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## N. WILSON & CO.

ECCLESIASTICAL CALENDAR.

JANUARY, 1881. Sunday, 16—Second after Epiphany. S. S. Name of Jesus. 2 Cl. Double.
Monday, 27—St. Anthony, Abbott. Double.
Tuesday, 18—Chair of St. Peter at Rome.
Double-Major.
Wednesday, 19—St. Canute, Martyr. SemiDouble.
Thursday, 90—SS. Feblan and Schostian Double.

Thursday, 20 — SS. Fabian and Sebastian,
Martyrs. Double.

Friday, 21 — St. Agnes, Virgin and Martyr.

Double Saturday, 22—SS. Vincent and Austasius, Martyrs. Semi-Double.

#### Father Ryan.

HIS BEAUTIFUL POEM ON "THE OLD YEAR AND THE NEW."

How swift they go,
Life's many years,
With their winds of woe
And their storms of tears,
And their darkest of nights, whose shadowy Are litt with the flashes of starriest hopes,
And their sunshiny days, in whose calm
heavens loom
The clouds of the tempest—the shadows of
the gloom!

And ah! we pray
With a grief so drear,
That the years may stay
When their graves are near;
Tho' the brows of To-morrow be radiant and With love and with beauty, with life and with light.

The dead hearts of Yesterday, cold on the bier,
To the hearts that survive them are evermore dear.

For the heart so true
To each Old Year cleaves:
Through the hand of the New
Flowery garlands weave
But the flowers of the future, tho' fragrant
and fair,
With the past's withered leaflets may never
compare;
For dear is each dead leaf—and dearer each
thorn thorn—
In the wreaths which the brows of our past
years have worn.

Yea! men will cling
With a love to the last,
And wildly fling
Their arms round their past!
As the vine that ellings to the oak that falls,
As the ivy twines round the crumbled walls;
For the dust of the past some hearts higher
prize prize i the stars that flash out from the future's bright skies.

And why not )?
The old, old ears,
They knew an they know
All our hope and fears;
We walked by their each grief,
And they kissed off our tears while they whispered relief;
And the stories of hearts that may not be revealed
In the hearts of the dead years are buried and sealed.

Let the New Year sing
At the Old Year's grave:
Will the New Year bring
What the Old Year gave?
Oh! the Stranger-Year trips over the snows,
And his brow is wreathed with many a rose;
But how many thorns do the roses conceal
Which the roses, when withered, shall so
soon reveal?

Let the New Year smile
When the Old Year dies;
In how short a while
Shall the smiles be sighs?
Yea! Stranger-Year, thou hast many a charm,
And thy face is fair and thy greeting warm,
But dearer than thou—in his shroud of Is the furrowed face of the Year that goes.

Yea! bright New Year,
O'er all the earth,
With song and cheer,
They will hail thy birth;
They will trust thy words in a single hour,
They will love thy face, they will laud thy For the New has charms which the Old has And the Stranger's face makes the Friend's

## CATHOLIC PRESS.

A ZEALOUS and observant priest. on the mission in New York city, sends us with the renewal of his subscription for the coming year, a letter that is suggestive of a great need of the Church in America at the present day, that is, a campaign, active, skilful and regardless of cost or personal sacrifice, against the evil literature of the day and against its patronage by Catholic familes. He says: "I have been more than pleased with your paper and wish it were in every Catholic family in the land. Often and often I regret that it is not in the hands of our young people, instead of the flash newspaper literature with which they poison their minds. The day must come, I think, when there will be a general movement all along the line, or among the whole clergy decrying bad papers and books and urging Catholic papers and works. There is not enough of this at presant. I wish you every success in your noble and glorious are to hold our own and not to lose for believing that the Senate is still

the fruit of the sacrifice of past ages, to begin an active warfare for good reading and against evil books and papers. It is a campaign in which, not alone the clergy, but the laity also must take part. It is one that is a part of the fight for Cotholic education. It is, indeed, well nigh useless to teach Catholic children how to read, if they are not taught also to abstain from reading such books and papers as every newsstands offer them. Mere theory will unfortunately not be enough. It will not be enough, in too many cases, to tell them what is forbidden by the Ninth Commandment, lascivious books and pictures, if they are permittel to acquire a taste for them. They cannot fail, we fear, to acquire a knowledge of them and a taste for them, if they have not been taught that Catholic literature is attractive, if their taste has not been so formed that they will find pure reading attractive. That is one point in the campaign. Another will be to aid the Catholic publishers who are already doing good work and to do still better, and to make the literature they are offering the public, more worthy than the Catholic name, and more attractive in every sense. This is a work for three classes: for the generous Catholic captalist, if there be any such, for the well disposed individual, be he priest or lyman, who has the capital of perfor single Catholic readers throughout the land, who in their aggregate state trials on hand, the following numbers are ample to endow the most costly literature. It is a work dollars and cents, but still more in this latter sense will also repay priests and leaders. To the Catholic community at large it is a question to fulfil its normal governing duties of vital interest. We are making of affording protection to life and this appeal for no one in particular, certainly not for our own work, much as it is may need it, but for the general good. If there is not a movement, such as our reverend correspondent speaks of, Catholic be introduced immediately tending education in America will be left incomplete and open to what is Ireland and be prosecuted in a practically self destruction. - Catholic

Perhaps the most unfortunate of the Catholic districts of Germany is the archdiocese of Posen and Gnesen. sent a Catholic population of 220,000 souls, or nearly one-fourth of all the Catholics of Posen; and out of these about 150,000 are left altogether without the means of procuring spiritual comforts any sort. The Germania relates that a years of age was dying recently in one of the bereaved parishes, and his own and his friends' anguish was fearful, for no priest could be found to administer the Sacraments to him. At last, however, a young priest came, only just in time, for no sooner had the act been performed than the old man died. The police tried to trace that priest to have him punished, but he escaped all their searches. The case mentioned is one out of hundreds and thousands that constantly happen in Prussia.—London Universe.

WHAT IS the matter with France? Surley it is paying bitterly now for its former Gallicanism, which attenuated the vitalizing stream that flows from Rome to all the churches, and for its dead Jansenism which sapped the sacramental life of the nation. Driving the crucifix from the schoolroom, its communards now seek to reverse the national decision of 1873 which vowed a national church to the Sacred Heart on the polluted heights of Montmartre. The Paris Municipality has demanded the repeal of the law authorizing the Church of the Sacred Heart on Montmartre and the appropriation of the site to a work of national utility. The mover of this resolution described the church as an incitement to civil war, it being situated in the most anti-Clerical quarter of Paris, and he even denied that any compensation would be due for the considerable sum already expended work of Catholic journalism, and on the building in course of erection. besides a Happy New Year and all The Prefect of the Seine concurred compliments of the Season." Un- in the proposal, although with a doubtedly our correspondent is reservation as to the question of right, and it will be necessary if we compensation. There is some ground

Uathonic

This is rather awkward. We have been for a long time the champions of liberty abroad. If not by open physical force, certainly by moral force, we assisted Victor Emmanuel to rob the Pope of his territories, and we are at the present moment very busy dictating to Turkey as to how she treats her Land Leaguers and the other agitators to be found so numerous in the empire of the Porte. Of course, it has never struck us that foreign nations might turn round upon ourselves and poke their noses into our own home business. Who would have supposed there could have been any necessity for our indulging in such a reflection? All we did was in the name of liberty. And our doings in Ireland have been kept so nice and quiet, too, for all these centuries. But we overlooked the fact that the schoolmaster has been abroad very extensively, and then there is that busy telegraph which whips news to and from all quarters before you know where you are. So it comes that at last one of the great powers of the earth has found out all about how we have been governing that "sister isle" of ours, that "integral portion of the United kingdom" called Iresonal influence with his fellows, and land. It is deucedly awkward to find, particularly just now, with our motion standing in the name of Mr. King, member for Louisiana, about which will pay the capitalist even in to be submitted to the consideration of the American Congress: "Whereas the satisfaction that he has done a the United States have observed great good. It is a work which in regretfully the unhappy condition of Ireland; and whereas her Britannic Majesty's Government scems unable | church, property in Ireland; therefore it is resolved that the Secretary ef State should be instructed to inform her Britannic Majesty's Government that it is highly expedient reforms should to the permanent pacification of kindly, considerate, and pacificatory Worse still. Mr. King is a member of the Foreign Relations Committee of the United States, and the approval of that committee to the proposed resolution has been secured, so that it is highly probable It contains a Catholic population of the motion of Mr. King will be over a million. There are 129 adopted by Congress, and the Amerparishes entirely "bereaved," as it is | ican ambassador in London will have parishes entirely bereaved, as it is pathetically termed in Germany; to present the resolution to the English Government. Quite a nasty dear friends, I know you are rejoiced to the resolution to the English Government. Quite a nasty that is to say, they have no pastor sort of idea this is. The United see me raised to the episcopate, to raise my States of America dictating to England, and about Ireland, too. Awful! But what shall we do?—what can we do? What will Europe think of us after this?—we who have been so

> THE New York Nation is not so superfinely cultured that it cannot see iniquity in England's dealings towards Ireland. On the contrary it speaks its mind plainly, and sets an example, which will doubtless be followed, by the imitation Independents among the American press, which have been thinking that sympathy with Ireland's wrongs was bad form, you know."

> long looked upon as the champions

of suffering nationalities.—London

In a recent pastoral letter the Bishop of through the length and breadth of Ire-Germany the desolation is all but complete; in Belgium they are shutting out the light of His Revelation from the minds of His little ones; from France-can we say Catholic France?—His ministers, they at whose bidding He comes down from heaven and is immolated on the altar, are expelled. From two hundred and sixty-one houses of piety and of learning have God's priests and servants been driven. Monks of St. Benedict and Ignatius, of St. Alphonsus, religious of every order have been driven out of their churches and their peaceful homes have been closed against them, and their country has become to them a strange land, where they may not even lay their bones to But they are not alone driven forth; their Master, whom they served so faithfully, their God, whom they loved so tenderly, is treated as are his servants. too, is taken from the tabernacle, and shut out from His church; and the rulers of France, as they have employed armed soldiery to expel the peaceful religious, so also have they impiously set their seals to the doors of the churches, lest God should return to His temples. Do they imagine that because His love and patience suffer them to banish Him from their midst, that they will be able to escape His justice or withstand His judgment? Even now will the judgment come upon them, as it fell upon their forefathers who plundered the churches, and set up the Goddess of Reason on the altar of God. Revolution and disaster are the fruits of the seed they sowed;

lie, to reject this protest.—Catholic their hand against heaven, God, as He confounded the tongues of those who of old conspired against His counsels, is permitting anarchy and confusion to ruin the tyranny they are laboring to set up.'

## THE BISHOP OF KINGSTON.

HIS RETURN TO IRELAND.

MAGNIFICENT RECEPTION AT DUNGAR-VAN.

On Monday the people of Dungarvan turned out to receive the Most Rev. Dr. Cleary, late pastor of that parish, who was lately raised to the episcopal see of Kings-ton, Canada, and who was returning after his consecration. Triumphal arches spanned the principal streets. Laurel and evergreens were conspicuous everywhere, and national flags, banners, and bannerets lived the way from the railway station to the parochial church. Thousands of persons, headed by the temperance band in unform, awaited the arrival of the two p.m., train. by which his lordship was expected. The boys of the Christian Brothers' schools were drawn up in line at the entrance to the station, and the children of the convents were also there with their beautiful religious banners. On the platform were the priests of the adjacent missions and a number of other Catholic clergymen, with the shopkeepers and merchants of the On the arrival of the train one loud and long-continued cheer arose from the multitude, and before it had finally died out the band struck up "Come back to Erin." His lordship, looking remarkably well, alighted, and was accompanied to a handsome carriage in waiting by his numerous friends and the curates of the parish. Having taken his seat, the pro-ce ion moved along. From several houses on the route bouquets were showered upon the carriage, and at every street corner the enthusiastic cheers of the people pro-claimed the joy of their hearts at the tempolary restoration of their former parish priest and patriotic fellow-townsman.
When the procession arrived at the parish

His Lordship, in his sacerdotal robes, ascended the pulpit and delivered an address, of which the following is a summary: My dear friends and loving parishioners of Dungarvan, allow me in the first place to discharge a paramount duty that the present moment demands, and it is to express to you the thanks of my heart athe warm reception you have given me to-day, and for the splendil demonstration u have organized to do me honor on my val from the Eternal City. It needed t your trumpels, your drums, your eers, and your warm-hearted welcome to convince me that love and esteem for me held a high place in your hearts. All this was not needed to assure me of your warm-hearted affection. Your demonstration to-day

LIGHTS UP MY HEART AS THE SUNBEAMS that you see through that window. I could at this moment press you to my heart, and I wish that God's blessing with the land of the strange glory of God, who has made me His instrument. I feel I bring your blessing with me to the land where I am called. day is a day of joy to me which I shall never forget. I shall pray for the people of Dungarvan with my latest breath (apblause). Dungarvan, the home of my love, the scenes of my boyhood—Dungar-van and its people I have to thank for many things; may the Almighty God bring peace, happiness and prosperity to my townspeople (cheers). Now, my dear townspeople (cheers). Now, my dear friends, I shall tell you what occurred to me since I saw you last. As you already know I proceeded to Rome to lay my obedience at the feet of the successor of Peter. There I received the Bulls, and proceeded to the country house of the Cardinal Prefect of the Propaganda. He received me with courtesy and kindness. He asked me to dine with him, and I accepted that honor. After dinner we conversed about you. He asked me about

THE AGITATION NOW SPREADING Liverpool makes the following allusion to the persecution which the Church is enduring in various countries in Europe: "In him. You know that first I am a priest, and after that an Irishman. I explained to him the miseries which you suffered; how you were crushed, trampled upon and persecuted, and I told him you only sought laws by which you and your children would be rooted in the land which God had given for the maintenance of the people. Then I asked him for a favor-I asked him if he would lay his holy hands upon me on the day of consecration, and he consented. I made my preparations then, and, as you know, was consecrated by that Cardinal who rules over the whole Catholic world, from the rising to the setting of the The happiest day of my life arrived sun. when the Holy Spirit descended upon me; and a great honor was reserved for me, for the Bishops of Munster were in Rome at the time, who, although they had done their business a fortnight before, told the Sovereign Pontiff that they would not leave until they saw me consecrated. The Holy Father had given him permission to to take home to the good people of Dungarvan his Apostolic benediction, which he would bestow on them on Christmas morning. He visited his Holiness, who appeared to be well acquainted with the Irish grievances, and it was his privilege to lay £1375 before his Holiness as the offerings of the faithful of these dioceses. His Holiness said: "I did not ask it." His Lordship concluded by asking the large congregation to pray for him and he would

always pray for them.

The band then played the "Adeste,"

sufficient Conservative, if not Catho- and now that their children have raised after which the church was illuminated, gone through by his lordship. The organ played the *Te Deum*, the procession reformed, and his lordship was accompanied to the house of the Christian Brothers, where he will remain until he proceeds to the scene of his future missionary labors. In the large dining-room of the monastery a splendid address, with a purse, was presented to his lordship.

The Most Rev. Dr. Cleary was entertained at a sumptuous banquet in the even-

ing, at which the committee and local Catholic clergy were present. At eight o'clock he visited the Presentation Convent, which was illuminated. The town was brilliantly illuminated, and thepeople vied with each other to honor the new bishop; the strains of the local bands were heard through the streets, and blazing tar barrels were carried amidst the cheers of the

### REMOVING THE CRUCIFIX FROM FRENCH SCHOOL ROOMS.

EXCITING SCENE IN THE SENATE.

VOTE OF CENSURE ON THE GOVERNMENT.

In the Senate on Tuesday M. Buffet brought forward his long-pending question. He asked: Was it true that agents of the Administration had removed from the boys' and girls' lay and public schools in Paris all the crucifixes, statues of the Blessed Virgir, and other religious emblems? Was it true that this removal had occurred, not in the night as some journals stated, though night was the fittest time for such an outrage, but in the daytime and in the presence of the children? Was it true that in many cases the crucifixes had been knocked down with long sticks or poles with hocks, and fell with a crash, breaking before the very eyes of the children, and been afterwards thrown thus multilated into a corner pele mele? Was it true that families had protested with indignation against acts which constituted a violation of the law, and brought its authors within the penal code? Was it true that after their removal from the schoolrooms the fragments of the crucifixes had been hurled into a corner of the courtyards, and then ignominiously carried away in furniture vans? This is a question, added M. Buffet, which I now put to the government, and it is one more easy to put than to answer. Who gave the order for such acts? If not the minister, as I hope, what will he now do? I might mention other things, but confine myself to my question, and await an answer, reserving the right

M. Jules Ferry replied that the removal had been ordered without his knowledge by the Prefect, M. Herold, who acknowledged that some of the police had carried it out in an indecorous manner, and had been punished by him. The Supreme Council of Education, in a new regulation framed last year, left the question of religious emblems to the option of the authorities. Council and the Frefect being the authorities for Paris, the latter had thought the religious neutrality of the school should be completed by the removal of emblems of a particular creed, but the offenders had

been punished. M. Buffet insisted that the law of I850 had been violated. The law placed at the head of its programme the necessity of moral and religious education in the public schools. Now, to remove the crucifix from the class was to deprive the pupils of the very foundation of religious teach-It was an act of State irreligion which had profoundly wounded the sentiments of the children and their parents. It was a frightful scandal (loud applause on the right). Even the Commune had not dared to commit such a deed. It might be in conformity with projects in course of conception, but which had not been voted by either House, and which he hoped

never would be M. Jules Ferry (interupting); I have already told you that religious instruction is still given in the schools. M. Buffet replied that the school teachers confined themselves to reciting the

Cathechism. Formerly they conducted the children to Mass. M. Jules Ferry: They can still do so. M. Buffet: That is not the case. They are prohibited from doing so. An odious outrage on the religion of the vast major-

ity of the nation has been perpetrated (cheers from the Right). M. de Lareinty denounced these actions as acts of vandalism, unparalleled, he said, since the horrors of 1793.

M. Herold vindicated the steps he had taken, not to abolish religious teaching, but to sever the school from the Church. Religious teaching was given in all the schools, as required by the law of 1850; but there was a question of school furni-

At this word a storm arose on the right, one member exclaiming that the French Tribuue was disgraced and another that M. Herold was no Frenchman.

M. Herold justified his use of the term by citing the regulation of 1865, which inserted the crucifix and statue of the Blessed Virgin among school fittings—like tables, clocks, &c. He himself, he said, should have placed them in a distinct list. The removal of the crucifixes had been ordered by him at the wish of the population, as gathered from all classes of office-holders, such as magistrates, cantonal delegates and school committees.

Here M. Buffett asked what the parents

elected the authorities whom he had con-

sulted.

M. Paris maintained that the crucifix was an emblem of faith, hope and charity. It was in the schools, and it had been removed contrary to the law of 1850 and the regulation of 1865. How, he asked, could it be affirmed that the people of Paris wished the cross to disappear, when one had only to see them at the cemeteries on All Souls' Day to be persuaded that the reverse was the case. No, continued M. Paris, amid the applause of the light, this is a case of war against clericalism, against Christ and His doctrines. The feelings of many of the parents have been grievously hurt, and these include Protestants as well as Catholics (cries of "No" from the Left, and "Yes" from the Right). We, therefore, ask that the crucifix shall be restored to the schools, in order that it may be known that the reign of Christ has not yet finished in France, and that we still entertain religious principles. M. Paris resumed his place amid loud applause from the Right.

Much excitement was manifested, which lasted until M. de Rozieres, a Republican Senator, asked for priority for an order of the day, running thus: "The Senate, regretting the act that has given rise to the discussion, passes to the order of the day"
—which has carried by 150 to 124, the
result being announced amid a scene of great excitement, which was by no means diminished when the vote on the order of the day itself terminated in its adoption by

### "SIXTEENTH CENTURY BIGOTRY."

The Bishop of Montreal has done a good Christian deed, which we cannot too highly praise. He has warned his flock, not this time against the player, but against the play. He has written the following letter to a French newspaper in Montreal in reference to the play in which Sara Bernhardt was to open her performance last Thursday evening in Montreal:

"Bishop's Palace,
"Montreal, Dec. 21st.

"Mr. Editor,-I desire you to publish in the columns of your journal the enclosed criticism on a representation announced to take place in one of our theaters this week. This criticism, made by an authorized and competent person, will suffice to make all good Catholics of Montreal understand that it is their duty rigorously to abstain from these representations. Besides the fact that it is unbefitting that these plays should be given during the Christmas festivals, all sensible, sincere Catholics will see in these plays—the morals of which are more than suspicious—a grave danger for the good of society.
"I have the honor to be, sir, your very

"EDWARD + Bishop of Montreal."
"Monseigneur, the Bishop of Montreal:
"My Lord:—In accordance with the request of your Highness, I have examined the piece which is to be rendered here on the 23d inst., 'Adrienne Le Couvreur.' and the following is the result of this examination. The drama is sustained almost throughout by two adulterous liaisons. The dialogues, the expression of affection, to the option of the the transparent allusion—everything in The Departmental the piece tends to justify Marshal Sace and Adrienne, the hereoes of the plot, and to show their conduct as perfectly excusable in this high society. This play is im-

moral by its intrigue; immoral by the maxims uttered by the compromising situations in which the principal personages find themselves at different stages of the piece. Those are certainly sad lessons to put before the eyes of Christian families. The talent of the persons who draw out these lessons only serve to augment the danger, and to render more excusable the bad passions which gnaw at the bottom of the human heart."

