. His gifts and graces were poured ppon her head. Her relations with man pegan with the Man God, Jesus Christ, her Son; and it is then no longer a question of what she received, but what she gave.

of God, dearly beloved, whether it be vouchsafed to the pure and spotless Vir-gin, or to the lowliest sinner upon the earth, takes the form of divine grace. In whatever form God's gifts may come, however much God's gift may be abused, it was originally intended as a grace. One may receive great natural talent and genuis, wonderful intellectual endowments. He may turn these gifts against Almighty God, as so many of the high-Almighty God, as so many of the high-est and noblest of our geniuses have done: but they were given to him with the wish, with the intention that they should be employed in the service of God, of society, and of his fellow-men. Reason is anoble inheritance, a great fortune bestowed on man. He may use it for the purpose of dissipation, vile licentiousness, and degrading debauchery. He may employ it to sneer and gibe at the power of God who gave it. He may offend his God in a gave it. thousand ways by means of the very gen-ius wherewith God has endowed him. But though man may misdirect and may abuse the highest and holiest gifts of God, it still remains true that whatever God gives man he wishes and intends it shall revert and turn to himself again through THE REASONABLE HOMAGE OF MAN'S SOUL.
The gifts that Mary received from God were intended as a preparation for the divine and crowning grace which she was destined to receive—the gift of divine maternity. And she most faithfully corresponded with the graces she received. You have seen how every gift of God re-volves itself into its highest and most privileged form of divine grace; and every grace is increased and enhanced by the correspondence of the recipient. Mary's graces and Mary's correspondence to the womb. God, in view of the high designs be had upon her, began her life with a grace more grand than any ever youchesfed to man before, than any ever granted to the highest angel in heaven. She was conceived free from the taint of ariginal sin. But you take you eriginal sin. But you may ask are not the angels free from the taint of sin? are the angels free from the taint of sinf are not the angels pure, through the same power that made Mary pure? I answer, yes. In what then does the gift that Maryreceived transcend that granted to the hope of heaven. We must consider now the essentials in the atonement, the angels? In this, in the language of the-elogy, their gift was general: Mary's was

from that sin. Adam defiled the fountainhead of our nature, polluted the source of our being. Sin, then, became the rule with many, exemption from sin the excep-tion. Mary is the one solitary exception to the rule. For the forgiveness of original sin was needed the atonement of the rictim. But for Mary the mystery of the incarnation was anticipated; merits of the Saviour were applied to her before the time. For her and him the guilt of original sin was expiated before it was incurred. Oh! one grand, glorious, wonderful exception to the law of sin introduced by Adam's crime.

Here, then, the grace of MARY'S IMMACULATE CONCEPTION places her on an eminence of instant and preeminent purity. All the men upon earth, all the angels in heaven, must look up to her. Even at her conception she surpasses all the angels in heaven in the extent of the graces which she has received.

The graces of the angels end with the grace with which she began, perfect purity, sinlessness, and acceptability to God.

From her birth she was sinless before the Lord; she basked in the bright sunlight of a God's grace and favor. Her virginal bosom was the only home on earth worbosom was the only home on earth worthy of God; and she alone of all God's
creatures might truly say: "God himself is
come to me, and I am become the mother
of my God." That wonderful and adorable mystery of the incarnation, inscrutable to the angels, inconceivable to man,
is accomplished in Mary. When the Almighty bade his holy prophet go forth
and announce this mystery to man, even
the holy prophet, the inspired of God, was the holy prophet, the inspired of God, was confounded and amazed, and he exclaimed: "Spare me, O Lord! and send me not forth with such a tale: for if I shall say to the sons of men, behold, a virgin shall conceive and bring forth a son, and his name shall be called Jesus, and he shall be the Son of God, what man will believe me? Yet it was all accomplished in Mary. For over four thousand years darkness over-shadowed the world, and the face of God was hidden from his creatures. Mary was the bright day-star that was to herald the rising of the glorius sun of justice upon the world. Sixteen years, according to the best authorities, were spent in ardent preparation for the great mystery she was destined to accomplish, and every moment of her existence was an accumulation of Goo's graces in her soul. Oh! how derful are God's dealings with a faithful soul. The soul that corresponds to God's favors receives graces one hundred fold, a thousand fold—receives graces in an inconceivable addition kn From the moment of Mary's conception she received grace after grace from God. Oh! how wonderful must have been that journal, the Ave Maria:
"Drop down your dews, ye heavens from above, and ye clouds rain down the first gift bestowed upon her surpassingly

exceeded THE HIGHEST PAVOR CONFERRED UPON

MAN OR ANGEL.
God's favors are ever but the preparation for some crowning favor which he intended to bestow, if we merit it by faithful corres pondence—some favor that will surpassand consummate all that we have done before. It is so in our own lives. I have had the happiness of administering the Holy Com munion to many whom I see here to-night. God could give no higher favor than this, for it was himself he gave; but many graces thankfully received, faithfully improved, must precede the worthy ance at the Table of the Lord. went before the horror of sin, the spirit of repentance, the grace that made you resolve that you would die rather than that you would offend the Almighty. All these were necessary to fit you for the unscourse this evening—Mary's relations to God, and Mary's relations to ourselves.

First, then, this evening, I invite your consideration to Mary in the mystery of the incarnation in relation to God, in relation to what she received. Every gift of God, dearly have been that preparation of which the convenience of t must have been that preparation of which the consummation was so high and noble, the highest and the noblest that God himself had it in his power to accomplish.
Surely might the archangel of God exclaim, "Hail, full of grace, the Lord is
with thee!" for she indeed abounded in

grace.

The crowning gift of God to Mary was God himself. The eternal son of God, the light of the Father's glory, before whom the purest and the highest in heaven kneel in the state of t in speechless adoration, came down from his throne in heaven, from the bosom of the Almighty, to dwell in her pure bosom, to be her Son for ever. There had been

pure and hely women on the earth before Mary's time; but to none but her had this Mary's time; but to none but her had this great grace been granted, for none but she was worthy. There was the Mary, the sister of Moses, the friend of God, she who led the virginal choirs of the chosen people; but'she was not worthy. There was the daughter of Jephte, who when it was announced to her that she must die, for her father had sworn it before the Lord, alved for a little space of time that she asked for a little space of time that she might mourn among her maidens, not the might mourn among her maidens, not the life she sacrificed in obedience to her father's vow, but the life she must torfeit by which she might be the chosen Jewish maiden who would become the mother of the Messiah. Even to the strong woman and the valiant, the mother of the Machabers who died saven deaths in the least bees, who died seven deaths in the death of her seven sons for the faith of Godeven she was not worthy of this crowning favor. For Mary, and Mary alone, was reserved the highest, the grandest gift that an omnipotent God everdid and ever will

bestow upon his creatures.

Such were the favors that Mary received from God. Let us consider now the favors that Mary conferred upon men. "Drop down your dews, ye heavens, from above, and ye clouds rain down the Just One: and open thou, earth, and bud forth a Saviour." It is the latter part of the text that we are now to consider. Earth as yell as beaven Mary as well as God. as well as heaven, Mary as well as God, had part in

THE GLORIOUS MYSTERY OF THE INCARNAthat mystery by which man was redeemed

essentials in the victim for this great sacrifice. Man has outraged the eternal exceptional. The angels were purified by majesty of God by sin. The offence is infinite, the atonement must be infinite to that all his angels could be faithful, and

true God, and true man; as truly God as he is man, as truly man as he is God. Well then might the prophet exclaim: "O ye heavens! send down your dews, and ye clouds rain down the Just One"; and well might he add: "And open thou, earth, and bud forth a Saviour." For the purpose of the Ingarnation, therefore, the human of the Incarnation, therefore, the of the Incarnation, therefore, the human element was as necessary as the divine. The victim must be God, that he may offer to God's justice an infinite atonement for an infinite offence. He must be man, that he may suffer and die for the sins of man. In Jesus Christ, the Man-God, that victim was found. He preserved in his person all the power, all the wisdom, all the glory, all the infinite merit of God; but he took to himself a human nature, capable of sorrow, shame, suffering. nature, capable of sorrow, shame, suffering and death. That assumption was eternal This is difficult to conceive, this is difficult to believe. There were heretics that recoiled from this; they could not believe