If that is the character of the play, and we have no reason to doubt it, then the Bishop of Montreal, regarding himself as the spiritual father of his family, has done not a whit more than his duty in thus warning them that the play itself, quite apart from the scandalous character of the player who is its chief attraction, is one that is not fit for Christian people to attend. It is one to which no modest man, if such there be, should take a modest woman. It is one that is not fit for a maid or for a mother to see; not fit for a son or a husband. Leaving out of view the fact that the woman who plays the part of Adrienne is what she is, and that every one who hears her will ask himself or herself: Is there no public opinion against such a life? May one be what social de-cency does not name, and find no stigma in it?-it yet remains that the play itself. leaving out the player, is one that is not fit for a Christian public to attend. It is fit only for the filthy, decadent old age of

the Roman Empire, or for the first French Republic, which had abolished God. We hardly know what was the result of this honest act of the Catholic Bishop of Montreal. We are informed that the actress had a grand triumph on her opening night. The mayor was there, the attorney general, Frechette, the Canadian poet, all the Allan family and a host of the best society of Montreal. So went the mayors and governors and senators to see her in New York and Boston. The receipts were upward of \$3,300, and the Montreal correspondent of the New York Times says:

"It is considered that a more decided and unanimous disapproval of sixteenth-century bigotry could not have been wished for than that indicated by the character

and magnitude of the assemblage."

If to warn Christian people against adulterous amusements and to forbid our households to attend them is to be sixteenth century bigots, then count us as bigots. as well as the brave and good Edward † Bishop of Montreal.—N. Y. Independent M. Herold replied that the parents had (Protestant).

#### The Duel.

From morn to eve they wrestled-Life and Death, At first it seemed to me that they in mirth Contended, or as foes of equal worth, le firm their feet, so undisturbed their

But when the sharp red sun cut through its sheath Of Western clouds, I saw the brown arms' Tighte 1, and bear that radiant form to

earth,
And suddenly both fell upon the heath.
And then the marvel came—for, when I fied
To where those great antagonists down fell,

I could not find the body which I sought,

And when and where it went I could not One only form was left of those who fought,—
The long dark form of Death—and it was
dead. C. M.

#### IRISH CONVENT LIFE.

A TALK WITH THE NUN OE KENMARE-THE THE LIFE AND WORK OF SISTER MARY FRANCES CLARE-WHY YOUNG WOMEN ENTER CONVENTS-THE DAILY ROUTINE OF A NUN'S LIFE-INTERVIEWING THE NUN OF KENMARE.

[From the Special Correspondent of the New York Tribune.]

Dublin, Aug. 30.—The most famous Irish lady of our day, and the most Irish nun since the time of St. Bridget, is Sister Mary Frances Clare, of the Convent of Kenmare, in the County Kerry. In religion she is called Sister Frances; in literature she still retains her family name of Cusack; but in the hearts and the homes of the Irish race, in every clime and country, she is known only and honored and beloved as "the Nun of Kenmare." No woman in Irish history was ever so widely known during her lifetime, ever before wielded an influence so beneficent and widespread. Her books, both devotional and historical, have a larger circulation than the books of any other Catholic author now living. The Nun has written fifty or sixty books, devotional, biographical, and historical; and they enjoy a high reputation among scholars as well as the people. Catholic critics and students, from the Pope down, have spoken in terms of great admiration of these books, and eminent Protestant writers have been equally laudatory. Her chief historical books are a History of Ireland, a History of Cork, a History of Kerry—large octavo volumes. And her principal biographical books are lives of O'Connell, Father Matthew, St. Patrick, St. Bridget, and St. Columba—each, also, an elaborate study. Her devotional books are very numerous and form an exclusively or rather distinctively Catholic library. More than half a million of copies of these books have been sold. She has edited the only complete edition of O'Connell's speeches. She has contributed hundreds of essays to periodical literature, and never a week passes in which letters from her pen do not appear in newspapers of England, the United States or Australia.

Now, a woman who has written so much and so well is entitled to the gratitude of her coreligionists and fellow-countrymen; and equally from both, for she has been no less a Catholic than an Irish-woman, and she has rendered services equally brilliant to her native land and her adopted faith. But her literary labors have hardly formed the chief of her claims to the gratitude of the Irish. Although for seventeen years she has never been outside of the walls that inclose the convent garden, she has roused the sympathies of the benevolent in every land for the victims of famine and oppression throughout Ireland,

been largely supported by her influence.

The Nun of Kenmare comes from an mothers?" The Nun of Kenmare comes front an old Protestant family that for some 500 or 600 years has produced people of note in every generation. As long ago as in Queen Elizabeth's time there was a Lord Queen Elizabeth's time there was a Lord Chancellor Cusack. It was an Anglo-Irish family, and many of its members held high administrative positions under the government of "the Pale." Miss Cusack was educated as a Protestant-in the Church of England—and for five years of her youth she was a member of one of the Protestant sisterhoods. Shortly afterwards she joined the Catholic Church, and became a nun of the order of Poor Clares. This order was established in Italy in 1212, and was introduced into Ireland in 1625. It is an austere order in Italy; the devotions of the nuns there are five or six hours every day; but in Ireland, as there were no other orders established at the time, the rigors of the original rules were suspended in order that the sisterhood might devote their time to works of char-The Convent of Kenmare was founded in 1861, by Miss Cusack and six

A GLIMPSE OF CONVENT LIFE. When on my return to Ireland, I received a cordial invitation to visit the Convent of Kenmare, I did not hesitate to accept it. I had wanted to describe life in a convent, and Kenmare is the most famous convent in Ireland. The convent to other people. If a lady enters a conadjoins the church—a splendid building vent and gives up her whole time to for so small a town, and a monument to the energy of the old Archdeacon O'Sullivan, of whose contests with the land-agents I wrote in a previous letter. The convent is built in the Elizabethan style, and stands in a large and beautiful garden. The surrounding scenery is as grand as the scene inside of the walls is lovely, for it is the most beautiful parish of the most beautiful county of the south of Ireland.

At the convent door I was met by the Reverend Mother, as the Abbess or Lady Superior is styled, and by "the Nun of Kenmare." The Reverend Mother formed a striking contrast to her famous "Sister Frances," for the Superior is a woman of ample and noble figure-ruddy-cheeked. blue-eyed, blonde, the very embodiment of robust and vivacious health, with such a cheery and hearty welcome in her voice and manner that her "welcome to Ireland" sounded rather like the utterance of a nation's hospitality than an individval salutation. And beside her stood a little woman, with delicate and refined features, and a pale and sweet face; with signs of the weiriness that physical suffering leaves behi d it, but without a single trace of sadness; yet a face that would have looked sad but for the merry beaming of her bright and keen brown eyes. They were clad in the habit of their order—a deep black serge dress, with a white coil on their head and breasts, and the long black veil. There were heavy white cords around their

The welcome of the Nun was as cordial as the welcome of the Reverend Mother, and I visited the convent often enough to know that it was as sincers as it was generous.

There are twenty-two nuns in the Convent of Kenmare. I became well acquainted with most of them, and I was greatly disappointed with them. For a orighter, a more intelligent, a better educated, or a happier group of women I have never met anywhere before. They answer to none of the descriptions that lumbered up my mind with in my early youth: and as I had only seen nuns since then on dress parade, so to speak—in public and on duty—I had never once questioned the veracity of these pre-Kenmare ite records. For these Kenmare nuns were so uncivil to my teachers as to refuse to have been crossed in love, or to be homely, or to be "sscetic and narrow-minded," or even "stupid but good": for they are witty and merry, and several of them are handsome women, and not one

of them are ugly.

But I am keeping the Reverend Mother and the Nun of Kenmare standing all this

INTERVIEWING A NUN. The Nun of Kenmare is in delicate health. I had a dozen interviews with her. I obtained from her at these interviews this account of life in an Irish convent, and I shall give it in her own words. She said she was perfectly willing to answer any question I would ask, and would take no offence at the most sceptical ques-

"Well, then, Sister Frances, what induces young girls to crush out every instinct of womanhood-to abjure the prospect of love and motherhood—and shut themselves up within the walls of a convent!"

The good Nun's eyes twinkled with humor as I asked this rather brusque question. She laughed, and said: "I know that your Protestant notion is that we nuns entered convents because we were crossed in love, or have had some great trial. But indeed it is a wrong idea. I know the history of every nun in this convent, and in not one case had love or sorrow anything to do with their adoption of a religious life. Excepting one-and she

has never regretted it.
"Why, a convent would be a fearful place to live in," continued the Nun, "if all the inmates were unhappy, disappointed, soured women. A great many nuns are girls who have been educated in convents, and you know girls are very chary, and you may be quite sure they would not want to enter a convent if they saw, when they were growing up there, that the nuns had been unhappy or soured or discontented. I know the general Protestant theory is that nuns shut themselves up and are of no use to anyone; but a little thought would show how absurd this is. Why, their whole time is occupied in being of use to everyone, and, surely, if they like that kind of life—as it is for the public good—everyone should be satisfied."
"Well, Sister Francis," I said, "you've answered the Proestant theory, but you

have not stated the Catholic theory—why do Catholic girls become nuns?"

"Well," replied the nun, "we Catholics have a word to express this. We call it a vocation' when any young lady wishes to enter a convent. I need not tell you that vocation means a 'call,' and the Catholic opinion is that Almighty God gives certain persons a call-or vocati n- or desire-to live this particular kind of life Obviously, if the call is from God, it would be sinful not to follow it."
"An old Catholic lady at the hotel," I

said, "told me she had two daughters who and for many years the convent and the were nuns, and that she wished everyone poor around the Convent of Kenmare have of her daughters had been nuns. Is this a common sentiment among the Catholic

advancement. But it is quite clear that no Catholic parent can conscientiously re-fuse leave to a child to enter a convent or to become a priest. The great principle of the Catholic faith is that God should be first in everything, that His service should come before the service of the world. Indeed this is simply the teaching of the Bible—' Seek ye first the kingdom of God and his righteousness.

"What is the Catholic answer, then," I asked, "to the argument I remember hearing advanced when I was a boy, that it is contrary to the teaching of the Bible to be a priest or nun?"

"If Protestants," said the nun, "would study the Bible more and not take a text here and a text there, they would not think so. Our Blessed Lord says that He will reward us even if we do such a trifling act of charity as to give a cup of cold water to a thirsty man, and He tells us that our doing or not doing works of charity will be the very ground on which He will judge us the last day. So, clearly, it cannot be contrary to Scripture for us to give our whole time to works of charity, and certainly it is a very great advantage nursing the sick and teaching the poor, clearly the public gain by her doing so. The only person who can lose or suffer any inconvenience is herself. How often we hear men praised for having sacrificed themselves for their country. May we not claim a little praise, too, for sacrificing ourselves for God's poor and little child-

ren?"
"How are convents supported, Sister Frances ?"

"In two ways," said the nun of Ken-"Every young lady who enters a mare. convent brings, as a general rule, some means with her, generally about £500. The interest on that money supports her, as we live in a very plain way. In most convents there are pupils who pay for their education, and their fees help to support it. We here in Kenmare have none of these resources, because the people are so poor that they can pay nothing for their education, and we are in too remote a place to take young ladies. The misfortunes of the last few years have left few young ladies with any fortune. So, for several years past, we have not been able to take any of the young ladies who wanted to come here, as we have no means of supporting them. This is a great loss to the poor here, as we want five or six young nuns to help in the large

DAILY LIFE OF THE NUNS. "Now, Sister Frances," I interrupted, Power.

advice Hamlet gives to Ophelia—'Go get thee to nunnery,' I have just been dying, so to speak, to know the daily routine of a nun's life. Will you tell me ?"

I inferred from the nun's laugh that I was not using the established tormula of speech, but I frankly admitted I was a

novice, and the good nun went on:
"Oh, yes. The nuns rise at five in the morning. Each nun who is able to do so, takes it in turn to call all the rest. Indeed she has to get up before five, as it takes nearly half an hour to call all the Sisters and open all the doors. Every nun is in the church at six o'clock, and then we have prayers for an hour, which helps us to do God's work during the day and gives us good thoughts of heaven and other things. At half-past 7 we have mass. At half-past 8 we have breakfast, and, as we live as much as possible like the poor people, we use only bread and tea for breakfast. At dinner we have meat, except on fast days, which, you know, are pretty frequent. If the Sisters choose, they take some bread and cocoa in the middle of the day, and I assure you they need it after so many hours teaching. The Sisters all teach in the schools. They go to them at 9 o'clock, and are on duty until 3. Some of the Sisters are only half an hour out of the school during this time.

"We dine at 3:30. We do nearly all our own work-make our own beds and wash our own plates and dishes. At 4:30 we all meet together to enjoy ourselves for an hour and talk over the events of the day. This is what we call recreation, and I can assure you we enjoy ourselves. If those who think a convent a gloomy place and a nun's life an unhappy one, could come to a convent recreation few days they would soon be undeceived. "We go to church again at half-past 5. At 7 o'clock we have tea. After that we

again meet together for recreation. At 8 'clock we go to the church again to think of our good God and to pray to Him for everyone; and you may be sure, Mr. Redpath," said the nun, "that we do not foreget our good American friends, Protestants as well as Catholics. We go to our rooms—our cells as we call them—at half-We go to our past 9, and most of the nuns are asleep at 10 o'clock."

I don't remember what question it was I asked here, but my notes show that the nun said in response:

"No, a nun's life is not monotonous. People who know nothing about it are very apt to think it is, and that we must get very tired of doing the same thing every day. They forget that people in the world do the same thing every day! Why, your 'school ma-ams' have to go on year after year teaching the same things and your professors, even in their highest colleges, do the same thing; and your great inventor and master-mind, Mr. Edison, even he must do the same kind of thing day after day. No, sir, our life is not monotonous. It has its own joys and its own sorrows-its own pleasures and its anxieties—its desires and projects—all affording sufficient variety. And then our interest in our work is indeed very great. I can assure you we often wish the day was thirty-six long instead of twenty-four You can hardly realize the amount of business to be done besides the actual teaching. There is the planning and an ranging for the future of so many child ren. Then the poor people come to us for advice and often for temporal help, which we cannot always give; although, thanks to my generous American friends, we have been able to do a good deal this You must remember that in the rural districts of Ireland the poor have no one to look up to but the priests and nuns. I suppose that in all this world there is not another so utterly destitute

"You don't have schools on Sun-

No," said the nun, "on Sundays and holidays we have more time, and then we look forward to our long holiday in heaven-where there will be no distress, and no famine years, and-God forgive me! I was going to say, no landlords !the evil of which they are the cause, not anxious, perhaps, to prevent any breach of always by what they do, but by what the peace. they do not do for those who are depend-JAMES REDPATH.

#### CHRIST'S SYMPATHY WITH THE LONELY,

Happy is that mourner who, in the hour of most sensitive sorrow, has the company of the One who was the "Man of Sorrows," who in the time of deepest grief has near him the One who was "acquainted with grief." What a declaration is this concerning Jesus: he was "acquainted with grief." He took experience of it in all its power-its cutting, its rending, its ject of discussion. depressing, its exhausting power. "A man acquainted with grief," whose heart is a book stored with experience of suffering, who understands all sorrow, who feels for it, who as Heaven's own sedative for it. He is the only one that, without any fear of disappointment, the heart can fully trust in its heavy trial-time of woe.

But he who would have such a sympathizer as this must deeply realize the personality of Jesus; he must know him as something more than the One whose name is to be found in creeds—who is the centre of a system of theology; he must know him as the man Christ Jesus. In grief the heart seeks sympathy, and this abstractions are not capable of affording. A statue may be perfect in all its proportions, but, cold and hard, it cannot feel. A truth may be perfect in all its bearings; but, cold and hard, it may carry no influence, exert no power. Our Lord is not a statue, but a man; he is not merely a theological but a living truth.

belongs only to One, and that one Jesus, who was alone in the mountain, alone on the sea, and alone in Gethsemane. 'Twas but "a stone's cast" that he withdrew himself from his disciples, yet that "stone's cast" brought him into deeper solitude than ever fell to the lot even of the most solitary mon. Oh! what a comfort is it for the poor mourner that Jesus can enter into his loneliness, that he can compass it, that he can alleviate it. He was alone that he might comfort the lonely.—

waists and rosaries hanging from them. "ever since I read in Shakespeare the A LAND MEETING SURROUNDED BY aware that the government in power at SOLDIERS.

EXTRAORDINARY SCENE.

The Freeman contains a lengthy report of the proceedings on Sunday at Durrow, | are a Liberal government in England: but Queen's County, consequent on the pro-hibition of the Cullohill meeting by Government proclamation:

At three o'clock on Sunday morning a military force of 200 men of the 20th Hussars, and between 300 and 400 of the 29th Foot, together with ammunition and ambulance waggons, reached Maryborough Station, whence they proceeded immediately to Ballyragget, the nearest station to Cullohill. They were under Colonel Parsons and Major Russell, 14th Hussars. own tactics-(cheers)-and that we are The members of the Land League branch there had a hurried meeting as soon as they heard of the proctamation, and de- in their hands to contend against buckcided to remove the place of meeting to shot. Whenever the people of this country burrow, a few miles off. About one try have got a hundred thousand breecho'clock a large and enthusiastic body of loading rifles they may covtend against men, cheering lustily, bearing green banners, and headed by a band, was passing out of the square of the town of Durrow, and tell them that the time may come just as a squadron of the Hussars came galloping into it from Cullohill down the Gallowshill Road. Mr. Thomas Hamilton, R. M., drove in a carriage in their midst. Bringing up the rear came a body of wellmounted Land Leaguers, with green sashes and Parnell medals, a distinct contrast to the Hussars, and they enjoyed the surprise of the military at seeing such a wellorganized meeting in the square of Dur-The Hussars having taken up a position at the corner of the square facing the Abbeyleix Road, a body of the Royal Irish Constabulary about 100 strong soon followed, unher the command of County Inspector Bingham. A few minutes brought the infantry and Colonel Parsons, with the ambulance wagons.
Meanwhile Mr. Hamilton proceeded to

the residence of the Rev. Father Ryan, P. where were Messrs. Richard Lalor, Mulhallan Marum, M. P., Rev. Matw Keeffe, P. P., Aghaboe; Kev. Father Rowan, C. C., and others.

Mr. Hamilton having stated that he wished to have the contemplated meeting abandoned quietly and voluntarily, so that no collision between the military and

people should take place,
Mr. Marum explained that the meeting about to be held in Durrow had nothing to do with that which was proclaimed at Cullohill. The Durrow branch determined to hold a meeting entirely distinct from the other, and held purely and simply as a Land League meeting.

Mr. Hamilton: I have here the govern-

ment communication which Mr. Butler, the senior resident-magistrate, and I received on the subject, and I can assure you it is very definite as to the instructions for preventing the meeting.

Mr. Marum: I may tell you that it is our determination to bring the whole of

these proceedings before Parliament. Mr. Hamilton: That may be, but I am sure you will give me the credit for carryout the instructions I have received from the Government. My instructions are to prevent the holding of the meeting at

fullohill or elsewhere. Mr. Marum: That is a most extraordin-

Rev. Father Rowan: All I can say is that the whole thing is a horrid violation of the constitution. Mr. Hamilton: I have nothing to do with that, I will carry out the instructions

have received from Government. Rev. Father Rowan: A pretty government indeed. Mr. Lalor, M. P., said: Suppose we at-

tempt to hold a meeting, will you prevent Mr. Hamilton: Most certainly I will.

Rev. Mr. Rowan: By buckshot, I sup-

or anything else I think requisite when the occasion arises. Rev. Mr. Rowan: Why didn't you do it

with the Zulus? Mr. Hamilton: I did not happen to be there; but let me tell you, sir, that I am but let us hope that they do not know all an Irishman as well as yourself, and just as

> Mr. Marum: I read you the notice disper-ing the Cullohilll meeting and the notice summoning this one. If you choose to act in the matter you must act advisedly. and be prepared—

Mr. Hamilton: Of course, for the re-Mr. Marum: For the criticism we will

make on the subject.

Mr. Lalor: There is a very large meeting assembled. Would it not be well if you would permit us at least to address the crowd, and advise them to leave?

After some conversation this was agreed to, on the condition that Mr. Lalor only would speak, and that he would not touch on the topic that was to have been the sub-Mr. Hamilton: I must say you have all

met us like gentlemen in the performance of an urpleasant duty.
Colonel Parsons: Undoubtedly, like

gentlemen. The Kev. Mr. Rowan: They dare not do these things in England, colonel. It is a violation of the constitution—a direct | ciety. violation of the constitution.

Mr. Lalor, M. P., together with Mr. Marum, M. P., proceeded to the square, where a vast assemblage of persons had gathered. There were some fifteen or eighteen bands from the counties of Kilkenny, Tipperary and most of the towns of the Queen's County, and there was an unusual number of banners and flags. The assemblage was bounded on the left by the Hussars and at the back by the constabulary, the left being flanked by the ammu-

nition and ambulance carriages. The infantry were under orders in an adjacent street. Mr. Lalor, W. P., mounted a waggonette

in the square, and said: My Friends,-The power and mastery over loneliness The people of the Queen's County were summoned by their leaders to meet at Cullohill to-day for the purpose of discussing the land question. But you are all aware before this time that the government the good government of England-(groans) -that blessed government-(renewed and continued groaning)-which has been governing this country for the last 700 years—(a voice: Too long)—it has come to the decision that the people of Ireland shall no longer be allowed to meet peaceably and quietly to discuss their grievances-(a voice: They lie) (cheers). You are dwellings.

the present moment are, or call themselves, a Liberal government (shams). When I was in the House of Commons a few months ago I heard some of the men there say they were a Liberal government (a voice: Another lie). I believe that they a Liberal government in England is a Tory government in Ireland (loud cheers). They allowed the people to be called to-gether to-day, and they thought they could have got you by that means together; and that they might use their buckshot— (groans)-to disperse the people, and to throw the Land League into confusion and terror. We are going to show the government and the people of England that we are able to fight them with their organized to a man, but we are not going to be led into a trap--men without arms and tell them that the time may come when we may be able to use other tactics (loud cheers). Go home, then, quietly, and I will engage we will make the government answer for their conduct in another place.

The crowd continued for some time to remain in the square, and a few minutes after Mr. Lalor had concluded speaking a body of 100 mounted men, with green sashes, galloped briskly past, sweeping defiantly by the Hussars. At five o'clock only a couple of bands remained in town, all the people having dispersed. The most intense excitement prevailed.

### USFUL CHARITY.

By visiting the hospitals, and speaking kind words to the poor patients, you can do noble work. It is not necessary to speak of religion on every occasion. Make the patients look forward to your visit, and gain a personal influence in your wards by remembering their names and kome circumstances, and by showing them as much as possible that you enjoy visiting them. You will thus be able to speak with far greater power about the one thing needful when the opportunities arise. Re-member also to be courteous to all the nurses, and do not pass even the scrubbinggirl without some word of greeting. It is a wise plan in visiting the free wards of any hospital, where, as a rule, the patients are very poor, to note down in your poc-ket-book something about their home circumstances. If possible, follow up the helpless cases to their own home, where, after leaving the hospital, they are generally in great want of some comfort. The gift of a small wicker chair, a couple of cushions, old linen, flannel, or whatever is most needed, is very valuable in supplementing the good gained within the hospital walls. Flowers and tracts do not cover all the needs of the poor sufferers.

## BETTER THOUGHTS.

Three things to wish for-health, friends and a contented spirit. Three things to cultivate-good books,

good friends and good humor. Make friends of those who can improve

you, join those whom you can improve .-Affability is benignity and sweetness to all whether they be our friends or our

enemies. - Gloss. A friend is better than honours, to be oved is better than to be honoured .- St. Thomas Aquinas.

There is nothing so meritorious as virtue ose?
And friendship, and indeed friendship itself is but a part of virtue.—Pope.

A good deed is never lost; he who sows courtesy reaps friendship, and he who plants kindness gathers love.

He that speaketh evil of another is like to one who throws dust against the wind, which returns and covers him.--Buddhist Proverb. Whatever your profession is endeavour

to acquire merit in it; for merit is esteemed by everybody, and is so precious a thing that no person can purchase it.

If we would correct faults in our neighbours let us first turn to ourselves, for who is nearer to us than ourselves?—St. Augustine.

Whatever you attempt do with all your power. Determination and resolution will face any obstacles, and are sure to carry you through.

Praise has different effects, according to the mind it meets with. It makes a wise man modest, but a fool more arrogant, turning his weak brain giddy.

A vast amount of labour is lost in this world by people being in haste. They go at an undertaking without any previous reflection how best to accomplish the purpose in hand.

There is a sort of economy in the ways of Providence, that one shall excel where another is defective, in order to make men useful to each other, and mix them in so-

Ben Johnson says that no man is so foolish but that he may give another good advice sometimes, and no man is so but he may easily err if he takes no other counsel than his own.

comes not back again; wisely improve the present—it is thine; go forth to meet the shadow future without fear and with a manly heart .- Longfellow. There is burden of care in getting riches,

fear in keeping them, temptation in using them, sorrow in losing them, and a burden f account at last to be given up concerning

True hospitality has its origin in the heart, and beautifies, like the sunlight on the cloud, everything it touches, and never goes beyond the circle of generous impulses Entertainment given with genuine hospitality mean more than mere feeding of the body; it means a royal interchange of the gifts of the soul. This is the highest compensation which the intelligent mind can bestow or receive. It is preeminently social in all its manifestations, and wherever it strews its fruitage there you will find happy hearts and happy

#### THE BIBLE.

The famous Dominican monk, Father Lacordaire, gave the following advice to one of his friends: "Read daily with attention two chapters of the Holy Scriptures, one of the Old Testament, beginning with the first chapter of Genesis; the other of the New Testament, beginning with the first chapter of St. Matthew.
"Go down on your knees for a moment

in order to prepare yourself for this reading and kiss your Bible affectionately on beginning and ending. You must get to esteem above everything else, every word of that book and to esteem other books, only in so for as they approach it. After having thus read the whole Bible, you would do well to confine yourself to the Psalms in the Old Testament and to the Epistles of St. Paul in the New. If you could learn those two parts by heart, it would be of great advantage to your

#### ENGLISH PROTESTANTS AND FRENCH CATHOLICS.

A Protestant clergyman, the Rev. G. E. Mason, of Whithall Rectory, near Chester-field, England, recently forwarded to the Archbishop of Paris a letter of sympathy with the French Religious Orders, somewhat similar to that which had already been sent to his Eminence by the English Church Union. The promoters of the second letter of sympathy were the Anglican clergy of the rural Deanery of Stavely; and to them the Cardinal has sent, through Mr. Mason, the following reply, which we translate:

Monsieur the Rector-I have received the address of sympathy which you have sent me. The members of our communities are very sensible of this mark of your interest, and very much edified by your zeal in the defence of religious liberty. Permit me to convey to your clergy my gratitude and the gratitude of the Re-

#### CHILDREN PREACHERS.

Among many other good old customs of the Romans there is one which never fails to excite the curiosity and comment of American visitors to the Eternal City. I allude to the custom of allowing children of both sexes to appear publicly in church during the Christmas festivities and to preach in honor of the Babe of Bethlehem. I had often heard of this custom, but I was some years in Rome before I ever had an opportunity of witnessing a display of oratorical power from boys and girls. I happened, however, one year, to be making a visit to the celebrated crib of "Ara Cæli, a large church in charge of the Franciscan Fathers, when I noticed that a platform was prepared for a preacher. Thinking that I might chance to hear some good orator, I determined to wait until the appointed hour. My readers may judge of my astonishment when I saw a young boy, barely ten years of age, mount the pulpit with the confidence of an old hand. He was dressed in soutane and surplice, and was, I believe, one of the altar boys. His father accompained him in order to cheer him, and after a few minutes he pronounced his text in Latin, and preached a sermon in Italian quite as good as you would hear from the mouth of a priest. What astonished me most was the ease and address with which the child behaved, quoting every now and then some long scriptural text in Latin.

"Every man woman and child," re-

marks an exchange, repeating almost a truism, "should endeavor to practice vir-tue. It matters not what may be our calling, or station in life, there is room, place and even necessity for a practice of this kind. It costs but little and the compensation is so great that one finds in the end he has drawn more than compound interest. Some are without doubt obliged from their calling to be virtuous and to set a good example. Thus the ministers of religion, the heads of families and teachers of the young, are ooked up to as the framers of minds and morals, and moulders of temperaments and dispositions. Virtue in such is indispensable. But others cannot be exempt from its practice, because it is only by being virtuous that salvation is attained. Yet there are many who look upon themselves as being models, examples for neighbors and co-religionists, who build up the notion that they are as good in every respect as the best, and who are willing to be judged, confident that they cannot be condemned. Those people appear to have lost sight of an old and true piece of advice, 'No man ought to be a judge in his own cause,' and from the very fact that they presume so much, it would be safe to deduce that they lack a very essential qualification, viz., humility. To be virtuous and proud is not possible. It will, however, be of little satisfaction to any one to look upon himself as exemplary, if he is not regarded so generally. But it seems that the present age is not a time in which it would be either honestly disposed or piously inclined. Strictly speaking, amongst men qualifications which should be appreciated are not. The politician slanders and in return is slander-The office-seeker bribes and the officeholder is bribed, and thus from the first to the last, from the private citizen to the choice of the people for any office, there is a common weakness. Nor are ministers exempt from the feelings peculiar to or-dinary mortals. They to fall, and when Look not mournfully into the past-it they do, they go down like any weighty body falling from a high or lofty station. In their fall, they draw with them, too, hundreds of others who confided in their honesty and purity of life. It seems that in the world falls must occur, and it is pitiable that any sensible person should be scandalized at them. When people will learn that 'honesty is the best policy,' when immorality shall cease to exist, and virtue as it should be will be generally practised, then will peace and happiness abound. But when that time will come, it would take a far-seeing prophet to determine.'

## \$500 REWARD.

They cure all diseases of the Stomach, Bowels, Blood, Liver, Nerves, Kidneys and Urinary Organs, and \$500 will be paid for a case they will not cure or help, or for anything impure or injurious found in them—Hop Bitters. Test it. See "Truths" or "Proverbs" in another column.

### Dropping A Seed.

BY I. L. COSHAM.

The land was still; the skies were gray with weeping:
Ilnto the soft brown earth the seed she cast.
Oh, soon, she cried, will come the time of reaping, The golden time when clouds and tears

are past There came a whisper through the autumn "Yea, thou shalt find it after many days."

Hour after hour she marks the fitful gleam-Of sunlight stealing through the cloudy Hour after hour she lingers, idly dreaming, To see the rain fall, and the dead leaves

drift.
Oh, for some small green sign of life! she prays, Have I not watched and waited many days? At early morning, chilled and sad, she hearkens
To stormy winds that through the poplars blow;

blow;
Far over hill and plain the heaven darkens,
Her field is covered with a shroud of snow,
Ah, Lord! she signs, are these Thy loving He answers: "Spake I not of many days?

The snowdrop blooms, the purple violet glistens On banks of moss that take the sparkling showers;
Half cheered, half doubting yet, she strays and listens
To finches singing to the shy young flowers
A little longer still his love delays
The promised blessing—after many days.

O happy world! she cries, the sun is shining!
Above the soil I see the springing green,
I could not trust his word without repining,
I could not wait in peace for things unseen:
Forgive me, Lord, my soul is full of praise;
My doubting heart prolonged the many
days.

## HIS HOLINESS POPE LEO XIII.

THE PROPAGATION OF THE FAITH.

The following Encyclical Letter has been addressed by the Sovereign Pontiff Leo XIII., to the patriarchs, primates archbishops, and bishops of the Catholic world being in favor and communion with the Apostolic See.

VENERABLE BRETHREN,-Health and quality bestowed upon it by its founder, that it should every day more and more "enlarge the place of its tent and stretch out the skins of its tabernacle." Ihis growth of the Christian nations, though it is mainly accomplished by the influence and aid of the Holy Spirit, is, however, externally effected by the co-operation of man, and in a human manner, for it is in accordance with the wisdom of God that all things should be ordained and arranged in that way which is most suited to the sistance this increase of new citizens is made in the earthly Sion. The first portion of them consists of those whose asthe Word of God; this Christ taught by His example and His discourses; this the Apostle Paul insisted on in these words, "How shall they believe Him of whom they have not heard, and

HOW SHALL THEY HEAR WITHOUT A PREACHER?

Faith, then, cometh by hearing, and hearing by the word of Christ." This duty belongs to those who have been rightly ordained to the sacred ministry. However, no little help and zeal are brought to them by those who are accustomed to supply them with resources in external needs, or who by their prayers to God obtain for them celestial helps. Wherefore these women are praised in the Gospel who "ministered out of their substance," and St. Paul bears testimony that it is the will of God that they who preach the Gospel ing in what they give. On the other hand, should live by the Gospel. In like man- a manifold and serious condition of need ner we know that Christ commanded His disciples and hearers to "pray to the Lord of the harvest that He would send forth laborers into His harvest," and that His really to succeed in number or in zeal to ately bestow on you, venerable brethren, first disciples, the apostles preceding them, those who are being "Grant unto Thy servants that with all confidence they may speak Thy word."
These two duties, which consist in giving and in praying, inasmuch as they are most useful for the extension of the boundaries

MEN OF EVERY CONDITION OF LIFE. For who is there whose resources are so restricted as not to admit of his giving a trifling dole, or who is there whose time is so occupied as not to admit of his saying a prayer for the preachers of the holy Gos-pel. These duties were discharged at all many who will devote themselves to these times by apostolic men-notably by the Roman Pontiffs, on whom it is chiefly incumbent to be solicitous for the propagation of the Christian faith, although the necessity for providing such aids was not always equally urgent, but rather varied with the vicissitudes of periods and of places. As in our own days, many arduous enterprizes have been undertaken with great thought and energy. We have seen associations everywhere springing or, having erected a chair of adverse teaching, put obstacles in the way, considering seen associations everywhere springing into existence, some of which were established for the very purpose of carrying religion into distant regions. Foremost amongst them was that prous association founded about sixty years ago at Lyons, in France, which took the name of the "Propagation of the Faith." Its primary object was to send help to some American missions: soon, like the grain of mustard seed, it spread into a mighty tree, whose branches are rich with blossom, and which now extends its active beneficence to missions over the entire surface of the earth,

THIS MAGNIFICENT INSTITUTE WAS speedily approved of by the pastors of the Church, and was honored by abundant testimonies of its work. The Roman Pontiffs, Pius VII., Leo XII., Pius VIII., earnestly commended it, and enriched it with many indulgences. It was even still more affectionately commended by Gregory XVI., who, in the Encyclical of Aug. 15, 1840, exhorted the episcopacy to use their most strenuous exertions in their various dioceses to secure an increase of strength for this most salutary institute. which they aim and the rewards and Nor was the tract marked out by his pre- fruits that are their result. For this holy decessors departed from by Pius IX. of glorious memory, who omitted no opportunity of assisting the society, and of advancing its prosperity. Indeed, by his authority ampler Pontifical indulgences and privileges were conferred upon its members, the piety of Christians was stirred up in its behalf, and the most distinguished of its associates, whose special merits had been made manifest, were re-

same time the emulation of Christian devotion effected the coalition of two kindred societies, of which one was called

THE SACRED INFANCY OF JESUS CHRIST. and the other "of the schools of the East."
The purpose of the former was to rescue and train in Christian morality those miserable little children, abandoned either through eruelty or through poverty by their parents, particularly in those regions of China where this barbarous practice so largely prevails. The charity of the members lovingly takes up these children, and takes care that, cleansed in the font of Christian regeneration, they shall be admitted, with God's help, to grow up as a hope for the Church, or that at least an pportunity shall be afforded to them of sharing everlasting happiness. The other society of which we have spoken is solicitous about adults, and strives with all energy to instruct them with sound teaching, and to keep them from the dangers of that fallacious knowledge to which, on account of their indiscriminating eagerness for learning, they are very often inclined. Now, each of these societies renders powerful aid to that older one which bears the name of "The Propagation of the Faith," and by a friendly alliance secures for it, in order to fulfil its objects, the prayers and the contributions of Christian peoples; for all of them have

AS MANY AS POSSIBLE STRANGERS TO THE CHURCH

should, by the diffusion of evangelical light, come to the knowledge of God, worship him, and Him whom He sent, Jesus Christ. It was, therefore, with merited commendations that, as We have observed, Our predecessor Pius IX. honored these institutes and endowed them liberally with holy indulgences. Therefore, as these three associations have flourished under the emphatic favor of Sovereign Pontiffs, and as each has never ceased to pursue its operations with harmonious zeal, they have succeeded in producing Apostolic benediction.—The Holy City of God, which is the Church, being limited by no territorial boundaries, has this missions, and have given such proofs of vigor as to justify hopes that they will produce an even more abundant crop in the future. But the numerous and bitter storms which have been excited against the Church in countries already enlight-ened with the light of the Gospel have wrought much damage on these works, which have been instituted for the civilization of barbarous nations. Many causes have combined to lesson the number and the liberality of members. And, in truth, since pernicious opinions, by which the

> WHAT IS TO BE EXPECTED FROM THOSE who only use their intellects for devising and their bodies for enjoying earthly pleasures? Can persons of this sort pour out prayer by which God, by His all-conquering grace, may lead the people sitting in darkness to the Divine light of the Gospel? Are they likely to render help to priests who are toiling and struggling for have become more restricted in the exercise of benevolence, partly because with the abundance of iniquity the charity of many grows cold, and partly because the abundance of the charity of many grows cold, and partly because with the abundance of the charity of many grows cold, and partly because with the abundance of the charity of many grows cold, and partly because with the charity of many grows cold, and partly because with the abundance of the charity of the cha straitened domestic circumstances, and dially co-operate in this work, which is so public uneasiness (increased by the fears dear to our heart, and that they will not a manifold and serious condition of need presses on the Apostolic missions, since the inion of the Prince of Darkness. Mean-

BY OLD AGE, OR WORN OUT WITH FATIGUE For We see religious congregations, out of which many came forth for the sacred missions, dissolved by iniquitous legislation -clerics torn from the altar, and coerced of the heavenly kingdom, have this peculi- to undergo the task of military service, arity—that they can be easily discharged and the goods of the clergy, secular by Meanwhile, as access is found to spots hitherto deemed impervious, and as the knowledge of places and countries grows wider, fresh expeditions of soldiers of Christ are sought for, and new stations are erected; therefore there is demand for missions, and bring opportune succour. We pass over the difficulties and the obstacles that arise from contradictions and crosses of various sorts. For oftentimes deceitful men, planters of error, feign themselves to be apostles of Christ, and, well provided with human appliances, as sume the office of Catholic priests, or steal in in the place of priests that are wanting, that they have accomplished sufficient, if to those who have heard the Word of God otherwise explained by other teachers they make the way of salvation doubtful. Would that they did not profit by these artifices? It is undoubtedly deplorable ABHOR, AND DO NOT WANT TO KNOW THESE

and who long for the pure light of truth, have no teacher by whom they can be instructed in sound doctrine, and invited into the bosom of the church. Truly, the little ones ask for bread, and there is no one to break it to them. The fields are rich with the harvest, and it is abundant, but the laborers are few, and likely to be fewer day by day. Such being the case, we deem it our duty, venerable brethren, to stimulate the zeal and charity of Christians, that both by prayers and by gifts they hasten to assist the work or the holy missions and of the propagation of the faith. The excellence of these works is clear, inasmuch as they show the good at work tends directly to the glory of the Divine name and to enlarging the kingdom of Christ upon the earth; it is unspeakably beneficial to those who have been called from the mire of sin and the shadow of death, and who, besides that they have been made capable of eternal life, have been brought from uncivilized life and from savage ways to the refinement of a better existence. It is also very useful

as their debtor for their beneficence. therefore exhort you, venerable brethren, called as you are to be participators in our solicitude, that you strive earnestly and constantly to help with us the apostolic misssions, having firm confidence in God and not allowing yourselves to be deterred by difficulties. There is at stake the salvation of souls,

FOR WHOSE SAKES OUR- REDEEMER LAID

DOWN HIS LIFE, and constitutes us priests for the work of the saints. Hence, keeping always in view the condition and the care of that flock which God has committed to each, let us endeavor by every means in our power to supply to the missions those helps which we have recorded to have been given in the first ages of the church -namely, the preaching of the Gospel and the prayers, as well as the alms, of pious persons. If you are aware of any who are zealous for the divine glory, and willing and fit for undertaking missionary enterprize, encourage them, that having implored and discovered the divine will, they pay no heed to flesh and blood, but rather that they hasten to obey the voice of the Holy Spirit. Do not cease to urge upon other priests, on the religious orders of men and women, and, finally, on all the faithful committed to your charge, that by constant prayer they beseech the heavenly aid for the sowers of the Divine word. Let them ask the assistance of the Virgin Mother of God, who is able to crush all the monsters of error; her most chaste spouse, whom several missions have already taken as their patron and protector, and whom the Apostolic See lately gave as its patron to the church; the princes and whole body of the apostles, by whom THE TIDINGS OF THE GOSPEL WERE FIRST

SOUNDED THROUGHOUT THE WORLD; and lastly, those other men, eminent for sanctity, who gave their strength to this work, or shed their blood for its advancement. With suppliant prayer let there be alms-deeds, whose efficacy consists in this
—that it constitutes as helpers of those Apostolic men those who are separated from them by long distances, and distracted by other cares, and makes them sharers in their labors as well as in their merits. Just now pecuniary pressure is felt in many homes, but let no one despond; the gift which is asked for this work need not be a serious burthen to any one, although out of many gifts collected together sufficiently large assistance can be secured. In accordance with the ad vice which you will give, venerable brethren, let each one consider that his liberality will not be a loss, but a gain, because he who gives to the poor lends to the Lord, and that on that account the act of alms-giving is the most profitable of acts. In truth, if on the authority of Jesus Christ Himself, be loses not his reward who

GIVES ONLY A DROP OF COLD WATER to one of the least of His little ones, the largest reward will assuredly be in store for him who, by even a slender gift devoted to the sacred missions, and by prayers offered in their behalf, exercises at the same time so many and such various works of charity, and becomes what the holy fathers have declared to be the most divine of a darker future) have made many tena- allow their zeal for the enlargement of cious of what they have, and more spar- the Kingdom of Christ to be conquered by the artifices or suggestions of those supply of sacred toilers is daily diminishing. While, imploring God's mercy for the ening. Nor are there at hand those who are while, imploring God's mercy for the enand on the clergy and people entrusted to tion as a testimony of our special good

Giver at Rome, at St. Peter's, 3 Dec. 1880, in the third year of Our Pontificate.

LEO P. P., XIII.

## THE BISHOP OF ROSS AT HOME.

On Tuesday night the Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, Lord Bishop of Ross, was entertained at a public banquet by his affectionate spirirtual subjects in commemoration of his return from Rome. The company numbered many of the prominent chief persons, lay and clerical, in the diocese. with and labor for those committed to The banquet hall was exquisitely decorated. Many ladies graced the gallery, and the Rev. Peter Hill, C. A., Skibbereen,

The Chairman, in a speech of great loquence, proposed the toast of the distinguished guest of the evening, the Venerable Bishop of Ross, whom he des-cribed as the centre of religion in his own diocese, and who, next to the Pope, commanded the religious and filial devotion of his spiritual subjects. They all felt the highest interest in his lordship's visit to Rome, and rejoices at the news that he had successfully pleaded at Rome that his countrymen were only battling for right and justice (cheers).