THE GREAT AND ETERNAL GOD could associate to himself for ever this debased and degraded nature of ours; and some said "Oh! yes, he was a good man, he was a just man; he was a holy man; but he was only a man, he was not God." there were others who said "he was God. indeed; his life proclaims it, his words proclaim it, his works proclaim it, but he was not man." Belief in his divinity and belief in his humanity are equally essen-tial for salvation. It is as necessary to believe that Jesus Christ was the Son of Mary as it is to believe that he was the Son of God. Mary was an essential in-strument in the hands of God to effect the redemption of the whole human race. She gave the blood of her blood, the flesh of her flesh, the bone of her bone, to form the humanity of the Saviour. In her womb the Second Person of the Blessed Trinity assumed that human form that was necessary for him to work out our salvation. "And the Word was made flesh and dwelt amongst us." Of all the human beings that lived upon this earth, Mary alone was pure enough to become the mother of God. Oh! how perfect must have been the purity, how spotless the sinlessness of that humanity of Mary from which the all-pure, all-holy God did not disdain to assume a body to himself! Remember, Mary's free consent was necessary for the consummation of this sacri-God never did and never will coerce the will of one of his rational creatures. He sent his angel to announce to Mary the honor that was intended for her, but she was free to refuse that honor if she chose, and her consent was necessary for our redemption. "Behold," said the angel, "thou shalt conceive in thy womb, angel, "thou shalt conceive in thy wome, and thou shalt bring forth a son, and thou shalt call his name Jesus." And Mary answered: "How can this be, for I know not man?" Even for the dignity of the Mother of God she was unwilling to sacrifice the virginity to which she had yowed herself before the Lord. And the aroust told her that by the instrumentality angel told her that by the instrumentality of the Holy Ghost should the mystery be accomplished; and then, indeed, the gin cried out: "Behold the handmaid of the Lord; be it done unto me according to thy word.

GOD THAT INSTANT BECAME MAN IN MARY'S

WOMB. Her free consent was given, and the work of man's redemption was begun.
In this wonderful mystery, in which
God himself disdains not to ask the consent of his creature for the great work which he was about to accomplish, we have before our eyes a wonderful proof of Mary's purity and Mary's grandeur. Mark the language in which the inspired prophet speaks of the Queen of heaven. "Who is she," he exclaims, "that comes like the morning rising, fair as the moon, bright as the sun, terrible as an army set in battle array?" Yet she is humble and is beautiful and glorious. loving as she is beautiful and glorious. Reflect what Mary has done for man in the Reflect what Mary has done for man in the great mystery of the Incarnation. By that mystery, in which her part was so large, salvation was purchased for us all. We may scorn and trample upon the priceless gift if we will; but salvation is offered to us all, and there is no soul to-day in the abyss of hell that might not be in heaven if he chose. Oh! how much has the Incarnation of Jesus in Mary's womh given to men. It gives us the right womb given to men. It gives us the right womb given to men. It gives us the right to hope that, when our dying eyes close for ever upon this world, they may open upon a world that is brighter far than this, that in death we may behold our redeemer. It gives us the right, this holy Christmas season, by confession and communion, to approach our Saviour; the certainty that if we be faithful to the graces we receive we shall never know death, but shall live for ever in the kingdom of our Father.

Behold, then, the position which this wonderful woman holds amid the human race. Behold all she has received from God; behold all she has given to men. God; behold all she has given to men. God has made her his Mother. We have become her sons; she is our mother. When our Redeemer was expiring on the cross, and his Mother stood at its foot in speech and its another stood at its footin speech-less agony, our Saviour, in his dying words, said to her, indicating his beloved disciple, John: "Woman, behold thy son"; and to St. John he said: "SON, BEHOLD THY MOTHER."

All these priceless privileges were con-ferred upon us when Mary said to the messenger of God: "Behold the hand-

maid of the Lord; be it done unto me ac-

St. John stood thus the representative of the whole human race. That moment we became sons of the Mother of God; that moment all the intense love in Mary's breaking heart was poured out upon us. We are commanded to love and honor our parents. The same God that demands our adoration for himself demands our reverence for them. The same God that has said, "I am the Lord thy God, and thou shalt not have strange gods before me," has said also, "Honor thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be long in the land." We must honor our fathers and mothers in the order of nature, because God has commanded it; but God requires a reasonable, not a blind obedience, and it needs no command to induce us to honor the mother who bore us into this world. We honor and love her instinctively; we honorand love her because satisfy the justice of God. The offence of the untiring care and the tender love was committed by man, and a man must be the victim. An infinite and a human honor our mother after the order of nature they that were unfaithful were the exceptions to that law. The demons were damned exceptionally; the angels were saved according to the law. But the whole human race sinued in Adam. No man, after the time of Adam—no matter how holy he might be—was exempted the saved according to the law. But the whole human and divine, how holy he might be—was exempted the saved according to the law. But the work of our redemptors and how much higher should he our honor, after the order of grace! Our mother to master them, the may be the most interesting the saves and horses, loaded to the honor our mother after the order of nature how much higher should he our honor, all of them because of his lack of ability to master them. He may be the most interesting the saves and horses, loaded to the honor our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of grace! Our mother to master them. He may be the most interesting the saves and horses, loaded to the honor our mother all of them because of his lack of ability to master them. He may be the most interesting the saves and horses, loaded to the honor our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much higher should he our honor, all of them because of his lack of ability to master them. He may be the most interesting them to make the honor our mother after the order of nature how much higher should he our honor, all of them because of his lack of ability to master them. He may be the most interesting them the honor our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the order of nature how much deeper our love for our mother after the

With much suffering and with many prayers did our natural mother give us birth; but Mary suffered for our sake such affliction and proper leffore. tion, such agony as woman never before endured. We are the children of her agony and of her grace. She has proved her affection by the depth of the sorrows she has suffered for our sake, by the priceless value of the benefits she has conferred. Above all, at this holy season, when we commemorate the adorable mystery in which her share was so large, we should turn to our sweet and gentle Mother with renewed reverence and love. While we adore the Son, the Mother should not be forgotten; and in the temple of our hearts, purified by the holy sacraments of the Church, we should erect for her an alta where we may offer our humble homagto our glorious Queen, our earnest grati-tudeto our munificent benefactress, and our warmest love to our tender Mother

#### NASBY IN EXILE.

The Aristocracy of England.

PLACEMEN.

The principal business of the aristocracy of England is to make places for themselves and their sons and nephews. No matter how large the plunder of the tenantry, the landed aristocracy must have Government employment for their surplus children, for they cannot all stay on the acres originally stolen from the people. And so British arms conquer other lands, or British diplomacy, which is a lie backed by a man-of-war, "acquires" it, and immediately a full staff of officials is governing the "acquired" possession is queezed out of the unfortunate natives; not, the home Government makes up

the deficiency.

Cyprus, an island made almost barren by years of Turkish misrule and oppression, is now in the hands of the English, with a commander-in-chief at £15,000 year, and a complete staff, the cost of which is not less than £70,000 per annum, to say nothing about the armament necessarv to be kept there.

The island of Maritius, a speck in the Indian Ocean, thirty-six miles long and twenty miles broad, furnishes sinecures scions of English nobility to the tune of £11,600 per year, and three little islands off the Malayan Peninsula, is governed by a parcel of "Sirs" and "Hons." at an annual cost of £21,210.

These are only samples. England has such harbors of refuge for her surplus pobility everywhere, and the cost of supporting these locusts is a crushing tax upon the labor of the country. The items of pauperism and crime are easily accounted for.

INDIA. Some of her stolen dependencies, however, are made to pay very well. The total receipts from British India for the total receipts from British India for the year 1879, (customs, taxes, etc.) were £65,199,602, while the expenditures for the same year were £63,165,355. India is so worked as to support a vast army of officials and leave a balance of £2,000,000 for profit besides. But the real profit is much larger. The manufacturers and merchants of England compel the downtrodden natives to buy their goods at their prices, and a never-failing stream of wealth flows from India to England. India was a successful price of brig ındage, India was a successful price of brig indage, and has always paid very well.

Other steals have been successful—in

fact, they all have been. These younger sons, legitimate and illegitimate, have to sons, tegrimme and insertimate, nave to be supported some how by the labor of the country, and to people of other countries is a saving of just that much from the people at home. But where is the necessity of supporting them at all? What necessity is there for their existence?

THE PEPRS

eers of the realm number 487, and of this number 402 own, or at least get rent for, 14,129,931 acres of land, which In addition to this enormous income the most of them have appoint-ment of various kinks, all of which makes the position of peer a very comfortable

one.