The toast was honored with every demonstration of affection, and was followed by the presentation to the Bishop of an address of congratulation from the

The Most Rev. Dr. Fitzgerald, who was cheered with great enthusiasm, in reply, said: I am, indeed, placed by you this evening under grave and grateful obligations, and I only speak to you from my inmost heart when I say that any words of mine would inadequately express to you the lasting fullness of my gratitude. Whilst there are many things spoken of in the eloquent and too flattering address which our respected chairman has just read to you, rightful prominence has been given to the visit to the Eteraal City, which, with the illustrious Metropolitan of Munster and his distinguished Suffragans of Limerick, Cloyne and Kerry, it has been recently my privilege to pay (cheers). The visit which each bishop, in virtue of his oath of consecration, is bound to pay to the tombs of the apostles, is full of in-

COUNTRIES CALLING THEMSELVES CATHO-

LIC.

persecution of the most merciless kind is

being waged against the authority of the Church and the rights of the Holy See at a moment when the Governments of Europe would seem pledged to a con-Bishop spoke of the painful contrast be-Europe would seem pledged to a conspiracy of hate and oppression against the oldest and best of sovereigns, nothing is just visited, because the people were seassuredly more reasonable than that any bishop-and for a stronger reason any number of bishops—going from Ireland would not and could not continue, would bring comfort and consolation to the paternal and tender heart of the moment was that it continued so long exalted and wearied Pontiff. there, some unacquainted with the true state of the question may be disposed to ask, that has brought about this attitude of hostility on the part of the secular arm throughout the world to the influence and jurisdiction of the Catholic Church? There is, gentlemen, as you who are Catholics know so well, a fixedness and unalterable assurance of the truth, an inflexibility and independence in the teaching of the church that must, from the very nature of the case, be displeasing, if not hateful, to the temporal power. human authority is always more or less restless and aspiring, and cannot endure that the supremacy it looks for should be restrained and limited by another power great deal—in fact everything—depended that is in its origin higher and holier than

IF THE RULERS OF THE WORLD WERE AS

wise as those around them say they are, they would know that they have everything to gain and nothing to lose by permitting the Catholic Church to work out, uninterfered with, her mission of peace and salvation. Like our Blessed Lord, who, we read in the Gospel, when He spoke, spoke as one having power (Matt. vii. 29), so the Church of God, commissioned as she is to continue this preaching, is invested with the sacredness and independence that attached to His mission and to His authority (cheers). Whatever may be said by the thousands of publicists and pampleteers that are flooding the book stalls of Europe at this moment with their false destructive theories regarding reand ligion and government; whatever statesmen may write and sovereigns do, the truth remains, one and incontestable, viz. that no throne or authority will last that does not rest upon religious basis, and that basis can be best supplied by the protecting principles of the Catholic Church. "If I wished," said the unbelieving Frederick, to destroy a country, I would cause it immediately to be governed by the philsophers," a lesson which, if they are not soo deaf to hear, has its meaning and usefulness for those who AT THIS MOMENT IN FRANCE AND ITALY

are ruthlessly uprooting, in the name of iberty, the very foundations upon which t rests (cheers). At such a moment it was, as you so rightly interpret it, no small consolation to the great Pontiff who now directs the destinies of the Church to receive from us, Irish Bishops, the assurance of the unbroken attachment of our flocks to his throne and person. monetary offerings which we laid at his feet were but the expression of a fidelity and loyalty to the Holy See which have, n a singular way, been the distinguishing eatures at all times of the faith of the Irish people. He accepted of them with a gracious and grateful condescension, and assured us of the comfort which he derived at this trying time from this last pledge of the devotedness of his Irish children We were able to say, too, that not only was the faith so strong amongst our people as at any previous time, but that the wondrous achievements, prompted by that holy faith, were just as many and abundant in the building of churches and in the erection and furnishing of schools, and the spread of religious houses. The zeal of she clergy and the spirit of sacrifice

it still continues so youthful and vigorous in suffering Ireland. He undertook to say that from our knowledge of our country and people that state of things would be always so, and that the healthful and happy relations that ever existed between generous and confiding people and a devoted and zealous priesthood would never be broken (cheers); and then it was that the great and saintly Pontiff said to us, in a way such as we never heard before, 'May those relations always continue, public men of the country, as well as the and whilst you will always sympathize your charge, keep them safe and guard them unharmed against the errors of the time" (cheers). Having said so much on the nature and circumstances of my visit presided; and amongst the others present to the Eternal City, about which, during my absence you felt so much interested my absence, you felt so much interested, and which you now make still more precious for me because of the warm and affectionate welcome you have extended to me on my return, I shall next feel bound to say something in grateful acknowledgment of the too kind and, indeed, too flattering terms in which you speak of my name. I assure you, gentle-men, in everything I have done, and in whatever I have proposed to do, I have had continuously your support and cooperation; and the evidence supplied me by your munificent entertainment and almost too eulogistic address tells me that you are satisfied with the way in which I have discharged my portion of our joint obligation to do good, and serves only as another reason why I should strive the better to advance the precious and heavy interests of which the Holy See has given me the guardianship and care (che For the Church and country we shall in the future equally, as up to this, he found working unitedly-working with earnestness and vigor for the advancement of all those interests which affect both (cheers)

RAISE THE CONDITION OF OUR PEOPLE; to give the honest and industrious man who lives on and by the land the security which up to this a land system unsound in principle and in policy has steadily re-fused him—to elevate the conditions of the laborer-to encourage and give an impetus to our trade by giving business to the shopkeeper and orders to the merchant; to make the land that is waste profitable, and to make the land that is only half rewarded with remarkable honors; and, in fine, certain external advantages which had been conferred on the association were spiritual riches, gives them the material terest for his flock at any time. But at this particularly anxious period the importance attaching to it cannot possibly which you have now your hearts set—is a

approves, and is a manly, just, and right aspiration, to which my energies and blessing will be ever fully and unhesitatingly given (cheering). The question is now placed prominently before the world and all just reasonable men anxious for its cure in the fruits of their sweat and industry. The present state of things in Ireland would not and could not continue, (great cheers). While all this was true they must go on within the lines marked out by

HIM WHOSE HEART BEAT FOR IRELAND,

and who was pledged in reciprocity to the interests of her people. The Pope was anxious that they should be in the right, and, believe him, by being in the right, by keeping within the lines pointed out by the Holy Father, by committing no crime —(cheers)—by doing nothing against the person or property of any man, but by holding their own against all-comers-(cheers)—they would obtain the justice which had been so long denied them (loud cheering). For himself he might say he upon the manner in which they would continue to place their case and urge their claims before the nations (cheers). They had no idea of the way they were watched by enemies, and especially by the infidel Socialist papers of the Continent, which seized upon everything that could blacken the Irish people, because they were the most Catholic people on the face of God's earth. But the Irish should give no pretence for the propaganda of the infidels against them. They would be above the suspicions of crime—(cheers)—and while working out their just and lawful aspirations, and with every respect for their worthy county members, working with all the vigour at their command-(cheers)- they would to the last carry out the advice of the illustrious O'Connellthat he who committed a crime gave strength to the enemy

His Lordship concluded amidst enthusiastic cheering.

## AN AMERICAN APOSTLE.

WHO HAS NEITHER BAG NOR SCRIP AFTER CROSSING DOVER CHANNEL

It seems that the gifted Van Meter who "makes Rome howl" and wno has shaken Malengin: the Vatican to its foundation, is trying to find the sinews of war in the neighborhood of Pittsburgh. More than this, we learn from inquiries addressed to us from Wisconsin that an agent of his is trying to collect for him in that prosperous

Now, fools and their money are easily parted. We are not surprised, therefore, to hear that in both places the Van Meter boom was temporarily prosperous. But in Pittsburgh the evangelist was suddenly brought to grief, and by the time these lines reach Wisconsin, we have no doubt his financial success will be marred in that quarter.

We supply for the edification of our Protestant brethren two extracts, one of these is from an estimable secular paper, the Pittsburgh Leader.
"LOST" AT SEA.

Some months ago, when the Rev. W. C. Van Meter came to this city and announced that he was a minister from Rome, and authorized to collect funds to help along the cause of Protestantism in Catholic Italy, the Leader called attention to the fact that several prominent religious papers of the east had warned the public beware of the reverend gentleman, intimating that he was much more likely shown by the people are, perhaps, without a parallel in the religious history of than the cause of suffering Protestants in to look out for the interests of Van Meter any country. Of all this Leo XIII. has Rome. At least one prominent clergyman been already aware, and expressed his gratitude and joy that in an age when faith has grown weak elsewhere and warned the Christirn public of Pittsburgh and Alleghany to be shy of the Rev. Van Meter. Notwithstanding all this, however, the visitor succeeded in ingratiating himself into the confidence of our church people to such an extent that, so a contemporary informs us to day, he was successful in gathering at least five thousand dollars in this community "for his mission field." Having completed his "work" here, the Rev., Van Meter disappeared from view; and the next we hear of him is to-day, when the same contemporary informs us, a letter just re-ceived by a friend in Washington county from the reverend gentleman now in Rome, brings the rather startling information that he (Van Meter) was "robbed of all the money he had collected" while on board the steamer crossing the English channel. Mr. Van Meter explains that during the voyage the vessel encountered very heavy sea, and it was "while suffering from sea-sickness and during the confusion" that he lost the THIS ALL SOUNDS

very well, but the question will arise: What was Rev. VanMeter doing with the five thousand dollars in money on his person? Would any sane man travel with that much money in his pocket, when for comparatively a trifle he could have it converted into a draft on some bank located at or near his destination, so that in case of robbery he could stop payment to others and eventually get his money? And f he was robbed on shipboard, isn't it fair o presume that the vessel would be thoroughly searched and the money recovered before the captain would allow any passengers to disembark? These are questions hat we leave for the good gentlemen and ladies who made up this purse of five thousand dollaas for the "mission field" in Italy to ponder over. Our contemporary that first records the "robbery" remarks that "from considerable inquiry among ministers and others in the community it is learned that Rev. VanMeter had, and no doubt still will have, the utmost confidence of those who knew him." that the "ministers and others" referred to above were those who, in spite of the warning given them, introduced Mr. Van-Meter into their churches and endorsed his appeal. It is ratural that they should still insist that they have every confidence in the gentleman from Rome. The paper from which we make this quotation certainly did not interview all the prominent ministers in this locality, or it would not it at 25 cents per bottle.

encouraged and enlarged. About the for merit, and constitutes, as it were, God be overrated (cheers). At a moment, when national striving of which the whole world have made the remark it does. Let our contempoary interview Dr. Kerr, of the United Presbyterian, for instance, and see what he has to say about Brother Van-Meter.

A similar lack of confidence in Mr. Van-Meter is shown by the Protestant journal, the Independent, which is quite frank in dealing with this wretched humbug. It

We find it stated in the Watchman that the Rev. W. (). Van Meter writes home from Rome as follows:

"To day I have arrived from America, after the most stormy and dangerous voyage I ever made. The most distressing part was crossing the Channel. We were crowded in the saloon. I lay deadly sick. During the sickness and confusion my pocket was picked. The money I was bringing for the work was gone! Also the name of the bank in London on which the draft was drawn. I immediately did what I could to detect the thief; but the officers assured me that the search would be fruitless. I knew not what to do. First I thought of recrossing to Lond n, and asking those who had visited Rome and who knew the work to help. But, knowing how greatly I was needed here and that my Heavenly Father knows all about it I said: "I will leave all with about it, I said: "I will leave all with Him and follow where he leads." This is an extraordinary story. Mr. Van-

Meter is a free lance, collecting and ex-

pending his own money, responsible to no

body, fighting "Popery" on his own hook,

and making his occasional pilgrimages to America to collect the funds he wants by personal appeals. To such a man not a cent should ever be given except by those who know him thoroughly and will take the risk. This has been said again and again of Mr. VanMeter by our religious papers, though there has never been, so far as we know, any direct imputation on his honesty or his capacity. But the above account will go far to discredit him with those to whom he now appeals to make up his loss. Such an accident could never have occurred in the case of a man representing a responsible organization. Why was it impossible to find out on what bank the deaft was drawn? The treasurer of a society would have known. Mr. Van Meter must have known when and how he got the draft and might have telegraphed home to somebody to find out on whom it was drawn, and have payment stopped, instead of supinely sitting still and giving it up as lost. He had better find that money, or never show himself on another begging tour. Still, we pre-

"Als at his backe a great wyde net he With which he seldom fished at the

sume, he will come again, and find plenty

to believe him, for we recall Spencer's

brook; But used to fishe for fooles on the dry shore, Of which he in fair weather wont to take great store."

#### THE OLDEST CHURCH IN MON-TREAL.

Bonsecour's Church has the reputation f being the oldest church on the Island f Montreal, having been completed when the Church of Notre Dame was yet in the course of erection. Marguerite Bourgeois, who founded it in the year 1658, ntended it for a nunnery, but met with difficulties, though she established one in Notre Dame street shortly afterward. Sour de Bourgeois, in order to obtain letters patent for the church she was building, made two journeys to France, the first of which, in 1659, was fruitless, but the second, in 1671, was successful. Among the personages Madame Bourgeois met with during this visit was Baron de Fanchamp, one of the first proprietors of the island. This nobleman had in his possession a small image of the Virgin, said to be endowed with miraculous virtue, which had been revered by the family for at least a century. This image Montreal, and a chapel erected for its reception. It was at once concluded that the image should be transferred to Montreal to Bonsecour's Church, where, to the great joy of the inhabitants, on the 29th of June, 1673, the principal stones were laid with much solemnity, and on August the 15th, 1675, Mass was celebrated for the first time in the new church. Nearly eighty years afterwards it was consumed by fire, and remained in a state of ruin seventeen years, when its rebuilding was undertaken, and on June 30, 1773, it was again opened for public worship. Many years ago it was bought from the Sisters of the Congregation by the fabrique of the parish, to whom it still belongs. It is completely hemmed in by warehouses —even a strip of ground only eight or ten feet in width, extending along its side, being occupied by small stores.

## ANOTHER CURE BY KNOCK MORTAR.

Petrolia, Pa., Dec. 18.—Mrs. Timothy Keighron, the wife of a prominent resident of this city, had for years been afflicted with distressing convulsions. They were periodical in their appearance, attacking Mrs. Keighron regularly on the 4th, 10th, 16th, and 20th of each month. They almost seized her in the night, suddenly and without any warning symptoms. They were characterized by hours of writhing torture to the afflicted lady. In July last Father McCarthy, of whose church Mrs. Keighron is a member, received a package of mortar from Knock, Ireland. He gave a portion of it to Mrs. Keighron, with instructions to pulverize it and drink it in holy water. She did so. It is stated that from that time there has been no return of the fits. The family believe the cure to be permanent, and attribute it entirely to the miraculous powers of the mortar.

Having suffered for some time past with bilious Headache as a result of constipation of the Bowels, I was induced to try Burdock's Blood Bitters, which proved very efficacious, removing both headache and constipation. I strongly recommended it to all similarly afflicted.

S. R. ROGERS. Cedarville, Gray County, Ont.

Reader have you a cough that does not yield to the usual remedies? Do not delay, do not despair, but try Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam, the best cough cure known; a few doses of this safe and pleasant medicine will break up the most obstinate cough. All medicine dealers sell

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THOS. COFFEY,
Publisher and Proprietor.

LETTER FROM HIS LORDSHIP BISHOP

WALSH.

London, Ont., May 23, 1879.

DEAR MR. COFFEY,—As you have become proprietor and publisher of the CATHOLIC RECORD, I deem it my duty to announce to 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 confident that under your experienced management the RECORD will improve in usefulness and efficiency; and I therefore earnestly commend it to the patronage and encouragement of the clergy and laity of the diocese.

Believe me,

Believe me,
Yours very sincerely,
+ John Walsh,
Bishop of London. Mr. THOMAS COFFEY,
Office of the "Catholic Record."

## Catholic Record.

LONDON, FRIDAY, JAN. 14, 1881.

THE TEMPORAL POWER OF THE

The Papacy as a temporal sovereignty disappeared in 1870. No one then looked, and no one now looks on that disappearance as final. Surrounded by faithless men who, in the name of diplomacy, guided the destinies of the Italian peninsula, the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See had for years before its suppression but small chance of subsistence. The defeat of the revolutionists of '48 was not of that crushing character required to give new lease of life to the government, whose permanency they had threatened. The Kingdom of Sardinia became from that date the hotbed of revolutionary societies. The emissaries of these organizations found their way into every portion of the penin ula, from Calabria to Savoy. They labored incessantly in season and out of season to stir up in the public mind a spirit of disaffection against the existing order of things. Every town soon had its organized band of revolutionists in constant communication with headquarters. The Kingdom of the Sicilies and the Papal States were made special objects of attention by the leaders of the revolutionary party. Their purpose was to destroy monarchical government in these territories. But the more easily to acthemselves in favor of Italian unity under the rule of the Sardinian King. They represented the necessity of an Italian union to make Italian influence telt in Europe. Nor were their appeals to national vanity unanswered. Many men of sound religious convictions and honest purposes were inveigled into support of if not co-operation with, the revolutionary organizations by the specious reasoning of the advocates of unification. The abuses of government in the smaller principalities of Italy were grossly exaggerated in order to excite indignation at home and sympathy abroad. The Emperor of the French lent himself to the support of the schemes of Count Cavour, the able but unscrupulous minister of the Sardinian King. Cavour aimed at nothing less than acquiring for his sovereign, through the instrumentality of the revolutionary societies, complete domination in the Italian reninsula. The support of the French emperor once secured, the task was a comparatively easy one. The smaller sovereignties fell organizations thatthe resistance offered even there was but no minal. The Holy Father having very limited resources and a small armed force cessful defence of right against might. He had, however, to lose a portion of his states. The remainder for ten years more. But the withdrawal by France in September, 1870, of the troops whose presence determination to uphold the right

temporal power. We know too well that they succeeded. But success never abides with injustice. Hardly had the Sardinian King entered into possession of the Papal States, when the very organizations which had given him the throne of an united Italy, sought to undermine that throne. He had served their purpose, and they were resolved on his destruction. Death, however, removed him before the revolutionists could ruin him. His son and successor is, however, at their mercy. Recent events show the weakness of his government. It has neither the respect nor confidence of the Italian people. The latter were led to believe that when the governments they had so long lived under were abolished an era of undiminished prosperity would set in. Instead of prosperity, the people have found, as results of unification, beggary and taxation. The generation which enjoyed the benefit of the older regimes has not yet passed away. Its influence is daily growing. Against its advice and against its warnings many of the best youths of Italy were drawn into revolutionary schemes, whose total failure now exasperates the nation.

There was nothing in the former condition of things to prevent an Italian union, somewhat similar to that formerly obtaining in Germany. There was, above all, no necessity to secure the destruction of the Papal sovereignty to bring about Italian unity. A right understanding of the state of affairs previous to 1848, will show that the temporal sovereignty of the Holy See was Italy's best safeguard against foreign aggression. The existence of that nonarchy secured Italy immunity from the dangers which threatened so many other States. At home the Italian people were strong and united in the possession of one government whose influence overshadowed that of all the others in the peninsula-abroad safe in the protection from foreign spoliation which the maintenance of the Papal monarchy by the plighted faith of the whole continent guaranteed and provided. Italy before the so-called unification was arbiter of her own destinies. Now her affairs are discussed in Congresses composed of representatives of foreign powers. The oppressed in any one of the Italian states had then but to appeal to the Holy See to secure justice. Now the appeal must be made to ali Europe, and Europe has been deaf to complish this purpose, they declared appeals for justice for nearly a cen-

> The activity of the revolutionists on the one hand, and the discontent of the great mass of the Italian people on the other, lead us to believe country changes as radical as any it has ever yet witnessed, and amongst these changes there is one which we make no doubt will be welcomed by all classes of Italian patriots as a boon to the people and to societythe establishment of the grand old monarchy of the Popes—a monarchy to which mankind and civilization owe more than to any form of government that has ever ruled the destinies of any portion of the human

## ORGANIZED.

The Home Rule party is evidently well organized for the Session of Parliament just begun. Mr. Parnell was present at the opening of the houses, and was most enthusiastically received by his friends. He may, however, be at any time recalled to Ireland by the court now trying him into the grasp of Sardinia almost for sedition and conspiracy. His without a struggle. The Kingdom place will, in any such eventuality, of the Two Sicilies itself was so be filled by Mr. Justin McCarthy, honeycombed with revolutionary the well known journalist. Under Mr. Parnell, or his first lieutenant, the Irish party will be enabled to do much good for their suffering country. The landlord press has entered made a vigorous and partially suc- on a course of vilification and slander of the Irish people with the view of prejudicing the British public mind against the Irish tenantry. The press will be repeated on the floor of Parliament. It is well for Ireland case and rescue her people from the most hearty response, and render ing her calling imperatively and dignity of the Holy See, gave infamy which slander would fasten the righting of Ireland's wrongs an demands. Women are not called on third-of-a-column the revolutionists too good an oppor- on her brow. We confess that we easier task than ever.

tunity to be lost-of destroying the feel proud to see the Irish party so well prepared for the struggle. From the first day a vigorous fight must be made for Ireland's rights. The time for any half-hearted measures has passed. Every man who represents an Irish popular constituency, owes it to his people to attend regularly in his place and give his vote wherever his vote is wanted. The government land measure must be made by judicious amendment as acceptable as possible to the Irish people. This can only be done by maintaining a regular and effective organization throughout the Session. We are happy to see the Irish party so well organized at the start, and hope its unity may be preserved unimpaired for years to come-till an Irish Parliament meets in Dublin.