They have a very pleasant life of it. They all have a castle on their estates in the country, and in the season guests made up of the same class, with a few poets, novelists, and painters to supply the intellect and make variety, indulge in all sorts of festivites; and in town, in the season, their houses are constantly filled at no matter what expense. Then they each have a membership in all the club and between their country houses and their town houses and their clubs they take pleasure and cultivate gout till death which has no more respect for them than it has for their oppressed tenants, takes them to a place where there is no difference between a duke and a laborer

Gout, by the way, is the fashionable English disease, and a nobleman or a squire of an old family would rather bave it than not. It is a sort of mark of gen-tility, about as essential to his position as his family-tree, and, no matter how they suffer under it, they bear it with fortitude as one of the evils incident to their rank, an evil that emphasizes their dignity. When Dickens sent Sir Leicester Deadlock into the next world via the family gout he did not satirize at all. The starved Irish never have the gout, nor do the working people who clamor for some measure of right. The Jack Cades never were so afflicted; only your noble, who toils not, neither does he spin; who goes to bed every night full of every flesh that exists, every wine that is pressed, to say nothing of more potent beverages. It is an or more potent beverages. It is an accompaniment of "gentle birth" and accompaniment of "gentie birth" and very liberal living—living so liberal as to be only possible by those who have other people's unrequited labor to live upon.

REVERENCE FOR NOBILITY.

An Englishman dearly loves a lord. There is a cringing servility, a hat-off reverence for noble birth in England that reverence for noble birth in England that to an American is about the most disgusting thing he sees. My lord may be a thin-haired, weak-legged, half-witted being, capable of nothing under heaven but billiads and horses, loaded to the guards with vices, and only not possessing all of them because of his lack of ability

deferred to in every possible way. A London tradesman would rather be swindled by a nobleman than be paid honestly by a common man, and for one to have permission to put over his door, "Plum-ber" (for instance) "to His Royal High-ness the Prince of Wales" is to put him in ness the Prince of Wales" is to put him in the seventh heaven of ecstacy. The farm population of England shows outward deference, but they don't feel it and the Irish have so intimate an acquaintance with them that they refuse even lip ser-vice, and ignore the "hat-off" requirement altogether. This lack of respect for the nobility in Ireland is considered one of the most alarming signs of the times.

the most alarming signs of the times.

I saw a sample of this bowing to royalty in Scotland. I happened to be doing Holyrood Castle at the same time his Majesty Kalakaua, king of the Sandwich Islands was in Edinburgh. Now King K. may be a very good man, but in appearance he is an ordinary-looking man, of half-negro blood, and not a very remarkable mulatto at that. Our Fred. Doug-

las would cut up into a thousand of him.

He is a sort of a two-for-a-penny king,
but he is a king for all that, and so all the dignitaries of Edinburgh, the mayor, the principal citizens, a duke or two, and a half dozen of right honorables showed him the city, and escorted him and lunched him and banquetted him. They brought him to Holyrood, and the entire lot of them formed in two ranks, and with hats in hand bowed reverently as this king of a few thousand breechless, semi-civilized savages passed to his carri age. And they glared ferociously upon the few Americans who, not just au fait in stay just long enough to be retired upon a fat pension. If possible, the expense of governing the "acquired" possession is much as it was raining. such matters, and not knowing precisely much as it was raining. Had it been the king of the Fijis, and had it been raining hot pitchforks, these snobs would have stood with uncovered and bowed heads simply because he was a king. To these people "there is a divinity which doth hedge a king," no matter what kind of a

king it is.

But this class of Scotch have forgotten Burns. Possibly they never understood him. But Burns was wrong. Kalakaua may be a man, but the snobs who toadied to him so meekly are not and never can

"Look upon that picture and then upon this!" I have shown how the English oppressor lives. Let us go, by actual figure taken from official sources, for a few actual facts as to the Irish tenant. The parish of Glencolumbkille, in County Donegal, is a fair sample of the west coast. In this parish there are eight hundred families. In the famine of 1880 seven hundred of these families were on the relief list, and on to the end of the famine (if famine may be said to ever end in Ireland) four hundred families had absolutely nothing but what the relief committee gave them.

The committees were able to give each

The committees were able to give each of these families per head per week seven pounds Indian oatmeal, costing five pence farthing up to about five dollars and lifty cents per year.

These people all said that if they got half as much more, ten and a half pounds, it would be as much as they would use in times of plenty.

times of plenty.
Your pencils and figures will show you that this would be equivalent in good years to an expenditure, per head, for every individual of one pound thirteen shillings and sixpence a year, or for the average family of say four and a half, seven pounds thirteen and sixpence per

This is the cost of food for the average family per year when the times are good.

When potatoes are cheaper than Indian
meal potatoes are eaten, but one or the
other constitutes the sole food of the people. As the cost is always about the same, figures are not changed in either

case.

To this you want to add about three pounds a year for "luxuries," Luxury in an Irish cabin means an ounce of tobacco a week for the man of the house and the remainder of the £3 goes for tea. I admit this is an extravagance, this tobacco and tea, and I doubt not that a commission will be appointed by Parliament to devise ways and means to extinguish the dhudeen of the man and abolish the teapot of the woman. This £3 a year thus squandered would enable the landlords to have a great many more comforts than they now enjoy. I presume the Earl of Cork could build another yacht on what his tenantry squanders in tea and

Add to this £1 for clothing (an extravagant estimate) for each member of the family, and you have the entire cost of the existence of the Donegal family £12. 3s. 64d., or in American money

S57. 61!

The clothing provided for this pound a year means for the man of the house a pair of brogans, which he must have to work at all, a couple of shirts, a pair of corduroy trousers, and a second-hand coat of some kind. The women and children wear no shoes or stockings, and their clothing I have described before. Of bed-clothing they have nothing to speak of. A few potato-sacks or gunny-bags, or anything else that contributes anything of warmth makes up that item. The Queen and the Princese of Wales sleep on down and under silk, and the

Queen has 1,000 people about her person. My lord has his yacht in the harbor, and the humblest seamen on board sleeps under woollen and has meat three times a day. Some day there will be a board of

equalization from whose decision there will be no appeal. Then I would rather be the Donegal peasant's wife than the

To pay the rent and provide this \$58 for food and clothing consu es the entire time of every member of the household. The land will not pay it—it is impossible to get it off the soil. So the man of the house plants his crops and leaves them for the women and children to care for, and he goes off to England or Wales and works in mines er in harvest fields in the season, or at anything to make some little money to fill the insatiable maw of the landrord, and to keep absolute starvation

minute if he knew that remittances were

But the work of caring for the crops is not all the women and children do. They knit and sew every minute of the time they have from field work, making there by from two to three cents a day. This knitting is done for dealers who furnish the material and pay for the work, and to get the material, journeys of twenty forty miles to get the material and the same distance back again to deliver the finished work, have to be performed.

In brief, there is not a moment to be st, nor an opportunity wasted to make a penny. The penny not earned makes the difference between enough food to sustain life, bare as life is of everything that makes it desirable, and absolute pinching, merciless hunger. No matter at what sac-rifice, the penny must be earned and religiously applied either for rent or food. Clothing is always a secondary considera-tion—a place to stay in and food to keep life in the body—these are the first. What is the amount paid the drones of

England in the form of pensions? much does the queen receive? How much do the little princes and princesses cost the nation? How much the dukes and duklings, the right honorables and the generals and colonels, and the secretaries, and all that? "Look upon this picture and then upon that!" A nobility ricting in the secretaries and the secretaries and the secretaries and the secretaries. in extravagence—a whole people starv

And yet there are those who believe the people of Great Britain have no grievan-ces, but should settle down contentedly

and in quiet.

If there is an American who does not hate royalty and nobility and aristocracy, in no matter what form they come to view, he either wants to become an aristo crat himself, or is grossly ignorant of what triplet of infamy means. If there is an American who does not sympathize with the common people of England, Ireland, Scotland, and Wales, he is either a heart-less man or does not know the condition of the laboring classes of that unhappy empire.—Toledo Blade.

## PROTESTANT NOTIONS OF OUR BLESSED LORD.

Father Faber.

The Name of Jesus is the watchword of His people—the love of Jesus is their mark—the worship of Jesus their reli-gion. The following are samples of pro-fessed heresy about the Person of our

Lord among Protestants:1. Socinians (and Quakers) go on "the 1. Socinians (and Quakers) go on "the Bible only" principle, and so do the Pro-testants; yet they deny His divinity. Luther held that the Divine attributes were communicated to the flesh of Christ, and so that His flesh was ubiquitous.

2. Lutherans held the disgusting dogmas

of impanation.

3. Calvin held that the flesh was con ceived separate from the Word, and that

our Lord did not die for all. 4. Almost all deny the union of the Godhead with the Body in the tomb.
5. They deny the title of the mother of

God, and so they attack all the consequences of the Incarnation.

6. Anglicans quarrell about the Real Pres-

ence; but all agree (Art. XXVII.) that, whether it be there or not there is to be no worship of the adorable Sacrament. The practical way in which Protestants

realise the Person of our Lord.

1. Meditation is a kind of prayer almost unknown to them.

2. They off plis atonement by denying

the ease of reconciliation in the Sacra-ment of Penance; and they disregard His example, by scouting the Evangelical 3. They shrink from all the minute de-

tails of His Passion.

4. They think of Him as one who lived

eighteen hundred years ago, rather than as living man to day; this comes of their having no Blessed Sacrament and no Ma-

donn.

5. They are as distant with Him as if
He had never been Incarnate.
III.

All Catholic doctrine gathers round our Lord.
1. All Catholic teaching radiates from

the Blessed Sacrament.
2. All rites and ceremonies, all feasts and seasons, have their origin in that Divine Source, our life and strength is the love of Jesus. Protestantism is Satan's copy of Christianity. It is past wancing: heat and life are oozing out of it: History is against it; experience is against it: reason is against it; and faith not in it, and carnestness is against it too; our life, as Catholics, I say, is the love of Jesus—and by that love, hot, loyal, self-sacrificing love, we shall live down and master, with hardly an effort, the counterfeit Gospel of

three hundred years ago.
(TO BE CONTINUED.)

## THE SCHOOL QUESTION.

The Toronto Telegram of a recent date contains the following reference to a former criticism of Father Stafford's able letter on the school question:
We are assured that we have not put

Father Stafford's views on the school ques tion clearly before our readers. We said that he would like to see the public and the separate schools amalgamated, whereas he is only in favor of their being amalgamated in places where each kin could not be carried on efficiently by itself. In cities, towns, and rural sections, where the population is so situated that the two kind of Schools cannot be carthe two kind of Schools cannot be car-ried on with success he would combine them, on condition that the Catholic children received a quarter of an hour in their catechism and the Protestant chil-dren the same length of time in what they might agree on. He is opposed to the removal of the Bible from the schools, and says he prefers a Protestant with a Bible to a Protestant without one. Where the children cannot be educated together, and a short time allowed to religious exercises, he would have together, and a short time allowed to religious exercises, he would have separate schools, but in no case is he in favour of schools without religious ex-ercises of some sort.

One of the strongest and most unifrom the house.

Then the boy in America sends his formly operative of human tendencies is to imitate, and hence the race is likely stipend, which helps, provided his remit-tance can be kept from the lyux-eyed as it has constantly set before it models agent, who would raise the rent in a of generosity and self-abnegation.

#### The Drunkard's Dream.

The drunkard dreamed of his old retreat, Of his easy place in the tap-room seat; And the liquor gleamed in his gloating eye, Till his lips to the sparking glass drew nigh, As he lifted it up with an eager glance, And laughed as he saw the bubbles dance, "Ah! I am myself again! Here's a truce to care, an adieu to pain. Welcome the cup with its creamy loam! Farewell to work and a mopy home! With a jolly crew and a flowing bow!! In bar-room pleasures I love to roll!"

side
His angel child who that night had died!
With a look so gentle and sweet and fond,
She touched the glass with her little wand;
And oft as he raised it up to drink
She silently tapped on its silent brink,
Till the drunkard shook from foot to crown
And set the untasted goblet down.

"Hey, man !" cried the host, "what meanet

this?
Is the covey sick? or the dram amiss?
Cheer up, my lad! quick the bumper quaff,"
And he glared around with a flendish hough.
The drunkard raised his glass once more;
And looked at its depths so once more;
And looked at its depths once more;
And looked at list depths actured foam
The face of his dead little child at home!
Then again the landlord at him sneered,
And waggering crowd of drunkards
leved;
Su taill as he trad the

jeered; But still as he tried the glass to drink, The wand of the dead one touched the brink.

The landlord gasped, "I swear, my man, Thou shalt take every drop of this flowing can."
The drunkard bowed to the quivering brim,
Though his heart beat fast and his eye grew
dim:
But the wand struck harder than ever before.

The glass was flung to the bar-room floor; All around the ring the fragments lay, But the poisonous current rolled away.

The drunkard awoke. His dream was gone,

Since ever that midnight hour he dreamed Our hero has been a man redeemed; And this is the prayer he prays alway. And this is the prayer let us help him pray: That angels may come in every land, To dash the cup from the drunkard's hand.

#### Pork and Beaus for One.

A lady on a Central railroad train, after depositing numerons bundles in the rack overhead the seat, hung her umbrella on the cord connecting with the air-brakes. A newsboy passing through the car noticed the suspended gingham, and 'politely informed the owner that she must remove it.

What's that string for if it ain't to hang things on? inquired the old lady, as she dropped the umbrella into the seat.

The boy answered, in all earnestness, It's to call a waiter when you get hungry, and passed on. A lady on a Central railroad train, after

to call a waiter when you get hungry, and passed on.

Some time after there was vigorous pulling of the air-brake cord, and the train came to a standstill. The conductor rushed up to the old lady, and in a tone of amazement exclaimed, what's the matter?

Bring me a plate of pork and beans, drawled out the ancient female with the umbrella, not in the least aware that she had stopped the train.

An explanation followed, and the joking newsboy did not venture forth from the bag-

newsboy did not venture forth from the bag-gage car during the remainder of the trip.

—Albany Journal.

#### Common Pasture Smart-weed

or Water Popper, possesses medicinal properties which, when combined with essence of Jamaica Ginger and other efficacious vegetable extracts, as in Dr. Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed Pierce's Compound Extract of Smart-weed constitutes a most potent remedy for bowel affections as diarrhoa, dysentery, flux, etc. It is also an efficacious medicine for colds, to break up fevers and inflammatory attacks, and for the alleviation of pain. Every family should have a supply. 50 cents by druggists.

My child, what is an erring man ?" said a clergyman at a school examination in Aberdeen to the brightest pupil. "The

the right thing in the right place is wanted more than at any other time in life, or under any other circumstances. It is a pleasure for us to note in this connection, the experience of our esteemed fellow-citizen Colonel Samuel H. Taylor, who, as is well known, does not get thingsmixed. In a recent communication he writes: "I de hereby certify that I suffered very much from rheumatism and neuralgia during the fall of 1879, and tried many remedies with little if any good results. I had heard of St. Jacob's Oil, and concluded to try it; more as an experiment than with any hope of good results. I can with great pleasure commend it to others, for the reason that I know it cured me." Such

AFFORM Rev. NATHAN HUBBELL, Methodist preacher at Harvard, Delaware Co. N. Y.

"Although an entire stranger to you, I have received so much benefit from the PERUVIAN SYRUP that I cannot withhold my testimony in its favor. At different periods in my life I have been afflicted with gatherings in my head, which discharged daily, either from one or both cars. Besides the disgusting character of the complaint, it was at times attended with the most excruciating pain. I had the complaint, it was at times attended with the most excruciating pain. I had recourse to both the Allopathic and Homopathic treatment, but in vain. The last attack had troubled me nearly a year, when at the session of our Aunual Conference, held at Newburgh in April last, Isaw a certificate from some one who had been cured of a similar complaint by the use of the Peruvian Syrup. To be brief, Isaw a certificate from some one who had been cured of a similar complaint by the use of the Peruvian Syrup. To be brief, I purchased a bottle at the nearest drug store, and before it was half gone my trouble had entirely ceased, and at this writing, nearly two months later, has not returned." Sold by all druggists.

S: Chadwick of Arcadia, Wayne Co., writes:—"I have had severe attacks of Asthma for several years. I commenced

taking Dr. Thomas' Eclectric Oil. The first dose relieved me in one hour. I continued taking it in teaspoonful doses for a few days, and have not had an attack of it since, now nearly one year."

#### Answer This.

Did you ever know any person to be ill without inaction of the Stomach, Liver or Kidney, or did you ever know one who was well when either was obstructed or inactive; and did you ever know or hear of any case of the kind that Hop Bitters would not cure? Ask your neighbor the same question.—Times.

same question.—I times.

London has a population of four millions and a half. Of this multitude only 60,000 are church members, and only 200,000 are regular attendants at religious services. Of the working population it is stated, on as good authority as the Bishop of Litchfield, that only two per cent, are ever found in church.

## The Day Kidney Pad.

is a certain remedy for diseases of the kidneys and urinary system. Send stamp for book. DAY KIDNEY PAD Co., Buffalo, N. Y.