## THE QUEEN'S SPEECH.

The British Parliament re-assem-

bled on the 5th inst., about one month

earlier than usual. The summoning of Parliament, at a time so unusual, is due to the critical situation in Ireland. The policy of the government towards the Irish land agitation during the Parliament was apparently so unsettled that the people lost hope of seeing the Liberal administration introduce a just and comprehensive measure of land reform. The speech from the Throne deplores the condition of Ireland and makes promise of some measure of land relief. For the details of this measure we must wait till the Premier brings the subject before Parliament. Nothing but a radical scheme of reform —a scheme framed to secure the rights of the tenantry while protecting the just claims of the landlordwill satisfy Ireland. Experience has proved the utter worthlessness of half-hearted measures of reform in this direction. The Irish people have had more than enough of such spiritless legislation. They want protection against rapacity and injustice. They have no desire to invade the rights of property. But they are determined to permit no class of men to trample them under disclosure of her latent energy. Her foot and rob them of sustenance in the name of property. The present special degree fostered and enlarged, disturbed state of Ireland affords the subject matter of her studies ample, and to us convincing proof, of carefully selected and no effort spared the destructive tendencies of the place her under the care of compepresent land system. If the land- tent teachers. Competency in the lords be the class of good, kind, and teacher should be viewed in its merciful people their defenders and proper light—that of capability to apologists would have us believe, they guide the heart and conscience of would surely devise some means of the pupil as well as to cultivate her allaying discontent amongst the ten- intellectual growth. With Catho- dacity is as atrocious and scandalous antry. Instead of endeavoring, by lics, we beg to inform the Advertiser, as writer could be guilty of. The co-operation in some scheme of pop- it is not "taken for granted that the Archbishop's letter is a temperate ular improvement, they ask the government to make war on the people. Was there ever injustice more monstrous? The people have resolved that there must be no more famines that there are in store for this storied in Ireland—a country than which there is none more richly blessed by heaven. They see and fully understand the causes which led to former distress and decide on removing these causes. They even seek the co-operation of the landed interest in this work of national regeneration. They meet, however, with but little encouragement from this body. Long accustomed to dominancy, the landlords of Ireland vainly imagined in the earlier stages of the present land agitation that they had but to fall back on British military prowess to keep the people in awe. The good sense of the Irish people has clearly most, oppose any system such as demonstrated the fallacy of reliance upon arms and troops to perpetuate injustice. The government now owes it to the whole country to bring down a very comprehensive measure of land reform. Ireland will be satisfied with nothing less; the empire cannot be said to be in safety with anything less. It is certain that any broad and generous scheme of reform. will meet with the most determined and relentless opposition from the landlords in both Houses, but particulary in the Upper Chamber. Already the Earl of Beaconsfield has sounded the key-note of opposition. If defeated | led to lead what for ninety-nine out | in what we trust will prove his just of every hundred young ladies of and benevolent purpose of removing Irish discontent and misery by the he succeeded in preserving intact misrepresentations of this venal action of the Lords, Mr. Gladstone should appeal to the constituencies on the grounds attributed by the to "encourage," in the words of Mr. that she has now so many able and Bright, the hereditary chamber. cation. We are opposed to it bewere the best guarantee of French | fearless representatives to plead her | Such an appeal would receive a | cause it deprives woman of the train-

## FEMALE EDUCATION.

The Advertiser, in some comments

on a recent article in the Bystander,

makes certain statements on the

subject of female education to which

we are bound to take exception. We

are not by any means of one mind

with the writer of the article in the

Bystander for January-but consider

certain of his deductions, to which we

may at some future time refer-

more reasonable than those of our

city contemporary. The latter sets

out with the declaration that it is

'unable to see why there should be any distinction of sex in the educational provisions made by the state for the young people of Canada." Well, we are still worse off, for we can see no reason why the state as such should have anything to do with the education of our young people. But as the state advances its claim to the exercise of such a rightand as a majority of the people sustain and accept its claim to the exercise of this presumed right, we are with a large and growing minority bound to make the best of an uninviting situation. The state makes very little, if any, distinction between the sexes in its educational system, and herein lies one of the most radical defects of this much vaunted system. The education of women is a matter of the highest importance to society. But woman has in society a sphere to move in quite distinct from that in which man must move. Her education must, therefore, differ from that of the male sex. Man moves in the outer world, woman in the inner or domestic circle. Her influence in society is greater than that of man. The right exercise of this influence cannot be secured without a thorough and efficient training of the faculties and exact guardianship of the conscience of the female child. Her education should, in fact, commence at a very early age. The development of her mental powers should be encouraged by a judicious stimulation of her dormant industry and gradual power of retention should be in a woman need not know as much as the man: that girls should leave school earlier than boys: and that while at school their course of study should have regard to their filling an ornamental rather than useful position in society."

We look upon the want of mental training in women as, if possible, more detrimental to society than such a want in men, and we have often deplored the carelessness of many parents in giving their daughters the advantages of a good education. Holding as we do the opinion that that nation is happiest wherein the status and influence of woman is highest, we will be always found in firm advocacy of the most thorough education of the female sex. But we will ever, to our utthat advocated by our friend and contemporary, a system already established in the neighboring republic, and productive, not indeed, of the 'ornamental' woman, whom the writer in the Advertiser dreads so much, but of the cultured woman of little heart and no conscience. If women desire to know as much as men who graduate in universities, there can be no objection to their acquirement of this knowledge. There are many institutions in the country where they can reach this desirable end without being compel-Canada would be a most distasteful, if not pernicious life. We are opposed to the co-education of the sexes, not Advertiser to the opponents of co-edu-

must of necessity lead. Their calling is one of a different character. They may, and, indeed, often must, work to secure a livelil ood-but their work is, in very few instances, similar to that followed by men. By all means let women be well educated. Let the state make liberal grants for the maintenance of establishments for the higher education of women. But let there be no such thing as a forced system of co-education similar to that obtaining in the High our lives, they do not understand and Normal Schools. These schools meet, and in the opinion of some but imperfectly, the present exigencies of certain classes in our social system. An extension of the co-education of the sexes into a University training, would, in our opinion, be disastrous to the best interests of the people for generations to come.

## IN A TERRIBLE RAGE.

That mild and sweet-tempered journal, the Christian Guardian, has at length yielded to temptation and burst into a rage. What sorrow will it not cause the brethren, male and female, to witness such a fall from grace. The sleek and unassuming godliness of our contemporary must have received a rude shock to produce such a fit of temper. But there is cause for his anger! Our friend has actually read a letter of Arch. bishop Lynch on the Irish question, and grown frantic. By some amongst his prayerful constituency the writer in the Guardian may be consigned to the stool of repentance for eyen reading a Popish archbishop's letter. His only excuse in that case will be that he found it so utterly wicked as to enrage him. And enraged he certainly is or pretends to be. He fairly foams at the mouth over what he considers the perversity of the Archbishop's letter. It is "disloyal," "disgraceful," and "communistic." From our knowledge of the Sectaries and their scribes we were at first led to infer that the man of the Guardian must have seized on the bishop's letter to swell a perhaps attenuated subscription list. We never knew one of that ilk to work himself into a fury against Popery but with some mercenary object in view. It may be, and for the credit of journalism, trust it is otherwise with the Guardian. But the writer in that journal must be a man of the most narrow and illiberal type. His illiberality is rendered all the more gross by his ignorance, while his menexpose of the case of Ireland. As a Queen the Archbishop deemed it his duty to lay before the public the causes of Ireland's misery, and to point out the remedy for that misery. He has done Ireland, Canada and the whole empire good service by his letter. But frankness is a quality evidently unknown to the Guardian. The hypocrisy of the camp-meeting is too deeply ingrained in that journal to permit its admiring such a noble quality. But let it rest assured of one thing. It may foam and rage over Dr. Lynch's able letter, and its subscription lists may swell through its base appeal to the vulgarest species of fanaticism. The Irish question must, however, be settled, and settled in the manner pointed out by the Archbishop of Toronto.

## EDITORIAL NOTES.

THAT popular and excellent monthly, the "The Harp," has appeared for January. It is full of most interesting reading matter. Published by John Gillies, Montreal.

Our Quebec letter of this week contains an unusually interesting item of Catholic intelligence: the modus operandi of the preliminary trial of the cause of the Beatification and Canonization of the first Bishop

The preprietor of the New York Herald is evidently feeling the effects of the "Boycotting" treatment which is presently being administered to him in the Stateswhen he has been obliged te go so far from home for support. A correspondent writes from Quebec to say that lately-for the first time-a to live the life of labor which men dilating on all the excellences of Mr. it regards it as one of those sops by

Bennett's sheet, real and imaginary, has appeared in a local paper there.

The scandal given by one professing to be a practical Catholic, is terrible to contemplate, when by it he keeps others from embracing the true faith. Many people judge our religion by the bad example of worthless Catholics, rather than by the edifying, holy example of practical Catholics. As they look up to our faith as something we regard more than why Catholics could even be human beings .- Catholic Columbian.

Those who sneer at the power of public opinion may find an illustration of what it can do in the case of Chief Justice May. Nothing but public opinion forced that insolent despot of the bench to relinquish his purpose to sit at the State trials, and use every means in his power to secure a conviction. But after the Boycott business it is hardly necessary to point out what public opinion may accomplish .- Pilot.

"We are sorry to say no satisfactory explanation has been yet received from Mr. VanMeter, as to his alleged loss of a bank draft crossing the English Channel. We do not want to be hard upon him, as we were against his scheme; but his story is a very lame one. And whether he is dishonest or not, he certainly is not a man to be entrusted with sums of money.-Christian

We took occasion some time ago to et our Protestant friends know what manner of man was Mr. Van Meter. The information we possessed concerning him we received from some of the leading Protestant weeklies of the United States. These papers denounced him as a humbig, and warned the people to shun him. But all to no purpose. It is most singular that any mountebank who wishes to raise money can succeed if he only sits down and prepares a paper on the evils of "Romanism." He commits this to memory, struts into the lecture field, promises grand awakenings from "Popish idolatry," and the hearts and the pockets of a goodly number of people are opened to him. It is to be hoped that this last occurrence will have a salutary

SIR WILFRED LAWSON, in the course of a speech on the Irish question at Carlisle, said that he hoped the Government might succeed in the pacification of Ireland, but it looked to him that so serious was the situation that this would be the last chance they should have in their lifetime of settling Ireland upon a basis of peace. We could not go on as we had been doing. Things were getting too bad; it was a reguto everybody concerned. We had good citizen and loyal subject of the tried to rule Ireland for six hundred years, and had totally failed. We had a rebellion there every eight or ten years, and two armies to keep up-one a military force and the other the constabulary—to keep the people in subjection. It was a heartrending state of things, and it could not much longer go on. If we could not pacify these people, we could not go on insisting on holding an unwilling nation under our control; and if it came to a question of separation or subjugation, then, far rather than see his fellow subjects in Ireland drenched in blood and crushed down by military, he, for one, would heartily go for separation of that country from England.

> The following considerations on the present condition of Irish affairs we clip from the Philadelphia American: "Mr. Parnell and his associates of the Home Rule party have adopted a very pronounced and radical programme for the regulation of their conduct during the coming session of Parliament. They are quite justified in so doing. Experience has taught them that extreme measures only will arouse the attention of the English people, and convince her hereditary and elective legislators of the necessity of action. Therefore they mean to offer whole. sale obstruction to every kind of legislation, unless satisfactory measures are offered for the restoration of peace and contentment to the Irish people. The Liberals are not prepared to offer what Ireland will regard as satisfactory measures. All that they propose, is such restrictive legislation as will make the Irish tenant's position a more tolerable one. They will give him fixity of tenure, at a fair rent, and with free sale of his tenant right and unexhausted improvements. "It is toward some law of this kind," says The Spectator, "that all opinion is gravitating." But the Irish opinion organized in the League is not gravadvertisement | itating toward it. On the contrary,

to check revolutions. The Irish demand to day, as a year ago, is summed up in the brief apophthegm,
"The Landlords must go!" The
final question for English legislation, they say, is the kind and amount of compensation to be given them for their interest in the land, and the terms the Government will require of the tenants for the repayment of the amount. For, after all, the question is not one of economics only. - English conquest found Ireland, as it found the Highlands. vested in groups or septs of freemen. The chiefs of these septs had no separate rights. England made in Ireland the blunder she made in the Highlands and in Western India. She assumed the existence of her own landlord system, and when she replaced the chiefs by her barons and mobles, she invested them with the ownership of the soil. It is the memory of this confiscation that lingers in this Celtic race, whose length of recollection surpasses that of any other people. It is this which is reflected in their passionate cling-ing to the land of their native country. It is this that animates them to united resistance. It is this that must be mended before peace will come back to Ireland.

#### HAMILTON LETTER

WORKS-PRESS NOTES-"BURN EVERY- coals. THING BUT HER COALS."-LESSON IN HOUSE-BREAKING-SEPARATE SCHOOL BOARD-MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS IN HAM-ILTON AND DUNDAS-CARELESS ELEC-TORS - CHRISTMAS TREE - SCHOOL NOTES-MISCELLANEOUS-CHIPS.

#### CHURCH AFFAIRS.

In the course of an address at St. Patrick's, on Sunday week, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon said it was his intention to cause a grand bazaar to be commenced early next summer, to assist in paying off the church debt.

He also referred in complimentary terms to the liberal way in which the Catholics of the city generally had contributed at the Christmas collections.

St. Mary's Cathedral is now in a more

comfortable condition than ever. New carpets have been laid along the various aisles and passages, and the heating apparatus of the composition of carpets have been laid along the various aisles and passages, and the heating apparatus, in operation for several weeks, has proved quite successful.

GALT ITEMS. On Sunday, the 9th instant, His Lord-On Sunday, the 9th instant, His Lordship Bishop Crinnon dedicated the new church at Galt with appropriate ceremonies. Besides the Bishop there were present Rev. Father Lennon, of Dundas; Rev. Father Maguire, pastor of Galt parish, and Rev. T. J. Dowling, of Paris, and, until recently, also in charge of Galt. At High Mass his lordship delivered an eloquent sermon on "Sacrifice," which was highly commended by the congregation as well as by the large number of amounted to the very handsome sum of \$300. The same rev. gentleman sang the vespers, at which Rev. Father Lennon delivered a sermon on the "Unity of the "Church" in his usual able and argumentative style. The music at vespers was of very high order. Besides the members of the local choir, Messrs. A. and F. Filgiano and

rendering very valuable assistance.

The church is named St. Patrick, at the suggestion of Father Dowling, to whose untiring exertions and unflagging zeal the sacred edifice owes its existence. It cost \$5000, and was designed by and erected under the supervision of Mr. John Turner, architect, and certainly reflects great credit on that gentleman's pro-

fessional ability. During the period of 11 years Father Dowling had charge of the parish of Galt (in connection with that of Paris), except during the interval in which the late lamented Father Ryan was pastor. Throughout the whole of that period he was universally respected and admired for the earnestness and ability which he dis-played in the discharge of his duties. His care being now all centered in the parish of Paris, the people of that district may expect more than ever (if possible) from

this indefatigable young clergyman.

The people of Hamilton will be well pleased to hear that Father Maguire, who took the place of Fr. Feeney (immediate successor of Fr. Dowling), has already won golden opinions and is rapidly rising in the estimation of his parishioners.

PARIS. From this picturesque little town intelligence comes that the Rev. T. J. Dowling is rapidly completing arrangements for reopening his church in that place. It was closed some months ago for the purpose of renovation, and is now vastly improved and beautified. The works upon it will cost in all some \$7,000-a large sum, and in the opinion of connoisseurs exceedingly well expended.

Their Lordships Bishops Crinnon and Walsh will be present to officiate on the occasion, the former to perform the ceremony of formally re-opening the church, and the latter to preach the opening ser-mon. As this will be a very important event, no doubt a large attendance will be attracted. Notice of the exact date will be given another time.

KNOWN ONLY BY ITS GOOD DEEDS. The St. Vincent de Paul Society of Hamilton, which now consists of two Conferences, one in each parish, has published its financial statement for 1880. Much might be said in praise of the unpretentious but indefatigable exertions of this society in the cause of charity, which is its sole motto all the world over, but as its theless it is expected that the results will

which doctrinaires are always trying remarks on our part would be superflu-

OUS.

CASH Receipts and Disbursements, St. Vincent de Paul Society, Hamilton, Ontario, from Dec. 8th, 1879, to Dec. 8th, 1880. 

46 46 46 46 46	44	a friend.  ward collections. sundry donations sales of goods. refunded. sales of rule books.	458 17 5	00 3 92 40 50 00 90
		A. AUGOLI	\$971	
Dec. 8, 1	880	-To balance cash on hand		
D		Cr.		
By cash	paid	d for stationery	\$ 5	65
"		for rule books	4	04
"	46	Superior Council, Quebec	5	00
	6.	for Home rent	154	20
4.6	66	St. Joseph's Sisters for		
		Home	50	00
44	66	teachers' night schools		25
"	46	for charity		75
46	66	" wood and coal	283	
44	44	" bread	146	
66	66	" cartage	26	
46	46	" coke	16	87
66	44	" provisions	26	56
6.	66	" funeral expenses	16	
	66	" boots and shoes	10	10
16	46	" medical attendance	0	00
46	66	" roilway tight	0	50

cleaning m'ting-room nurse sick family....

piling wood....table and stove pipes bed and bedding....rent of hall.

Dec. 8, 1880.—By balance cash on hand

PRESS NOTES. The Spectator mistakes when it credits the American colonies with originating the Boycotting principle. It is true that they used it, but it was known in Ireland one hundred and fifty years ago. It is quite clear that Dean Swift was a very strong advocate of it, when he advised his ECCLESIASTICAL—KNOWN ONLY BY ITS GOOD thing (that came from England) but her

The same journal in an article headed "Loaded Revolvers," gives a particular description of the different methods of house-breaking. Amateur burglars would do well to read it, and even veteran house-breakers would receive some valuable hists and average for the stress of the same ways to be some the same are some to be some to be some the same are some are some the same are some are some are some same are some hints and suggestions from its perusal.

A romantic local of the Times was particularly struck not long since with the in-teresting appearance of the trim young school girls traversing the streets these clear sharp mornings with their bundles of books, and he expressed his willingness to be either a school girl or her escort. Next morning he had to light the fire himself in all the cold, and get his own breakfast.

THE SCHOOL BOARD. The following is the list of names of members of the Board of Education for the Separate Schools of this city for the

Leyden. No. 3-Messrs. A. C. Best and Edward

No. 4—Messrs. N. J. Power and J. T. Routh.

No. 5-Very Rev. E. J. Heenan and Mr. Wm. Harris.
No. 6-Messrs, Edward Crofton and James Dillon.

No. 7-Messrs Patrick Ronan and John Ronan.

The latter mentioned member in At High Mass his lordship delivered an eloquent sermon on "Sacrifice," which was highly commended by the congregation as well as by the large number of strangers present. Rev. Father Dowling took the opportunity of delivering an official farewell address to the congression of th official farewell address to the congregation, in the course of which he congratuated them on the possession of their very handsome edifice. He also took up the collection during the Offertory, which provided to the very handsome than two or three elections attending the collections. more than two or three electors attending each polling booth, although notice had been given in various ways several days before.

MUNICIPAL ELECTIONS,

Except in the mayoralty contest there was little or no excitement in the municipal elections this year. In several of the wards the old aldermen were re-elected Miss Graham, of Hamilton, and Miss Hays, of Guelph, kindly gave their services, Mayor's chair was fought with great vigor and skill, but the excessive indulgence in personalities created considerable bitterness. The result created universal astonishment.

The following is an unofficial statement of the returns at the close of the poll on

Monday, the 3rd inst.

Mr. J. E. O'Reilly was re-elected mayor for 1881 by a majority of 1021, over his opponent Henry Carscallen, the former having received 2364 votes, and the latter 1343.

In Ward No. 1, the successful aldermanic candidates were Alderman McLagan, Messrs. Wm. Morgan and T. H. Baine. the latter heading the poll with 245 votes. Ward No. 2—Aldermen McKay, Blaich-

er, and Lee, were re-elected. Ward No. 3-Aldermen Mason and Foster and Mr. E. Van Allen.

Ward No. 4-Aldermen Kent, Hancock, and Stevenson. Ward No. 5—Aldermen Kavanagh,

Glasgog and Dervan. Ward No. 6-Aldermen Lee, Humphrey and Carruthers.

Ward No. 7—Aldermen Myers and Messrs. J. Page and D. B. Chisholm. DUNDAS ELECTIONS.

The Mayor of Dundas, Mr. Wardell, having been elected by acclamation (for the third time), the whole interest in the elections was centred on the reeves and councillors. The great question at issue was the sidewalks system, one part of the electors being in favor of plank and the other of gravel walks. Each party put forward its own candidates in the various wards, and respectively made determined efforts to return them. The plank men claim victory. The names of the successful candidates are as follows:

Mayor, A. R. Wardell; Reeve, R. Mc-Kechnie; deputy-reeve, T. H. A. Begue all re-elected. Councillors — Foundry Ward, James Hourigan, George Ball, M. S. Wilson; Valley Ward, T. Cartner, Wm. Casey, D. Bickell; Mountain Ward, J. B. Meacham, Isaac Latshaw, Patrick O'Con-nor; Canal Ward, R. H. Walker, John Sheppard, Geo. Coate.

THE CHRISTMAS TREE. The Christmas tree bazaar closed on Thursday evening the 30th ultimo. It had some great difficulties to contend with, such as extremely severe weather, and hosts of outside attractions. Neverunselfish character is well known to the be satisfactory. In any event the ladies benevolent of all classes, further laudatory in charge, and especially the Sisters of St.

### CANADIAN NEWS.

Mr. David Dickson of Ingersoll, fell dead in that town on the evening of January

Wm. Collison, of Dixon's Corners, and an Indian doctor, while crossing the rail-road with a horse and cutter, about half a mile east of Iroquois Station, were run over by the up express, on Saturday. Both were killed.

At the Wallaceburg Catholic Church bazaar on New Year's Day, the following persons drew prizes:—R. S. Gurd box of cigars, \$20; John Pope, London, \$5; Alfred Piggott, do., two year old heifer; Harry Goodig, do., do.; A. Cleghorn, do., do.; Samuel Screaton, do., water pitcher.

The race between Hanlan and Laycock comes off on the 17th. Of course we hope Hanlan will win, and we bope also that Toronto will try and bear the victory, if victory it will prove to be, with becoming modesty. It has been in the habit of run-ning wild over Hanlan's victories.

The Colonization Society of the Roman Catholic diocese of Montreal has settled 1,100 families from Montreal on lands in the Ottawa Valley, and made 150 miles of road in the new township. Two Orphan Asyl ims are to be established in the same district, in which the children will be trained to agriculture.

During Tuesday night, the G. W. R. and C. V. R. Stations were entered by burglars. At the G. W. R. Station they received nothing, but did considerable damage in the way of breaking locks and smashing furniture. The C. V. R. Station was not so fortunate, the loss amounting to over one hundred dollars.

The news of the death of Chief Justice Moss was received throughout Ontario with profound regret. When the intelligence reached Toronto the law courts and assizes adjourned out of respect to his memory, the judges in some instances giv-ing expression to their feelings. The de-ceased was born in Cobourg on the 20th of August, 1836, and was, therefore, only in his forty-fifth year.

I. C. B. U.—The following are the officers elected in St. Patrick's Society, Branch No. 13, I. C. B. U., St. Thomas: President, Peter Reath; 1st Vice-President, James Moore; 2nd Vice-President, John Clarke; Recording and Corresponding Scoretary, M. Mulvey; Financial Scoretary, John Maginn; Treasurer, John Lahey. Trustees: Stephen Corbett, John Rellis, John Townsend.

Hanover, Ont., Jan. 6.—Willie Johnston, aged twelve, son of J. H. Johnston, met with a serious accident this morning by the explosion of a dynamite cartridge. The lad was not aware of the dangerous nature of the cartridge, which he struck with a hammer, when it instantly exploded, tearing off his thumb and seriously mutilating his hand. It was found necessary to amputate a portion of his hand.

Saturday three young men started out from Mill Point with their guns for a shooting expedition, and as they were crossing the bay, one of them, named John Kimmerly, had occasion to lay his gun down on the ice, which, by some means, caused the gun to discharge the contents in the young man's side, some of the shot go-ing right through him. His recovery is rather doubtful.

Hamilton, Jan. 6.—To-day while crossing the Bay on the ice in a buggy, Mr. Peter Foster, a farmer of Port Nelson, aged 70 years, broke through. He was driving along at a very easy gait, when the ice, without the slightest warning, gave way, and he, the horse and the buggy, were at once immersed in the water. He had struggled to keep himself from the lines, but his strength was insufficient, and had it not been for assistance rendered by Messers. Dunnett and Cox, of this city, he would have been lost.

UNDERWOOD, January 10.—The house of Mrs. McLean, of this place, was discovered to be on fire about three a. m. vesterday. Mrs. McLean's eldest son, after first awakening his mother, sister and brother, escaped by the front door, getting badly burnt about the head and hands. He then succeeded in rescuing his sister and brother by the bedroom windows. The mother fell down, overpowered by the heat and smoke, and perished in the flames.

On Monday evening last, about half-past six, as Mr. James Knox, who resides on lot 21, 7th concession of Markham, was sitting by the stove in his house, some one shot at him through the window. He received a heavy charge of shot in his hand and face, and a large leaden ball and a quantity of shot was found driven in the wall behind him. Steps were at once taken to find the would-be murderer, and yesterday the constables arrested. Thomas Heath, brother-in-law of the wounded man. He was committed to stand his triai at the present sessions.

Halifax, Jan. 3.—A farmer named Wm. Wilson, living at Kingston, was aroused during the night by a great tumult among his cattle in the barn. Dressing, he went out, but found everything apparently all right, with the exception of one cow, which was acting as if much frightened, but nothing could be found to account for it. In the morning, however, he found a snake lying stretched out on the window sill. He grasped a stick and killed the reptile. The blow broke through the skin, out of which came a pint of milk, thus explaining the cause of the cow's terror. The snake is said to be four feet long, and one of the largest ever seen in this country.

## WINGHAM BAZAAR.

The following are winning numbers :- $\begin{array}{c} 1104 - 787 - 1402 - 2185 - 2587 - 714 - \\ 2407 - 1289 - 2040 - 1201 - 551 - 1505 \end{array}$ 324-2104-410.

Mrs. McNulty and Mrs. Brennan had charge of tables. They were ably assisted by Miss Dillon, Misses Weimer, Miss Pigeon, Miss Forbes, of Stratford, Miss Murphy, Dublin, and Miss McIlhargy of

Very Rev. Dean Murphy and Rev. Father Corcoran, of Teeswater, attended. The bazaar was successful. The Protestants assisted very well. Father O'Connor desires to return his thanks to all who

## PIUS IX AND HIS TIME

-BY THE-

Rev. Æ. McD. Dawson, OTTAWA.

1 vol., 8vo., 448 Pages. PRICE: \$1.50

London: Published by Thos Coffey, Catholic Record office.

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

Branches are hereby notified to forward as soon as possible the balance on per capita tax for 1880; also the proposition tax for the last quarter of 1880, with the usual "reports."

Assessment No. 15 was issued for deaths

Nos. 25 and 26-Rev. M. H. Schaeker and William Sheser; Assessement No. 16 for deaths Nos. 27 and 28—Philip Som-mers and John Priest of Branches No. 19, Buffalo, N. Y., and No. 5, Detroit, Michi-

Official notice is hereby given of the death of the following named brothers, who were at the time of their death in good standing, and entitled to all the benefits of the Association: Death No. 29, G. H. Bockris of Branch 19, Buffalo, N. G. H. Bockris of Branch 19, Buffalo, N. Y., admitted May 17th, 1878, died Sept. 25th, 1880, cause of de th "Laryngitis," age 22 years. Death No. 30, Richard Mulcahey of Branch 49, Syracuse, N. Y., admitted May 24th, 1880, died Oct. 8th, 1880, cause of death "Quick Consumption," age 22 years. The beneficiary due on the death of Brother G. H. Bockris will be paid by surplus. One Assessment required, Assessment No. 17.

After Assessment No. 17.

After Assessment 17, the beneficiary of the following deaths, to date, still remain to be provided for: Death No. 31, Peter O'Hare, Branch 2, Flint, Michigan; death No. 32, Thomas Fitzpatrick, Branch 8, Buffalo, N. Y.; death No. 33, Joseph Zeis of Branch 5, Buffalo, N. Y; death 34, Jacob F. Stabel, Branch 7, Buffalo, N. Y.; death 35, Thomas Conway, Branch 8, Buffalo, N. Y.

The following is the membership of the various branches under our jurisdiction, at this dete:

Branch No. 1, Windsor......67Members. 2, St. Thomas.....35 3, Amherstburg...34 6, Strathroy......12 7, Sarnia.....16 8. Chatham ......31

Total 265.

At the last regular meeting in 1880 of branch No. 5. Brantford, it was decided that after the first of Jan., 1881, the meet ings of the branch be held on the first and third Monday of each month, instead . every Monday as heretofore. The meetings of branch No. 4. London, have als been changed, so that hereafter the brane will meet on the first and third Thursd of each month.

Grand President Bourke, of Winds has been elected a member of Wind Council for 1881, also Bro. S. O'Meas Branch No. 4, has been elected Aldier man of Ward No. 2, London. We congrate ılate those brothers on their success, and they will be able to give a good accor

themselves a year from now.

We hope all C. M. B. A. Brancher discussed the question proposed Supreme Council, so that the repritives to the Grand Council Convention by held in this city payt mouth. have oy the esentation, to be held in this city next month, m a postion to act in accordance wishes of their respective branche with the

We have received several lett ers from C. M. B. A. members asking "v not have a C. M. B. A. column av hy we do ery week?" If members of our Association are anxious to keep a regular (column, they should give us the M. B. A. ir assistance in furnishing material. So far · the RECORD has given, at least, as much 'C. М. В. А. news as any of our other of fficial organs, but it is absurd to think we can find time to write up a C. M. B. A. column every week, and at the same time, attend to so much other C. M. B. A. W. ork. The proprietor of the RECOED exwilling to insert any (). M . B. A. matter furnished him. SAML . R. Brown, G rand Recorder.

## Music at Let v Rates.

The criticisms of U ie JANUARY SCORE are of especial value, as they contain a lengthy review of Bur lioz's Symphonic Fantastique, and "Liszt's Faust Symphonie," by The following are winning numbers:—
1401—1503—333—132—2039—1313—
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\*\*Takis Symphonic," by Louis C. Elson, w no also commences a series of historical 7 apers upon the "German song." The paragraph column is also especially bull liant. Seven pieces of music are also found in this issue, the price of any one; being sufficient inducement for our re aders to get this valuable number. We mention the list: "Mush, Mush:" "Quilting Party;" "Polly Wolly Doodle" popular college songs. "Sunday Vocal," by Holzel. "Fra Diavalo," Fantasia by Sydriey Smith. "Blessed be the Lord," sacre'l selection, with the popular "Heel and Toe Polka."

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LINES ADDRESSED TO THE DAUGHTER OF RICHARD DALTON WILLIAMS, BY FATHER RYAN.

Child of the Heart of a Child of sweetest The Poet's blood flows throug thy fresh pure veins;
Dost ever hear faint echoes float along
Thy days and dreams of thy dead Father's strains?
Dost ever hear,
In mournful times,
With inner ear,
The strange sweet cadence of thy Father's Rhymes? Song! The Poet's blood flows throug thy fresh

Child of a Child of Art, which Heaven doth To few, to very few as unto him!
His songs are wandering o'er the world, but

live
In his child's heart, in some place lone and dim,
And nights and days
With vestal's eyes
And soundless sighs
Thou keepest watch above thy Father's
Lays.

Child of a Dreamer of Dreams all unfulfilled—
(And thou art, child, a living dream of him)—
Dost ever feel thy spirit all enthrilled
With his lost dreams when summer days
wane dim,
When suns go down,
Thou, song of the dead singer,
Dost sigh at eve and grieve
O'er the brow that paled before it won the crown?

Child of the Patriot! Oh, how he loved his And how he moaned o'er Erin's ev'ry

Child of the singer! he swept with purest hand
The octaves of all agonies, until his song
Sobbed o'er the sea:
And now through thee
It cometh to me,
Like a shadow song from some Gethsem-

Child of the Wanderer! and his heart the

Shrine
Where three loves blended into only one—
His God's, thy Mother's and his Country's, and 'tis thine
To be the living ray of such a glorious sun,
His genius gleams,
My child, within thee,
And dim thy dreams
As stars on the the Midnight sea.

Ohild of thy Father! I have read his songs—
Thou art the sweetest song he ever sung—
Peaceful as Psalms, but when his Country's
wrongs
Swept o'er his heart he stormed. And he
was young,
He died too soon—
So men will say—
Before he reached Fame's noon.
His songs are letters in a book—thou art
their Ray. Ohild of thy Father! I have read his songs-

### CABLE NEWS FROM IRE-LAND

At the weekly meeting of the Land League on Wednesday, Davitt said it was understood that several more meetings will be proclaimed this week, and he counselled all the branch Leagues to give the authorities no pretext for suppression of the meetings in consequence of the of the meetings, in consequence of the wording of placards. If all meetings were proclaimed, he said the branches of the League would be summoned to meet fortnightly, and if these meetings were also prohibited, the only remedy which would remain would would remain would remain would would remain would would would would remain would would remain would remain would inevitably point in the direction of illegal meetings. If the Habeas Corpus act was suspended, he was firmly convinced that violence and outrage would usurp the restricted influence of

At the trial of the traversers the defence auggests that the short-hand notes by Constable Stringer had been altered since they were taken, but failed to shake the witness. It is evident that one point of the defence will be that nearly all of the meetings at which the traversers spoke were sanctioned or presided over by Catholic

but the military, with fixed bayonets, joined the officers.

On Thursday night the people near Claremorris dug a ditch across the road, to prevent the passage of a process server, who, with a police escort, was proceeding to serve writs of ejectment. The mob threw stones freely, and the Riot Act was read. The police charged the mob, and four persons are believed to be fatally bayonetted and several injured.

At Omagh Assizes, on Wednesday, a farmer named Graham was convicted of shooting at Bailiff Mulholland near Cooks town, County Tyrone, in December, and aentenced to penal servitude for life.

Lord Dufferin has published a paper on

the Irish land question, in which he strongly condenns the systemn of "fair rents," free sales" and "fixity of tenure," point has a tendency to saddle holdings perpetually with a double rent, and he says the system, if granted, would only further encourage a new set of agitators to endeavor to dispossess the landlords of the remaining vestiges of their rights. Dufferin favors a system similar to that adopted at the enfranchisement of the Russian serfs, viz., the buying up of a large portion of land in Ireland, and the conversion of the rents into land charges, payable to the State. For the chronically poverty-stricken districts of the West, he recommends

A FACT which even political economists a great system of state aided emigration are apt to forget is that a manufacturer's to Manitoba and the North-West of Canada, to be worked with the co-operation of the Dominion Government. He points out that, as the Catholic Church is supreme portance, and this in most cases is greater in those parts, the clergy of Ireland would

A reward of five hundred pounds has been offered for the discovery of the persons who fired at the Rector of Ballinkill. Dublin, Jan. 6 .- The arrest of the offi- | lar article.

cers of the Tralee branch of the Lani League causes great excitement. This action of the Government is believed to be the first of many similar actions. A rumor is even current that the authorities intend to suppress the Central Offices in

Dublin, Jan. 6.—The Court to-day decided to admit the report of the Nation newspaper as evidence in the trials, in spite of the objections of the traversers'

Dublin, Jan. 6.-A despatch from Kilmacow, county Kilkenny, announces that the Rev. Mr. Cody, President of the Mul-tinavat branch of the Land League, and twelve members of the Committee, has been held for trial on a charge of "Boycotting" a farmer.

A monster land meeting was held at Kinvarra, county Galway, to-day.
London, Jan. 6.—Large quantities of ammunition, chiefly buckshot, are being shipped to Ireland.

Dublin, Jan. 6.-A caretaker named

Collins has been murdered near Parson-

It is stated that the Pope has addressed a letter to the Archbishop of Dublin sympa-thizing with the Irish Catholics desiring an improvement in their condition, but exhorting them to do nothing contrary to law, and declaring that Ireland will more readily obtain what she desires from the Government—in whose political ability he expresses confidence—if she keeps within strict limits of legality.

Matrimony is the most indissoluble and intimate union; hand in hand they should go through life on earth to heaven, leading and directing their children by word and example. This intimate and perfect union is impossible when the married couple discounting their couple discounting the state of the state agree in that which should be most sacred to every Christian, namely, his religion. It will prove a perpetual source of dissensions. The truce then est blished is based upon the condition, "To ignore Religion." BISHOP DWENGER.

Parting and forgetting? What faithful heart can do these? Our great thoughts, our great affections, the truths of our life, never leaves us. Surely they cannot separate from our consciousness; shall follow it whithersoever they shall go; and are of their nature divine and immortal.—Thack-

The Catholic Circles of France, which furnish such cheering evidences of devotion in the midst of so much recreancy, are to be dissolved, like the monasteries. But the work can be done without noise. It appears that they require authorization, and the Minister will simply refuse it.

Life is divided into three terms-that which was, which is, and which will be. Let us learn from the past to profit by the present, and from the present to live better for the future.

Would you conquer an enemy? Then convert him into a friend.—St. Francis of

## GOOD FOR BABIES.

We are pleased to say that our baby was permanently cured of a serious protracted irregularity of the bowels by the use of Hop Bitters by its mother, which at the same time restored her to perfect health and strength.—The Parents, University ave., Rochester, N. Y. See another

## The Great Shoshonees Remedy

Is an Indian vegetable compound, comsanctioned or presided over by Catholic clergy.

Parnell, Dillou and Sullivan were not in Court on Wednesday. Daving gone to Parnell, Dillou and Sullivan were not in Court on Wednesday. Daving gone to dients, when combined, is so constituted as attend the opening of Parliament.

The President, Treasurer, Secretary, and two other members of the Tralee branch of the Land League were arrested at the other members of the Tralee branch of the Land League were arrested at the other members of the Tralee branch of the Land League were arrested at the other members of the Tralee branch of the Land League were arrested at the other members, when commendations consistent and the action of the Blood, Lungs, Liver, Kidneys, Digestive Organs, Nervous System, &c., restoring their functions to healthy action, and, weekly meeting on Wednesday on a charge of sedition, in having resolved at the last meeting to "Boycott" one Canes.

One of the rioters wounded in the encounter with the police near Claremorris died on Thursday night.

The functions to heatthy action, and, their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for their functions to heatthy action, and, and action for the function function for the function function f died on Thursday night.

The Military High Commissioner who this medicine we do not claim that it has been investigating reports that there always performs cures; but this we do say, is no danger of an organized rising in Ireland, and if the Government takes strict measures for the suppression of lawlessness a peaceful solution of the present difficulties may be looked for.

The officers of the Tralea branch of the day. The officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League arrested on Wednesday have been remanded, bail being refused. A large force of police escorted the prisoners to jail. The crowd threatened the police, but the military with fixed beyonds temperature. Persons who are subject to bilious Colic, Dysentery, Indigestion, &c., should take the Shoshonees Remedy. Price of the Remedy in pint bottles, \$1; Pills, 25 cts. a box. Sold by all medicine dealers.

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harmful ingredients.

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out of a low rate of profit than out of a not oppose emigration thither as they do emigration to the United States. The Times remarks that Dufferin's suggestions do not arrest the Land Bill, as the Government will not make grants from the exchequer or pledge the credit of the countries. Out of a low rate of profit than out of a high rate, because of the increased business, which the lower price gives rise to. It was on this principle that Messrs. Tuckett & Billings acted in introducing their now famous "Myrtle Navy" tobacco, and to this principle they have ever since administration. hered. This is one of the reasons why the people of Canadahare smoking the best to-

bacco which can be produced, at a cheaper

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By its searching and cleansing qualities it nurses

By its searching and cleansing qualities, it purges out the foul corruptions which contaminate the blood and cause derangement and decay. It stimulates and enlivens the vital functions, promotes energy and strength, restores and preserves health, and infuses new life and vigor throughout the whole system. No sufferer from any disease which arises from impurity of the blood need despair who will give AYER'S SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numer

SARSAPARILLA a fair trial.

It is folly to experiment with the numerous low-priced mixtures, of cheap materials, and without medicinal virtues, offered as blood-purifiers, while disease becomes more firmly seated. AYER'S SARSAPARILLA is a medicine of such concentrated curative power, that it is by far the best, cheapest, and most reliable blood-purifier known. Physicians know its composition, and prescribe it. It has been widely used for forty years, and has won the unqualified confidence of millions whom it has benefited.

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TESTIMONIAL.

DEAR SIR,—I have been troubled with very bad impediment in speech, and was induced to go to the London Institute for treatment, and in a very short sime was permanent cured. I take great pleasure in testifying to the efficacy of PROF. SUTHERLAND'S beatment.



And for Purifying the Blood.

It has been in use for 20 years, and has proved to be the best preparation in the market for SICK HEADACHE, PAIN IN THE SIDE OR BACK, LIVER COMPLAINT, PIMPLES ON THE FACE, DYSPEPSIA, PILES, and all Disesses that arise from a Disordered Liver or an impure blood. Thousands of our best people take it and give it to their chidren, Physicians prescribe it daily. Those who use it once, recommend it to others. It is made from Yellow Dock, Honduras Sarsaparilla, Wild Cherry, Stillingia, Dandelion, Sassafras, Wintergreen, and other well-known valuable Roots and Herbs. It is strictly vegetable, and cannot hurt the most delicate constitution. It is one of the best medicines in use for Regulating the Bowels.

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"Love is an internal transport!" exclaimed an ethusiastic poet. "So is the canal boat," said a pracical old forwarding merchant.

One of the first requisitions received from a newly-appointed railway station agent was: "Send me a gallon of red oil for the danger lanterns."

I don't mean to reflect on you," said one man to another. "No," was the reply, "you're not polished enough to reflect on anybody."

A dull old lady being told that a certain lawyer was lying at the point of death, exclaimed: "My gracious! won't even death stop that man lying?"

"Why, Polly," said her mother, "what time you've been. Where is the cotton I sent you for?" Polly (who has lost the money)—"You shouldn't send little things like me to buy totton".

An old Dutchman froze his nose. While thawing the frost out he said, "I haf carry dot nose fordy year, unt he nefer freeze hisself before. I no understand dis

"Nothing," says the Philadelphia News, so takes the conceit out of the average man as to order his p per discontinued, and then see the the editor going along and getting rich without him."

A bore once said to Jerold, in a coma certain piece of music, "That song always carries me away," The wit quietly turned to his friends and asked, "Will someone kindly sing it?"