At a banquet the late John Brougham was seated next to Coroner Croker. A toast was proposed, and Brougham asked the cor-oner what he should drink it in. "Claret!" oner what he should drink it in. "Claret! said the coroner. Claret! was the reply; that's no drink for a coroner. There is no

#### A Cure for Beadache.

What physician has ever discovered a cure for headache? Echo answers none. But Burdock Blood Bitters by their purifying, invigorating, nervine properties afford a cure in nearly every case. The health-giving principles of this remedy are unequalled by any similiar preparation in the world.

Young fellow! If you could raise a mous tache as quick as you can raise an objection you would soon look like a man?

#### The Secret of Beauty.

No cosmetic in the world can impart beauty to a face that is disfigured by unsightly blotches arising from impure blood. Burdock Blood Bitters is the grand purifying medicine for all humors of the blood. It makes good blood and imparts the bloom of health to the most sallow complexion.

A man's curiosity never reaches the fe-male standard until some one tells him that his name was in yesterday's paper. A Good Filter.

To have pure water in the house ever To have pure water in the house every family should have a good filter, the health and comfort depends largely upon the use of properly filtered water. The liver is the true filter for the blood, and Burdock Blood Bitters keep the liver and all the secretary organs in a healthy condition, It is the grand blood purifying, liver regulating tonic.

Songs about mothers are numerous.

What is Home without a mother? Mother's Hair is Turning Gray. Rock me to sleep, Mother, and a host of others. Some one once suggested that if the young lady who warbled at the piano, would occasionallysing, Take a Chair and Rest, Mother, it would be an addition to the song literature.

There never was, and never will be universal panacea, in one remedy, for all ills to which flesh is heir—the very nature of many curatives being such that were the germs of other and differently seated diseases rooted on the system of the patient—what would relieve one ill, in turn would aggravate the other. have, however, in Quinine Wine, when have, however, in Quinine man, obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, obtainable for many and grievous ills. By obtainable in a sound unadulterated state, a remedy for many and grievous ills. By its gradual and judicious use, the frailest systems are led into convalescense and strength, by the influence which Quinine "My child, what is an erring man?" said a clergyman at a school examination in Aberdeen to the brightest pupil. "The fishmonger," sir, was the reply.

Artemus Ward and the "Michigan'Regiment."

In a Louisville, Ky., hotel one day, Artemus Ward was introduced to a colonel who had commanded a Mississippi regiment in the war. Artemus, in his way that was "childlike and bland," said: "What Michigan regiment did you command. Colonel?" Then it was that the Colonel spun like a top and swore like a sailor, until pacified sufficiently to hear anexplanation. Artemus with surprise, observed "that he was always getting things mixed about the war." It is always unfortunate to get things mixed, but never more so, than when one is sick. Then it is that the right thing in the right place is wanted.

wine approaches nearest perfection of any in the market. All druggists sell it. Milkman to Bridget, who appeared in a bow of green ribbon in honor of herold he If you're not careful, Bridget, some jackass will be taking a bite of you, you're so green. Bridget, Try it. Milkman subsides.

#### VILE ADDRESS TO THE IRISH PO-LICE.

## The Last Card Played by a Desperate

Government.

The following vile and demoralizing circular has been issued by the Government to the Irish constabulary

ment to the Irish constabulary.—

Every effort should be made by the constable in charge of stations to get some person who would, on consideration of a substantial private reward, give private information of outrages about to be committed; and should the constabulary, on such information, succeed in making a detection and arrest, the reward would be paid by the constables.

The informant is to be told that he will

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Since 1870 Dr. Sherar has each year sent from his office the means of relief and cure to thousands afflicted with disease. The corresponding of the consumption of t

#### Nothing Short of Unmistakable Benefits

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175 Dundas street, south side, east Richmond street. London, Dec. 9, 1881.

BUSINESS CHANGE!

## HEREBY GIVE NOTICE THAT

FRANK SMITH & CO., MESSRS. JAS. WILSON & ANDREW MUNRO,

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

(Signed) FRANK SMITH.

Dated Toronto, Nov. 21, 1981.

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

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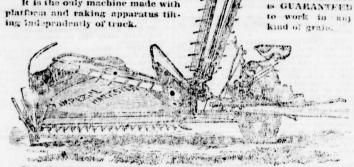
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NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS. Tenders for Work in British Columbia.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the undersigned up to NOON on WEDNESDAY, the let day of FEBRUARY next, in a lurage sum, for the construction of that portion of the road between Port Moody and the Westend of Contract 80, near Emery's Bar, a distance of about 85 miles. Specifications, conditions of contract and forms of tender may be obtained on application in the Canadian Pacific Railway Office, in New Westendoster, and at the Chief Engineer's office at Ottawa, after the lat January next, at which time plans and profiles will be open for inspection at the latter.

will be open for inspection at the latter office.

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

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

one of the printed forms, addressed to F. Braun, Esq., Sec., bept. of Railways and Canals, and marked "Tenders for C. P. R." Dept. of Railways and Canals, Ottawa, Oct. 24th, 1881.

W. M. MOORE & CO.

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China Moustache Cups and Saucers-23c and

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VERY LARGE STOCK OF CHANDELIERS,

China Cups, Saucers and plates—Extra.

Glassware Tea Sets-35c. and Upwards.

#### LATEST BY TELEGRAPH.

Belfast, Jan. 9 .- The largest steel sailing ship afloat, registering 2,220 tons, has been launched for the White Star Line. It is named Garfield, and will be employed in the Australian and Californian trades. in the Australian and Californian trades.

Cork, Jan. 9.—A large force of police
and millitary proceeded to Millstreet
last evening, it is supposed to make
arrests on a large scale. Several persons
have already been arrested. There is
great excitement. It is said the authorities are acting on information from
Connell, arrested for having arms in
a proscribed district, who turned informer.

Cork, Jan. 9.—Fifteen arrests have been made at Millstreet. Twelve prisoners have been remanded. Connell's revela-tions are startling, and implicate a number

of persons.

Dublin, Jan. 9.—A millitary demonstration was made in Cork this morning. The soldiers were ordered to search the city for concealed arms, and they went in a large body through the streets, sending out a few men to search the houses on each de. No arms were found. Cork, Jan. 10.—A large party of police

to-day on the north side of the city dis-covered a case six feet under the ground containing a large number of Snider rifles, a quantity of dynamite, gun cotton and

ammunition.
Dublin, Jan. 10.—There have been ex-

Traiee and Clonmel.

London, Jan. 10.—It is generally believed the Government will not at present release Parnell and Dillon.

A Limerick correspondent announces that the agent of Lord Dunraven's estate has arranged with the tenants appoint arbitrators to arrange fair

Cork, Jan. 10 .- The arrest of Connell Cork, Jan. 10.—The arrest of Connell has led to the apprehension of an entire band of midnight raiders in the Millstreet district, of which he was leader. Large quantities of Irish potatoes are being exported to America.

Dublin, January 11.—Ennis, reporter on Archbishop Croke's paper at Thurles, is arrested.

Dublin, Jan. 11.—Parnell and Dillon, in a letter addressed to the Town Clerk of Dublin, returns thanks to the corporation for the honor conferred on them by the granting of the freedom of the city. The corporation will now ask Earl Cowper, Lord Lieutenant of Ireland, to permit the freedom of the city to be presented to Parnell and Dillon within the prison.

Dublin, Jan. 12.—The O'Connor Don

remitted twenty-five per cent of the rent s tenants at Ardsovan and Ardmovle. A force of 200 military and constabulary have gone to Edenderry to protect persons carting oats bought at a sheriff's sale. A mob there broke up the roads, threw trees across them, and destroyed

four bridges.

Three hundred and fifty police and military evicted six families at Teeona-

London, Jan. 12.—It is stated that the report of the finding of the bodies of Huddy and his nephew in Lough Mask is

Dublin, Jan. 13.—The President, Secretry and two members of the Committee of the Drum collagher Ladies' League have been jailed in default of bail for holding illegal meetings.

## Canadian.

St. John's, Nfld., Jan. 9.—The sealing steamer Lion was lost, with all hands, near Baccalien Island, forty miles from here, on Friday. It is supposed she struck on Grate's Point, and went down before a boat could be launched. The steamer had several passengers, besides the usual crew. The body of Mrs. Cross, of Trinity, has been recovered.
Columbus, Ont., Jan. 9.—Edward Ash-

ton, while running the picker in the Empire Woollen Mills, met with an accident which will prove fatal. His right arm caught in the belt, and his body was pulled around. The machinery was stopped as his right arm was torn to pieces, and both ankles badly mangled, and his ribs all bro-

Toronto, Jan. 9.—Thomas W. Boustead, aged 23, son of Alderman Boustead, committed anicide this morning at 11 o'clock. He went to his work as usual at the Credit Valley Railway offices this morning, but re-turned to kis residence on Hazleton avenme, Yorkville, a few minutes before eie-He appeared to be ill, and went immediately to his room. A few moments later he shot himself through the right

temple.
Toronto, Jan. 9.—A bad accident occur-

instantaneous.

Prescott, Ont., Jan. 13.—T. D. Harrington, late Deputy Receiver-General, died suddenly of heart disease this evening. He was forty-six years in the public ser-

J. Sweeney, a Canada Southern Railway pony conductor, had his right hand crushed while coupling cars at Amherst burg yesterday afternoon. Dr. Park amputated the hand at the wrist. Sweeney is twentyone and single

## Great Britain.

above, while the designs of Bismarck may

have behind cause of uneasints.
Liverpool, Jan. 11.—The Marquis of
Lorne, Governor General of Canada,
sailed to-day for Halifax.
London Jan 13.—Gladstone, in speak-

London Jan 13.—Gladstone, in speaking at Hawarden in reference to English land reforms, said that to bring about the required reforms it would not only require the legal aid found necessary in Ireland, but that security must be given for the unexhausted improvements made by the tenant, and also provisions for the cheap, free and rapid transform of the land, thereby enabling tenants in a short time to become land owners.

United States.

United States.

Oscar Wilde lectured in New York recently to a large audience on "English Renaissance." He was dressed in a black dress coat, white vest, low-cut shirt, with flowing white silk cravat, black knee breeches, brown stockings, and slippers. He said the secret of life was art.

A Bill is to be introduced in the United

A Bill is to be introduced in the United States Senate, providing that no person indicted in the District of Columbia or any territory of the United States, or any court of the United States, shall be acquitted on the ground of insanity, except on proof that at the time of committing the offence he was laboring under such defect of reacon as not to know the such defect of reason as not to know the nature and quality of the act, or not to know the act is unlawful or wrong.

While a gang of longshoremen were unloading a steamer at New York last night the hoisting apparatus broke and a number of cases fell. John Butler was killed; Edward Burke fatally injured, and another man slightly injured.

Small-pox is rapidly increasing at Pittsburg, Pa. Fifty-six new cases are reported

At Catoosa Springs, Ga., on Sunday, Levin Murphy, half dead with consump-tion, asked Charles Golden for money he owed. Golden stabbed him to death.

owed. Golden stabbed him to death.

A fearful accident happened on the Spuyten Duyville and Port Norris Railway on Friday last. It appears the special New York express, which was composed of three drawing room cars, filled with members of the Legislature, became disabled, and the Tarrytown special following close behind, ran into the rear of the express. About twelve persons were killed and a number injured. Amongst the killed was Senator jured. Amongst the killed was Senator Wagner, the owner of the Wagner palace Cars.

#### CATHOLIC POETS.

The Household Library of Catholic Poets, compiled by Elliot Ryder. Published

by Joseph A. Lyons, the University of Notre Dame, Indiana. 1881. This prettily bound volume is a collection of choice morceaux of authors professing the faith of the Church of Rome, some of whom, as for instance, Alexander Pope, were very lax in their adherence to Catholic orthodoxy. Others, such as Crashaw, James Shirley, and Sir Wm. Davenant, we are hardly accustomed to think of as Catholics; they were Catholics as it were by accident, and their religion does not color their writings as it death. not color their writings as it does those of Faber, Newman, and Adelaide Proctor. In the interests of interature we feel bound to enter a protest against this practice of classifying writers, whose best work is unconnected with religion, according to the divisions of theological sectarianism, at least we hope to be spared 'Protestant Party,' The Eniscopalian Partnessis' the Poetry, 'The Episcopalian Parnassus,' the 'Methodist Muse,' or the 'Baptist Bard.' However, the volume edited by Mr. Eliot Ryder has the merit of bringing before the public well chosen extracts from some great but little known poets such as from some great but little known poets such as Clarence Mangan, and from several meritorious writers of our own time. Among them a high place may well be given to the really pretty poems quoted from Mr. Thomas O'Hagan, of Belleville, Ont., at page 131. But why is no extract given from the very beautiful poems of the late Archbishop Murray of Dublin? Aubrey de Vere deserties the high place given to him, both as a Catholic and as a poet, but the extracts are by no means of his best. he extracts are by no means of his bes

#### A PROTESTANT OPINION OF A NOTED CHARACTER.

From the St. Thomas Journal. At a meeting of the Mechanics' Institute in London last night, while the directors were discussing the best means of renting their hall, Mr. John McDonald said he had learned that an unmitigated scoundrel known as ex-Monk Widdows had been permitted the use of the hall to turn into ridicule the religion of our Catholic fellow-citizens, and protested against any repeti-Toronto, Jan. 9.—A bad accident occurred on the Grand Trank line this morning, near Walton Station, fifteen miles west of Toronto. A freight train coming cast had just passed the station, when the face plate of the engine, a "Mogul," was blown off with terrible force. The fireman, engineer and brakeman of the train, who were all sitting in the cab, were badly called.

called. Bethany, Jan. 11.—A man was found dead on the railway track about two miles south of this place. He is supposed to hail from Cannington. From letters on his person it is believed his name is Mc-Kay, a school teacher. Exposure is supposed to be the cause of death.

The Ontario Legislature. as his words sound to the Christian ear, seed to be the cause of death.

The Ontario Legislature opened on hall supposed to belong to the mechanics of London did right. The Mechanics' Hall is different from an ordinary theatre Notre Dame Cathedral, Ottawa, on Friday last during service. His death was right to ask that their rooms shall not be used for the profanation of what is held by a number of them—either rightfully

be most sacred. To the merchants, the manufacturers and the farmers it has brought untold and the farmers it has brought untold prosperity and innumerable blessings. It is the only bulwark upon which the future dependence or independence of Canada can rest. For the National Pelicy these things are claimed by one class of political Great Britain.

London, Jan. 9.—Friends are endeavoring to secure Parnell's release before the opening of Parliament. It is believed the Government is considering the matter.

London, Jan. 10.—The News says:—

Itendational politics are the subject of unfavorable attention on the Stock Exchange. The rescript of the Emperor of Germany is regarded as so unconstitutional as to amount to a revolution from the stock of the individual citizen by the subject of the individual citizen had put into the national griphs of Germany is regarded as so unconstitutional as to amount to a revolution from the success which has attended to the success. thinkers and office-seekers, while on the other hand we find many very able men

or wrongfully, at least conscientiously—to

can obtain for the coming season the Imperial Harvester at last year's prices.

#### ADDRESS AND PRESENTATION.

Mr. James Phelan, who, for the past four years has had charge of the R. C. Separate School of West Williams, left here by the noon train on Thursday last. He has been promoted to the head mastership of the Belleville Separate School. The day before his departure, his pupils, in very large numbers, assembled in the West Williams school room and read the following address:—

following address:—
To Mr. James Phelan, Teacher:
Very Dear Sir.—It is with sentiments
of heartfelt regret that we learn of your
intended departure from our midst. intended departure from our midst. During the past four years your untiring zeal for the advancement of education, has won for you hosts of friends among all classes and creeds. The spiritual and intellectual welfare of us, your pupils, has been the one grand object which you always had in view. The progress which we have made under your able tuition speaks for itself. Many of us you have lifted up from the cradle of our educational infancy and leading us on to some, at least of the difficult scientific labyrinths, you obtained for us the distinction of you obtained for us the distinction of having been admitted to the High School. It is true you have been firm and unswer-ving in enforcing the observance of rule, still your kind and genial manner has en-deared you to every one of us. No won-der, then, if we regret your departure from amongst us. However, there is a from amongst us. However, there is a silver lining on every cloud—your present promotion to the headmastership of the Belleville Separate School sheds a bright ray of hopeful joy over the chill cloud of sorrow that now hangs over our school room, like a pall on a maiden's bier. Our loss is Belleville's gain. But we cannot allow this occasion to pass away without testifying to you our full heart gratitude. And now, as a token of our es-teem and appreciation of your services, we beg you to accept of this writing desk, as a souv Williams. a souvenir of your sojourn in West

Trusting that your life may be long and happy in your new home, we remain, very dear sir, on behalf of the pupils, your ncere friends, Katie Ann McDonald, Maggie Kilgallin,

Thomas Gleason, Alex. McDonald. W. Williams, Dec. 27th, 81. MR. PHELAN'S REPLY. MR. PHELAN'S REPLY.