"Never marry for wealth," says an American contemporary, "but remember that it is just as easy to love a girl who has a brick house with a mansard roof and a silverr-plated door-bell as one who hasn't anything but an auburn head and an amiable disposition."

"How is it that Wilkens and his wife never have a quarrel? Why, they've been married two and twent years, and have never had a row." "Oh that's a very simple matter? She is out the whole day washing, and he is a night watchman, and out all night."

He was a young reporter, and he thought he'd do a smart thing; so he stole the sermon of an eminent divine before church, Sunday morning, and carried it to the office; so they had it in type and on the street b the time church was out. But as the reporter had stolen the sermon the divine couldn't preach it, and had to use another; and, of couse, that made the paper appear ridiculous, and the reporter would like to hear of a job and a cure for bruises .- Boston Post.

## Repentance.

A man who as an overseer before the war had driven the darkeys with a whoop came to the city yesterday. After taking two or three drinks, and feeling that pe-culiar muscular growth so well known to men who stand around in "spiritual seance," the overseer went out on the street with the swagger of a man noted for voting whole neighborhoods. An old blind man came walking along. The overseer looked haughtily to one side and

stopped. The old man ran against him.
"You old villain," exclaimed the overseer, hooking a hand in the old man's
collar, "haven't you got more sense than
to run over a white man?"
"Water for the desired I have you

"Marster, fore de Lord, I hopes you

"Ah, yes, you old rattlesnake; you thought that I would be afraid to tackle you, eh?"
"Marster, 'fore the lord, you mus'

skuse me fur de ole man hain't seed a long afore freedom. "Are you blind, old man?"

"Yes, sah; blinder den ole Jacob at de time ob his death."

"Give me your hand, ole man. Here, take this tobacco." "Much obleeged, thankee, sah."

"Here, take this pipe. Here's a red handkerchief. Any man that would choke a blind man ought to be stripped. Here's fifty cents and some more tobacco. Here's a lot of flax thread. Take it all, old man. Here's more tobacco. Is there anybody in town that you want whipped?"
"No, sah; not a one."
"If there is, I'll beat him till he feels

like a pig with the thumps; you've seen pigs with the thumps, haven't you?"
"Yes sah."
"Well, I'll whale him till he has the

thumps. Do you know anybody that can whop me?"
"Why, marster?"

"Because, any man that would choke a blind darkey, ought to be whipped. Hold on, don't go—there's some more tobacco. Put this pint bottle in your pocket. I thought at first that I'd make my will in your favor, but to save lawyer's fees, I'll give up everything now. Now, old man, just step back a few yards and butt me into the middle of the

"Marster, I doan wanter hurt ye. I'se got a powerful hard head."

"Do just as I say, old man. Step back and let drive."

The Jld man stepped back, bowed his neck, and with a bound struck the overseer so hard that he staggered out into the street and fell. "Thats's all right, sir," he said to himself, getting up and walk ing away. "He served you right. The next time you collar a blind nigger I'll use my influence to have you killed."

"How thin is Sarah Bernhardt, Pa, That shadow of a shade?" "Why, just about as thin, my child, As pic-nic lemonade."

But if Sara would only take Burdock Blood Bitters she could add to her flesh and beauty very materially. These pop-ular bitters are no fancy drink, but a pure and powerful tonic that acts upon the Stomach, Liver, Skin and Kidneys, purifying the blood and regulating the secretions, while it renews exhausted vitality. See testimonial in another column.

Hagyard's Pectoral Balsam contains no dangerous narcotic drug, but is a purely vegetable healing balsam. It cures by loosening the phlegm and corrupt matter from the Lungs and expelling from the system. Croup, Asthma, Bronchitis Hoarseness, and all pectoral diseases yield to it promptly. All dealers sell it.

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Branch—G. W. R. Bags—Petrolia, Sarnia, throy, Watford and Wy-

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nsington . . . . | 7.30 | 9 00

For Great Britain.—The latest hours for dispatching lets, etc., for Great Britain are—Mondays at 7:30 a.m., per Card packet, via New York: Wednesdays at 5 p.m., per Canap packet, via Halifax; Thursdays, at 7:30 a.m., per Inman White Star Line, via New York: Postage on Letters, 5c per; Newspapers, 2c per 4 ox.; registration fee, 5c.
Rates of Postage on Letters between places in the Domintage per your per paid by postage stamp; if posted unpaid il be sent to the Dead Letter Office. Letters posted exceeding 2. in weight, and prepaid only 3c, will be rated double the lount of deficient postage not prepaid.
Money Onders—Issued and paid on and from any Money of roffice in the Dominion of Canada, Great Britain and Ired. British India, Newfoundland, and the United States. Toos: Operics Savinos Bank.—Deposits will be received at Nos. Operics Savinos Bank.—Deposits will be received at steedeneral's special permissions for solutions of the Postsister-General's special permissions of the states. He posts of the property of the posts of the property of the postsion of the property of the postsion of the postsion of the postsion of the property of the postsion o

-It is particulary requested ha the senders of mail ill kindly add the names of the Counties t the ad-

L. LAWLESS Postmaster. London Post Office, 15th Dec., 1880

BALDNESS, GREYNESS, DANDUFF, HAIR-FALLING.

CHAS. MAITLAND WINTERCORBYN, 144 King street west, Toronto

THE GLASS BALL CASTERS.

HARKNESS&CO.

Druggists,

REDUCED PRICE LIST.

All Dollar Medicines at Eighty Cents.

All 50 Cent Medicines Forty Cents.

An overthe metalities 1917 cents.

Gray's Syrup Red Spruce Gum 18 Cents.

Wilson's Comp. Syrup Wild Cherry 18 "
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All 25 Cent Medicines Eighteen Cents.

FELLOWS' SYRUP HYPOPHOSPHITES, \$1.10.

We have a large stock of

Hair Brushes, Soaps, Perfumes, Etc.

which we are selling from 20 to 30 per cent. under usual prices. Remember we sell every thing as cheap as any house in the City.

All Goods Warranted Pure and Fresh.

HARKNESS & CO., Druggists,
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BAKING POWDER

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Is the most popular Baking Powder in the Dominion, because: It is always of uniform quality, is just the right strength, is not injured by keeping; it contains no deleterious ingredient; it is economical, and may always be relied on to do what it claims to do.

The constantly increasing demand for the COOK'S FRIEND during the score of year's it has been before the public attests the estimation in which it is held by consumers.

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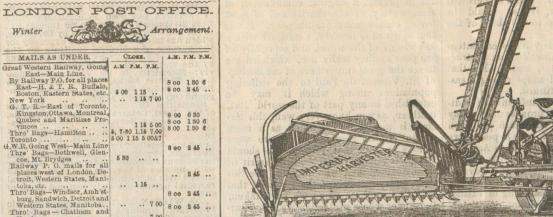
W. D. McLAREN,

55 College Street, Montreal.

Retailed everywhere.

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Burdock Bitters ... Sandford's Catarrh Remedy Beef, Wine & Iron



EQUIPPED WITH OUR NEW RAKE.

When we tell you the Imperial Harvester is the most perfect reaping machine made, we also lay before you the facts in order that you can judge for yourselves. Not only does this machine possess more valuable patented improvements than any other machine made, but in construction it is the simplest; in strength, and durability, combined with lightness, compactness, symetry of design, convenience in handling and capacity for performing extraordinary ranges of work with ease and perfection, it has no equal. It is adapted to work on any farm field, in any kind of grain, and it possesses advantages over all others, equipped as it is with both of the acknowledged perfect rakes now in use, either of which farmers can choose when purchasing.

Farmers, be not deceived by any statements made by agents anxious to sell you reapers of other makers. You now have the opportunity of purchasing the only perfect machine in the market, and do not let that opportunity slip from you.

The Imperial is sold under full guaranty that it is just as we represent it. You run no risk in buying it. It will do all we say, and more too. Therefore send in your orders at once. It costs no more to purchase now than it will at harvest time. By having your machine at home before you require to use it, you will become so familiar with its construction and operation that when you begin harvesting you will be able to go right through without a single delay. This to every farmer is a matter of great importance.

Our agents will have sample machines at different points for inspection during the winter and spring months, where you can see them and leave your orders. Or you can send your orders to us direct. We will ship you a machine, and if it does not fulfil every representation we make concerning it, when you receive it, send it back and we wil return your order. This is the way we do business. In dealing with us you run no risk whatever. You want value for your money, and we want your custom, and if we would keep your custom we must give you the worth of your money. When you buy the Imperial you not only have the best machine made, but you likewise have the cheapest, for the best is always the cheapest. The IM-PERIAL HARVESTER can be obtained only at the Globe Works, London, Ontario, or through the regular agents of the Company. Bear this in mind and order your

In your orders specify which rake you want, the "Johnston" or the "Imperial" rake shown in the above cut.
Send for Illustrated Catalogue to

## GLOBE WORKS, LONDON, ONT.

L. C. LEONARD is Positively Selling Crockery, Glassware, Lamps, Chandeliers, Fancy China, FOR CHRISTMAS PRESENTS, -At Wholesale and Retail.

CHEAPER THAN ANY OTHER HOUSE IN CANADA. No. 432 Richmond St., Next Free Press Office.

## N. B.—Open Every Saturday Evening.

WHAT GOOD IS THE NEW YORK

We call attention to these simple and beautiful casters, which are rapidly superseding all others. They consist of Flint Glass Balls, held in claws of fine bell metal and are centre bearing. For furniture they improve the appearance and possess many advantages overthe old swivel caster. For pianos and organs they possess unquestionable merits and add materially to the sweetness and volume of tone of the instrument. For bedsteads they stand unrivalled. Being nonconductors, they prevent electricity escaping from the body during sleep. Persons afflicted with disease produced from loss of vitality are greatly benefited and restored to health by their use. Works—64, 66 & 68 Rebecca St., Hamilton. London office, 59 Carling street, where samplesand testimonials can be seen. This question you can have answered to your entire satisfaction by sending your orders to it for anything you wish to purchase in New York. It will prove good if you make use of its many advantages in acting as your Agent for the purchasing of any goods or attending to any business matters requiring careful supervision and save you the time and expense of coming here in person to do the same.

Whatever is advertised in any American publication you can get at same rates as charged by the advertisers, by addressing THOMAS D. EGAN, NEW YORK CATHOLIC AGENCY,

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The only Medicine that successfully purifies the Blood, acts upon the Liver, Bowels, Skin and Kidneys, while at the same time it allays Nervous Irritation, and strengthens the Debilitated System, perfectly and speedily curing Biliousness, Jaundice, Dyspepsia, Constipation, Headache, Rheumatism, Dropsy, Nervous and General Debility, Female Complaints, Scrofula, Erysipelas,

Salt Rheum, and every species of Chronic Disease arising from Disordered Liver, Kidneys, Stomach, Bowels or Blood. THE BEST BLOOD PURIFYING TONIC IN THE WORLD.

Sample Bottle, 10c. J. MILBURN & CO., SOLE AGENTS, TORONTO.

Regular Size, \$1.00

Mrs. Freeman's Worm Powder is a safe, sure and effectual destroyer of worm in children or lts. Price 25 cents or 5 for \$1.

Mrs. Freeman's New Domestic Dyes are perfect in every color. For brightness and duralibity they have no equal. Price 15 cents per package.

## JOHN COOPER

PHOTOGRAPHER In the city, is doing an immense business in the Photographic Line. He has kept up with the times in all the latest improvements. Don't forget the place, opposite Queen's Avenue Methodist Church. Ground floor, free from the bustle of the public streets. New Gallery lately erected. 79.1y

## A. MATHEWSON 422 RICHMOND STREET,

Next to the Advertiser Office, Has a fine assortment of COPP BROS. cele-brated STOVES. This firm carried off nearly all the Prizes at London and Hamilton shows of last season. THE

WESTMINSTER,
is a perfect beauty. Everyone ought to have
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it. Inspection solicited Inspection solicited.
TINWARE, STOVE PIPING, ETC.

#### THE ENGLISH LOAN (LIMITED.)

37 BARCLAY STREET, NEW YORK

Head Office, - London, Canada Municipal or School Debentures purchased at reasonable rates.

Money advanced on Mortgages at low rates of interest.
HON. ALEX. VIDAL,
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J. A. ELLIOTT,
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LONDON EAST PLUMBING & SHEET METAL WORKS

## HOWES & KINGSTON, PRACTICAL SANITARY AND WATER-WORKS PLUMBERS,

Steam and Gasfitters, Bellhangers, Tin and Coppersmiths, Etc.. ANDERSON'S BLOCK, DUNDAS STREET. All work done personally attended to.

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S12 TO \$20 per week. Ladies and Gentlemen wanted to canvass for MCGEE.S, ILLUSTRATED WEEKLY 1997W

NONE OTHER GENUINE.

GROCERIES.

## MONEY SAVED.

20 per cent. saved by buying your

CHRISTMAS FRUITS

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Also, Sugars, Teas, Lobsters, Salmon, Mackerel, and all kinds of Liquors at a sacrifice. Oysters the Cheapest in the City. Give us a call.

T, E. O'CALLAGHAN, Next City Hotel,

103 Dundas St.

THE-GROCERY TRADE.

JOHN SCANDRETT. 175 DUNDAS STREET, (Opposite Strong's Hotel), THE POPULAR GROCERY.

THE WHOLESALE TRADE a specialty. Country storekeepers will bear in mind that it will pay them to call at this store and compare prices before leaving orders elsewhere.

THE RETAIL TRADE is attended to in the most satisfactory manner. The goods are all fresh and the prices cut low to suit the prevailing competition. Goods delivered in all parts of the city promptly.

Choice Wines and Liquors always in stock. Only the genuine article can be had at this store.

JOHN SCANDRETT,

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SCANDRETT & CO. ARE AMONG THE LEADING

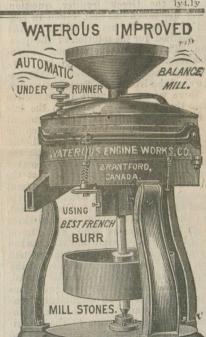
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An immense stock of Goods always on hand, fresh and good. Wholesale and Retail.

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169 DUNDAS STREET,

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185 FIRE PROOF CHAMPION FARM ENGINES Sold this year up to 10th October.

434 SOLD IN FOUR SEASONS.

Most popular & perfect Engine built.

12 Leading Fire Insurance Companies license the CHAMPION Engine. PORTABLE Saw Mills, Grist Mills, and Farm Engines our Specialty.



## City of London. NOTICE

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that a discount of FIVE PER CENT. will be allowed on all taxes paid On or before the 14th of Dec'r, 1880, after which date, until the 14th day of January, 18'1, payment may be made at par, thereafter a charge of SEVEN PER CENT. will be imposed and made until collected by due course of law.

By order of the Council.
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A. S. ABBOTT, City Clerk.

CIGARS & TOBACCO.

Each Plug of the

MYRTLE NAVY IS MARKED

IN BRONZE LETTERS.

FINANCIAL.

## THE HOME SAVINGS AND LOAN COMPANY

Authorized Capital, \$2,000,000.

BOARD OF DIRECTORS. HON. FRANK SMITH, Senator, Pres. EUGENE O'KEEFE, Esq., Vice-Pres. PATRICK HUGHES, Esq. W. T. KIELY, Esq.

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Money loaned on Mortgages at lowest rates of interest, and on most favoral is terms of repayment. Liberal advances on stocks of Banks and Loan Companies at lowest rates of interest, for long or short periods without commission or expense.

Money to Loan as low as 5 per cent. on Bank and Loan Company Stocks. and on Bonds and Debentures, without commission or expense.

Applications for Loans to be made to EDW E. HARGREAVES York Street, London. july2zm

## AGRICULTURAL SAVINGS & LOAN CO

AGRICULTURAL BUILDINGS, COR. DUNDAS & TALBOT STS

Capital, - \$1,000,000. Subscribed, - \$600 000. Paid Up, - \$500,000. Reserve Fund, - \$38,000. Total Assets, - \$720,000.

Money loaned on Real Estate at lowerates of interest. Mortgages and Municip Debentures purchased.

Apply personally at Company's Offices for Loans and save time and expense.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. Money received on deposit and interest a lowed at highest current rates.

JOHN A. ROE, Manager. London, Nov. 20, 1879.

# INVESTMENT

ASSOCIATION. LONDON, ONTARIO.

OFFICES - OPPOSITE CITY HALL.

THE Board of Directors, at their weekly meeting on Saturday, the 27th November, authorized a final issue of Stock, viz., 4,000 shares at 20 per cent. premium, of which 3,190 shares are already applied for. This issue will close the Stock Books of the Company, making the \$1,000,000 Capital fully subscribed.

HENRY TAYLOR.

Managing Director, London

SOCIET

LONDON, ONT.

OFFICE, COPPOSITE, RICHMOND ST.

SAVINGS BANK BRANCH. The object of this branch is to enable persons of regular income to accumulate by gradual savings, a capital which may be resorted to in case of emergency. The deposits bear interest compounded half-yearly.

The whole of the Income, from the repayment on Loans, together with the Capital Stock of the Society, are pledged by Act of Parliament as security for the proper repayment of deposits. The Funds of the Society are entirely invested in Mortgage on Real Estate only; thus rendering the Security to Depositors both complete and permanent.

Dedosits of One Dollar and upwards received, subject to withdrawal, and interest allowed thereon at the rare of five and six per cent. per annum, as may be agreed upon at time deposit is made. The object of this branch is to enable per-

D. MACFIE, F. B. LEYS, PRESIDENT. MANAGER

HARDWARE.

T. & J. THOMPSON, Importers and Dealers in ENGLISH, GERMAN AND AMERICAN HARDWARE.

Iron, Glass, Paints & Oils. Dundas Street. - - London, Ontario.

## REID'S HARDWARE HARVEST TOOLS!

Best and cheapest in the city. BUILDING HARDWARE

PAINTS, GLASS, OILS, ETC.
CALL AND SEE US JAS. REID & CO., 116 Dundas Street, N.S.

BOOTS & SHOES.

WINLOW BROS. Is the spot for BOOTSISHOES

In every variety. Close prices and an immense stock to choose from. 113 DUNDAS STREET,

Opposite B. A. Mitchell's Drug Store. A TRIAL SOLICITED.

TRACY & DURAND,

ARCHITECTS, ENGINEERS AND SURVEYORS CITY HALL, LONDON, ONT.

#### WHAT IS SAID OF THE RECORD.

Cayuga, Ont., 7th January, 1881.

Cayuga, Oll.,

"Mr. Thos. Coffee,
Dear Sir:—Enclosed please find two dollars (\$2.00) as my subscription to the Catholic Record for the year 1881. I wish it that success which it so eminently deserves.
I remain, dear sir, yours truly,
M. J. Cleary, Priest.

Ingersoll, Jan. 10, 1881. Thos. Coffey,
Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find \$2 to renew my subscription. I like your paper, and would not be without it for double its price.

ABRAHAM HILLSDON.

Parkhill, Jan. 8th, 1881.
Thos. Coffey, Esq.—Please find enclosed the amount of one year's subscription for your valuable journal.
Yours truly,
CHARLES COLOVIN.

Strathroy, Jan. 8th, 1881.
Thos. Coffey, Esq.,
Dear Sir,—Enclosed you will find two dollars, my subscription for this year. I am well pleased with the reading matter of the RECORD.

Yours truly, P. O'KEEFE.

## What They Say in the States.

THOS. COFFEY, ESQ.,

Dear Sir,—Enclosed please find two dollars for another year for CATHOLIC RECORD. I would not be without it for twice the meney.

M. J. SCANLAN.

Bear Lake, Manitee Co., Mich.

## VERY LATEST FROM IRELAND.

Letters received at New York from Davitt state that the prospects of the Land Le guein Ireland were never brighter. "Boycotting" is making fearful encroschments upon the treasury of the English Government. He also wishes a convention of the League branches of the United States to be held on St. Patrick's day in New York, at which Parnell, Dillon and himself will be present as delegates.

The examination of the officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League was continued on Saturday in jail in consequence of information by the police that there would be a dangerous riot if the prisoners were taken through the town.

A land meeting, which was to have been held near Tralee on Saturday, was prohibited. A large crowd, however, assembled. Four hundred troops were on the ground, and the local magistrate explained the reason for prohibition, and the people

quietly dispersed.
English Radicals are dissatisfied with the tone of the Queen's Speech in reference to Ireland, and consider that the Government are too Conservative.

Bail for the Land Leaguers under arrest at Tralee has been refused, except for one

prisoner, who is ill.

The batteries of artillery in Dublin are prohibited from marching into the adjacent country for exercise without a suitable

A Dublin dispatch points out that the laborers have been ignored in the land struggle, but their turn will come soon if provision is not made for them. Thousands of laborers will soon be starving unless care is taken to supply their necessities, and the prospect of their being idle to any considerable extent is very disquiet-

The Times and Daily News predict that the Government will shortly take strong measures to prevent further filibustering. It is announced to-day that they will prolong the debate on the address to the utmost

A serious riot seems to have occurred in the town of Tuam, but the only certain news yet brought from that point is to the effect that sixteen men have been arrested and remanded to jail without bail, for having taken part in a disturb-

On Monday the members from Ulsterten of whom are Conservatives, eight (including the Attorney-General for Ireland, Mr. Law) are Liberals, and two Fay, and Biggar, representing Cavan, are Home Rulers—will meet to decide upon a course of action in regard to the proposed Land

A terrible outbreak of fever is reported at Tandragee, county of Armagh. One hundred and nine persons prostrated. Many deaths daily.

The three Land Commissioners, in their The three Land Commissioners, in their report to the Government, recommend the adoption of the three F's—free rents, free sales and fixity of tenure. They admit the principle of free contract, but intimate that practically such freedom does not exist. They propose that the rent be fixed by two abitrators, one representing the tenurt and the other the senting the tenant, and the other the Land Court, with power to summon an umpire, and that the rent is to remain unchanged for twenty-one years. They would take away the power of eviction except for non-payment of rent, subletting or waste. Occupying tenants are not to be allowed to contract themselves out of the Act, but non-occupying tenants will be allowed to do so, subject to certain limitation. Corporations and limited owners should be enable to sell to the amount of the anual payment, not exceeding the present rent. The Commissioners recommending the adoption of the three F's are Lord Besborough, Baron Dowse and Wm. Shaw, M. P. The dissenters are

Messrs. Kavanagh and O'Connor Don.

Dublin, Jan. 7.—The monotonous examination of the stenographic reporters continued this afternoon, when the court adjourned till Monday.

Tralee, Jan. 7.—In the case of the officers of the Tralee branch of the Land League, it was to-day decided to hold their examinations in the jail, as a riot is feared if they are taken to the court. Solicitors and witnesses refused to attend

the examination in town.

Dublin, Jan. 7.—Lury and ten other prominent members of the Annaghadown branch of the Land League have been ar-

Dublin, Jan. 8.—The Government is actively and determinedly suppressing the practice of Boycotting. The constabulary have been instructed to attend the fairs and markets to prevent it. Several persons have already been prosecuted for Boycotting.

## Canada School Journal.

We have received the Jan. No. of the Canada School Journal. This is a very ably conducted educational journal, and well adapted to aid teachers in their important work. A good professional magazine is something that teachers cannot afford to be without, and no teacher will be disappointed on reading this well established journal. The editorial and the mathematical Departments of the present number are particularly instructive.

### BRITISH PARLIAMENT.

LIVELY DISCUSSIONS ON IRISH MATTERS

London, Jan. 6.—In the House of Com- | practice. mons this evening the attendance was very large. Mr. Goschen, Minister to Turkey, was present. The Ministers were cheered by their supporters. Mr. Gladstone entered, followed by Parnell. Both were cheered loudly by the respective parties. The Home Rulers were especially demonstrative.

demonstrative. Mr. Forster gave notice that he would move to-morrow a bill for the better protection of personal property in Ireland, also a bill respecting the carrying of arms. The announcement was cheered.

Parnell gave notice that he would oppose the bills.

Mr. Gladstone announced, amid cheers, that he would move on Monday that the bills just announced have precedence every

day over all motions until passed.

Mr. Parnell gave notice that he will shortly call attention to the relations between England and Ireland, and will move

Mr. Labouchere (Advanced Liberal) said he would shortly move that the hereditary Chamber cannot be a permanent institu-

Parnell gave notice that he would move for a select committee to inquire into the

alleged outrages in Ireland. Simon (Liberal Reformer) gave notice that he would move for the restitution of

the Transvaal, Land League were announced, including two by Parnell. Parnell also gave notice of an amendment to the Address to the Queen, declaring that peace cannot be pro.

moted by the suspension of the constitu-

Justin McCarty gave notice of an amendment to the Address, as agreed upon by the Home Rule members, praying that the Queen refrain from employing the navy, police and military in enforcing ejectments where the rent exceeds the Poor Laws valuation, pending the consideration by Parliament of the Land Bill.

Sir Stafford Northcote said he could

not congratulate the Government on the state of affairs in the East. He attacked the Government for abandoning the Irish Peace Preservation Act and for not resorting to coercion long ago. The government had broken down in Ireland and mischief was incalculabie. The government had been guilty of criminal neglect. He refused to believe that any tinkering of the land laws would effectually settle the question. Information had reached him that not the tenth part of the out-

rages committed were reported, and that the mischief was growing.

Mr. Gladstone replied that there was no serious difficulty to apprehend in regard to the Greek frontier question. Every step taken had been taken in concert with the other powers, which was the best method for the solution of the curs. best method for the solution of the question. The government was not responsible for the Basuto war. The late government had not recommended the renewal of the Irish Peace Preservation Act. If there was any censure in connection with the subject it belongs to the late government and not to the government which only succeeded to office when the Act had lapsed and which it could only renew. As to the accusations against the Executive, it was a fact that whenever they had prohibited a meeting that the meeting was not held. The government thought that they were bound to try the effect of the evicing level. effect of the existing laws. They had not, like the late government, arrested three insignificant persons who were never brought to trial. Crime and violence had prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent than now. He would not admit that the Land Act of 1878 had altogether failed, but he did admit that new provisions were requisite as to the assignment of tenants, interest and the theorem of the Irish poet, orator, literateur and patriot, John Savage. The Times is wrong in stating that Mrs. Savage is a prevailed in Ireland to a far greater extent ants' interest, and that the clauses intended to give free scope to the experiment of creating peasant proprietary had been in sufficient and almost inoperative. The government did not see their way in

O'Connor (Rome Ruler) defended the action of the Land League.

Johnson, Solicitor-General for Ireland.

succeeded.

justified the action of the government in prohibiting several meetings where they had reason to apprehend danger to life.

After several Irish members and others

had spoken the debate was adjourned on motion of Parnell.

London, Jan. 7.—In the House to-day, Forster justified the recent prohibition of Land League meetings, when a scene arose.

O'Kelly moved the adjournment, apparently with the intention to resort to Cesnola. She is a very beautiful woman,

bers protested against tyranny and the shackling of the freedom of speech of those struggling for their lives.

O'Kelly's motion to adjourn was re-

jected by 301 to 38,

Forster stated that 153 persons were under police protection in Ireland, and that there had been 2,573 agrarian outrages up to the end of December. The debate on the Address in reply to

the Speech from the Throne was resumed. Parnell charged the London press with entering into a conspiracy against the good name of Ireland. He defended the actions of the Land League, which he declared always reprobated outrages. Parnell concluded by moving an amendment to the Address, declaring that the peace of Ireland, cannot be proported by expendent. Ireland cannot be promoted by suspending the constitutional rights of the people.

Forster said that Parnell must have known that the result of his speeches would be the committal of outrages.
O'Donnell and O'Connor rose to a ques-

tion of order. The Speaker ruled Forster was in order.

After a strong speech from Gibson attacking the Government for dilatoriness and denouncing the Land League, the debate was adjourned. Eighteen Irish members of the Commons spoke on O'Kelly's obstruction

terly meeting of the Bombay Conference motion last night, consuming over two hours. The question was raised whether O'Kelly was in order in speaking on the order in speaking or the orde

motion for adjournment. The speaker | Society of St. Vincent de Paul, from a said O'Kelly was in order, but the practice was highly inconvenient, and if persisted in he believed the House would be obliged to put an end to the abuse of the The Times and Daily News call attention to the early outbreak of an obstruc-

tion in the Commons, and predict that the Government will adopt strong measures against it if continued. The best obtainable information indicates that Forster will propose on Monday the re-enactment of the main provision of the Westmeath Act, with a permissive

suspension of the Habeas Corpus Act.
In answer to a letter from the Trades' Union Committee thanking the Govern-ment for its promise of legislation on the land question and endeavoring to extract a pledge in favor of peasant proprietor-ship, Gladstone declares that it would be altogether too premature and inconvenient to state the nature of the intended proposals till explained in Parliament.

#### LATEST FROM THE CAPE.

Arrangements for sending reinforcements to the Cape are so far complete, that by the beginning of February the British force will considerably exceed the numbers which the Boers are reported to be able to place in the field.

A Newcastle despatch reports that the Boers have entered the territory on the Natal side of Drakensberg. A deserter reports that they intend to oppose Sir George Colley's force in the Drakensberg, Various questions as to the legality of the proceedings against the members of the five miles on the Natal side of the fron-

> Capt. Lambert gives the following account of the disaster to the 94th: On the road from Pretoria to Sydenburg a detachment was met by two men with a letter summoning the Colonel to surrender in two minutes. The Colonel refused, and formed his men, when fire was immediately opened on all sides. The officers were instantly shot down and the force disabled, and the Colonel then ordered a surrender. Eighty-six men were buried on the field, and twenty-six have since died. Lambert estimates the number of Boers at Heidelberg at eight thousand. He met a large number of Boers going in from Orange Free State.

> The commanding officer at Newcastle reports that three hundred Boers entered Natal and took up a strong position on the road to the Transvaal, about five miles within the border. They are push-ing patrols to points sixteen miles from Newcastle.

Volunteers have been called for from the infantry regiments at Aldershot, to

form a corps of mounted rifles for service against the Boers.

Struserman, the Caffre Chief, has joined the Boers. A large number of Orange Free State Dutchmen are also joined them.

It is reported that the British camp at Potchefstroom has been surrendered to the Boers. The Boers have driven the Natal

Mounted Police, to within three miles of Newcastle. Heavy firing has been heard in the direction of Wakkerstoom. The Boers are committing excesses on

the Western borders of Natal.

The Boers attacked Rankkerstroom on Friday, but were repulsed.

In consequence of Sir George Colley's remonstrances, the Boers have re-crossed

the borders of Natal. The Basutos have again crossed the Drakensberge into Grigualand East, but were repulsed with a loss of fifty men.

## HOME OF JOHN SAVAGE.

sister to Gen. di Cesnola. She is his sister-

"Laurelside," the home of that gentlest of all gentle savages—Dr. John, LL. D.—
is among the brave hills of Pennsylvania, dealing with the borough franchise in Ireland this session. Mr. Gladstone concluded by saying that the government were addressing themselves to a task in which, owing te human weakness, they might fail, but which would redound to the honor and happiness of all if they succeeded. fusilade of fun, such pungent puns, such wit and humor, and side-splitting stories flying thick as hailstones as this company enjoyed for four days, it is impossible to describe. Dr. Savage has a large farm on which he has a paper-mill, saw-mill, thoroughbred cows, horses, poultry, etc., so that when he grows tired of writing verses, or his book on "The Land Question," he rushes out and saws wood for a change, and when weary of hopping wood to burn in his grand Elizabethan library in a vast fire-place, with andirons over eighty years old. You know Mrs. Savage is a sister to Gen. di obstruction. He protested against the illegality of the prohibitions.

Sexton (Home Ruler) and other memto the ex-Empress Eugenie, that when they lived in Paris during the Empire, Mrs. Savage used to be constantly taken for the empress. Dr. Savage seated his guests about a dinner-table from which Daniel Webster dined and wined in long days ago. The loveliest river in Pennsylvania -for its size-is the Analomink, a little daughter of the Delaware, meanders through the farm. Chief Justice Shea, Mrs. Fortescue, and others of the "Savage" company got to pelting it with rhymes, because it is so hard to rhyme with these dreadful Indian names. Here follows a portion of the first production of the Judge and the lady:-

and the lady:—

'Twould take a pen from Parnassus, and Heaven brew'd ink.

Words smothered by music, in starland, I think,
To sing meekly thy beauties, fair Ana'omink!

Oh, I sit lost in love by the flower-fringed brink,
Where fond ferns droop down thy swift kisses to drink,
While saucy young daises nod slyly and wink
At that festive but fugitive flirt, bob-o-link, Where gay grasses and wild flowers, red, purple, and pink,
Lift lips to the suushine, then flutter and blink.

And so on for several verses

And so on for several verses.

THE Marquis of Ripon, who is the Viceroy of India, attended the last quar-

perusal of your rules, which seemed to me to present a singular combination of sincere piety, of wise charity and of most loving consideration for the poor. It was that spirit of true piety, combined with a knowledge of the world, and especially of the poor as they really are, which led me to see the great importance of the Society of St. Vincent de Panl to the suffering populations among which it may established in any part of the world. But, brethren, as you know very well, this Society is not to be regarded as a mere phlianthropical institution. If we were to look at it in that respect, we should lose what is most valuable of the spirit of those devoted men who founded the Society, and yet more of the spirit of that great Saint whose name we have taken, and under whose protection we range ourselves. It is not only a society for the purpose of giving a certain number of rupees, or of sovereigns, or of francs, to the poor of any country, it is a society for the purpose of binding men together, and of bringing to the homes of the poor that which is more vaulable than money—a deep, earnest, loving Christian sympathy. (Loud cheers.) But, brethren, we are bound to say that it is not only for the sake of the poor that we do this; it is for our own sake also. We have many a lesson to learn from those poor who are the dear children of our Lord; we can derive from the assistance rendered to them in a true spirit of Christian love many spiritual advantages for ourselves, and it is in that spirit, and with those objects, that this Society was

## MARRIED.

On the 5th inst., by His Lordship Bishop Walsh, assisted by Father Tiernan, in St. Peter's Cathedral, William J. McCue, to Miss Mary Agnes Crummey. Both of this city. DIED.

In this city, on the 6th inst., Sarah, beloved wife of Michael Glesson, aged 55 years.

On the 6th inst., John Valentine Bird, son of Michael Bird, aged 10 years and 9 months.

### BUSINESS ITEMS

For the best photos made in the city go to EDY BROS., 280 Dundas street. Call and examine our stock of frames and paspertouts, the latest styles and finest assortment in the city. Children's pictures

JUST RECEIVED.—New Valencia, Sultana and layer raisins, new currants and figs, this season's canned tomatoes and peaches, fine wines and liquors, Carling's and Labatt's ales and porter, Guiness and Dublin stout, sugars of all grades very low. Alexander Wilson, successor to Wilson & Cruickshank, 353 Richmond street.

NEW BOOT AND SHOES STORE IN ST. THOMAS.—Pocock Bros. have opened out a new boot and shoe store in St. Thomas. They intend to carry as large a stock as any store in Ontario. This will enable all to get what they want, as every known style and variety will be kept on hand in large quantities, a new feature for St. Thomas. Prices will be very low to suit the present competition. Give them a call.

SPECIAL NOTICE. - J. McKenzie has removed to A. J. Webster's old stand. This is the Sewing Machine repair part and attachment emporium of the city. Better facilities for reparing and cheaper rates than ever. Raymond's celebrated machines on sale.

Choice Florida oranges, Spanish onions bananas, Cape Cod Cranberries.—A. Mountjoy, City Hall.

## COMMERCIAL.

London Markets.				
London Ont Jan 10 1991	1			
Wheat, Winter # 100 lbs\$1 80 to 1 82 Spring " 167 to 178 Corn 195 to 1 02				
Wheat, Winter # 100 lbs \$1 80 to 1 82	10			
Spring " 1 67 to 1 78	100			
Corn 1 95 to 1 02				
Uats 0 80 to 0 99	13			
Peas 0 85 to 1 (0 Barley 1 80 to 1 40				
Rve . 0.90 to 1.00	ш			
Buckwheat 1 19 to 1 95				
Beans 1 50 to 2 00	100			
FLOUR AND FEED.				
Fall Wheat Flour				
Mixed Flour " 3 00 to 3 25				
Spring Flour 2 75 to 3 00				
Buckwheat Flour 2 25 to 2 50 Graham Flour 2 75 to 3 00	1			
Cracked Wheat 2 25 to 2 50				
Cornmeal " 1 50 to 2 60				
Bran, per ton 12 00 to 14 00				
Shorts, \$\psi\$ ( 14 00 to 18 00	7			
Oatmeal, # cwt 2 50 to 2 75				
T - 7 10 11				
Eggs Store Lots 49 dog 0 00 to 0 11				
Eggs, Store Lots, & doz 0 20 to 0 25 "Farmers' " 0 18 to 0 20				
Butter, Crock 0 19 to 0 22	7			
* Rolls 0 22 to 0 25				
Cheese, Dairy, w Ib II 12 TO II 12 T				
MISCELLANEOUS.				
Mutton th				
Lamb, \$\psi\$ tb				
Beef, pr th \$\psi\$ qtr 5 25 to 6 00 Geese, each 0 45 to 0 60	r			
Furkeys, each	r			
Dried Apples # tb 0 06 to 0 06 Onions. # bhl 0 75 to 1 50	-			
Onions, # bhl 0 75 to 1 50	18			
Hay, # on 9 00 to 10 00	128			
Straw, & load	133			
Live Hogs, \$\psi\$ cwt 3 75 to 4 00 Dressed Hogs 6 00 to 6 35				
Dressed Hogs 6 00 to 6 35 Chickens, ₱ pair 0 25 to 0 50				
Ducks 0 35 to 0 50				
Turnips & bush	80			
Carrots 0 15 to 0 30	785			
Apples & hag	1100			
Potatoes bag 0 65 to 0 80				
$ \begin{array}{cccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccccc$	340			
SKING AND HIDEG				
Lambskins, each 0 75 to 1 25				
Lambskins, each				
" dry " 0 15 to 0 17				
Hides, green, " 0 08 to 0 09				
" dry " 0 071 to 0 71				

PROVERBS.

\$500 will be paid for a case that Hop Bitters will not help or cure.

Hop Bitters builds up, strengthens and cures continually from the first dose.

"Fair skin, rosy cheeks and sweetest breath in Hop Bitters."

Kidney and Urinary complaints of all kinds permanently cured by Hop Bitters.

Sour stomach, sick headache and dizziness, Hop Bitters cures with a few doses.

## PROVERBS.

For sinking spells, ts, dizziness, palpi-ation and low spir-ts, rely on Hop Bit-

Read of, procure, and use Hop Bitters, you will be strong, eathty and happy. "Ladies, do you want to be strong, healthy and beautiful?" Then use Hop Bitters." The greatest appe-zer, stomach, and zer regulator -Hop tters.

doses. Take Hop Bitters three times a day and you will have no doctor bills to pay. Hop Bitters Min'la Co., Rochester, New York, and Toronto, Ontario.

25 Figured, Gilt Edge Glass, turned down corners, 30 cents; 25 Fun Cards, for winter evenings, 15 cents. NATIONAL CARD HOUSE, Ingersoll, Ont.

## NOTICE--REMOVAL.

THE ECECTROPATHIC REMEDIAL INSTITUTE has been REMOVED from 24 Queen's Avenue, to 320 Dundas St., in the house formerly occupied by Dr. Going, which has lately been fitted up expressly for the purpose of a Medical Institute for the treatment of Nervous & Chronic Diseases by the various Natural Remedial Agents, viz:—Electricity, in its Various Modifications, Electric Baths, Moliere and Turkish Baths, Swedish Movements, Massage, Compound Oxygen and Hygiene.

Specialties in the following:—Diseases of the Chest, Catarrh, Deafness, Paralysis, Spinal Diseases, Nervous Complaints, Diseases of the Kidneys, Tumors and Ulcers, Skin Diseases, Female Complaints, Indigestion, Lumbago, Sciatica, Dyspepsia, Rheumatism, Neuralgia, Erysipelas, General Debility, and the various Deformities of the Body, together with diseases of the Eye and Ear, are all treated with uniform success, by the natural remedial agents—the only rational mode of cure.

J. G. WILSON, Electropathic and Hygienic

cure.

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## AY

Before Saturday, 15th Inst., AND SAVE 20 PER CENT.

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OFFICE: Corner Richmond and Carling Entrance on each St.

GEO. C. GIBBONS.

GEO. McNAB.

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Always in position, but invisible to others. All conversation and even whispers heard distinctly. We refer to those using them. Send for descriptive circular. GARMORE & CO., 117 Nassau St., New York, or S. W. Corner 5th & Race Sts., Cincinnati, O.

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Since which time over 16,000 cases have been permanently cured of some of the various diseases of the Head, Throat and Chest, viz:

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Over Canadian Bank Of Commerce, LONDON, - - - ONT.

HUGH MACMAHON, Q.C. A. O. JEFFERY. W. J. T. DICKSON.

N. B.—Mr. Dickson joins the Firm 1st February, 1881.

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## EATON'S PALACE.

THE LONDON DRY GOODS HOUSE.

EATON of the Palace House, continues the big sale all through January. We always make our January Sale a big fact. New goods by three different steamers from England just to hand, fine chance for purchasers. New goods at the same reduction. Clothing, millinery, hosiery, and cottons for Spring. Now is the time to buy these goods. Eaton's Palace is noted for cheapness.

142 Dundas Street. JAS. EATON & CO.

## 1881.

SPECIAL NOTICE!

J. GIBBONS Is now offering the balance of the

WINTER STOCK OF STAPLE AND FANCY

STAPLE GOODS Several lines of goods at less than cost price.

A CALL SOLICITED. GREAT DECEMBER SALE

## DRY GOOD MILLINERY

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Saturday, the 11th inst. REMEMBER, MILLINERY will be sold at cost. MANTLES will be sold at cost.

400DS will be sold at cost. Immense Reductions!! IN EVERY DEPARTMENT

We are determined to close out our Winter Goods. Each season's trade must bear its own loss. We have sold goods cheap in the past, and the sweeping reductions we now make throughout every department of our large store will show the citizens that when we advertise a sale, we ofter not only the inferior goods in stock, but we include the most fashionable and desirable goods in our store. Remember, the sale commenced Saturday, the 11th inst.

A. B. POWELL & CO., THE KID GLOVE HOUSE



TOP YOUR CUTTER AT BELTZ'S FUR STORE ON DUNDAS STREET, AND GET A NICE LAP OR BACK ROBE.

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Largest Stock of Ladies' & Gents' Furs
Ever Offered for Sale at BELTZ'S.
All goods in this line are remarkably scarce
in the eastern markets. Beltz has a larger
stock than ever before. He will take no
advantage of the scarcity. The old prices
will prevail.

It will benefit you to pay us a visit, even if you don't buy. Look at all prices,—they are LOW.

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Sign of Black Bear and Large Hat. CALL & SEE ME.

A LARGE QUANTITY OF THE BEST SCRANTON AND BRIARHILL

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