My Dear Pupils,—Your flattering address would naturally lead one to suppose that you had all kissed the blarney stone. I feel quite unequal to the task of expressing my feelings in a manner belitting this occasion, whose sweet recollections will ever cluster around my memory. For this beautiful writing-desk I thank you wary much for various transfer and the second my memory. this beautiful writing-desk I thank you very much; for your appreciation of my past services I thank you more, and, for your kind, good wishes, so beautifully expressed in your address, I thank you most of all. I cannot, however, in conscience appropriate to myself all the good things you have said of me, the structure. you have said of me—the picture you paint of me is not mine, it is the ideal of what I ought to be, and of what I hope will be before my death knell rings. My past four years in your midst were, it is true, years of duty, but they were also years of pleasure. If I have been firm years of pleasure. If I have been firm in enforcing the observance of the rule, it was simply for your own benefit. If I have been kind and genial to you it was because you have deserved such treatment. For this beautiful writing-desk I over more thank to the second of the readonce more thank you, and when I am far away rest assured I will keep it as a sou-venir of the many happy days spent in West Williams.—Parkhill Gazette.

## C. M. B. A. NOTES.

The following are the names of officers of Branch No. 12, Berlin, Ont., elected for the year 1882
Representative to Grand Council—Anthony Forster.
President—Anthony Forster.
1st Vice-President—Adolph Kern.
2nd Vice-President—John A. Lang.
Rec. Secretary—Louis\*von Newbrown.
Assistant Secretary—John A. Fuchs.
Financial Secretary—Joseph Bury.
Treasurer—August Lang.
Marshal—James Herriot.
Guard—Frank Baner.
Trustees—G. Lang. John Moser, Anthony

Trustees-G. Lang. John Meser, Anthon Wilhelm, junr., John Ginter, Johann Baum

Trustees—G. Lang. John Moser, Anthony Wilhelm, Junr., John Ginter, Johann Baumgartner.

On Friday, the 13th inst., Grand President Bourke, of Windsor, organized Branch 15, Stratford. This branch starts with 25 members, 21 new members, and 4 from Brantford branch, who are receiving withdrawal cards. To Mr. D. J. O'Connor is chiefly due the credit of having such a fine Branch started at Stratford. The members are all first-class men. Mr. Bourke says: "They are as fine a lot of men as he has met anywhere he has organized C. M. B. A. Branches." The following are the names of officers of the Branch for the year 1882, installed by Mr. Bourke: Spiritual Director—Rev. Dr. Kilrov. President—D. J. O'Connor. 1st Vice-President—Chas. Stock.
2nd Vice-President—E. Fitzgeraid. Rec. Secretary—Wm. McCann. Financial Sec.—Thos. J. Douglass. Treasurer—Dr. M. J. Hanovan, Marshall—Bavid O'Grady, Guard—D. J. Kenny.
Board of Trustees—James O'Loane, C. J. Tracy, John Ronan, Jas. Collins. Angus Me-Intyre.

After the installation of officers all the members were invited to an oyster supper at Bro. McCann's Cabinet Restaurant, where a very pleasant evening was spent. Mr. Bourke gave a fine address on the objects and worklings of our Association, and vocal and instrumental music were furnished by Bros. Dr. Hanovan, Douglas. Tracey, and Kenny. The officers of this Branch are determined to endeavor to make it the leading Branch in Ontario, and their prospects are certainly bright.

bright.

The Grand President has instructed me to call the attention of all our Branches to the amendments to our constitution relating to the appointment of Medical Examiner. I therefore give notice that any Branch not complying with said amendments will be reported and dealt with according to our regulations.

complying with said amendancia; with one reported and dealt with according to our regulations.

The appointment of Supervising Medical Examiner would be of no use whatever, if branches will not perform their part and comply with the law in this regard.

The "Per Capita" tax for the year ending December 31st, 18st, is 75c, per member, not 50c, as formerly. See amendment to Art. 20, Sec. 3, of Constitution.

We are very sorry to hear that our Grand Treasurer, Bro. J. H. Barry, Brantford, is suffering from a severe attack of brain fever; he is at present very low, but hopes of his recovery are yet entertained.

SAML. R. SROWN,

See'y Grand Council.

tional as to amount to a revolution from opinion exists among politicians, it is a ulated on the success which has attended

At the regular meeting of the St. Aloysius Society, of this city, held in their rooms, St. John's Hall, Bond street, on January 4th, the following gentlemen were elected to office for the ensuing year:—John C. Delaney, 1st vice-president; Wm. Fitzgerald, 2nd vice-president; E. J. Butler, recording secretary; James McKittrick, financial secretary; John N. McGann, treasurer; Jos. Kelz, librarian; Phillip Cummings, assistant librarian; Thos. A. Hyland, Wm. Barron, M. J. Roach, executive committee.

The meeting was largely attended. There is now 75 active members on the roll, and the Society is progressing rapidly.

#### Duudas Items.

The Society of the Sacred Heart has presented a beautiful statue of the Sacred Heart of Jesus to the church. It is placed over the high altar, with adoring angels on each side. It cost fifty dollars, and will be a beautiful monument of the Society. of the Society.

The new steam-heating apparatus, fitted in St. Augustine's Church by Clark & Squbb, was finished last week, and the church was heated by steam for the first time on Sunday, Sth instant. The arrangement is a grand success, and reflects great credit on the company.

A male teacher (Mr. C. T. Sullivan)

has been employed as Principal in St.
Augustine's Separate Schools, Dundas.
Mr. Sullivan's past record as a gentleman
and professional teacher is most creditable, and will go far to elevate the standing of the schools.

The Separate School Board for 1882

The Separate School Board for 1882 are Mr. J. Sourbeer, chairman; Mr. P. Cass, secretary; Rev. J. J. Feeny, treasurer; and Messrs. T. Barns, P. Manion, P. O'Connor, J. Hicky, W. Casey.
The oil painting of Rt. Rev. P. F. Crinnon, worked by Wm. Farnor, was won by Mr. John Elvin, Hamilton.

#### THE R. C. CONCERT IN PARKHILL.

A concert in aid of the R. C. Church of A concert in aid of the R. C. Church of this place, was held in the Music Hall, on Wednesday evening, Dec. 21st. It was a success in every particular, and was, without doubt, the best ever given in Parkhill.

Miss Dillon, "tratford's favorite soprano, was enthusiastically received, and encored every time she says." The sine encored every time she sang. The sing-ing and acting of Messrs Noble and Robing and acting of Messis Noble and Rob-inson afforded much amusement. Messis Hodgins and Down were also deservedly encored. The little fairy violinist, Nora Clench, next appeared on the scene. This child-artiste, for she is not yet four-teen years old, had played before many of the leading musicians of the world, and the leading musicians of the world, and has been pronounced by all to be a musi cal produgy. Remenyi, of world-renowned reputation, was so charmed with her artistic playing that he presented her with his own violin. Mr. Neagle then sang a serio-comic song which was well received. Miss Reidy and her little obligato next made their appearance. During the sing made their appearance. During the sing-ing of "L'estasi," it was difficult at times to tell which was Miss Reidy's voice and which was little Nora's violin—so sweetly similar were both. As a ballad singer she has no superior, as an operatic singer she is certainly destined to excel, if she has not excelled already. Father Corcoran deserves to be congratulated on put-ting before a Parkhill audience such an array of musical talent.

## Ladie's and Children's Hosiery.

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

## An Only Daughter Cured of Con-

sumption. When death was hourly expected, all remedies having failed, and Dr. H. James was experimenting with the many herbs of Calcutta, he accidentally made a preparation which cured his only child of Consumption. His child is now in this country enjoying the best of health. He has proved to the world that Communition and he world that Communition. world that Consumption can be positively and permanently cured. The Doctor now gives the Recipe free, only asking two threecent stamps to pay expenses. This herb stomach, and will break np a fresh cold in twenty-four hours. Address, CRADDOCK & CO., 1032 Race St., Philadelphia, naming this paper.

## TO FARMERS.

Any farmer who will send us his name in full, number of lot, concession, Town-ship and Post Office address, will receive free of cost a copy of a magnificent treatise on diseases of the Horse. Address CATHOLIC RECORD office, London.

## SPECIAL CPEAP SALE

FOR NEXT THIRTY DAYS, AT

J. J. GIBBONS'.

All Goods Offering at Reduced Prices.

## TEACHER WANTED.

TEACHER WANTED, for Sep. S. S. No. 10, West Williams, a small easy Sec. joining the Parish Church, and P. O. Applicants state salary as cheap as possible. T. C. McINTYRE, Sec. Bornish P. O., Ont.

To be sold by Public Auction, at the resi-dence of the late JOSEPH NACEY, In INGERSOLL, on

EXECUTOR'S SALE

FRIDAY, 20TH JANUARY, 1882, at 12 o'clock, noon, the following valuable articles of FARMING IMPLEMENTS, &c., namely:—

anamety:—

1 Span Fine Horses.
1 Lumber Wagon, almost new.
1 Pair of Bob-Sleighs.
1 One-borse Carriage, as good as new.
1 Double Set of Harness, almost new.
1 Single Set of Harness, almost new.
1 Flow.
1 Cow.
Several other articles of farming implements and household furniture.

TERMS—Cash, or note on approved security, at six months' sight, for sums of \$50 or

more.

THE RESIDENCE—Also the residence of the late Joseph Nacey, situate in the town of Ingersoll, south of Harris street, north of the River, and being composed of a good one and a-half story frame house, recently built, gothic style, with new and good barn and stable attached to it, together with a tract of land of an area of ten acres, be the same more or less, two acres of which are outside the corporation limits and situate in the township of North Oxford; fences, board and picket, in a thorough state of repair; land producing the best sample of grain, and the whole being situate in a most commanding position.

Terms easy, and made known on day of Any one wishing a comfortable home in a healthy locality, will find this a good oppor-tunity.

JAS. BRADY, Auctioneer. B. BOUBAT, Executor. 171-1 w

## Suit NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

RE-LETTING.

SEALED TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received at this Office until WEDNESDAY, the 1sth instant, at moon, for the completion of the work remaining to be done at Greece's Point, towards the enlargement of the lower entrance of the Grenville canal.

Plans and specifications can be seen at the Office of the Superintending Engineer, Ottawa, or that of the Resident Engineer at Grenville.

wa, or that of the Resident Engineer at Grenville.

Each tender must be accompained by an accepted cheque for the sum of one thousand dollars (\$1000), made payable to the order of the Honorable the Minister of Railways and Canals, which will be forfeited if the party decline to enter into a contract when called upon to do so. If the tender be not accepted, the cheque will be returned.

The Department does not bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Dept. of Railways and Canals, (Ottawa, 4th January, 1882.



CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY.

Bridge over the Fraser River, B. Columbia.

TENDERS addressed to the undersigned will be received on or before the 10th day of FEBRUARY, 1882, for furnishing and erecting a Bridge of Steel or Iron over the Fraser River on Contract 61, C. P. R.

Specifications and particulars together with plan of site may be seen at the office of the Chief Engineer, at Ottawa, on or after the 10th of January inst.

Contractors are requested to bear in mind that tenders will not be considered unless made strictly in accordance with the printed sum of \$200.00 must accompany the tender, which sum shall be forfeited if the party tendering declines to enter into contract for the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, satisfactory security will be required by the deposit of money to the amount of five percent, on the bulk sum of the contract, which sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Stigned, and endorsed "Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders and this Department until Twelve of the clock, now, on THURSDAY, the 16th day of Feneral Company the tender, which sum of the contract, of the work, at the rates and on the terms stated in the offer submitted.

The cheque thus sent in will be returned to the respective parties whose tenders are not accepted.

For the due fulfilment of the contract, of the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

This Department and specifications prepared by the sum of the contract, of the contract, of the sum sent in with the tender will be considered a part.

This Department does not, however, bind itself to accept the lowest or any tender.

Stigned, and endorsed "Tenders addressed to the undersigned, and endorsed "Tenders considered that the party will be returned to the contract, of the color, of the same and on the terms stated in the offer the

artment does not, however, sept the lowest or any tender.

By order.

(Signed,) F. BRAUN.
Secretary. Secrement of Railways and Canals, A Ottawa, January 5, 1882.

## THE ONTARIO MUTUAL

FIRE INSURANCE CO., LONDON, - - ONTARIO.

THE ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the members of this Company will be held at the Company's rooms, Victoria Buildings, Richmond street, city of Lordon, on FRIDAY, the 27th of January, 1822, at 1 6'clock p.m., when the report of the past year will be submitted, and the election of Directors proceeded with

JOHN SMITH, Sec. and Treas. London, Jan. 12, 1842.

J. B. HICKS, TAILOR & DRAPER,

REMOVED to 208 DUNDAS-ST., Eight Doors East of his Old Stand.

A CHOICE STOCK OF New Spring Tweeds, Cloths, &c.

For Fit, Workmanship and Quality of TREMMINGS, no one excels me, while my price is much lower, as I am content with simply a living profit. Give me an early call.

K. B.-NO WOMEN COATRAKERS EMPLOYED

## STAMMERING

The Canadian Institute for the Cure of Stammering and all forms of Impediment in Speech. Hundreds of speech sufferers have been cured at this institute during the past three years. For circulars and testimonials, address.—STAMMERING INSTITUTE, JOHN ST., LONDON, ONT. TESTIMONIAL.

TESTIMOSIAL.

I have been troubled for a number of years with a very disagreeable impediment in speech. I heard of the London Institute, and after considerable investigation I concluded to try it. The treatment proved to be all I could wish, and I found myself improving from the first day, in a very short time my speech was perfectly free, and I was enabled to speak in public as well as private without fear of stammering. It is no four months since I left the Institute, and I can certain now that the cure is permanent.

JOSEPH ANDERSON.

Queen's University, Kingston.

## XMAS DELICACIES

PARTIES IN SEARCH OF SUCH (AND WHO ISN'T?) will find our stock com-

NEW FRUITS, RAISINS, Finest Dehisa,

Black Baskets, Extra London Layers, Ordinary Layers, Loose Muscatelles, Valencia (extra choice), Sultana (large bright).

## WINES

In Champagne, all the leading brands Mumm's Pomeroy & Bollinger. Also light, sparkling, French Wines, from the celebrated establishment of Ackerman

BRANDY (very old, in wood), mild and fine flavored.

SPIRITS.—Scotch and Irish Whiskeys; bought direct from the leading distillers in both countries, such as Hay, Fairman & Co., Paislev: Geo. Roe & Co., Dublin; Dunville & Co., Belfast. From our home distillers we have Gooderham & Worts' 5-year-old, and H. Walker & Son's 8-year-old Rye Whiskey. Our stock of General Groceries is fresh and new, and specially selected for the holiday trade.

FITZGERALD, SCANDRETT & CO. 159 Dundas street, 4th door east of Richmond

## **CHRISTMAS PRESENTS**

GREAT REDUCTION IN PRICES REID'S

CRYSTAL HALL 2,500 Motto Cups and Saucers from 25c. upwards. 3,000 Motto Mugs for Children

from 10c. upwards. 1,500 Pairs Vases from 20c. upwards. China Tea Sets.

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

All Reduced in Price. and in the Greatest Variety at the CRYSTAL HALL,

## 196 Dundas St., London.

are specially notified that they will not be entitled to have their Tenders considered unless the same are made on and in compilance with these printed forms, signed with the actual signature of every person tendering (including each member of a firm) followed by his post office address, and with all blanks in the forms properly filled up.

Each Tender must be accompanied by an accepted bank cheque, payable of the order of the Commissioner of Public Works for Ontario, for the sum of \$5,000.00, which will be forfeited if the party tendering decliness or falls to enter into the Contract based upon such Tender, when called upon to do so. When the party's Tender is not accepted, the cheques will be returned. Whenever, we cover by the same person or firm, only one such accepted bank cheque need accompany said two Tenders.

For the due fulfilment of the Contract, satisfactory security will be required on real estate, or by the deposit of money, public or municipal securities or bank stocks, to the amount of five per cent, on the bulk sum, to become payable under the contract, of which five per cent, the amount of the accepted cheques accompanying the Tender, will be considered a part.

To each Tender must be attached the accupit significance of the contract in all particulars. Printed Copies of the respective Specifications can be obtained on application at the Department.

This Department will not be bound to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By order, WM. EDWARDS.

Secretary.

Department of Public Works for Ontario,

Department of Public Works for Ontario, Toronto, 2nd Jan., 1882. RUPTURE

Cure without an operation or the injury trusses inflict by Dr. J. A. SHERMAN'S method. Office 251 Broadway, New York. His book, with Photographic likenesses of bad cases before and after cure, mailed for 10 cents. jan 13-1y. American Breakfast Cereals.



UNEQUALLED IN Tone, Touch, Workmanship, & Durability WILLIAM KNABE & CO.

Nos. 204 and 206 West Baltimore Street,
Baltimore.
No. 112 Firth Avenue, New York.